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NEW ORLEANS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 1 1874.

TERMS: \$12 PER ANNUM. WHOLE NUMBER 2301.

AMUSEMENTS.

OPERA HOUSE--OPERA HOUSE Thursday, October 1, 1874. Grand complimentary benefit tendered to MISS MINNIE DOYLE.

ORLEANS DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION. On that occasion will be presented Robertson's romantic comedy "THE FRENCH POLICE."

BIDWELL'S ACADEMY OF MUSIC. SEVEN NIGHTS AND SATURDAY MATINEE. COMMENCING MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1874.

HAVEY'S MINSTRELS. J. H. Havey, Proprietor. In a new, select and refined program.

CELEBRATED CALIFORNIA QUARTET. WELLING BROTHERS AND FREETH. W. W. Barbour's Opera and Brass Band.

BILLIARDS. BILLIARDS. BILLIARDS. BILLIARDS. BILLIARDS. BILLIARDS. BILLIARDS. BILLIARDS.

LOUISIANA JOCKEY CLUB. FALL MEETING, 1874. First Day--Tuesday, December 1.

Second Day--Thursday, December 3. First Race--The Orleans stakes, for colts and fillies that three years old, \$25 entrance.

Third Day, Saturday, December 5. First Race--Handicap Hurdle Race, two miles, weights to appear the day before the race.

Fourth Day, Monday, December 7. First Race--The Howard stakes, for colts and fillies that two years old, \$25 entrance.

Second Race--Consolation race, one mile, for horses that have never had a competitor.

Third Race--Three mile heats, for all ages, club purse \$100. First heat \$50, second heat \$50.

Fourth Race--One mile and three-quarters, for all ages, club purse \$50. First heat \$25, second heat \$25.

Fifth Race--Five mile heats, for all ages, club purse \$100. First heat \$50, second heat \$50.

Sixth Race--Two mile heats, for all ages, club purse \$75. First heat \$37.50, second heat \$37.50.

Seventh Race--Handicap Hurdle Race, two miles, weights to appear the day before the race.

Eighth Race--One mile and three-quarters, for all ages, club purse \$50. First heat \$25, second heat \$25.

Ninth Race--Three mile heats, for all ages, club purse \$100. First heat \$50, second heat \$50.

Tenth Race--Two mile heats, for all ages, club purse \$75. First heat \$37.50, second heat \$37.50.

Eleventh Race--Handicap Hurdle Race, two miles, weights to appear the day before the race.

Twelfth Race--One mile and three-quarters, for all ages, club purse \$50. First heat \$25, second heat \$25.

Thirteenth Race--Three mile heats, for all ages, club purse \$100. First heat \$50, second heat \$50.

Fourteenth Race--Two mile heats, for all ages, club purse \$75. First heat \$37.50, second heat \$37.50.

Fifteenth Race--Handicap Hurdle Race, two miles, weights to appear the day before the race.

Sixteenth Race--One mile and three-quarters, for all ages, club purse \$50. First heat \$25, second heat \$25.

Seventeenth Race--Three mile heats, for all ages, club purse \$100. First heat \$50, second heat \$50.

Eighteenth Race--Two mile heats, for all ages, club purse \$75. First heat \$37.50, second heat \$37.50.

Nineteenth Race--Handicap Hurdle Race, two miles, weights to appear the day before the race.

Twentieth Race--One mile and three-quarters, for all ages, club purse \$50. First heat \$25, second heat \$25.

Twenty-first Race--Three mile heats, for all ages, club purse \$100. First heat \$50, second heat \$50.

Twenty-second Race--Two mile heats, for all ages, club purse \$75. First heat \$37.50, second heat \$37.50.

Twenty-third Race--Handicap Hurdle Race, two miles, weights to appear the day before the race.

Twenty-fourth Race--One mile and three-quarters, for all ages, club purse \$50. First heat \$25, second heat \$25.

Twenty-fifth Race--Three mile heats, for all ages, club purse \$100. First heat \$50, second heat \$50.

Twenty-sixth Race--Two mile heats, for all ages, club purse \$75. First heat \$37.50, second heat \$37.50.

Twenty-seventh Race--Handicap Hurdle Race, two miles, weights to appear the day before the race.

Twenty-eighth Race--One mile and three-quarters, for all ages, club purse \$50. First heat \$25, second heat \$25.

Twenty-ninth Race--Three mile heats, for all ages, club purse \$100. First heat \$50, second heat \$50.

Thirtieth Race--Two mile heats, for all ages, club purse \$75. First heat \$37.50, second heat \$37.50.

Thirty-first Race--Handicap Hurdle Race, two miles, weights to appear the day before the race.

Thirty-second Race--One mile and three-quarters, for all ages, club purse \$50. First heat \$25, second heat \$25.

Thirty-third Race--Three mile heats, for all ages, club purse \$100. First heat \$50, second heat \$50.

Thirty-fourth Race--Two mile heats, for all ages, club purse \$75. First heat \$37.50, second heat \$37.50.

Thirty-fifth Race--Handicap Hurdle Race, two miles, weights to appear the day before the race.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR KELLOGG.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, September 30, 1874.

To the People of Louisiana: Events that have recently transpired in this State have turned the attention of the whole nation upon Louisiana affairs, and have caused a re-examination of the false statements and perversions of facts which for two years have been circulated far and wide, and which appear to have been the work of a party, who, for the sake of the press and the people, I have waited upon public feeling, excited by the startling occurrences that have taken place, and who, in the name of the people, have so liberally and so liberally disseminated a statement of actual facts which is so liberally received.

Close observers of Southern politics have long been acquainted with the fact that the Republican rule in Louisiana is known to be--and from the vantage point thus gained to carry the movement into effect.

In 1869 organized resistance to the State government was organized in Louisiana, and the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States are still respected, and to some extent enforced. In 1869 organized resistance to the State government was organized in Louisiana, and the fourteenth and fifteenth amendments to the constitution of the United States are still respected, and to some extent enforced.

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of my administration over the last year of my predecessor, and the further progress of the State.

A statement made by the Auditor, of this date, now before me, shows: Bonded debt of the State January 1, 1869, \$9,323,552.

Total debt when Governor Kellogg came into office, \$24,081,247.

Increase during Governor Kellogg's administration, \$14,757,695.

Reduction of bonded debt by redemption of past due bonds, funding operations and setting up new floating bonds, \$1,636,023.

Showing a net decrease of debt under the Kellogg administration, \$925,023.

I respectfully commend the foregoing statement, which is of course, carefully verified, to the consideration of those Northern journals which have denounced my administration as corrupt and oppressive, and which yet profess to be the friends of the colored people.

In 1873, irrespective of party, the census and report upon the status of the public debt of the State, and our means of payment, recommended the following adjustment which the resources of the State would permit, the funding of the State debt at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar.

The committee of citizens, in substance, endorsed this recommendation of the committee of citizens. Believing that the justice and strength of the proposal to issue a law which would allow the State to pay the debt of the State offering to its creditors the very utmost amount it was able to pay, and believing as I did that the same course would be the wisest and the most equitable.

When also recommended a constitutional amendment, which was passed by the Legislature, limiting the State debt, when funded, to \$15,000,000, and the rate of taxation to two and a half mills, exclusive of the school tax.

These amendments are to be voted upon at the election in November. My recommendations were adopted; and the funding bill became a law.

Parish taxation is by law limited to the same rate as State taxation. The taxes assessed for the year 1874, under the operation of the laws passed by the Republican Legislature, amount to fourteen and a half mills (including school), and by consequence the rate of taxation is less than two years of the late Legation State taxes were never less than twenty one and a half mills, and parish taxes in some instances were fifty mills.

The debt of the city of New Orleans amounts to \$2,000,000, or about the same as the debt of the entire State. This indebtedness has been incurred under Democratic management. The Legislature, upon my recommendation, adopted a constitutional amendment limiting the debt of the city, and prohibiting the city government from incurring further indebtedness.

In cooperation with the Chamber of Commerce I submitted also to the Legislature, by special message, a bill which would have reduced the annual expenses of the city nearly \$1,000,000. All these bills passed one house of the General Assembly, and were only defeated by a bare majority of the most important measures, notably a bill reducing the extortionate fee of the criminal sheriff of the city, which amount to seventy or eighty thousand dollars a year, and which had been brought to bear by Democratic office holders to defeat these measures of retrenchment. The bills were succeeded in passing, however, and the State is now enjoying an effect a reduction in city taxation of five mills.

In carrying into effect these and other salutary measures, including the passage of a bill publishing the names of the holders of the first class, the Republican party had no aid or countenance from those who now complain so loudly of the burdens under which the State is laboring, and who have rendered which my opponents would have rendered had they all taken their seats in the Legislature. I might have been able to carry out the measures which I have mentioned, had they all taken their seats in the Legislature. I might have been able to carry out the measures which I have mentioned, had they all taken their seats in the Legislature.

To recapitulate the financial results achieved under the administration: We have, in two years, paid off over \$900,000 of old floating indebtedness, with the old assets of the State. We have reduced the debt by the issue of new bonds, to the amount of fifteen millions, not to be increased until after the year 1874. We have reduced the State taxes from twenty-one and a half mills to fourteen and a half mills, and we have increased the amount of the estimated receipts. The large amount of \$2,000,000 of outstanding warrants remaining unpaid when the present government took office, has been paid over and above the current revenues of each year. Our administration, it is believed, will show no excess of appropriation over revenue.

I submit a statement of the appropriations made by the different administrations which have controlled affairs in Louisiana during the same years.

First--The Democratic Legislature of 1865, 1866 and 1867, composed exclusively of white men, Mr. McEnery and others of the present administration being influential members. Total appropriations, \$17,129,541; while the total taxes collected during the same period were \$3,379,000; leaving an excess of appropriations over revenue of \$13,750,541.

Second--Governor Warmoth's administration made appropriations for current State expenses, education of school, levee and interest funds, and sold all the public lands. Total appropriations, \$12,700,000; while the total taxes collected during the same period were \$3,379,000; leaving an excess of appropriations over revenue of \$9,321,000.

Third--Governor Kellogg's administration made appropriations for current State expenses, education of school, levee, school and interest funds, and sold all the public lands. Total appropriations, \$11,534,250; while the total taxes collected during the same period were \$3,379,000; leaving an excess of appropriations over revenue of \$8,155,250.

As will be seen, the saving the first year

of the last election--the ballot boxes were removed from the polling places to the offices of the supervisors of election and were counted wherever and whenever the supervisors pleased without any adequate supervision.

Under the old law the Government appointed the supervisors, and the supervisors appointed the commissioners of election, who might be, and were, in fact, at the last election, one political party.

Under the new law the police jury appoint the commissioners of election in all the country parishes, and the commissioners are chosen one from each parish.

Under the new law the returning board consisted of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, the Secretary of State and two other designated persons; they had absolute control over the election, and could alter, suppress or reject them at will.

Under the new law no State officer is a member of the returning board. The board consists of five persons elected by the Senate, one at least of the opposing political party. The returns are required to be made out in triplicate, one copy to be forwarded to the returning board.

The selection of many fraudulent registration papers, especially in the city of New Orleans, rendered necessary the passage of a law providing for an entirely new organization, if the election, November 2, was to be free, as we desire it to be, from the irregularities which had characterized previous elections.

Accordingly a bill was passed by the Legislature on the 1st day of the session, and some time subsequently was sent me for approval. After examining the bill and finding it in the main a fair and just measure, marred by some defects, I have done so, and the bill shall be approved this day.

I announced my intention to sign and promulgate it as soon as the time came for signing upon registration papers, and have done so, and registration has been actively and satisfactorily progressing for the past thirty days, except when interrupted for a brief period by the construction of the law, and by the fact that there should be no possibility of doubt as to the fairness of the registration.

I voluntarily offered, before the registration was completed, to have the registration office throughout the State. At the last election we were denied all representation both in the registration offices and at the polls.

More recently, proposed by the Republican State Central Committee, to agree to the appointment of an advisory board, to be composed of two Republicans and two Democrats, to be chosen by the four, with which board I declared my willingness to advise and consult in all matters relating to the appointment of registration officers throughout the State.

There is no just and proper safeguard that can be suggested to me which I will not be willing to throw around the conduct of the election. The election will be held by the verdict of that election, provided it can be held without intimidation or violence.

If our opponents can show at a post-mortem election that they have a majority of the qualified voters of the State, we shall unhesitatingly abide the result. It is on the other hand, the Republican party should triumphantly vindicate its claim to the Government, and we have a right to expect the acquiescence of our opponents, and the active support of all law-abiding citizens throughout the country.

In the eyes of the nation, the interests of the great State in the hands of those who in so short a time and against such adverse circumstances have done so much to reduce the material welfare of the community, with greater safety than would attend the surrender of the lives and liberties of more than 90,000 peaceful citizens, and to give citizenship to a party which has never attempted anything for the redemption of the State, which, during its brief resumption of power immediately after the election, has done itself utterly incapable of honest government, and which has three times within the last six years attempted to override the known will of the majority, twice by violence and once by fraud, and to the detriment of the North who have lent a willing ear to the indiscriminate denunciations of Northern men who hold office in the South, and of the Republicans of the South, who have done so much to reduce the material welfare of the community, with greater safety than would attend the 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