

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES

AUCTION SALES TO-MORROW.

BY SHERIFF HARPER, at 12 o'clock, at Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, improved and vacant lots in the First, Second and Third Districts of the city.

Local Intelligence.

PADDY CLARK, COWS AND SISTERS.—The cotyled Paddy does not look entirely jolly these days, and his big round face is not so smiling as usual. Deputy sheriff hunting a man about his place as a nuisance. But conductive to health or happiness, so it is not strange that Paddy looks a trifle cross. Some people apparently believe that Clark is inclined to be a nuisance in his position as a nuisance, and they are waiting for some foundation for such a surmise. Whether his dairy is a nuisance or not a judicial edict has gone forth ordering Clark to remove his nuisance to a place outside of stated limits, and if that order is not obeyed a penalty shall be paid. Clark's place has long been rated as a nuisance, and even a wallowing hog will not excite that sentiment.

This reminds us of a practical joke once played on Paddy. On a stormy morning he was in a bar-room, where he had disposed of all his bar-room, in exchange for which he had secured numerous strong cocktails, and he drank so many that his tongue was loosened. Several well known gentlemen were present, waiting for a shower to pass over. Paddy interrupted their conversation so often that they resolved to seek revenge. The party finally pretended to find Paddy really entertaining, and plied him with a drink after another. At length, on the corner of Carondelet and Lafayette streets. He led the horse up Carondelet street so that the milk cans would receive the water from a shed above, he removed the cans, and which was no sooner done than an old time thunder shower poured down. When the rain was heaviest Clark's attention was called to the outside situation. A catarrh of water was deluging the street, and coming over like a Niagara. Paddy at first felt warlike, and expressed a desire to murder the person who had caused him such a loss and put so great an indignity on him. However, another man, who was a trifle more tody smoothed his ruffled temper a little, and he smiled a ghastly smile while the gentlemen were laughing heartily at his expense. While the gentlemen were laughing, another of the lookers slipped out and turned the faucets, flooding the cart with a queer mixture of milk and water, and the peddler's attention was again called to the outside. He had been done, and as if he would like to kill five or six men. He jumped into the cart, stopped the faucets and lashed his horse over the rough cobble stones of Carondelet street. As he dashed along at a terrible speed the water slopped over lying in all directions. Paddy's hat had blown off, but he heeded no more, not even the noise of the water bell which had been stolen by a mischievous lad to assist the fun. The bell was then pawned for a round of drinks, and was not redeemed until Clark liquidated the bill.

SOMETHING GOOD TO EAT.—No. 23 St. Charles street, known as Camora's restaurant, is now under the immediate direction of Messrs. Leon and Xavier, who are well known as well known that they did but little difficulty in obtaining the daintiest provisions that is brought to this market. As the first choice and understand how to choose. The upper rooms are finely arranged and the prices are no higher than those on the first floor.

ELECTION FOR DELEGATES.—Yesterday the Democratic ward clubs held elections to elect delegates to the convention to be held in the coming convention to name persons for the several different parish and city offices. There were candidates and candidates, until a man could see nothing else, and the anxiety was great. As a general thing this election passed off smoothly, if not satisfactorily. About noon a rumor spread that Governor Kellogg was about to amend city charter bill, which proved a decided dampener. After that the interest abated a little, for what was the sense of working non-profits, and the candidates drew off a little from practicing at bars, and there was a cessation of bitter hostilities.

IN THE CITY HALL.—The several departments in our City Hall were dull and uninteresting yesterday. The only thing that attracted some show of business in attending to a pile of applications for reduction in assessments, and in nearly all cases the written requests were granted. The city administrator had little else than to attend to visitors, though in the morning he took a look at the wharves and acknowledged that they are in a miserable condition. By lack of finances he is unable to perform any repairs.

The other departments were a listless air and the Mayor's parlor was quite deserted. Even politics was not discussed, but one or two protesting against the new bill, and a statement had been made that the new bill would be promulgated in a few days, but that did not produce much more than a ripple on the surface. It was not until the afternoon that a man came to purchase time certificates men grow indifferent about their positions.

A GOOD THING FOR A GOOD APPETITE.—The Phoenix chop house is open, which announcement sounds pleasant to all who get down to his cozy boudoir in winter. When a person is in a hurry and wants to satisfy a craving appetite, the Phoenix is a good place to visit. A cook of high degree rules the range, and if he can not produce a square meal, he will take a \$1000 bribe. Everything is as clean and neat as possible, and Mr. Johnston will look after the general welfare of callers.

BRIEF MENTIONS.—General Badger is improving slowly. Ernest Anderson was taken from No. 31 Bienville street, arrested on a charge of perjury. Mr. J. A. Walsh has returned from a business North. An unoccupied frame house on Jersey, near Aster street, was burned by fire on Friday night. The fire began in the garret, where coal oil had been placed. A goose was a goose for flying up from the Broad street canal and landing itself against a corner oil lamp. The bird must have thought, if a goose can think, that it was shot, as the lamp exploded. Deputy Constable Sauer was arrested yesterday, when about to enforce a writ of ejectment, by Robert McGee, at the corner of Gallienne and Magazine streets. Robert McGee ran prison.

Dumas is still worrying vendors of prescribed lottery tickets, and seems determined to wear them out. A look out for impostors who pretend to be authorized to receive money for wounded policemen. Mr. William Baker alone has the business of collecting, and thus far has met with tolerable success.

CARROLLTON FIRE COMPANY No. 1.—This staunch old company celebrated its twenty-fifth anniversary yesterday, and celebrated it in style. The members turned out in their usual uniformed and ready for duty as usual. The new steamer shone as brightly as the sun, and is the company's pride. Foreman Tebbe was as happy as happy could be, even if he shares a quarter of a century old. After the parade a jolly dinner refreshed the boys, after which they visited friends and experienced a good time generally.

GENEROUS.—We are informed that Mr. Charles Lacome, of the St. Charles Exchange, has on Saturday, October 19, to the Crescent City Relief Association. A young man said to his sweetheart, "I am no deputy sheriff, but I have an attachment for you."

YOUNG FOLKS' COLUMN.

As the editor has kindly devoted a portion of his paper to the exclusive use of the young folks I have ventured to say a few words to my companions (for I am only a little school girl), concerning things which have always interested me from my earliest recollection; and I am sure there are some among the many children of our city who possess as much curiosity as myself.

I desire to learn all I can concerning those people who lived long years ago, and who first spoke our language and wrote works in that tongue, in England. Although ours is called the English language, it was not the original language of that country, but was introduced among the Britons by the Saxons, who conquered England. For a long time the people resisted the invaders, but at length they gradually became reconciled to more civilized notions, and were willing to adopt the conqueror's language as their own. When the Saxons invaded Britain they found inhabitants who were unlearned as far as books were concerned, for in those days the people received information by traditions which were handed down from father to son. I select England, her authors and other great men as the subject of my sketches, as the history of that country is so closely associated with ours, and we naturally feel most interested in that which relates to ourselves.

No doubt your surprise would equal my own if you attempted to read English before the days of Chaucer, who modified and improved the language a great deal. For instance, what would our teachers think of our spelling "afterwards" after-toed, and "father" fathder, and "Almighty" Almightigh. The first writer who appeared in the year 600 was named Gildas, and so little is known of him that not even the place of his birth is recorded. He wrote in Latin, and only produced a few religious tracts. Gildas was followed by Colubanus, who was of Irish parentage. He became a monk and wrote several religious histories, and his fame spread over a great portion of Europe; he died in 615. The next author of any importance who appeared, and really the first who ever either wrote or translated other works into English was Coedmon, who lived during the year 650 and died sometime during 680. He was of the lower class, uneducated and brought up to herd cattle, but, like Burns, saw and felt poetry in all nature. He was unconscious of the talents he possessed, and only accident discovered to the world his gifts. During the period of which I speak it was customary to give large suppers, to which numerous persons were invited, and after all had satisfied their appetites, it was expected that each in turn would afford entertainment to the guests by singing or playing upon the harp. Those called upon would generally give utterance to some legend, romance or ballad, just as the occasion might require. These recitations were often original, and if found worthy of praise were memorized by others, and again repeated upon some future occasion. It was at just such a feast that Coedmon happened to be on guard over the stable, and after having become fatigued he fell asleep. At length he was aroused from his slumber by a stranger calling upon him to sing something. He replied that he was ignorant and knew nothing; but the stranger insisted, Coedmon asked for a subject, whereupon he was told to sing the "Creation." He began and repeated some beautiful lines, which attracted the attention of the most learned men of that portion of the country. They were so pleased with his production that they offered to educate him, and an abbas named Hilda persuaded him to become an inmate of her household. He was there instructed in the Saxon language, and afterward wrote many works, the most remarkable of which was the "Fall of Man." This poem contained many grand and original thoughts, and attracted the attention of scholars. In after years the great Milton admired it very much, and some writers have declared that he borrowed ideas from the humble cowherd for his "Paradise Lost."

I have said enough for this time, and I trust that when we consider all the difficulties that our forefathers had to contend with, and the poor advantages afforded them, we may appreciate the means within our grasp and seize every opportunity for improvement. The little folks of those times were not like us—unable to cultivate their tastes and minds; nor did they have kind teachers who took an interest in their welfare.

If you all feel an interest in reading about such things, I will continue my short sketches every Sunday. So for the present I leave you, with a promise to introduce the "Venerable Bader" in my next.

THE WEATHER AND RIVERS.

OFFICE METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVER, New Orleans, October 3, 1874.

The following is a report of the weather and rivers at 3:43 P. M., local time, to-day:

Table with columns: Place, Ther., Wind, Clouds, Weather. Rows include New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, etc.

RIVERS.

Table with columns: Stations, Rise, Fall, Water mark. Rows include New Orleans, Mobile, Savannah, etc.

Staub's News Depot.

Mr. Charles Staub still comes to the front each day at his stand, No. 63 Canal street, with the latest newspapers, daily and weekly, from the West and North. These papers are sold at five and ten cents each—a cheap price inaugurated by Mr. Staub, and by reason of which he has built up for himself a flourishing trade. He also has the favorite magazines, and all desirable periodical literature of the day.

ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR KELLOGG.

STATE OF LOUISIANA, Executive Department, New Orleans, September 20, 1874. To the People of the United States.

Events that have recently transpired in this State have turned the attention of the whole nation upon Louisiana affairs, and have caused a re-ascertainment of the false statements and perversions of facts which for two years have been circulated far and wide, and which appear to have been accepted as true by a considerable portion of the press and the people. I have waited until public feeling, excited by the startling occurrences that have taken place here, should have had time to calm down, so that a temperate statement of actual facts might be disseminated to the people.

Close observers of Southern politics have long been aware of a determination to overthrow Republican rule in Louisiana, and to re-ascertain the true status of the State. It is known to be—and from the vantage point which I occupy to carry the movement into Mississippi and other Southern States in which the same policy is being pursued. The constitution of the United States is still respected, and to some extent enforced. In 1868 organized violence was resorted to for this purpose, and was only defeated by the courage and patriotism of the people. In 1872, but also failed to achieve the desired result. In 1873 the unification expedition was tried. The colored people were organized, armed and sent on street cars and in foundries and workshops, equal rights in all bar rooms and soda shops, and, in short, more than the strongest advocate of civil rights had ever asked for, were quickly secured in condition that they would put the Democratic in office. This movement failed, and now, in 1874, all the principles of unification have been re-ascertained, and the organization of a white man's party an appeal has once more been made to arms.

The events of the fourteenth of September last are too well known to need recital. There was no honest attempt to justify that movement as just and disinterested. The sole purpose of the leaders of the insurrection was to obtain possession of the offices, and to engage in the most unscrupulous and unprincipled manner in the history of the State. The great bulk of my supporters, who form the producing element of the country, were quickly engaged in picking cotton, cultivating sugar and harvesting the rice crop of the State.

The reasons assigned for the criminal disturbance of the country, were, first, that this State is not Republican, and that the present State administration was not elected. Second, that the present State administration had been corrupt and oppressive. Reversing for the sake of greater clearness the order of these charges, I proceed to show that the country, under the present administration, was corrupt and oppressive. First, that this State is not Republican, and that the present State administration was not elected. Second, that the present State administration had been corrupt and oppressive.

When the present State government came into office these were outstanding, from previous administrations, of the amount of \$2,300,000 of floating debt, known as State warrants, which the Treasurer had been unable to pay for lack of funds, to the amount, in round numbers, of \$2,300,000. There were outstanding bonds issued by the State to the amount of \$2,300,000, and since I have been in office I have signed 375 bonds of the same denomination, the amount of the floating debt being reduced to the extent of \$850,000. With one sweeping measure the Legislature wiped out all these monopolies and contingent interest, and reduced the floating debt to the extent of \$850,000. With one sweeping measure the Legislature wiped out all these monopolies and contingent interest, and reduced the floating debt to the extent of \$850,000.

Since the first of January, 1874, to September 1, our current receipts from licenses and taxes have amounted within \$100,000 of our current expenses during the same time; and this in despite of a disastrous overflow which has necessarily retarded the collection of the same. I recommended to the Legislature, during its last session, the adoption of the policy of restricting the revenues of each year to the expenditure of the same year, and of declining to incur any obligations made in excess of revenue. These recommendations were adopted, and a constitutional amendment was proposed to be submitted to the people to carry them into effect. The appropriation bill passed last winter contained many items which were believed to be unnecessary and imprudent. The payment of those items was refused by the courts on the application of the Attorney General, and the appropriations of the last Legislature—in themselves much less than the appropriations of previous years—were reduced to the amount of the estimated receipts. The large amount of \$2,300,000 of outstanding warrants remaining unpaid when the present government took charge of the State, and the benefit of warrants issued year by year 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 during the nine years. The Democratic Legislature of 1865, 1866 and 1867, composed exclusively of white men, Mr. McEnery and others, of my present opponents being included, appropriated for the same period the sum of \$11,129,554; while the total taxes collected during the same period were \$3,379,000; leaving an excess of appropriations over revenue of \$7,750,554.

The Governor's administration made appropriations for current State expenses, exclusive of school, levee and interest funds, as follows: For 1868, \$2,700,000; For 1869, \$2,100,000; For 1870, \$2,100,000; For 1871, \$2,100,000; For 1872, \$2,100,000; For 1873, \$2,100,000; Total, \$12,200,000.

As will be seen, the saving the first year of my administration over the last year of my predecessor, was \$1,713,133. In the second year the saving was \$1,713,133, and in the third year the saving was \$1,713,133. At the same rate, during the next two years, my administration will cost \$3,426,266, while the administration of my predecessor, for the same time, cost \$1,713,133, and the Democratic

administration of 1865, 1866 and 1867 cost \$17,129,554.

A statement made by the Auditor, of this date, now before me, shows: Increase of bonded and floating debt during Governor Warmoth's administration by law, \$1,000,000; Increase of bonded and floating debt incurred by the Democratic Legislature of 1868-73, \$1,250,000; Total debt when Governor Kellogg came into office, \$2,250,000; Increase during Governor Kellogg's administration by issue of bonds authorized by law, \$700,000; Reduction of debt during Governor Kellogg's administration, \$1,000,000; Total debt, \$1,950,000.

Showing an increase of debt under the Kellogg administration, \$950,000. I respectfully commend the foregoing statement, which is, of course, easily verified, to the consideration of those Northern journals which have denounced my administration as corrupt and oppressive, and which yet profess to believe in fair play.

A committee of eminent citizens appointed by me in 1873, to examine the State public debt of the State, and our means of payment, recommended as the most equitable adjustment which the resources of the State would permit, the issue of bonds at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar. Subsequently the Chamber of Commerce of the city of New Orleans, in substance, endorsed the recommendation of the committee of citizens. Believing in the justice and strength of the proposal to scale the indebtedness of the State in the fact of the State offering its credit to the extent of fifty cents on the dollar, and believing as I did that by an economical administration of its revenues the State could afford to pay to the holders of its bonds fifty cents on the dollar, instead of fifty cents, as proposed, I recommended to the Legislature the passage of an act authorizing the funding of all the legal and valid bonds of the State, at the rate of fifty cents on the dollar, and that the same be guaranteed by constitutional amendment, and the appropriation of interest on the same to be made by the same means perpetual.

I also recommended a constitutional amendment, which was passed by the Legislature, limiting the State debt, when the total of the State debt, exclusive of the school tax (two mills), all these amendments are to be voted upon at the election in November next. The recommendation was adopted, and the funding became a law with the most universal assent of the property holding people of the State.

The tax which is by law limited to the same rate as State taxation. The taxes assessed for the present year, under the operation of the laws passed by the Republican Legislature, amount to \$1,000,000. No candid reader will fail to have observed that the charge of corruption and oppression, like all the accusations that have been made against the State administration, is without foundation, and no specific act is brought forward, much less sustained by proof. I propose to confront these general charges of wrongdoing, by a specific statement, taken from official records, of the financial condition of this State when the present government came into power, and of its financial position now; and also to show how the country, under the present administration, has been improved by my administration, properly stated.

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When we came into office we found slumbering in our midst a great number of time to be called into activity, acts passed under the previous administration and by the Democratic Legislature of 1866, creating a number of gross monopolies and contingent interest, and reducing the floating debt to the extent of \$850,000. With one sweeping measure the Legislature wiped out all these monopolies and contingent interest, and reduced the floating debt to the extent of \$850,000.

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statute books were lobbied through in the interests of prominent members of the opposition. Nearly one-fifth of the existing bonded debt of the State was created in two years by the Democratic Legislature of 1868, a large portion of the present opposition debt has been created under Democratic administration. Divided upon all other points, the Democratic Legislature of 1868, in fact, a large portion of the present opposition debt has been created under Democratic administration. Divided upon all other points, the Democratic Legislature of 1868, in fact, a large portion of the present opposition debt has been created under Democratic administration.

The second charge brought against me by my opponents is that I was not elected to the position I hold. Mr. Marr's committee, in their recent address attempted to fortify that assertion by extracts from the census of 1870, showing a vast excess of white over colored males over the age of twenty-one. The whole force of the argument is destroyed at once by the fact, which is generally admitted, that the census of 1870 was taken before the registration officers and the management of registration throughout the State.

There is no just and proper safeguard that can be suggested to me which is not in my power to do, and which is not in the power of the coming election. The Republican party is ready to be judged by the verdict of that election, provided it can be held without factious or violent interference. It is ready to show that a peaceable election that will have a majority of the qualified voters of the State, we shall uncomplacingly abide the result. If, on the other hand, the Republicans prefer to try to overthrow us, we have a right to expect the acquiescence of our opponents, and the active support of all fair-minded citizens throughout the country, in the event of our success the nation can certainly leave the interests of this great State in the hands of those who in so short a time and against such adverse circumstances have done so much to relieve the burdens of the people and advance the material welfare of the community, with greater safety than would attend the surrender of the State to the hands of those who, 80,000 peaceful, industrious Republican citizens to a party which has never attempted anything for the redemption of the State, which, during its brief momentary period of power, has done so much to oppress and oppressively incapable of honest government, and which has three times within the last six years attempted to override the known will of the people, and to substitute its own will by fraud. I see those Republicans of the North who have lent a willing ear to the indiscriminate denunciations of Northern men who hold office in the South, and who are ready to denounce the South as a reflection that these denunciations proceed from those who hate Republican principles everywhere, and who can see no virtue in any party but their own.

If I consulted only my personal feelings I would rather be relieved of the position I now hold than continue to retain it in the face of every fair man's opinion that I have been best me at every step. But there are higher questions involved than mere personal feelings. My resignation would strip the State of its only able and energetic man in rank, and would make no change in the status of the State. Either the Republican party in Louisiana is in the right or it is in the wrong. If we are right, how is it to be maintained? If we are wrong, how is it to be maintained? We are in the right, and the people at the coming election should so declare, the constitution of the State should be maintained, and the government to maintain my position. If we are in the wrong, and the people at the coming election should so declare, the constitution of the State should be maintained, and the government to maintain my position.

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fair and just measure, marred by some defects, but still a vast improvement on the old law, which must remain in force unless I approved this bill, I announced my intention to sign the proposed law, and as soon as the time came for entering upon registration. I have done so, and registration has been active and satisfactorily progressing for the past several days, except when interrupted for a brief period by the insurrection of September 14. Desiring that there should be no possibility of doing so to the fairness of the registration, I immediately offered, before the registration opened, to appoint one clerk to be named by the opposition in every registration office throughout the State. At the last election we were denied all representation both in the registration offices and at the polls. I have more recently proposed, through the Republican State Central Committee, to agree to the appointment of an advisory board, to be composed of two Republicans and two Democrats and an umpire to be chosen by the four, with which board I declared my willingness to advise and consult in all matters relating to the management of registration officers and the management of registration throughout the State.

There is no just and proper safeguard that can be suggested to me which is not in my power to do, and which is not in the power of the coming election. The Republican party is ready to be judged by the verdict of that election, provided it can be held without factious or violent interference. It is ready to show that a peaceable election that will have a majority of the qualified voters of the State, we shall uncomplacingly abide the result. If, on the other hand, the Republicans prefer to try to overthrow us, we have a right to expect the acquiescence of our opponents, and the active support of all fair-minded citizens throughout the country, in the event of our success the nation can certainly leave the interests of this great State in the hands of those who in so short a time and against such adverse circumstances have done so much to relieve the burdens of the people and advance the material welfare of the community, with greater safety than would attend the surrender of the State to the hands of those who, 80,000 peaceful, industrious Republican citizens to a party which has never attempted anything for the redemption of the State, which, during its brief momentary period of power, has done so much to oppress and oppressively incapable of honest government, and which has three times within the last six years attempted to override the known will of the people, and to substitute its own will by fraud. I see those Republicans of the North who have lent a willing ear to the indiscriminate denunciations of Northern men who hold office in the South, and who are ready to denounce the South as a reflection that these denunciations proceed from those who hate Republican principles everywhere, and who can see no virtue in any party but their own.

If I consulted only my personal feelings I would rather be relieved of the position I now hold than continue to retain it in the face of every fair man's opinion that I have been best me at every step. But there are higher questions involved than mere personal feelings. My resignation would strip the State of its only able and energetic man in rank, and would make no change in the status of the State. Either the Republican party in Louisiana is in the right or it is in the wrong. If we are right, how is it to be maintained? If we are wrong, how is it to be maintained? We are in the right, and the people at the coming election should so declare, the constitution of the State should be maintained, and the government to maintain my position. If we are in the wrong, and the people at the coming election should so declare, the constitution of the State should be maintained, and the government to maintain my position.

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