

New Orleans Republican. OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS

NEW ORLEANS, MAY 28, 1874. Tom Taylor receives \$6000 per year for editing London Punch.

We are indebted to the purser of the steamer Margaret for late Havana papers. Hon. Jeremiah Wilson, of Indiana, the great inventor, declines a re-election to Congress.

A prisoner, when asked what trade he would like to learn, said: "If there be no objection I would like to be a sailor."

Edwards county, Illinois, boasts of not having contained a grog shop for fifteen years. The drug stores do a flourishing business.

Financial questions, just now, seem peculiarly fatal to the intellect. The State treasurer of New York has become a raving maniac.

Mr. D. de Vivo, who was here with Salvini, will manage Mile. Di Murska, and a grand concert company in the United States next season.

Persia is said to be the land of roses, but recently an order was received in England for some of the finest varieties of English roses, to be planted in the Shah's garden.

Among the invited guests at the wedding of Miss Nellie Grant were Colonel and Mrs. Casey, Dr. and Mrs. James Scott, Mrs. Dean and Mr. and Mrs. Fern, of New Orleans.

Dr. John G. Angell, of this city, has invented and patented a new tie for cotton bales, which he calls the Angell tie. It is said to be adjustable with great facility, and is unusually strong.

The office of Collector of Customs, at this port, will close at 10:30 A. M., on Saturday next, to enable employes of the Customhouse to visit Chalmette, and participate in the ceremonies of decoration day.

A medieval galley has been found in the excavation of the port of Savona. It is full of blocks of stone, and was one of the finest of the famous Genoese Admiral, Andrea Doria, sank to obstruct the entrance.

At a conference meeting in Salt Lake City, recently, Brigham Young, Jr., explained his system of praying for his enemies: "I pray for our enemies, brethren, but I always pray that they may go to hell!"

The Vendome column will be entirely reconstructed by the anniversary of the destruction in 1871. The base, which has been laid, leaving only four more spirals to be added, with the cap, pediment and statue.

Pullman palace cars by way of Mobile line leave head of Canal street daily for Louisville, St. Louis and Charlotte, and go through without transfer—thus making two less changes to all points North and West than any other route.

A State fish law recently enacted by the Pennsylvania Legislature provides, among other things, that "no person shall have in his or her possession, after the same has been killed, any black bass, pike or pickerel, exceptable for stocking other waters."

It is now ascertained that the famous century plant, so beautiful in bloom, and yet so rare, buds and flowers every sixteen years, instead of once in a hundred years, as has been long supposed. The question is, why is it called the century plant?

A picture by a young English lady, who is not yet twenty-three years old, is specially commended among the works of art in this year's exhibition of the Royal Academy. The picture is styled "Calling the Roll after an Engagement in the Crimea."

The Opelousas Courier learns that Colonel D. Bennett some time since resigned his position as Master of Orleans Grange, and Mr. J. Pinckney Smith was elected as his successor, in consequence of which the dispensation of Orleans Grange has been suspended.

A retiring editor boasts that he has never been "horsewhipped, revolved, knitted, kicked, licked, pummeled, or cussed for anything we have said, written down or left undone as an editor, and in ceasing to be one we are filled with a melancholy sadness."

Notice is given of the next drawing of single number tickets in the Louisiana State Lottery, which will take place at twelve o'clock next Saturday. The capital prize to be contended for is \$20,000. Only 10,000 tickets are issued, at ten dollars each. Those interested are invited to visit the drawing.

Captain A. T. Genry, of the Nineteenth Infantry, has been specially detailed by the Secretary of War to carry out certain instructions and report concerning the distributions of food to sufferers by overflow in this State. He will visit the various points where clothing and rations have been distributed, confer with the relief committees, and assist Captain T. C. Sullivan, the commissary of subsistence here.

The way they reproduce in Paris their birth, death and marriage registers, burned in the Palace of Justice during the Commune, is curious enough. They remain in their original shape, but charred completely. The back is cut off, the mass wetted and exposed to the mouth of a stove. The water evaporating raises the sheets, and the writing stands out in relief upon the black like the silken flowers on velvet brocade. It is easily deciphered and copied, with a note stating that it is reproduced from the carbonized original.

It is a sad commentary upon the times to see the great clothing house of H. B. Stevens & Co., corner of Common and St. Charles streets, selling their goods at the sacrifice they are so that they can close up business, as speedily as possible. The first cost of the goods appears to be no rule to guide them in selling, as money is their object and they are determined to realize it as soon as it can be had. This is one of the oldest retail houses in the city and their goods have always borne the highest reputation as to quality and style. Their selling out thus affords an excellent opportunity for the public to buy cheaply, but, as we said before it is a sad commentary upon the times.

THE GOVERNMENT OF NUMBERS. We rather like the epithets which the Pionne applies to our advocacy and demonstration of the superiority of a representative government over a monarchy. It says our argument is "weak," and that the REPUBLICAN has perpetrated the rather incongruous offense of "a pure and disingenuous fabrication" of its position. When a writer undertakes to show that a majority may be adjudged corrupt and incompetent by a minority of its own members, if he designs to escape from this position it will behoove him to use something more forcible than epithets leveled against those Republicans who controvert alike his facts and his doctrines. In referring to the files of the Pionne, we find this:

"That 'the sad experience' of these Southern States since the acts of reconstruction 'should satisfy all honest and intelligent minds of the peril and impracticability of all permanent republican institutions which rest on the bare force of numbers, and concede to all men without regard to education, character, intelligence or condition a like share in the making of laws and in the direction of government.'"

It also adds that "every politician from Jefferson down has confessed that the political equality of all men is a fallacy," and claims that "the principle of numerical strength has been but tolerated in this government, and is expressly repudiated in the organization of the Senate."

From these quotations may be eliminated two propositions which we attribute to the Pionne:

1. That all statesmen from Jefferson down denied the electoral equality of man.

2. That all republican governments which rest on the bare force of numbers, without qualification of property or intelligence, are perilous and impracticable.

The first proposition is disproved by facts. We believe there is no State government in the Union in which the principle of electoral equality is not made the basis of representation. There is a law disfranchising the individual citizen from suffrage on account of felony, but no law which deprives him of representation. The constitution of the United States does not recognize numbers as the basis of senatorial representation, but it does recognize numbers as the basis of representation in the electoral college and in the House of Representatives.

The State of Louisiana has long recognized the principle of universal representation. The constitution of 1812 awards the right of suffrage to all free white male citizens twenty-one years of age, resident in the parish for the year preceding election, and having paid a State tax. It ordains that representation shall be equal and uniform, and forever ascertained and regulated by the number of qualified electors. The same rule of apportionment was preserved in the constitution of 1845. In 1852 the State constitution became more democratic. The voter was relieved of the year's preceding residence, and the basis of representation "ascertained by the total population of the State." This basis is preserved in the present constitution. It thus appears that the principle of basing representation on numbers was adopted by Louisiana before the war, and continues at present. It is the rule of most of the States in the Union. It becomes, then, difficult to understand "the peril and impracticability of all permanent republican institutions which rest on the bare force of numbers."

It will be seen that neither in this State nor in most others has there been a suffrage qualification of "education, character" or other than conviction of crime—"intelligence or condition." "Representation in many States has long been based on numbers without any qualification." In the federal constitution executive and representative in one branch, have always been based on the "bare force of numbers," once qualified as to the number of slaves, but now based as to the departments named upon the "force of numbers" alone.

2. The Pionne entangles the basis of representation with the right of suffrage. Every soul is politically equal. It is, without distinction of sex, color or character, entitled to be so represented, and it is everywhere represented in this republic—except in the United States Senate. It is upon this principle that the right of the majority to govern itself and the minority rests. It governs itself by the conditions prescribed in its fundamental constitution. The right to vote or to hold office is prescribed by this majority. It may limit the exercise of this right by such qualifications as it may prescribe. The majority being an embodiment of sovereignty, may impose constitutional conditions upon its government. It may err as other sovereigns have done. But we have shown reasons why it can not err, and has not erred, as those sovereigns have heretofore done.

We can not pass from the only departure from majority rule known to our government—the equal representation of unequal communities, named States. The debates on the federal constitution show the embarrassment produced by the institution of slavery then existing in nearly all the Confederate States. There were other delicate interests, such as the commercial and financial questions. At that day representation was based on constituencies representing special interests, as in the rotten borough system of England, in which old Sarum with an hundred electors might offset Birmingham with several thousand. This rule of representation in the federal Senate continues. It stands, a monument of deference to a relation of interest and sectional necessity that has passed away; it stands a contradictory corollary to the principle of the universal political equality inscribed upon the constitution; it comes to control upon the will of numbers and the weight of wealth. The "State" of yesterday offsets the revolutionary founders of the Union. A hundred thousand people going out of New York to squat on a parallelogram of public land may become by that act the equals in the power to enact or defeat federal legislation of all the people and all the wealth of New York. This ratio of

representation will demand revision, and there are many indications that the representation in the federal Senate will be made to conform to the ratio of representation adopted in the electoral college and House, and throughout the country in the State constitutions. We have thus demonstrated the right of a majority to govern the minority in its own way, and upon its own conditions. The minority has no right to nullify the act of the majority because it may choose to say that the majority is corrupt or incompetent. We refuted the nullification and higher law doctrines taught by the Pionne under a former administration. It is unnecessary to say that we neither advocate ignorance nor crime as a basis of representation. As for the doctrine of expatriation we repeat it is the only way by which a discontented minority can escape the "rule of numbers" in a republic. It is a very sacred right, that of electing or removing citizenship. It is not enjoyed everywhere. The kings said: "Once a subject, always a subject." Under this doctrine England seized Americans, born in Maryland, from on board an American vessel, and compelled them to fight against their own countrymen. Under this doctrine six thousand men claiming American citizenship were held by impressment on board British ships. It is by exercising the right of expatriation alone that a citizen can absolve himself from obedience to the will of the majority in a republic. Native born citizens of this republic, having the right to choose a local residence anywhere within its jurisdiction, will endeavor to reform the virtue and intelligence of the electors and elected. Those who prefer "the flesh pots of Egypt, where we did eat to our fill," had better go back to the monarchies or aristocracies or hierarchies which they prefer. If they prefer to remain here and bark at the planetary constellation of States, as they move in their silent and harmonious orbits, they have the same undoubted right that the poodle has to bay the moon. It amounts to about the same in one case as in the other.

When rogues and criminals are permitted to invoke all the benefits of trial by jury, the habeas corpus and every means of defense insured by Magna Charta, while innocent persons are pursued and shot down, without trial of any sort, it strikes us that we have some got things mixed up. The prisoner's box is about the safest place in the State, while the cotton and cane fields, the hunt-ings, and some of the highways, are fraught with peculiar danger. We are unable to trace these evils to corrupt or partisan legislation. They do not rest upon any such basis, but are the outgrowth of a diseased public opinion. When we learn to be as just to others as well as we are jealous of our own interests, we shall have found a remedy for many of the ills that afflict us.

The Bulletin having demonstrated, to its own satisfaction, that the Republican party is to blame for the deluging rains which raised all the upper rivers, overflowed the Ouachita valley and the Pearl river region, is now expected to prove that Governor Kellogg is in some manner to blame for the present drought.

WE DID IT IN 1872, with the result of assembling a Democratic convention at Turner Hall, one of the strongest men in which was E. Duffy, of the famous firm of Schenhausen and Duffy, a Liberal convert to Mechanics' Institute which wasn't much better, and a subsequent supplementary organization of the Independent clubs for the purpose of correcting certain features which were a little too unpleasant for the average citizen to endure. Between those two conventions the most responsible and lucrative offices of the city and parish were bartered like so much merchandise. Clerkships were traded for representations, specialties for administrative offices, and the people's exponents common market stuff, and the people's exponents common market stuff.

In this heat of recital, our neighbor forgets the proposal made in open convention, to put the offices up and draw for them. A suggestion which, perhaps, deemed an infringement of the exclusive right of lottery granted by the Legislature of 1867-8.

But the Pionne gives notice that it "will not support such disreputable proceedings for the future." It will not "stand idly by while the mischief is being done, and afterward bewail calamities we made no effort to avert."

So far so good. Now, why not go a step further, and recommend the Republican plan of holding a preliminary election to determine the choice of nominees? There could be a register; it might be kept open for some days, and the property holders and business men would have a chance to express their preference for the best nominees, without personal danger. This done, it would be a matter of less consequence whether these contestants were present at the fall elections, since the choice of the party would have been fixed upon good men.

The Republicans have tried this plan of most elections and are perfectly satisfied with the character of the nominees to office. Not having to defend the personal conduct of our nominees the defense of Republican principles becomes more effectual.

If the Pionne intends to pursue a conservative warfare in behalf of official integrity, it had better recommend the Republican system of selection. We will not, of course, vote for its candidates, but there will be a very comfortable consolation in knowing that we are not to have a series of riots during the summer, terminating in an armed occupation of our city by federal troops. If the opposition will follow the Republican example, if our antagonists on principle carry any of the offices, we shall have at least the guarantee that they will be the most honest and competent men they can furnish. Send them get our club rules. You will find them work like a charm. The oldest and most respectable citizens will have the same show under our rules as the most atrocious thug or unscrupulous villain that ever infested a pool.

ST. CHARLES AVENUE. The annexation of Carrollton to New Orleans has increased the public desire for the improvement of St. Charles avenue, from Tivoli circle to Hiko's Hotel, a distance not far from six miles. Speaking of this avenue a short time since, the Pionne said:

From Tivoli circle outward by this thoroughfare we have at once the finest and the most wretched street on the continent. Between the circle and Ninth street it is dusty or sloppy, according to the weather, and beyond, as far as the Nicolson pavement extends, it is a miracle of abject dilapidation. Along this stretch lie the finest residences, the most beautiful parks, the most beautiful grounds, blooming gardens, orange groves and radiant parterres; along it dwell hundreds of our wealthiest citizens and largest taxpayers. Yet this superb, this sumptuous possibility

of a street, alternates between a barren waste of dust and a dismal quagmire at its lower end, and remains a monotonous expanse of mire and impassable ravines where the Nicolson pavement prevails. It is a dirty, unpleasant, impracticable, disgraceful from beginning to end—a shame to the city and an outrage upon those who dwell along its borders.

Though the above picture may be considered as rather highly colored in some respects, it is perfect in the main. The St. Charles avenue runs through the finest district of New Orleans, and, properly improved, would make a superb boulevard for a drive—one "that could not fail to attract the admiration of citizens and strangers. Yet this "sumptuous possibility of a street" has been so far neglected as to render it anything but pleasant at times, to undertake a drive through it. A solid road bed is needed that will be free of dust and mud in dry and wet weather; a road bed that will stand the test of time and wear better than the wooden pavement. The man who secures such a road through St. Charles avenue will prove a public benefactor.

Administrator Lewis has recommended that repairs be made on that portion of this avenue paved with wood. The Pionne considers this would be a useless expense, and asks for a gravel road, considering that better than the Nicolson pavement or shell road. Others advocate the "concrete" road bed as the best. The Republican is not prepared to decide what kind of a road should be built, though it has long since come to the conclusion that a good road should be made through St. Charles avenue—one that would be an ornament to our city, and a convenience and source of pleasure to its people.

When rogues and criminals are permitted to invoke all the benefits of trial by jury, the habeas corpus and every means of defense insured by Magna Charta, while innocent persons are pursued and shot down, without trial of any sort, it strikes us that we have some got things mixed up. The prisoner's box is about the safest place in the State, while the cotton and cane fields, the hunt-ings, and some of the highways, are fraught with peculiar danger. We are unable to trace these evils to corrupt or partisan legislation. They do not rest upon any such basis, but are the outgrowth of a diseased public opinion. When we learn to be as just to others as well as we are jealous of our own interests, we shall have found a remedy for many of the ills that afflict us.

The Bulletin having demonstrated, to its own satisfaction, that the Republican party is to blame for the deluging rains which raised all the upper rivers, overflowed the Ouachita valley and the Pearl river region, is now expected to prove that Governor Kellogg is in some manner to blame for the present drought.

WE DID IT IN 1872, with the result of assembling a Democratic convention at Turner Hall, one of the strongest men in which was E. Duffy, of the famous firm of Schenhausen and Duffy, a Liberal convert to Mechanics' Institute which wasn't much better, and a subsequent supplementary organization of the Independent clubs for the purpose of correcting certain features which were a little too unpleasant for the average citizen to endure. Between those two conventions the most responsible and lucrative offices of the city and parish were bartered like so much merchandise. Clerkships were traded for representations, specialties for administrative offices, and the people's exponents common market stuff, and the people's exponents common market stuff.

In this heat of recital, our neighbor forgets the proposal made in open convention, to put the offices up and draw for them. A suggestion which, perhaps, deemed an infringement of the exclusive right of lottery granted by the Legislature of 1867-8.

But the Pionne gives notice that it "will not support such disreputable proceedings for the future." It will not "stand idly by while the mischief is being done, and afterward bewail calamities we made no effort to avert."

So far so good. Now, why not go a step further, and recommend the Republican plan of holding a preliminary election to determine the choice of nominees? There could be a register; it might be kept open for some days, and the property holders and business men would have a chance to express their preference for the best nominees, without personal danger. This done, it would be a matter of less consequence whether these contestants were present at the fall elections, since the choice of the party would have been fixed upon good men.

The Republicans have tried this plan of most elections and are perfectly satisfied with the character of the nominees to office. Not having to defend the personal conduct of our nominees the defense of Republican principles becomes more effectual.

If the Pionne intends to pursue a conservative warfare in behalf of official integrity, it had better recommend the Republican system of selection. We will not, of course, vote for its candidates, but there will be a very comfortable consolation in knowing that we are not to have a series of riots during the summer, terminating in an armed occupation of our city by federal troops. If the opposition will follow the Republican example, if our antagonists on principle carry any of the offices, we shall have at least the guarantee that they will be the most honest and competent men they can furnish. Send them get our club rules. You will find them work like a charm. The oldest and most respectable citizens will have the same show under our rules as the most atrocious thug or unscrupulous villain that ever infested a pool.

ST. CHARLES AVENUE. The annexation of Carrollton to New Orleans has increased the public desire for the improvement of St. Charles avenue, from Tivoli circle to Hiko's Hotel, a distance not far from six miles. Speaking of this avenue a short time since, the Pionne said:

From Tivoli circle outward by this thoroughfare we have at once the finest and the most wretched street on the continent. Between the circle and Ninth street it is dusty or sloppy, according to the weather, and beyond, as far as the Nicolson pavement extends, it is a miracle of abject dilapidation. Along this stretch lie the finest residences, the most beautiful parks, the most beautiful grounds, blooming gardens, orange groves and radiant parterres; along it dwell hundreds of our wealthiest citizens and largest taxpayers. Yet this superb, this sumptuous possibility

NOTICE TO HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE STATE OF LOUISIANA. All persons holding Louisiana State bonds of any issue are hereby notified that in conformity with an act of the General Assembly approved January 24, 1874, and more generally known as the funding bill, the Board of Liquidation, as designated therein, has been duly organized and has caused to be prepared consolidated bonds of a uniform series, equal in amount to sixty per cent of all outstanding bonds of the State, having forty years to run and bearing interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, and will be prepared on and after the first day of July, 1874 to exchange said bonds for all valid outstanding bonds and warrants in the manner and form provided in said act. Bondholders can present their bonds for exchange at any time after said date. The exchange will be effected in New Orleans at the office of the Funding Commissioners, and in New York at the office of the only authorized agent of the State, Authentic copies of the funding bill will be furnished to interested parties on application to Hon. P. G. DESLONGE, Secretary Board of Liquidation, New Orleans, Louisiana, or to the Hon. W. P. KELLOGG, Governor of Louisiana and President Board of Liquidation. A true copy: P. G. DESLONGE, Secretary of State and Secretary Board of Liquidation. W. P. KELLOGG, Governor of Louisiana and President Board of Liquidation.

PROCLAMATION. ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, April 27, 1874. Whereas, information has reached me that during the night of April 11, 1874, JULES J. BOUX, a citizen of New Orleans, was maliciously assaulted in the public streets, and, whereas, all efforts to discover and arrest his murderer or murderers have failed. Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation offering a reward of ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Jules J. Boux, as aforesaid. Given under my hand and the seal of the State heretofore attached, this twenty-seventh day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor. WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State. ap23 2p

PROCLAMATION. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, April 30, 1874. Whereas, information has reached me that early on the morning of the twenty-fourth of April, ELSIE E. EASTWOOD, a citizen of the village of Napoleonville, Assumption parish, and whereas, all efforts to discover and arrest his murderer or murderers have failed. Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, do issue this my proclamation offering a reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS for such information as shall lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of the said Elsie E. Eastwood, as aforesaid. Given under my hand, and the seal of the State heretofore attached, this thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor. WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State. ap23 2p

PROCLAMATION. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, April 30, 1874. Whereas, on the second of December, 1873, near the town of Washington, parish of St. Landry, JOHN S. MCKEE was murdered, and his murderer or murderers have not been brought to justice. Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of \$500 for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of said John S. McKee. One John W. Harvey being accused of the aforesaid crime, and having failed to answer the charge preferred against him, a description of his personal appearance is hereto appended for the information of clerks and police authorities. Age, twenty-eight years; height, five feet eight inches; complexion light; eyes, light blue or grey; speaks very slowly, and looks down when spoken to. Given under my hand and the seal of the State heretofore attached, this thirtieth day of April, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor. WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State. mv7 2p

PROCLAMATION. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, May 1, 1874. Whereas, on the second of December, 1873, near the town of Washington, parish of St. Landry, JOHN S. MCKEE was murdered, and his murderer or murderers have not been brought to justice. Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of \$500 for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of said John S. McKee. One John W. Harvey being accused of the aforesaid crime, and having failed to answer the charge preferred against him, a description of his personal appearance is hereto appended for the information of clerks and police authorities. Age, twenty-eight years; height, five feet eight inches; complexion light; eyes, light blue or grey; speaks very slowly, and looks down when spoken to. Given under my hand and the seal of the State heretofore attached, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor. WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State. mv7 2p

PROCLAMATION. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, May 1, 1874. Whereas, on the second of December, 1873, near the town of Washington, parish of St. Landry, JOHN S. MCKEE was murdered, and his murderer or murderers have not been brought to justice. Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of \$500 for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of said John S. McKee. One John W. Harvey being accused of the aforesaid crime, and having failed to answer the charge preferred against him, a description of his personal appearance is hereto appended for the information of clerks and police authorities. Age, twenty-eight years; height, five feet eight inches; complexion light; eyes, light blue or grey; speaks very slowly, and looks down when spoken to. Given under my hand and the seal of the State heretofore attached, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor. WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State. mv7 2p

PROCLAMATION. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, May 1, 1874. Whereas, on the second of December, 1873, near the town of Washington, parish of St. Landry, JOHN S. MCKEE was murdered, and his murderer or murderers have not been brought to justice. Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of \$500 for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of said John S. McKee. One John W. Harvey being accused of the aforesaid crime, and having failed to answer the charge preferred against him, a description of his personal appearance is hereto appended for the information of clerks and police authorities. Age, twenty-eight years; height, five feet eight inches; complexion light; eyes, light blue or grey; speaks very slowly, and looks down when spoken to. Given under my hand and the seal of the State heretofore attached, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor. WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State. mv7 2p

PROCLAMATION. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, May 1, 1874. Whereas, on the second of December, 1873, near the town of Washington, parish of St. Landry, JOHN S. MCKEE was murdered, and his murderer or murderers have not been brought to justice. Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of \$500 for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of said John S. McKee. One John W. Harvey being accused of the aforesaid crime, and having failed to answer the charge preferred against him, a description of his personal appearance is hereto appended for the information of clerks and police authorities. Age, twenty-eight years; height, five feet eight inches; complexion light; eyes, light blue or grey; speaks very slowly, and looks down when spoken to. Given under my hand and the seal of the State heretofore attached, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor. WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State. mv7 2p

PROCLAMATION. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, May 1, 1874. Whereas, on the second of December, 1873, near the town of Washington, parish of St. Landry, JOHN S. MCKEE was murdered, and his murderer or murderers have not been brought to justice. Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of \$500 for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of said John S. McKee. One John W. Harvey being accused of the aforesaid crime, and having failed to answer the charge preferred against him, a description of his personal appearance is hereto appended for the information of clerks and police authorities. Age, twenty-eight years; height, five feet eight inches; complexion light; eyes, light blue or grey; speaks very slowly, and looks down when spoken to. Given under my hand and the seal of the State heretofore attached, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor. WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State. mv7 2p

PROCLAMATION. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, May 1, 1874. Whereas, on the second of December, 1873, near the town of Washington, parish of St. Landry, JOHN S. MCKEE was murdered, and his murderer or murderers have not been brought to justice. Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of \$500 for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of said John S. McKee. One John W. Harvey being accused of the aforesaid crime, and having failed to answer the charge preferred against him, a description of his personal appearance is hereto appended for the information of clerks and police authorities. Age, twenty-eight years; height, five feet eight inches; complexion light; eyes, light blue or grey; speaks very slowly, and looks down when spoken to. Given under my hand and the seal of the State heretofore attached, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor. WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State. mv7 2p

PROCLAMATION. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, May 1, 1874. Whereas, on the second of December, 1873, near the town of Washington, parish of St. Landry, JOHN S. MCKEE was murdered, and his murderer or murderers have not been brought to justice. Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of \$500 for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of said John S. McKee. One John W. Harvey being accused of the aforesaid crime, and having failed to answer the charge preferred against him, a description of his personal appearance is hereto appended for the information of clerks and police authorities. Age, twenty-eight years; height, five feet eight inches; complexion light; eyes, light blue or grey; speaks very slowly, and looks down when spoken to. Given under my hand and the seal of the State heretofore attached, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor. WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State. mv7 2p

PROCLAMATION. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, May 1, 1874. Whereas, on the second of December, 1873, near the town of Washington, parish of St. Landry, JOHN S. MCKEE was murdered, and his murderer or murderers have not been brought to justice. Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of \$500 for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of said John S. McKee. One John W. Harvey being accused of the aforesaid crime, and having failed to answer the charge preferred against him, a description of his personal appearance is hereto appended for the information of clerks and police authorities. Age, twenty-eight years; height, five feet eight inches; complexion light; eyes, light blue or grey; speaks very slowly, and looks down when spoken to. Given under my hand and the seal of the State heretofore attached, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor. WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State. mv7 2p

PROCLAMATION. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, May 1, 1874. Whereas, on the second of December, 1873, near the town of Washington, parish of St. Landry, JOHN S. MCKEE was murdered, and his murderer or murderers have not been brought to justice. Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of \$500 for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of said John S. McKee. One John W. Harvey being accused of the aforesaid crime, and having failed to answer the charge preferred against him, a description of his personal appearance is hereto appended for the information of clerks and police authorities. Age, twenty-eight years; height, five feet eight inches; complexion light; eyes, light blue or grey; speaks very slowly, and looks down when spoken to. Given under my hand and the seal of the State heretofore attached, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor. WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State. mv7 2p

PROCLAMATION. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, May 1, 1874. Whereas, on the second of December, 1873, near the town of Washington, parish of St. Landry, JOHN S. MCKEE was murdered, and his murderer or murderers have not been brought to justice. Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of \$500 for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of said John S. McKee. One John W. Harvey being accused of the aforesaid crime, and having failed to answer the charge preferred against him, a description of his personal appearance is hereto appended for the information of clerks and police authorities. Age, twenty-eight years; height, five feet eight inches; complexion light; eyes, light blue or grey; speaks very slowly, and looks down when spoken to. Given under my hand and the seal of the State heretofore attached, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor. WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State. mv7 2p

PROCLAMATION. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, May 1, 1874. Whereas, on the second of December, 1873, near the town of Washington, parish of St. Landry, JOHN S. MCKEE was murdered, and his murderer or murderers have not been brought to justice. Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of \$500 for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of said John S. McKee. One John W. Harvey being accused of the aforesaid crime, and having failed to answer the charge preferred against him, a description of his personal appearance is hereto appended for the information of clerks and police authorities. Age, twenty-eight years; height, five feet eight inches; complexion light; eyes, light blue or grey; speaks very slowly, and looks down when spoken to. Given under my hand and the seal of the State heretofore attached, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor. WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State. mv7 2p

PROCLAMATION. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, May 1, 1874. Whereas, on the second of December, 1873, near the town of Washington, parish of St. Landry, JOHN S. MCKEE was murdered, and his murderer or murderers have not been brought to justice. Now, therefore, I, William P. Kellogg, Governor of the State of Louisiana, issue this my proclamation, offering a reward of \$500 for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of said John S. McKee. One John W. Harvey being accused of the aforesaid crime, and having failed to answer the charge preferred against him, a description of his personal appearance is hereto appended for the information of clerks and police authorities. Age, twenty-eight years; height, five feet eight inches; complexion light; eyes, light blue or grey; speaks very slowly, and looks down when spoken to. Given under my hand and the seal of the State heretofore attached, this first day of May, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-four, and of the independence of the United States the ninety-eighth. WILLIAM P. KELLOGG, By the Governor. WILLIAM WEEKS, Assistant Secretary of State. mv7 2p

PROCLAMATION. FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD. STATE OF