

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS.

NEW ORLEANS, FEBRUARY 26, 1875.

Madame Ristori will visit Australia.

Urbant is spoken of as a prohibition island.

"Zacharia" is willing to compromise under protest.

The Pope is better. He has commenced ex-communication.

France is organizing a regular postal service of carrier pigeons.

A man is successful when he makes life give him what he wants.

Miss MacMunn, a new actress, is called "a promising Lady Gay Spenser."

A son of Elizabeth Cady Stanton is a grasshopper sufferer in the West.

The Irish Wagon says: "The stage Irishman is an intolerable nuisance."

Pennsylvanians will never lose sight of commerce so long as they have their iron trade.

William M. Everts, Esq., counsel in the Beecher case, has a family of fourteen children.

The Brooklyn establishment has made so much talk that they call it Plymouth Church.

It is possible that after to-night the "outpouring" business will be run into the ground.

Efforts are being made in England for establishing a company for planting rice in South Carolina.

A man who had a tooth pulled while under the influence of chloroform kept a painful silence.

"Anything to beat Satan" is a motto posted up in a Young Men's Christian Association gymnasium.

A man of large experience said his acquaintances would fill a cathedral, but a pulpit would hold all of his friends.

It is claimed that the Chicago Times has in no way injured its reputation for truthfulness by publishing the fire hoax.

Wisconsin has appointed a State geologist, with the understanding that he shall find gold in some portion of the State.

After eleven o'clock at night the gas comes so very gently through the pipes that any one can stand the pressure.

In playing poker a "sequence" is a flush based on the other man's arm which racks in all the money. It is of con-sequence.

The softening influences of women are observed upon many young men who appear remarkably soft when in their presence.

The principals in the great scandal suit were a long time in sifting answers; but then they had a good deal to answer for.

Disraeli so—the job put up against John Mitchell, the Irish patriot who fought for liberty in this country, and wrangled for liberty at home.

Savannah has the most sensible regulations against gambling. There they indict the owners of the property or buildings where the games are carried on.

Senator McCroery, of Kentucky, will be the only member of the Senate, after the fourth of March, who voted against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson. He is not afraid of Andy.

Rabelais had written some sensible pieces which the world did not regard at all. "I will write something," said he, "that they shall take notice of." And so he set down to writing nonsense.

Peanuts are rapidly coming to the front as an article of trade. Ten years ago the crop did not amount to more than 150,000 bushels. Last year 2,000,000 bushels were raised, valued at \$3,000,000. Philadelphia alone takes 600,000 bushels of peanuts.

A large assortment of elegant parlor, bed and dining-room furniture, for the execution of F. M. Plak, will be sold this day at the dwelling No. 157 Camp street, by C. E. Girard, auctioneer. Descriptive catalogues may be had at sale, which commences at 11 A. M.

Charlotte Cushman receives \$500 per night for acting, and half of the gross receipts on the extra nights during the weeks when she makes her last appearances on any stage. If business was better in New Orleans she might be induced to say farewell here for a certain number of nights.

The outpouring of "the people" to-night will be at St. Patrick's Hall, instead of at Clay Statue. This will be welcome intelligence to the mules employed on the different railroads, who, on account of the stoppage of the cars at the last outpouring, were compelled to listen to the speeches poured into their long but unwilling ears. Our first orators will address the people at the outpouring.

The day that Michelet, the author, heard of the capitulation of Paris, he was struck with a first attack of apoplexy; the news of the outbreak of the Commune gave him a second attack; the fall of Thiers, May 24, 1873, killed him. He was a very ardent patriot, blamed the war of 1870, and died thinking his country ruined forever. He had what his country-folk called "unc imagination extolée."

In Holly Springs, Mississippi, as is the custom in most country places, horse racing takes place over a level piece of the public road. Late in a contest that had called together hundreds of spectators on Sunday, half the distance had been run when a tree as the roadside was blown over by the wind. A branch struck one of the riders, killing him instantly. This gave a village preacher an opportunity which he did not throw away in his next sermon.

The St. Louis Democrat says: "At Nashville a monster celebration of Washington's birthday was made the occasion of marked demonstrations of good feeling between men and classes who have been bitterly hostile in time past. Let us sincerely hope that the same era of peace and common love of country, which this demonstration appears to besoken here, may extend as early as possible to other States long distracted by civil strife." A little of that peace and common love would be good to send in to the outpourers to-night.

COMPROMISE.

The solution of the difficulty caused on January 4 by the withdrawal of the Democratic members of the Legislature having been reached through the acceptance of the Wheeler proposition, a few words on the subject are appropriate. It is an evidence of sincerity that the proposal to accept it has come from the side which first made it necessary. It follows that Governor Kellogg will no longer be considered as a "usurper" but his authority recognized and he receive the support necessary to carry out the measures proposed.

It should be steadily borne in mind that this arrangement is a compromise, an agreement between both parties, each conceding something and neither demanding all the other has to give. The basis of the arrangement is one that will be satisfactory to moderate men, Republican or Democratic, and it is for them to reason together on plans for mutual promotion of the welfare of the State. The questions of office may be settled hereafter, when more imperative questions are disposed of. But they are to be determined by reason, by the best men within the State, not by appealing to Washington, consultations in executive chambers, nor violent meetings at Clay Statue. The Republican party should be, and is, always ready to reason with any opponent, and while it does not expect the whole Democratic party to rush into its arms, it has the legitimate desire to receive enough to accomplish the reforms that have been demanded.

There is yet time, even at this late day in the session, for these reforms to be accomplished. The aid of those gentlemen who left the State House for Deutsche Hall is needed. These reforms are desired by all; by none more than those of the Republican party who wish to see their Democratic friends in their seats. But it is the Democratic party which has cried the loudest for them, and it is only consistent that its representatives should take the only course possible to obtain them. It may be said that it is coming in at the eleventh hour, but when the burden and load of the day are over even he who has wrought but one hour shall receive equal honor if he has faithfully performed the work that was intrusted to him.

Fifty-three days of the session have been squandered in an angry altercation about the State officers and the elections of 1872 and 1874 respectively. The important business of legislation has been subordinated to the efforts of aspirants for personal gain. A whole State has been required to wait in anxious expectancy while impracticable political leaders were making idle issues in which the people have much less interest than their self-appointed spokesmen suppose.

The second determination to accept what is known as the Wheeler compromise is an indication that the people are at last resolved to free themselves from the file leaders, and proceed to the consideration of matters of more importance than those which have occupied the attention of the caucus at Deutsche Company Hall during so many weeks. The more patriotic and moderate Democrats, believing that there is less real antagonism between them and the Republicans than between them and the extremists of their own party, have determined to abandon the rule or ruin policy, and rise to the dignity of statesmen, of men in earnest for those things which they were chosen by the people to secure.

The great bone of contention—the question of the legality of Governor Kellogg's election—being removed, there will be but little to divide the moderate men of the two parties. There is a very large element in the Conservative party which has long ceased to hope for the success of Mr. McEnery in his contest. Many of them have ceased to desire it. And after this second declaration of independence we hope they will proceed without delay to act upon their individual responsibility. They will, of course, be threatened by the impracticables, read out of the party, subjected to the abuse and billingsgate which has heretofore been showered upon the Republican party alone. But we have been able to stand it pretty well for some years, and to succeed to some extent in spite of it and in defiance of the desperate men who have no other weapon of offense. With the aid of the thirty-five or forty heroic men who have come to the determination to do their own thinking hereafter, the Republicans of the present General Assembly may round off the session in the most creditable manner. Though the time is very short a great deal may be done. Besides, if a proper spirit is shown, a sincere desire manifested to carry out the excellent suggestions of the Governor, he may possibly give the members a short extra session. We hope it may not be necessary to entail this additional expense upon the people. We know the Governor is reluctant to do so, and in this position he is sustained by the best men of both parties. But if the public good requires an extra session, we have no doubt he will call one.

THE OLD WHIG ELEMENT AT THE SOUTH.

The Whigs of the South are thus spoken of by Thurlow Weed: The Union had no truer, or bolder, or more devoted friends through all its political trials for twenty-five years than the Whigs of the South, whose representative men were distinguished alike for talents, integrity and patriotism. There was a numerous band of enlightened and patriotic Whigs who resisted nullification, and who for ten or fifteen years afterward, by boldly opposing the encroachments and aggressions of Southern Democracy, bridged over many dangers and prevented a catastrophe. I am even yet unwilling to relinquish the hope that the Whig spirit of the South will reassert itself, and uniting with congenial Northern sympathies, work out wholesome results.

This is undoubtedly a just tribute to a party which was denounced by the Democracy before the war as "Abolitionists," and, excluded from any position of influence in the war, furnished to the Confederate cause many of its bravest and best men. No effort has been made to rally the Whigs of the South since the war, while the Democracy has sought by a union with the Northern Democracy to regain the control of the federal govern-

ment. It is very apparent in the course of the Democrats of Louisiana that the leaders of the party have undergone no change of sentiment or of policy. They still war against the federal government; they still denounce all Northern Republicans, while Seymour and Wood, Tweed and others who continue to be Democrats are either commended for their virtues or passed over for their defalcations without comment.

The Democracy of the South were always hostile to material progress and to the mental improvement of the people. They prefer the metaphysical to the physical. They still choose to declaim against the federal government, or to make political conspiracies with their Northern friends to siding in any work of public or popular usefulness. We know few Democratic politicians in the South who care for the workshop or the school. Their sole mission seems to be to make people discontented with the government, and to stimulate a change of administration by publishing exaggerated sentiments of Southern misery.

The time has arrived for the old Whig element of the South to assert itself. Should it once more throw abroad its banner of honesty, economy, patriotism, popular education and popular employment, it would find thousands desirous to co-operate in its objects. The Whigs alluded to by Mr. Weed have been collected and covered into the Democratic party under various appellations. Yet all their influence has been carried to the account of the Democracy. A successful conservative campaign always results in a "Democratic" victory. All such gains will be insisted on as Democratic property in 1876. Among the ablest and most resolute defenders of Whig principles; among the most uncompromising foes of nullification and Democratic hostility to progress, was the Senator last elected from West Virginia. Yet he is classed with others of the same political character among the "Democrats." These Southern Whigs are a powerful element for worth and ability, and will no doubt co-operate with any party whose acts and tenets may meet their approval; but to class them with the malcontent Democrats of the South would display very little knowledge of history or of those differences of political principle which have ever separated parties in America.

THE CHIEFTAINS AND THE RESCUEMEN.

We have all along charged that the Democracy were opposed to any reduction of the powers and profits of the State administration. They have only wished to drive out the incumbents and install themselves. It is with them as with the rascal Beadle, apostrophized by King Lear, "to hold his bloody hand," because in his heart he would have perpetrated the very offense for which he wielded the scourge.

One reason for this opinion of the Democracy has been found that when Mr. Penn took upon himself the regalia of executive office until Mr. McEnery could be inaugurated, neither of the Democratic leaders, civil or military, announced by proclamation or other publication that they intended to renounce any executive patronage, to reduce any salary, or to cut off any prerequisite of office. They played for all that was in a night, and would never have abated a single of what they expected to win, and indeed thought they had won.

If any further evidence of the insincerity of these patriots whose reformation was limited to ousting Republican incumbents, we find it in their present position. The Returning Board appointed under the law signed by the Fusion leader, Governor Warmoth, awarded certificates of election to some forty or fifty Democratic members of the Legislature. These members attempted to organize the Legislature by an election of Speaker and other officers, and by the exclusion of a Republican quorum claiming the same right to organize. The Republican claim having been sustained by the federal government, the Democratic members, about whose election there is no dispute, have withdrawn from the Legislature, and refuse to represent their constituents unless the Speaker and Sergeant-at-arms chosen by them shall be installed in the control of the House.

BARBORADES AGAINST COMPROMISE.

With the same activity shown in blocking up streets with horse cars, tearing up the coverings of street crossings and turning over governments and things generally at the highway emule of September 14, for the sake of securing a few offices, the patriots, "the we the people patriots," are busy endeavoring to stay all honorable proceedings looking to a satisfactory adjustment of the difficulties now existing in this much be-Leaguered State. The uncompromising set, having to a certain extent lost their grip on the throats of the intelligent portion of their representatives in the Wiltz caucus, thirty-four of said representatives having been able to gain "yea" to the Wheeler arrangement in spite of the relentless White League fingers, the fingers turn back to the old trick of manipulating the grocers and the potato merchants.

Yesterday the emissaries of no progress, lieutenants of the white man's party, were patrolling the streets from Bascom's store to Bascom's barroom getting signers to protests calculated to intimidate country representatives. It was "your name or your life, Mr. Grocer, sign the paper." It is not necessary to publish the names of the signers to such documents. They have become familiar by constant use in similar service, signing bonds for the return of guns borrowed from the private arsenals of gunsmiths for riot purposes of years ago, signing calls for Clay Statue month meetings, subscribing funds for carrying on the White League war, signing anything that shows a bad sign.

The principal objections now urged against compromise are the most unworthy and inconsistent that could be brought forward. Mr. McEnery, of whom "the people" have grown a little weary, proposed with other gentlemen who hold no office, and are not likely to hold any, to submit their claims to a congressional committee and to abide by the result. The proposition at the time was not considered as a striking case of self-abnegation. Mr. McEnery had no office to step down from and out of, but he was willing to do it, and the sacrifice had some baneful weight with his followers. Governor Kellogg did not hesitate to submit his position to the same test. We have seen the result. The congressional committee proposed a settlement beginning at a later date than 1872; the Tichborne claimant is not recognized. Mr. McEnery now says that Congress has no right to propose, nor the representatives of the people to accept any compromise not based upon the recognition of himself as Governor. His followers will not allow the election of 1874 to be settled because he is not considered in 1874. They even oppose measures to impeach Governor Kellogg, as we do; but with them the reasons are different. They object to recognizing the present Governor long enough to impeach him.

Another reason urged against compromise is put forth by Mr. Marr, in Washington, and echoed by the Bulletin. Mr. Marr rings the alarm bell to mar compromise by saying an acceptance of the Wheeler proposition "will seat Pinchback." Mr. Marr wishes to "nationalize," and thinks the seating of that gentleman in Congress will be a national calamity. In that case the nation will have to stand it. No more absurd inducement for a State to commit suicide could possibly be held out. Mr. Pinchback goes to Washington with his credentials as any other Senator-elect would go. Congress regulates its own affairs, and will pass upon the claims of contestants. None other than Mr. Marr and the Bulletin have discovered that Congress is waiting with bated breath to hear from the Wiltz caucus. But small as it is, the littleness of the theory is a large luminary on the motives of those who are opposed to compromise measures. If this or that man or set of men can not occupy all official positions, "the people, we the White League people," as they say in St. Martinville, will oppose good government, good legislation and all reform measures tending to the prosperity of the State. If this or that man can not be Governor, even if he fails to get votes enough to return him as such, "we, the White League people" will not be governed. It is only this and nothing more.

The barricades of Clay Statue meetings may fence out a few from the sensible course; it will, but it remains for the intelligent thirty-four to do their duty as chosen representatives of the people who elected them, and for the intimidated thirty-three to succumb to the unreasonable pigheadedness of the street lobby.

THE ATTORNEYS OPPOSE COMPROMISE.

Those professional gentlemen whose bread and fame depend upon fighting even the most forlorn points at the expense of their client, are opposed to any adjustment which terminates their retainers or refreshes fee. This is natural. We can well understand that to obtain a victory by ability or astuteness is a valuable professional advertisement, and that he who gains a pepper-corn verdict for a ruined client may derive therefrom wealth and honor. We have known instances in which an attorney would volunteer in a desperate case that the public might see his ability. It is called speaking "to the back of the bar." People go away with exaggerated ideas of the lawyer's ability, while the poor devil assigned goes to the State prison or to the poorhouse. It may be somewhat on that principle that the political affairs of this State having gone into a quasi bankruptcy, seven eminent attorneys engaged without fee or compensation to conduct the process of liquidation and distribution. These gentlemen have looked steadily at the points under discussion. They have advised when a plea was to be filed or withdrawn. They have urged the parties to maintain their abstract rights if it cost them the last nickel in the market basket. At last, their conservative clients have come to see that these attorneys are no match for the legal authorities of the federal government. That even the presidential election of 1876 can not possibly bring a

reversal of Republican legislation, and that their clients are wholly unable to bear the further costs of this controversy. There is a diminished trade. Bents must be paid and food bought, whether the political lawsuit is settled or not. The leaders so proscribed any Democrat seen speaking to a Republican that our neighbor of the Picoeune, indicted for the high crime of having attempted to borrow money of the "usurper," thought it due to its principles to counteract the possible damage to its circulation by an especially abusive attack upon the Republican creditor at the very moment of the supposed loan. Such is the terrorism and ruin which surround us. Still the attorneys will not allow any adjustment. While the Conservative caucus was in session, Mr. Thomas Allen Clarke, attorney-at-law, addressed Mr. Wiltz and inquires: Have you a right to compromise? Upon what principle of fundamental or other law? Where are your special powers? And then, having put a corrupt construction upon the compromise as written by Mr. Wheeler, Mr. Clarke asks: What would the laws of this country—of any civilized State—call such a compromise? A compromising of felony.

We repeat an inquiry heretofore made: Is Mr. Wiltz or any other member responsible to any other power than to the constituency which elected him or them? A number of gentlemen inflamed by spontaneous indignation met at Governor McEnery's headquarters, they call a mass meeting in New Orleans to determine whether the country members of the Legislature shall reconsider and repeal the proposition submitted by Hon. Mr. Wheeler in adjustment of Louisiana affairs. Curious enough, the attorneys at law are prominent in that call; of the seven members of the committee to prepare resolutions for that occasion six are attorneys! Counselor Marr has superseded a merchant as chairman of the Committee of Seventy, quits the tiller of that concern and runs forth to Washington for a moment, thence he shouts with his telegraphic trumpet "Senators decline giving advice, but this compromise will be delusive." This is an obscure and equivocal oracle. Enough has been shown to prove that a profession dedicated to the argument of disputed cases and having no direct interest in anything so much as in the prolongation of strife have assumed the chief conduct of political affairs in Louisiana. A contemporary makes an appeal to the merchants and mechanics to know if they will not come forward and confirm the peaceful tendencies of the adjustment.

What is a mere merchant, whose sales are falling off every day, to an attorney who can talk all around him? The merchants do well enough to respond to a forced loan for party expenses. The mechanics are extremely useful at fires and fights, but neither need intrude their opinions when "counsel learned in the law" are deciding what orders should be given to these merchants and mechanics.

A TEST OF SECURITY.

A committee has just reported a deplorable poverty among the citizens of New Orleans. Our charities are sadly in want of means. Our commerce has been cut off, and the State and city securities quoted at a rate so low, as to be almost unsaleable. In this condition of things the Republican Legislature purchases a toy called "State House" for the price of a quarter of a million of dollars. This, if paid at par in greenbacks arising from the sale of State warrants, would cost, at fifty cents on the dollar, five hundred thousand dollars. These obligations, if the State shall ever pay its debts, will cost the sum stated with interest. Taking the published history of the St. Louis Hotel and comparing its value with that of other real estate, it would not at this day command \$75,000 cash. It has been rendered unfit without entire alteration for any other purpose and would cost the purchaser as much as the price stated to restore it as a hotel or to fit it for any other purpose than a State House. There can be no reason why the Legislature should create this addition to the State debt, and indeed no reason why it should either purchase or build a State House at this time, when it might rent on favorable terms one of several buildings in or near the city. We are concerned to say that the financial arguments and statements offered in favor of this bill were scarcely worthy even of a lobby attorney. We again call the attention of our friends to the fact that the whole responsibility of a reform session is upon them. The issues of 1875 are now being made up. The discontent of the taxpayers is quietly awaiting the redemption of Republican pledges. Such indefensible measures as this purchase of an old tavern at an exorbitant price will not meet the approval of the people and does not comport with the policy of the Governor, nor of those Republicans who must bear the responsibility of defending or of admitting every act which the opposition can charge against the present Legislature. The Representatives elected by the opposition have even more to bear than ourselves. The people complain of the public indebtedness. Suppose an addition of even \$250,000 be made for a purpose that might be dispensed with or for a property not worth half the price contracted to be paid for it. Do the Democratic Representatives think their constituents will be satisfied with their absence and acquiescence in this or other questionable appropriations? It is for these representatives to say. If they are seeking to bear more debt and to lose measures of reform as an issue of 1876, it is all right. But we can tell these representatives that if they really wish reform they had better waive the recognition of McEnery and Wiltz, take their seats in the Legislature and reinforce the Governor and the Republican reformers against the batteries of the lobby and that percentage of human weakness and human need which appears in the best regulated political families.

THE BERGER FAMILY OF SWISS BELL RINGERS ARE RINGING AND WARBLING IN GALVESTON.

THE BERGER FAMILY OF SWISS BELL RINGERS ARE RINGING AND WARBLING IN GALVESTON. THE BERGER FAMILY OF SWISS BELL RINGERS ARE RINGING AND WARBLING IN GALVESTON. THE BERGER FAMILY OF SWISS BELL RINGERS ARE RINGING AND WARBLING IN GALVESTON.

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

MARSHAL'S MONITIONS. MARSHAL'S MONITIONS. MARSHAL'S MONITIONS. MARSHAL'S MONITIONS. MARSHAL'S MONITIONS.

NOTICE.

NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE.

NOTICE.

NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE. NOTICE.

INSURANCE.

LAVAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Fifth Annual Statement—1874.

In conformity with the requirements of its charter, the company publishes the following statement of its business for the year ending December 31, 1874.

Table with 2 columns: Description of insurance services and amounts. Includes 'Amount of premiums on fire risks during the year, including unearned premiums of 1873', 'Losses recovered for underinsured risks of 1874', etc.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION. PROCLAMATION. PROCLAMATION. PROCLAMATION. PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

STOLEN STATE ARMS.

STOLEN STATE ARMS. STOLEN STATE ARMS. STOLEN STATE ARMS.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

STOLEN STATE ARMS.

STOLEN STATE ARMS. STOLEN STATE ARMS. STOLEN STATE ARMS.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

STOLEN STATE ARMS.

STOLEN STATE ARMS. STOLEN STATE ARMS. STOLEN STATE ARMS.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

STOLEN STATE ARMS.

STOLEN STATE ARMS. STOLEN STATE ARMS. STOLEN STATE ARMS.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

STOLEN STATE ARMS.

STOLEN STATE ARMS. STOLEN STATE ARMS. STOLEN STATE ARMS.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

STOLEN STATE ARMS.

STOLEN STATE ARMS. STOLEN STATE ARMS. STOLEN STATE ARMS.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

INSURANCE.

LAVAYETTE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW ORLEANS.

Fifth Annual Statement—1874.

In conformity with the requirements of its charter, the company publishes the following statement of its business for the year ending December 31, 1874.

Table with 2 columns: Description of insurance services and amounts. Includes 'Amount of premiums on fire risks during the year, including unearned premiums of 1873', 'Losses recovered for underinsured risks of 1874', etc.

PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION. PROCLAMATION. PROCLAMATION. PROCLAMATION. PROCLAMATION.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

STOLEN STATE ARMS.

STOLEN STATE ARMS. STOLEN STATE ARMS. STOLEN STATE ARMS.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

STOLEN STATE ARMS.

STOLEN STATE ARMS. STOLEN STATE ARMS. STOLEN STATE ARMS.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

STOLEN STATE ARMS.

STOLEN STATE ARMS. STOLEN STATE ARMS. STOLEN STATE ARMS.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

STOLEN STATE ARMS.

STOLEN STATE ARMS. STOLEN STATE ARMS. STOLEN STATE ARMS.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

STOLEN STATE ARMS.

STOLEN STATE ARMS. STOLEN STATE ARMS. STOLEN STATE ARMS.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

STOLEN STATE ARMS.

STOLEN STATE ARMS. STOLEN STATE ARMS. STOLEN STATE ARMS.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.

PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD. PROCLAMATION OF REWARD.