

New Orleans Republican.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE UNITED STATES OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF NEW ORLEANS NEW ORLEANS, OCTOBER 22, 1875.

Oysters crowd out ice cream. The territory of Africa is used principally for exploring purposes.

Lager beer in Detroit is explosive. Casks at it there have burst.

Old tobacco chawers do not care for the new and yellow leaf.

Pittsburg iron manufacturers are looking for "puddlers' lockout."

John Ruskin has published a work on the embroidery of Florence, called "Ardine Florentina."

Rossi will not come to America, and we shall be obliged to listen to actors we can understand.

There is no need of trying to weather a storm. The storms of fate get up will weather themselves.

Chicago reporters give short biographical sketches of all men who write their names in hotel registers.

When horse doctors and lawyers disagree, who can decide whether or not mules have the epizootic?

The Bank of England has no rag money. The paper for its notes is made of new linen or cotton, and is very strong.

Many a man has wished he was an autumn leaf, that he might fall off and be pressed by a pretty maiden.

The Jefferson Borden mutineers, two of whom received death sentence at Boston, might be called the Ku-Klux of the high seas.

It is said the London papers had the news of measles in the Feroe Islands three months before it was telegraphed by the cable.

Supplying the pulpit can now be regarded as among military supplies, for General O. O. Howard has been doing such a thing in Oregon.

It is hardly the fair thing to fight the devil round a stump. Clergymen should give the devil his due, and fight him in open field.

Washington has a hack law, but the lawyers manage to hack it to pieces. One of the inalienable rights of hackmen is to get all they can.

Gaibord's coffin is to be made of stone, and weigh nine tons. If any body snatches gets away with that profane sarcophagus he will have a heavy load—on his conscience.

When a man has been courting a girl for about fourteen years, and finds her sitting at the piano playing, "Darling, I am growing old," he should consider his opportunities and the shortness of life.

The Prince of Wales has decided that all presents made to him on his Indian tour shall become private property. If his advance gift agents do their duty he will make a handsome thing of his travels.

When a passenger stumbles and falls into a tub full of water in St. Louis, the conductor asks him if he has a trip ticket. Some of these fellows will get knocked down for their impudence before the great bridge falls.

The Jackson (Mississippi) Times says: "The loss of cotton this year, for want of picking, is estimated at \$5,000,000 in gold."

The advantage gained by driving colored laborers from the fields with shotguns will hardly overbalance such a loss.

Our readers, we know, will be pleased to learn that the Dickens party, which was so successful last summer, is to be repeated on Thursday, the eleventh of November, for the benefit of St. John's Episcopal Church. The tickets will be out in a few days.

Speaking of J. L. Toole's American tour the London Era says: "At New Orleans he was compelled, in consequence of prior engagements, to decline an offer of £100 per night." It is, perhaps, fortunate for our managers that Mr. Toole had other engagements.

A mother in Philadelphia brings suit against a woman for the recovery of her boy, known as Prince Leo. She pleads that to bring her boy up on the trapeze is bringing him up in a way he should not go, or she reasons that the boy has become valuable.

Wendell Phillips tells of Horace Greeley that when the old gentleman was offered Western bank bills by a lecture committee, he said he would prefer to have a well-executed counterpane on some Eastern bank. With such sentiments how could the philosopher have been sincere when advising young men to go West!

The New York Sun says that John E. Hackett, the Republican nominee, should be triumphantly elected to the office of recorder, and adds: "Yet all the thieves, burglars, highwaymen and murderers will vote against him." There is characteristic rotteness in New York Democracy when its own organs are obliged to speak thus.

The Madison Journal says: "The boys out at Tallulah have been riding every day of the past week, and getting ready for the tournament. One of them took fourteen rings in five tilts, last Tuesday." There is still complaint of the scarcity of hands for oyster picking. When the harvest is complete we fear the colored men will imitate these idlers, and get up a male tournament. A young man who can slide fourteen rings on a stick in five tilts, is fitted for any station in life.

Mr. E. E. Zimmerman, agent for the French Opera Bouffe Troupe—which is headed by Mlle. Geoffroy—arrived in the city yesterday. The opera bouffe season will commence at the Varieties Theatre on Monday evening, November 1, and the opening attraction will be Loog's "Girofle Girofle," an opera which has never been given here, and in which the leading artists will sing their original roles. This troupe is under the management of Mrs. C. Chénou, and we are assured the combination is a strong one in point of numbers and talent. Opera bouffe will occupy the Varieties Theatre for one month, and will undoubtedly draw the best success that has been in the history of any season at the Opera House.

METEMPSYCHOSIS OF THE PRESS.

Journals have often become a power by the ability with which they have enforced a doctrine or advocated an interest. They, however, sometimes change hands, and in time depart from the special object to which they have owed existence. They then become the lukewarm supporters of their native faith, or not unfrequently its most insidious antagonists. Sometimes such a journal is captured or bought, and its guns turned against the cause which they had defended. Journalism is filled with these cases of metempsychosis. In some of them the mild, sincere and earnest spirit that once ornamented their columns has been succeeded by a carnivorous zeal which delights in nothing save the extermination of its opponents and the rabid revel on their spoliated possessions.

The New York Tribune was as much built up from and under the ground by Horace Greeley as has been the walls of the Slocumb building by the negro bricklayers. Perhaps neither the Tribune nor the building would have had existence but for the capacity of the builders in each case to work harder, and live and labor cheaper than others. The Tribune, the advocate of the emancipation experiment, has passed into hands who have hired correspondents to defame and defeat the experiment. The Tribune, the first organ of the Republican party, has rejoiced in the embarrassments of that party, and has neither given its aid to reform nor to resist that which Horace Greeley hated—the "sham Democracy." The Tribune no longer stands the zealous champion of American industry nor of American doctrines. The spirit of Horace Greeley has passed into a cynical contempt for every doctrine which honest and able men ever advocated. There are other prominent examples of this metempsychosis. The Richmond Enquirer, once the most stringent Pharisee in respect to the faith of the States rights fathers, has passed into a much more tolerant spirit. What would Thomas Ritchie have said to have read in the Enquirer articles in favor of inflationists, of Pacific railroads with government money, in praise of High Tariff Kelley, with even an admission that the federal government was sovereign?

Our thoughts were turned in this direction by observing an editorial announcement that "it is our editorial purpose to make it (the New Orleans Bulletin) the organ of the business men of New Orleans. Our design is to help build up the fallen fortunes of this metropolis, of Louisiana, of the Southwest, and of the Mississippi Valley."

Here is a case of metempsychosis which varies from the others, having passed through the intermediate or carnivorous condition and become a vegetarian as we were Pythagoras and the late Mr. Greeley. It is true that after having shown how impossible it is for a partisan journal to do justice to business interests, it proclaims its unabated opposition "against the vilest tyranny and usurpation that a people nominally free ever endured."

This we take to mean that as a paper devoted to the welfare of the people, the Bulletin will assail all those "tyrannical" monopolies and "usurpations" of the power to tax the people on their meat, drink, and labor. In repealing the protective tariff, which excludes the Havana and Kentucky lottery ticket and restricts our people to the purchase of a domestic article, "reared in the hot-bed of class legislation," as the Democracy used to say of Henry Clay's tariff for protection and bounties. We are pleased with this construction of the text quoted. We almost deem ourselves authorized to report that the Bulletin has been "dropped under the rule" as a candidate for the honors of Democratic organism. It "does not wish our journal to be considered the mere handorgan of party." Possibly it may aspire to be the grand swall organ of the National Democratic Cathedral, with its compound stops and open diapason, to conduct the chants of victory, the figures of defeat, or, in muffled monotony, wail out the misereere of Democratic dispersion.

We suppose the business Bulletin will soon slough off all this slang about "tyranny" and "usurpation" and treat all men and all measures upon their business merits. We shall rejoice to see the business Bulletin once more as we remember it in the day when its honest and conscientious Whig editor, Isaac G. Seymour, fought against secession as fraught with ruin to the material interests of Louisiana. He yielded to the voice of the State, whether formally or really represented by the secession convention and the popular vote. With many other brave Whigs he determined to prove his sincerity by the peril of his life. He entered the army, was killed in battle, and his property of the Bulletin was confiscated. Many blood-thirsty patriots, who had denounced Whigs and conservatives as too cowardly to secede, departed for Paris where, with Mr. Sillid and Mr. Benjamin, they abode and still abide. Others of the untirred took office under the Democratic monopoly at Richmond, and a few of them even consented to accept existence under the "ignominious usurpation" of General Butler. Colonel Seymour and thousands of other Whigs, gave their lives to build up a political aristocracy which always did and always will prescribe them, as unfit for any political trust whatever.

We are glad to see the paper of Colonel Seymour cease to cast dust upon the grave of his political principles, and return to the upright and earnest labor of building up the welfare of the Mississippi valley. We even trust that the New York Tribune, having gone through its appointed cycle of "usurpation," may return purified and purified to vindicate the Republican faith, to which it owed its existence.

ATTENTION, WHITE LEAGUE!

The Times has, with commendable candor, published the report of Mr. Thomas S. Hardee, city surveyor, with an accompanying diagram of the whole system of city drainage. This is an excellent professional document, and we are inclined to think the removal of the draining engines to the border of the lake, the increase of their force, and the convergence of the inundating waters at the point of discharge, a very valuable improvement. The whole system, at any rate, shows a commendable and personal attention to the duties which have been confided to Mr. Hardee.

In the course of the report, however, may be found one sentence which has certainly escaped the observation of any White League proof-reader who may have been detailed to scrutinize the publications of any official who may have been elected upon the White League ticket. This sentence we reproduce as follows: "The base of New Orleans as a progressive city has been that for the want of proper drainage and the evils resulting therefrom, the place has offered but few attractions for the building up and embellishment of homes, and the consequence has been that the bulk of the fortunes which have been made in mercantile pursuits, and which ought to have remained here for investment, have been diverted and taken away to assist in improving other localities more favored by nature in this respect, or which have been redeemed by the successful appliances of art."

The White League organs and orators have contended that all the depression of our city is due to one comprehensive cause, "Radical misrule." The Republicans have endeavored to show that the diversion of trade by superior facilities of transportation and market inducements usually impairs the progress of a city, as turning off the water stops the wheels of a mill turned by that water.

In our argument on that subject we have urged that these facilities have enabled merchants and mechanics, who must formerly have been compelled to deal in our great Southern staples at New Orleans, to now trade in these staples at other places, where the health and other inducements are better than they are believed to be here. Hence we have advocated the most stringent sanitary measures for the removal of the only objection which could possibly be urged against our city as a place of residence.

We advocate and urge the drainage of the city for this special reason—not by this or that contractor, nor by this or that engine—but the adoption and maintenance of some drainage system which will attain the indispensable object stated.

Now the causes of non-progress and absenteeism cited by the city surveyor existed long before the civil war, and during the period of the greatest prosperity of our people. It has acted with unabated influence, and it has been even accelerated by the system of transverse transportation which has carried produce to Baltimore, New York and Charleston which could once have gone nowhere else save to New Orleans.

We may expect that a committee of White Leaguers will "wait upon" the city surveyor and suggest some such modification of his remarks as seems to have been intimated to young Mr. Lipan, who apologizes for the letter of his father, and quotes the assurance of the committee that if he confines himself to "legitimate" trade his store shall not be burned. Not having any store that we are aware of, the city surveyor may be notified to resign his office. We are confident, however, that Mr. T. S. Hardee will stand by his excellent report showing the value of sanitary protection, and will not withdraw a word which illustrates its value in retaining population and investment among us.

GOVERNOR ANTOINE'S PROCLAMATION IN WASHINGTON.

A private dispatch from a prominent citizen of New Orleans, now in Washington, was received yesterday, from which we are permitted to extract the following: "We made a narrow escape in Ohio, but a mis is as good as a mile sometimes. I see by the morning papers that Governor Antoine has issued a proclamation touching the Feliciana outrage. It meets with approval here."

Doubtless the "narrow escape" referred to was, as usual, the result of errors on the part of the Democracy of Ohio more than the good management of the Republicans. What-er may have been the cause, it is certain that we hear no more about the great "tidal wave" which began to roll over the country last fall. As for the Governor's East Feliciana proclamation, we are glad to know it is approved at the capital. It seems also to meet with general approval here. That proclamation is, in fact, a call from the head of the State to certain disorderly sub-ordinate members of the household to behave themselves in such a manner as not to disgrace the commonwealth. It can only have a moral force, since our militia system, never very efficient, is now completely annihilated. Probably not an able bodied soldier could be mustered under the State's banner, and we do not know that it is desirable that it should be otherwise. Force may be a speedy, but it is by no means an effectual way to put it down local excitement and disorder. The surrounding public opinion, seconded by moderate restraints, will go further than a troop of armed men in communities where the majority is virtuous and law abiding.

We have characterized the acts of the sixty or seventy anonymous assassins of John Gair and Babe Matthews, as in the highest degree outrageous and disgraceful. Such deeds stain the character of every man engaged in them, and also those of all knowing to them who do not take every means possible to bring the perpetrators to punishment. Those who apologize for law breakers on the grounds of party interests and seek to palliate crime by sophistical reasoning are simply the bondsmen of a clan and unfit to be considered free citizens. To some extent, all the while remaining their independence, and asserting the Republicanism, and the people devotion to party, which they display. The mistake these journalists make is very obvious to the readers of this paper. The Republican has never

justified a crime, or applauded a criminal. Fortunately, we are independent of the whims and caprices of that small faction of the Democracy which seeks to carry its ends by violence. The men whom we have been compelled to hold up to censure are far from being the people, and can not be considered the better portion of their own party. Their acts are usually "regretted by all good citizens," but little or nothing else is done in the matter.

The Governor's proclamation affords the people of East Feliciana an opportunity to redeem their character and protect themselves from the disabilities of a deservedly bad name. Will they profit by it?

ARE WE GUILTY?

The Pic in after us upon various charges: 1. We have sought to give the present expulsion of Republican officials a political significance. 2. We have vilified white people for resorting to "strong measures to protect their property," because we censure the gin burners for burning gins; the jayhawkers for retaliating in the confiscation of stores; the new courthouse men of Livingston for capturing the public records, and the old courthouse men for burning the records of property and character. If these be not words of reprehension for thieves and the receivers of stolen goods, we do not know the vocabulary. We demand their conviction before their punishment. The last count in our indictment is a little obscure. We assumed the entire recovery of Dr. Saunders, when it subsequently appeared that he was in "a precarious state." Usually, when one takes a hopeful view of the condition of a wounded patient, he is commended for his sanguine humanity. It is true that a witness under oath before a Congressional committee testified that in his opinion the financial condition of the city was very favorable, for which he was censured by the politicians, who wished it to appear, as Dr. Saunders, as sick as possible. We merely said some relatives of Dr. Saunders in this city did not know otherwise than that he was well. We have published the bulletins of his condition as we have received them, and learn that Dr. Saunders is still suffering. Why, when we stated a common ignorance, should it have been attributed to a wish "to magnify the crime of the men who lynched his poisoners?" This is about as charitable a supposition as if we should suggest that the Pic hopes Dr. Saunders may die to vindicate the propriety of putting his alleged poisoners to death prematurely.

We do not think the crimes of men who violate the law can suffer much under the magnifying glass. But how does the Pic know that these people were "the poisoners" of Dr. Saunders? There have been instances of people hanged, even after due trial, for offenses of which it has been afterward shown they were innocent. This has made prudent people prefer to have a verdict of "guilty" between them and the possibility of reproach. The Saviour was lynched. Neither the Roman nor Hebrew tribunals found proof of crime against him. In the Roman court of the last colonial local resort, Governor Pilate washed his hands before the multitude and said, "I am innocent of the blood of this just person; see you to it." And the mob did just "see to it" by taking the son of God and lynching him with all the circumstances of cowardice and barbarity. And this has been a crime of which men have never acquitted themselves.

This murder, not merely without judicial sentence but after judicial decree of acquittal, has never been expiated. It is a bad doctrine, this murder of men upon the dictate of popular prejudice. This man John Gair is called a "poisoner." He may have been, but it was an unpardonable crime against the law to take his sacred name and office into unlawful hands. We neither appear as asserting his innocence, nor are we the accusers of men for a violation of law which we deplore; and it is as absurd as it would be impossible for the Pic to shift the issue from the offense of poisoning, the violation of law by lynching, from the parties defendant, and trying the historians of the period for their comments upon offenses which all impartial men condemn.

THE PRESIDENT AND CABINET.

The New York Herald is quoted by the anti-Grant papers as complaining of the President that he does not submit the determination of his policy to a Cabinet vote. The Herald says: "The instances are numerous which show how little the President uses his Cabinet as a council board. History says that General Jackson established the doctrine that the members of the Cabinet are the heads of executive departments, whose duty it is to give the President information of the state of the several subjects assigned them. The particular point made against General Jackson upon his removing a recalcitrant Secretary of the Treasury, was that the Treasury Department was under the especial control of the Legislature, which had the power of appropriation and the custody of the public money. Hence the Whig charge that the President claimed to hold the sword and the purse. The Democracy, however, then as the Republicans, now claimed the unity of the administration and the subordination of the departments. Waiving the point as to the Treasury Department, it is plain that if the President was reduced to cast one vote in a Cabinet of six persons, he could not redeem his oath or obligation to the American people. It was jealously told of President Taylor that he indicated himself to a friend whose application for office had been rejected by the Cabinet, that he had voted and done his very best for him. A Cabinet, on the theory of our government, is but the staff of the President. It aids his labor, but does not divide his responsibilities. It is the council of war to which the commander-in-chief requires information and hears the respectful counsel of each, but the victory or capitulation which follows is the exclusive honor or obloquy of the chief, and neither subordinate general of division or brigade has any greater share of the glory than may be allotted him by the justice of his commander. It is customary to condemn General Grant for everything that he does or forbears to do, but only those who forget the history of the country can reproach him with not accepting a seat in his own Cabinet and accepting the opinions of others instead of expressing or enforcing his own. Indeed, we may add, with entire respect, that several members of the Cabinet seem to have had enough to do in conducting the routine business of their own departments, without bestowing reflection upon the foreign relations and domestic policy which occupies so much of executive thought and action."

READY AT WALSHE'S. NEW NECKWEAR AND SEASONABLE UNDERGARMENTS FOR MEN AND BOYS. THE CHOICEST AND CHEAPEST SHIRTS! SHIRTS! IN THIS CITY. CALL AND EXAMINE STOCK AND PRICES. B. T. WALSH, No. 110 Canal street, 6010 10m Near St. Charles street.

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MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN Furniture, Upholstered Goods, Spring Beds, Mattresses, Feathers, etc.

Offers to all those in want of furniture, among other inducements too numerous to mention— DOUBLE WALNUT VICTORIA BEDSTADS, \$30; WALNUT PORTABLE ARMCHairs, \$12; WALNUT BUREAUS, WITH GLASS, \$17; WALNUT COTTAGE CHAIRS, \$12 per dozen; Substantially made and well finished.

NO AUCTION GOODS. ALSO. A few more of these cheap PARLOR AND BEDROOM SUITS, OFFICE, HALL, LIBRARY AND DINING ROOM FURNITURE. Prices in comparison to the above. Now is the time for cheap bargains. Call on JOSEPH B. HUBBARD, Corner of Rampart and Perdido streets. Country orders promptly filled. 6012 2m 3p

SOARDS CITY DIRECTORY FOR 1876, CONTAINING A MAP OF THE CITY, AND STREET GUIDE.

The above work will be issued in JANUARY to subscribers only. Our agents will call on all business men. L. BOARDS & CO., 6019 1m 2p Publishers, No. 3 Commercial Place.

NOTICE TO TAX COLLECTORS. STATE OF LOUISIANA, Auditor's Office. New Orleans, October 15, 1875. Tax collectors are hereby reminded that October 31 is the last day on which delinquent taxes can be paid without penalties, hence legal notice to those still owing these taxes should be served at once. CHARLES CLINTON, Auditor. 6020 10 2p

NEW STORE—NEW GOODS. MRS. ROSA REYNOLDS. It is pleased to announce to her lady friends and the public in general that she has completed her removal to her new and elegant store, No. 9 Chartres street, Three doors from Canal street, where she will be pleased to show them all line of FINE AND WINTER MILLINERY, selected from the best Paris and New York houses.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Miss A. B. HARRIS has removed from No. 26 St. Charles street to the rooms over Mrs. Reynolds' and begs to inform her customers that she has opened her Dressmaking, Cutting and Fitting Establishment, at No. 9 Chartres street, where she guarantees entire satisfaction, with all kinds of labor, and at more reasonable prices than any other establishment in the city. As Harris has obtained unusual advantage in dress cutting, which can not be equalled elsewhere, and will teach the latest scientific rules to pupils. Miss Harris is a most capable teacher, and will thoroughly instruct all persons who learn of her. She will also do cutting and sewing in the most finished manner. Returning thanks for the liberal patronage bestowed upon them in the past, Miss Reynolds and Miss Harris would respectfully request a continuation of the same, promising prompt attention, and the best articles and most reasonable terms. 6021 1m

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF NEW GOODS. We have recently received large quantities of choice goods from foreign and domestic manufacturers, which we are selling at a slight advance on manufacturers' prices, including Carpets and Floor Oil Cloths, Wall Paper, Upholstered Goods, Window Shades, Lace and Ribbons, and Corsets.

Flowers, Straws, Mirrors, &c. Prices and goods both guaranteed to suit. HEATH, PIPPEY & LARA, 6019 10 2p No. 9 Camp street.

SPLENDID CHANCE. A FORTUNE. THE LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1875. A GRAND GOLDEN DRAWING. Capital Prize \$100,000! ONE PRIZE TO EVERY SIX TICKETS. 3500 PRIZES. IN ALL AMOUNTING IN THE AGGREGATE TO OVER HALF A MILLION IN GOLD!

LOOK AT THE SCHEME! Extraordinary Scheme! 50,000 Tickets at \$50 Each.

LIST OF PRIZES: 1 Capital Prize.....\$100,000 1 Prize.....50,000 1 Prize.....20,000 1 Prize.....10,000 2 Prizes at \$5,000.....10,000 4 Prizes at \$2,500.....10,000 20 Prizes at \$1,000.....20,000 50 Prizes at \$500.....25,000 1,000 Prizes at \$100.....100,000 3,000 Prizes at \$50.....150,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES: 100 Approximation Prizes at \$300.....\$30,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$100.....10,000 100 Approximation Prizes at \$75.....7,500

TOTAL: 3500 Prizes in All, AMOUNTING TO \$502,500 IN GOLD!

Prize of Tickets: WHOLE TICKETS.....\$50 00 HALVES.....25 00 TENTHS.....5 00 TWENTYFIFTHS.....2 50

For sale at all the New Orleans agencies and at the Central Office of the LOUISIANA STATE LOTTERY COMPANY, Address Lock Box No. 692, New Orleans, La. REMIT BY POSTOFFICE, MONEY ORDER, REGISTERED LETTER, DRAFT, OR BY EXPRESS. OBSERVE AND RECOLLECT That in the Grand Golden Drawing of December 25, 1875, ALL THE TICKETS ARE PAID IN GOLD. UNEXCEPTIONAL GUARANTEE REQUIRED. Agents Wanted in Every State, County, City and Town Throughout the Union. NEW ORLEANS, LA. All letters unreturned mean a suggestive reply. 6022 10 2p

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK. GREENWALD, October 15, 1875. Depositors in the Freedman's Bank, who have their books forwarded and divided WITHOUT CHARGE, by sending them before November 1, 1875. M. HENKIN, Cashier.

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS. BOARD OF LOUISIANA STATE OF LOUISIANA. New Orleans, September 21, 1875. Hereafter, no State bonds intended to be registered unless the same are first examined, and a description thereof taken prior to a meeting of this board. P. G. DESJONDES, Secretary of the Board.

PROCLAMATION BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, October 15, 1875. In accordance with the official request of the Board of Health of the State of Louisiana, quarantine restrictions imposed on vessels at the port of New Orleans from the port of New York, New York and Pennsylvania by proclamations of date June 19, June 20, and July 18, 1875 are hereby withdrawn, and withdrawn take effect October 30, 1875. Given under my hand and the seal of the Executive Department, this eighteenth day of October, in the year of our Lord which has been called a century, and of the independence of the United States the one hundredth. C. C. ANTOINE, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of Louisiana. By the Acting Governor: K. DUKLAND, Assistant Secretary of State.

PROCLAMATION BY THE ACTING GOVERNOR. STATE OF LOUISIANA. Executive Department. New Orleans, September 21, 1875. A reward of FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS is offered by the State of Louisiana for such information as will lead to the arrest and conviction of the murderer or murderers of HENRY WILLIAMS, who was shot and killed without provocation at Ville, parish of Caldein, on Thursday, the night of September 17th. One ROBERT H. READ, accused of the crime believed to have been committed by the State on this twenty-second day of September, A. D. 1875, in the independence of the United States the one hundredth. C. C. ANTOINE, Lieutenant Governor and Acting Governor of Louisiana. By the Acting Governor: K. DUKLAND, Assistant Secretary of State.

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