

Proclamations of
EMPEROR NORTON



[This is an ongoing project, which will be regularly updated.]

Proclamations of Emperor Norton

Have We an Emperor among us?

The world is full of queer people. This forenoon, a well-dressed and serious-looking man entered our office and quietly left the following document, which he respectfully requested we would examine and insert in the *Bulletin*. Promising him to look at it, he politely retired, without saying anything further. Here is the paper:

At the peremptory request of a large majority of the citizens of these United States, I, Joshua Norton, formerly of Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope, and now for the past nine years and ten months of San Francisco, California, declare and proclaim myself Emperor of these U.S., and in virtue of the authority thereby in me vested, do hereby order and direct the representatives of the different States of the Union to assemble in the Musical Hall of this city on the 1st day of February next, then and there to make such alterations in the existing laws of the Union as may ameliorate the evils under which the country is laboring, and thereby cause confidence to exist, both at home and abroad, in our stability and integrity.

NORTON I., Emperor of the United States.

17th September, 1859.



“Have We an Emperor among us?” *Evening Bulletin* (San Francisco) 8 no. 139
(Saturday, September 17, 1859): 3.

Another Ukase from Czar Norton—Congress Abolished
TAKE NOTICE, THE WORLD!

His Imperial Majesty, Norton I, has issued the following edict, which he desires the *Bulletin* to spread before the world. Let her rip!

It is represented to us that the universal suffrage, as now existing through the Union, is abused; that fraud and corruption prevent a fair and proper expression of the public voice; that open violation of the laws are constantly occurring, caused by mobs, parties, factions and undue influence of political sects; that the citizen has not that protection of person and property which he is entitled to by paying his *pro rata* of the expense of Government:—in consequence of which, WE do hereby abolish Congress, and it is therefore abolished; and WE order and desire the representatives of all parties interested to appear at the Musical Hall of this city on the first of February next, and then and there take the most *effective steps* to remedy the evil complained of.



“Another Ukase from Czar Norton—Congress Abolished,” *Evening Bulletin* (San Francisco) 9 no. 4 (Wednesday, October 12, 1859): 3.

ALL A MISTAKE.—Norton I., Emperor of the United States of America, informs us that it is altogether an error to suppose that Gen. Scott visits the Pacific for the purpose of settling the San Juan Island difficulty. He says Scott comes out for the purpose of escorting him (the Emperor) to Washington city. "The world" should govern themselves accordingly.



"All a Mistake," *Evening Bulletin* (San Francisco) 9 no. 5 (Thursday, October 13, 1859): 3.

The Supreme Court in Peril

The Emperor, Norton I., has had his attention directed to another evil that afflicts this people. By the following decree he seeks to set things to rights. *Vive l'Empereur!*

CITIZENS OF CALIFORNIA

Whereas, Complaints are made that the Supreme Court of this Stat have, in several instances, reverted their own decisions, thereby making the power of the Court itself of no avail. If you acknowledge the Empire, appeal to the Emperor in all such inconsistencies.

NORTON I.

Emperor of the U. S. America.

San Francisco, October 24, 1859.



“The Supreme Court in Peril,” *Evening Bulletin* (San Francisco) 9 no. 15 (Tuesday, October 25, 1859): 2.

Further from Norton I.

This morning we had another visit from the Emperor Norton I. He left us with the following proclamation, politely requesting its publication:

CALIFORNIANS! The abolition of the Supreme Court of your State is requested. Proclaim the Empire, and defined the position of your Emperor. Is he paramount chief, with or without a House of Representatives? We shall then be able to act understandingly.

NORTON I., Emperor.

At a late period of the day, his Imperial Majesty requested us to publish the following:

At the peremptory request and desire of a majority of the citizens of California. We, Norton I., Emperor of the United States of America, do hereby abolish the Supreme Court of this State, and the same is hereby abolished; and all the functions of the Judges and Clerks thereof shall cease and determine from this date.

NORTON I., Emperor.

San Francisco, Cal., October 27, 1859.



“Further from Norton I,” *Evening Bulletin* (San Francisco) 9 no. 17 (Thursday, October 27, 1859): 2.

Positively the Emperor's Last

WHEREAS, Certain scurrilous and untrue articles, attacking our right and propriety, have appeared in one or two insignificant papers of this city; and,

WHEREAS, There are always portions of a community whose taste can be pampered by low and improper articles: *Therefore*, I decree that the good sense and honesty of purpose of the Nation is not to be insulted by such trash.

NORTON I.

Emperor of the United States.

San Francisco, Cal., November 3, 1859.



“Positively the Emperor's Last,” *Evening Bulletin* (San Francisco) 9 no. 23
(Thursday, November 3, 1859): 3.

Published by particular request of—the Emperor.

Proclamation of Norton I. on the Harper's Ferry Insurrection

WHEREAS, Reliable accounts having reached this city, that certain persons, instigated by treasonable and malignant motives, have been exciting the slaves of our provinces of Virginia and Maryland to acts of unparalleled wickedness, against the Laws of the Empire.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that it is our fixed and unalterable determination, at all risks and at all hazards, to have order and the rights of property maintained; and that neither time nor money, nor even the shedding of blood, will be spared in carrying out this, our stern resolve.

We issue this our proclamation, at the earliest moment we can turn aside from the consideration of the weighty matters in connection with the formation of ordinances, regulations and statutes to be recommended in our address, to be delivered at the great convention of the representatives of the nation, to be held at Musical Hall next February.

NORTON I.

Emperor of the United States of America.

By the grace of God and the National Will.



“Proclamation of Norton I. on the Harper's Ferry Insurrection” *Evening Bulletin*
(San Francisco) 9 no. 35 (Thursday, November 17, 1859): 3.

Proclamation by the Emperor Norton I.

HEAD QUARTERS, MUSICAL HALL
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., December 28, 1859.

DISAPPROVING of the act of Gov. Wise of Virginia in hanging Gen. Brown at Charlestown, Va., on 2nd December; AND CONSIDERING that the said Brown was insane and that he ought to have been sent to the Insane Asylum for capturing the State of Virginia with seventeen men;

NOW KNOW ALL MEN that I do hereby discharge him, Henry A. Wise, from said office, and appoint John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky, to said office of Governor of our province of Virginia.

NORTON I.,
Emperor of the United States of North America.



“Proclamation by the Emperor Norton I,” *Evening Bulletin* (San Francisco) 9 no. 68 (Wednesday, December 28, 1859): 3.

Card from Joshua Norton.

EDITOR OF THE BULLETIN—Dear Sir: In directing the attention of the public to a silly article in a trifling morning paper of this date, signed Simon-ten (th), I take the occasion to observe that the outrage on me personally is too contemptible for me to take any notice of. To those not posted, the attempt to swindle the Good and Sweet from the foreign Element may not be so apparent.

I, Joshua Norton, formerly of Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope, am the author of all the articles that have appeared in the Evening Bulletin under the signature of "Norton I;" and I alone am responsible for every line therein. Put that in your pipe and smoke it.

JOSHUA NORTON.



"Card from Joshua Norton," *Evening Bulletin* (San Francisco) 9 no. 70 (Friday, December 30, 1859): 3.

Proclamation.

Whereas, a body of men calling themselves the National Congress, are now in session in Washington city, in violation of our Imperial edict of the 12th of October last, declaring the said Congress abolished:

Whereas, it is necessary for the repose of our Empire that the said decree should be strictly complied with:

Now, therefore, we do hereby Order and Direct Major General Scott, the Commander-in-Chief of our Armies, immediately on receipt of this our Decree, to proceed with a suitable force and clear the Halls of Congress.

NORTON I.,
Emperor of the U. S. America.

DATED FROM HEADQUARTERS,
San Francisco, Cal., January 4, 1860.



“Proclamation,” *Evening Bulletin* (San Francisco) 9 no. 73 (Wednesday, January 4, 1860): 3.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, by Proclamation of the 17th day of September last, we duly informed all parties of our election as Emperor of the United States of America, by the national will:

AND WHEREAS, Govern Latham has so far failed to fulfill his duty in properly installing us into office, by which mean he tranquillity, interest and honor of our Empire are neglected:

NOW, THEREFORE, We do hereby Order and Direct that the Empire shall be forthwith proclaimed by the proper legally constituted authorities, or we shall Resign, and demand the tribute due to us. In the vernacular, "Nuf ced."

NORTON I.,

Emperor of the United States of North America.

San Francisco, Cal., January 13, 1860.



"Proclamation," *Evening Bulletin* (San Francisco) 9 no. 81 (Friday, January 13, 1860): 3.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, it is an undoubted truth that Mexico is entirely unfit to manage her own affairs, the country being in a constant state of internal distraction, anarchy and civil war; AND WHEREAS, His Imperial Majesty Napoleon III. is throwing his protecting arm around unfortunate Italy, we consider it our duty to shield and protect bleeding Mexico.

NOW, THEREFORE, We do hereby order and direct that a Convention of the Nation shall assemble, in the Hall of the Montezumas, on the 5th day of July next—then and there to adopt such measures as will effectively protect her from future internal dissensions and give security for her future stability, and protection to the great foreign interest: And We also do hereby order and direct 10,000 troops of our army to assemble in the said city of Mexico, on the said 5th day of July next, to enforce a proper and firm government adapted to the wants of the nation, to be composed of the proper men for such an object.

NORTON I.,

Emperor of the U. S. Of North America.

Dated from the Headquarters, San Francisco, California.

January 17, 1860.



“Proclamation,” *Evening Bulletin* (San Francisco) 9 no. 85 (Wednesday, January 18, 1860): 3.

Proclamation.

In consequence of the destruction by fire of the Musical Hall, the National Convention, ordered to assemble on the 1st day of February next, is hereby ordered to meet on the 5th day of February next, in Assembly Hall, on Kearny street, of this city.

NORTON I.,

Emperor of the United States Of America.

Dated from the Headquarters, at San Francisco, January 28, 1860.



“Proclamation,” *Evening Bulletin* (San Francisco) 9 no. 94 (Saturday, January 28, 1860): 3.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, there are undoubtedly lying and deceitful spirits as well as truthful one; AND WHEREAS, through the instrumentality of those who are enlightening others on this matter, the inmates of our Insane Asylums throughout our several provinces in our Empire have become greatly increased in number:

Now, THEREFORE, to prevent, so far as possible, the increase of insanity throughout our Dominions, we do hereby Order and Direct, that all preachers of Spiritualism, without distinction, shall be sent to our Insane Asylums and there kept on short allowance, until their minds can cool down from heavenly to earthly subjects.

NORTON I.,
Emperor of the U. S. America.



“Proclamation,” *Evening Bulletin* (San Francisco) 9 no. 97 (Saturday, February 1, 1860): 3.

LOCAL MATTERS

Emperor Norton—The Approaching Convention—The Imperial Address.

His Imperial Majesty, Norton I., will take not denial, but alternately demands, bullies, wheedles and entreats that the *Bulletin* shall publish the Address which he proposes to submit to the great National Convention about to be held at Assembly Hall in this city. What can a poor editor do? If his Majesty should get the upper hand, some time hereafter, it might fare ill with us that we attempted to throw a stumbling-block in his way. He urges that we should not be faint-hearted in the cause, nor led away by some "weak invention of the enemy;" but come boldly out, and advocate his imperial pretensions. It can certainly do no harm, he maintains, and in all probability will be productive of an immensity of good, not only to the people of these United States, but to humanity at large. There is no use to discuss the matter any more. Here is the Imperial Document:

REPRESENTATIVES OF THE NATION:—At the request of a large majority of the citizens of the Republic, you have been directed to assemble here, this day, to ratify, alter or reject, a proposed alteration of the form of your government. an alteration is demanded and insisted upon, or We should not have been entrusted with the authority to have called a Convention of the Nation for that object, and with the power to abolish the National Congress, which was done by our Proclamation date the 12th day of October last. The principal complaints under the Republican form of Government are set forth in our Proclamation abolishing Congress, of which the following is a copy:

"It is represented to us that the universal suffrage, as now existing through the Union, is abused. That fraud and corruption prevent a fair and proper expression of the public voice. That open violation of the laws are constantly occurring—caused by mobs, parties, factions and undue influence of political sects, and that, consequently, the citizen has not that protection of person and property which he is entitled to by paying his *pro rata* of the expenses of Government."

the same influences which prevent a proper protection for person and property, have directly and indirectly interfered with the foreign relations of the nation, and have excited the national feelings of vast empires and kingdoms against the American citizens.

You are too intelligent for me to enlarge on the effects upon your property, its depreciation and high rates of interest; also, the stoppage of immigration resulting from such a state of things; as, also, the difficulties with your commercial and other treaties in your intercourse with foreign nations.

It is also maintained, and with a great deal of truth, that such a great number of States cannot hold together under a National Congress with such a diversity of nationality and interest as exists in the United States under the existing National Constitution, and 33 state Constitutions clashing against each

other; and that a dissolution is inevitably necessary, under any circumstances. Take, for instance, the General Revenue Laws. That which would be good and beneficial on the Atlantic side, is injurious and unjust to the States of the Pacific. Laws relating to Immigration which would be beneficial to the States on the Pacific, would be injurious to the Foreign relations of the States on the Atlantic. Taking all these circumstances into consideration, and the internal dissensions on Slavery and other questions, We are certain that nothing will save the nation from utter ruin and falling to pieces, except an absolute Monarchy, under the supervision and authority of an Independent Emperor and Supreme Council, assimilating to the Russian form of Government, with such alteration as may be adapted to the American Nation.

NORTON I.

Emperor of the United States of North America.

We are requested by the Emperor to announce to the public, that in consequence of the 5th of February—the day fixed for holding the National Convention—falling upon Sunday, his Majesty has postponed the time of meeting to Wednesday next, the 8th instant, when the Convention will positively be held at Assembly Hall, at the northwest corner of Kearny and Post streets. His Majesty omitted to inform us of the hour when the doors would be open. As there will doubtless be a great “rush” on the occasion, parties intending to be present should take a position early, on the street, so as to secure a choice seat which the Hall may be entered. Perhaps it would be advisable to take a chair, a blanket or two, an umbrella, (if need be,) a pile of sandwiches, a bottle of something, and just make a night of it, as close to the doors as possible, so as to be ready, when the time comes, for the squeeze. Wednesday is going to be a great day for California, as the Emperor says.



“Local Matters. Emperor Norton—The Approaching Convention—the Imperial Address,” *San Francisco Bulletin* 9 no. 100 (Saturday, February 4, 1860): 3.

New Proclamation by the Emperor Norton.

We, Norton I., Emperor of the United States of North America, to my subjects in the city of San Francisco, State of California, GREETING:

WHEREAS, We, having the highest opinion of Governor Downey, of this State, on the Bulkhead question, and fully approving of his course: AND WHEREAS, We being in want of one million dollars, for the purpose of enabling us to make a suitable appearance in Europe, and thereby be enabled to form a suitable alliance, * previous to our return to Washington to take upon us the duties of our office:

Now, therefore, We do authorize our High Sheriff of this city to raise and collect the said amount on our own scrip, bearing interest, for the purpose aforesaid.

NORTON I.,

Emperor of the U. S., North America.

[*Understood to be the Princess Alice of England.—ED. BULLETIN.]



“New Proclamation by the Emperor Norton” *San Francisco Bulletin* 10 no. 10
(Thursday, April 19, 1860): 3.

A Hint to Note Shavers.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BULLETIN:—Understanding that certain promissory notes, obtained from “Joshua Norton,” with his individual signature, under false pretences, and also that forged promissory notes, to a large amount, have been offered on the market under the signature of “Norton,” you will greatly oblige me by cautioning the public in your paper, at the earliest convenience, against negotiating any such paper, and oblige yours respectfully,

NORTON I.



“A Hint to Note Shavers,” *San Francisco Bulletin* 10 no. 94 (Saturday, May 26, 1860): 3.

PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS, it is necessary for our Peace, Prosperity and Happiness, as also to the National Advancement of the people of the United States, that they should dissolve the Republican form of government and establish in its stead an Absolute Monarchy;

Now, therefore, We, Norton I, by the Grace of God Emperor of the Thirty-three states and the multitude of Territories of the United States of America, do hereby *dissolve* the Republic of the United States, and it is hereby dissolved; And all laws made from and after this date, either by the National Congress or any State Legislature, shall be null and of no effect.

All Governors, and all other persons in authority, shall maintain order by enforcing the heretofore existing laws and regulations until the necessary alterations can be effected.

Given under our hand and seal, at Headquarters, San Francisco, this 26th day of July, 1860.

[i. s.]

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *San Francisco Bulletin* 10 no. 94 (Friday, July 27, 1860): 3.

SCANDALOUS REPORT CONTRADICTED.— His Imperial Majesty Norton Dei Gratia Emperor, &c, desires us to emphatically contradict the report that he is about to recognize Maximilian. He has been strongly urged to do so, but is convinced that the Mexican Empire is a humbug, a delusion, and a cheat, which is new very nearly *augespielt*, and he does not intend to assist in the absurd farce now rapidly drawing to a conclusion. He says that if the Mexican people are willing to accept one of the Orleans Princes as their Emperor, he will withdraw his own claims to the Mexican throne, for the sake of peace, and allow the wishes of the people to be carried out, but he will not make room for an Emperor who makes such a beggarly showing of popularity as Max.



“Scandalous Report Contradicted,” *Daily Alta California* 18 no. 5802 (January 27, 1866):

ANOTHER BLOCKADE DECLARED.—We are commanded, on pain of death and confiscation of all our personal property and real estate, to publish, without comment, the following

PROCLAMATION.

We, Norton I, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, having been refused a passage by the Steam Navigation Company to proceed to Sacramento City, do hereby command the revenue cutter *Shubrick* to blockade the Sacramento river and bring them to terms.

[SEAL]

NORTON I.

SAN FRANCISCO, 8th February. 1866.



“Another Blockade Declared,” *Daily Alta California* 18 no. 5814 (February 9, 1866): 1.

AN IMPORTANT DOCUMENT.—It has pleased his Most Gracious Majesty Norton I to issue the following

PROCLAMATION:
"Honesty is the best Policy."

Understanding that Mr. Perkins or his employes have had the audacity to detain important despatches from abroad, addressed to Norton I. Emperor: and whereat, it is dangerous to the peace of the people of this continent to permit such treasonable acts with impunity; therefore, we, Norton I. Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby decree, that Mr. Perkins be dismissed from the Post-office, and Frank Pixley take the place: and that Mr. Perkins be condemned to 12 months imprisonment in San Quentin.

NORTON I.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., March, 1866.



"An Important Document," *Daily Alta California* 18 no. 5842 (March 9, 1866): 1.

CAUTION.—His Most Gracious Majesty Norton I. Emperor, etc, desires us to notify all mankind in general and the residents of Mexico, whether native or foreign born, in particular, not to accept patents of nobility from the pretended Emperor Maximilian. His Majesty Norton I, will issue patents of nobility at low rates to those who may desire such distinctions and are found worthy of the royal favor, with do extra charge for stamps, and will guarantee that his patents will be endorsed by the Old Bourbon family, which is more than Max can pretend to do. A word to the wise, etc.



“Caution,” Daily Alta California 18 no. 5846 (March 13, 1866): 1.

COURT RECORD. — His Majesty Norton I, Emperor, etc , had been this week on a short visit to his faithful subjects at Petaluma, by whom he is regarded with an amount of veneration and affection almost beyond belief. His visit was to settle certain important State matters, which once disposed of, the royal mind and body enjoyed a short period of relaxation, and he returns to us once more with the color in his face, und smelling delightfully of new mown hay and roses. Who wouldn't be an Emperor or and visit Petaluma in the summer time? 'lliu following proclamation, which appears by authority in the Petaluma *Gazette*, is in his Majesty's most happy vein:

PROCLAMATION

Whereas, it has come to our notice that one Stephen Smith, formerly a subject of Maximilian, is now, and for the last four months has been, indulging in conversation of an incendiary character; and whereas, the said Stephen Smith, and one Jess. O. Squire, have without, and contrary to my orders and authority, styled themselves Generals;

Now, therefore, by virtue of the authority vested in us as Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, we do command that the said Stephen Smith be banished to the Farallone Islands and that the said Jess O. Squire compelled to read the *California Farmer* and “keep his fins out” for the space of forty moons.

NORTON I.

Emperor of the United State and Protector of Mexico.



“Court Record,” Daily Alta California 19 no. 8363 (August 17, 1867): 1.

MUST COME IN DUE FORM.—His Majesty, Norton I., our ever beloved Emperor, has received an urgent invitation, from his subjects in Nevada, to visit the land of Sagebrush, but thinks it hardly consistent with his dignity to go, unless upon a regular requisition from the Governor of the State. Will Governor Blasdel please take notice?



“Must Come in Due Form,” Daily Alta California 19 no. 5381 (September 4, 1867): 1.

An Imperial Suppliant

Norton, the first Emperor, etc., has expressed his Imperial will to the board of Supervisors in the unkingly manner of a petition. Instead of going down to the Board in state, preceded by the disused mahogany mace with which the sargeant-at-arms used to disport himself before the admiring crowds on the blitzful days when gallant commanders were invited to come up and receive the freedom of the city and drink a bumper of Napoleon's Cabinet at their own expense, poor Norton humbly petitioned the board as if he was asking for a new sidewalk in front of his palace, or a gaslight at the corner of the next street, that his Imperial feet might not stumble when he returned at a late hour to his lodging, after honoring his Majesty's servants, the players, with his sacred presence.

That petition sets forth that his Majesty's robes are worn threadbare—so threadbare and shabby that the ignorant and unthinking crowd are forgetting the innate dignity of his person. His very government may be brought into contempt because his epaulettes are tarnished, the gay colors of his coat faded, the crested buttons lost and the embroidery torn. Nay more, his Majesty's full-dress never-mention-ems have lost their seat, and the Imperial limbs are case in a pair of civilian's bags.

Second—the Emperor complains that he has no official organ through which he may promulgate his Imperial will to those of his subjects who have not forgotten their allegiance, nor let their loyalty die out with the fallen fortunes of the once honored Norton. He asks the Board to designate a paper which shall be known as the Imperial Gazette.

Of course the duty of publishing the Emperor's proclamations belongs to the official paper of the city, and it would be a wholesome and pleasant change for constant readers, as well as a relief to the editor, to devote the first column of the second page of the *Examiner* to advocating the Lost Cause of Emperor Norton, the first and last of his unfortunate race.

Third—The Emperor asks the Board to take measures to compel the Supreme Court of the United States to regard his solemn decrees, and make his laws their guide in all future decisions. Again, instead of laboring for the reconstruction of all that the war demolished, it would be a more hopeful task for the members of the late Democratic State Convention to set about the work of elevating Emperor Norton to power, and reconciling the old man's eccentric ideal life with the stern realities around him.



"An Imperial Suppliant," *Evening Bulletin* (San Francisco) 26 no. 27 (May 7, 1868): 3.

NORTON I ON THE SMALL-POX.

Emperor Norton sent to the Board a proclamation to prevent the spread of the epidemic which we regret the pressure on our columns prevents publication.



“Norton I. on the Small-Pox,” Daily Alta California 20 no. 6840 (December 8, 1868): .

IMPORTANT DECREE OF EMPEROR NORTON.—Fearing that one dry season may probably be succeeded by another the following year, desires the honorable the Board of Supervisors to have officially published the following proclamation:

WHEREAS, From present indications there is considerable doubts as to whether there will be sufficient rains for an abundant crop of wheat and barley: therefore, we, Norton I, Dei Gratia Emperor of the United Sates and Protector of Mexico, do hereby prohibit the further export of wheat and barley abroad from the ports of the Pacific Coast until the result of the ensuing crops shall have been fully ascertained, and all Courts of law and justice are hereby commanded to punish any violation of this, our Imperial decree, as the circumstances of the case may warrant.

NORTON I.

March 9th, 1869.



“Important Decree of Emperor Norton,” *Daily Alta California* 21 no. 6929
(March 9, 1869): .

PROCLAMATION BY THE EMPEROR. — Emperor Norton I was in the city yesterday, having come up from the Bay to see for himself how matters and things were progressing here. His Majesty is healthy and handsome as ever, and his brilliant wardrobe and proboscis indicate that the stringency of the money market had not affected him to any great extent. The Emperor inspected the Capitol, watched the legislators at their work, and expressed satisfaction with the appearance of the hide. We regret to say that his Majesty deemed it necessary to issue the following proclamation, which he has commanded us to publish: Whereas, We, Norton I, *Dei gratia* Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, now on a royal visit to the city of Sacramento, are grieved to find the streets so dirty and neglected; and Whereas, We do consider that since the establishment of the depot of the Continental Railroad in this city that affairs are now substantial; now, therefore, we do hereby command the Board of Supervisors to forthwith make appropriations to have the streets properly graded and kept clean, so that capitalists can direct their attention to railroad cars for the convenience of the public. NORTON I. Sacramento, this 10th day of December, 1869.



“Proclamation by the Emperor,” *Sacramento Daily Union* 38 no. 5837
(December 11, 1869): 5.

MORE PROCLAMATIONS. — His All Serene Highness Emperor Norton I., has issued the following proclamation:

To the citizens of Sacramento—Complaints have been made that your city is much in need of a first-class hotel, and that many transient passengers would remain a few days with you if there were such accommodation. We, therefore, command that you have such an hotel immediately built for your own interest.—NORTON I.

Subsequently His Majesty issued the following:

Our attention having been directed to the great need of more street lamps, the present number being quite insufficient, know all whom it may concern, that we, Norton I., Dei Gratia, do hereby command that this request of the public be complied with.

NORTON I.



“More Proclamations,” *Sacramento Daily Union* 38 no. 5839 (December 14, 1869): .

Proclamations by the Emperor.

PROCLAMATION.

Understanding that at the closing of the war of 18M, in which Prussia, Italy and Austria were the combatants. Norton I, of California, was proclaimed Dictator of the Peace of Europe by all the Powers thereof, and, whereat, Louis Napoleon Bonaparte and one Count Von Bismark, acting for a weak old imbecile, King William, have, in violation of their solemn pledges, engaged in a disastrous and bloody war, now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei Gratia Dictator of the Peace, in order to calm down the difficulties and restore tranquility to Europe, do hereby command Spain to demand the Cabana of Louis Napoleon Bona parte and Count Von Bismark, and send their scalps to our wigwam as % war trophy. Off with their heads.

NORTON I.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereat the war existing between France and Prussia may entail violations of the civilized laws and usages of nations, know all whom it may concern, either French or Prussian, that we will order any person or persons to be tried by the courts and punished by death, who do not adhere strictly to the usages and regulations of war in the present contest.

NORTON I.

PROCLAMATION.

Let there be peace socially, under penalty of grabbing the first young lady we can get our hands on. We command the ladies to forthwith supply us with an Empress.

NORTON I,
Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico.

August 31st.



"Proclamations by the Emperor," *Pacific Appeal*, 7 no. 4 (September 3, 1870): 1.

Proclamations by the Emperor.

On receipt of the intelligence that Louis Napoleon Bonaparte had surrendered to the Prussian King, Norton I telegraphed to King William the following message:

PROCLAMATION.

Norton I desires that you will now gracefully retire your army from the French soil, as otherwise the friends of France will come forward and cause a long and protracted war, and you will be held answerable.

NORTON I.

PROCLAMATION.

To His Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of China: It was with great sorrow we learned the news that French and English subjects had been massacred in your Empire by your subjects, and my people here are very much incensed at the intelligence, and have demanded, in order that your subjects now in America be properly protected, that your Majesty and Government cause the delivery to those respective Governments of the murderers, and make proper reparation therefor.

NORTON I.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereat, We, Norton I, Del Gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico issued our decree against granting our Imperial sanction to the Mercantile Gift Lottery, and that the money for the tickets already sold should be returned. Know, therefore, all whom it may concern, that do we hereby decree banishment from our realm of all persons who may fail to heed our said command.

NORTON I.

Emperor of the United States and *Protector of Mexico*.



“Proclamations of the Emperor,” *Pacific Appeal* 7 no. 5 (September 10, 1870): 1.

Statesmanship.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, We have been informed that one Phlipmagilder Alamagoozalum Whangdoodlum Larryum Murrayum is engaged plotting with conspirators to usurp our prerogatives and is a traitor to our person and sceptre, and

Whereas, All movements of such nature tend to weaken the stability of our government at home, and cause it to fall into to contempt and ridicule with foreign Nations;

Now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei Gratia, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, hereby decree that said Phlipmagilder Alamagoozalum Whangdoodlum Larryum Murrayum be appointed Chief of Police to ex-Emperor Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, and that he forthwith leave our realm to fill such appointment.

NORTON I.

September 13th, 1870.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, There is a class of low scum, degrading to humanity, in the habit of calling "BUM" when we enter a theater or hotel, who are evidently put up to the same by some thieving scoundrels or proscriptive traitors. Now, therefore, we do hereby decree that the Police have full authority to place these rascals in the chain-gang to learn better manners.

NORTON I.

September 13th, 1870.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, One Thomas Mooney, a banker, has disappeared from these parts, and whereas the "Money" intrusted to him, to be loaned out, has been misappropriated and a number of poor people are victims. Now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei Gratia, Emperor of United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby proclaim to all wherein it may concern, that all the funds found in his possession in any country that he may take up his residence, are to be sent to the Governor of the State of California for the benefit of his victims and that he be arrested and returned extraditionized, to be dealt according to the laws of raid State.

NORTON I.

September 15th, 1870.

PROCLAMATION.

Understanding that Messrs. Cohen and Stanford have refused to supply our royal prerogative with a free pass, and that they mean fraud to our personal interest in their road; Whereas the public service is greatly impeded, and ourselves much inconvenienced by such treasonable acts being allowed with

impunity, now therefore we, Norton I, Dei Gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby commission the United States Courts to have those persons arrested and tried for high treason according to law.

NORTON I.

Given at Oakland, this 12th day of September, 1870.



“Statesmanship,” *Pacific Appeal* 7 no. 6 (September 17, 1870): 1.

Statesmanship.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Colonel John Scott, of this city, has been accused of plotting against our person, right and dignity, now, therefore, we, Norton I, Die Gratia Emperor of United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the Captain of Police to have the said Colonel John Scott arrested, and tried for High Treason, according to law.

NORTON I.

Any favor or courtesy shown to General Wm. T. Sherman will confer a favor on Norton I. The immediate recall of Minister Washburne is hereby ordered, be having exceeded his instructions.

NORTON I.

Given at Oakland, this 19th of September, 1870.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Our friends and adherents are dissatisfied that we are not better lodged, and bold that we ought to have had a suitable palace years ago. *Whereas*, the treasonable prescriptive acts of some of the hotel keepers of this city has kept us out of even decent rooms for our accommodations. So that we have been unable to make our family arrangements in order. Now therefore we do hereby command the proprietors of the Grand Hotel to forthwith furnish us with rooms, under penalty of being banished.

NORTON I.

September 21st, 1870.



“Statesmanship,” *Pacific Appeal* 7 no. 7 (September 24, 1870): 1.

Statesmanship.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, *The Chronicle* of last Sunday in the course of noticing the events which took place on Saturday afternoon and evening at the French Fair, then being held at the Pavilion, to refer to us personally as "San Francisco's privileged bummer," and making false representations as to the value of our national scrip, thereby hoping to injure our person and pervert the sale of said scrip.

Now, therefore, we issue this decree to correct the erroneous impression which the *Chronicle* thereby sought to create. Our scrip sold for \$150 premium, which the purchaser generously donated to the Fair, the par value of which has already been received by our bankers in Paris, so stated. As to the *Chronicle* calling us names, we would deem this attack too contemptible and beneath our notice, if it were not for the proscriptive policy of the press, with few honorable exceptions, which is undermining our government. The proprietors of the *Chronicle* should remember that "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones." During the whole course of our administration of the national affairs we never received the same treatment as they have at the hands of Messrs. Freidlander, Ralston and others.

The poetry in the *Figaro* last week, was a forgery.

NORTON I.

September 30th, 1870.

PROCLAMATION.

The music in front of the City Hall, being a nuisance to the Board of Supervisors during the hours of session is hereby prohibited under the penalty of closing the Bella Union Theater for whose benefit it is performed.

NORTON I.

September 21st, 1870.



"Statesmanship," *Pacific Appeal* 7 no. 8 (October 1, 1870): 1.

Statesmanship.

PROCLAMATION.

Understanding that in case our Minister Plenipotentiary, with a Chinese Mandarin, shall be sent to the Imperial Court at Peking, we will be enabled to obtain suitable indemnification for the French massacre at Tien-Tsin; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei Gratia Emperor Of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby demand the French and English governments to restrain (torn hostilities until they shall have sent us a fleet to send over our Minister to secure proper reparation.

NORTON I.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas the fine specimen of naval architecture, the *Van Dieman*, is now undergoing repairs at Main Street Wharf; we hereby issue our decree prohibiting its commander from going to sea until she shall be inspected by us, which will be on Sunday, the 9th instant.

NORTON I.



“Statesmanship,” *Pacific Appeal* 7 no. 9 (October 8, 1870): 1.

THE EMPEROR ALARMED

[forgery]

Whereas, I, Norton I., Emperor of all the Visionary Isles, High Cockalorum of Lordnozawhat, and Lieutenant-General of the Peripatetics Brigade of San Fsanoieoo. having been ingeniously entrapped, by schemes diverse, into reading a sensational article which appeared in various California papers, do, under my imperial hand and seal, promulgate the following: PROCLAMATION TO ALL MY SUBJECTS.— I desire and command each and every man, woman, child and pig-tailed Chinaman to instantly (on receipt of this my proclamation) procure and peruse a copy of the deceitful article hereinbefore referred to; and when they shall have patiently cogitated thereon, and understood how their most Imperial Majesty was tricked, duped and fooled, I command my most loyal subjects to attend an indignation meeting— at which I, Norton tub First, will preside—on Friday evening, at 8 o'clock, on the Plaza of San Francisco, to devise means for the suppression of the New York Weekly, in No. 60 of which journal originated the story of “Who Owned the Jewels?”— the perusal of which has made your thrice illustrious Emperor the laughing stock of nations. Given under my hand and seal this 19th day of October, 1870.

NORTON THE FIRST, OO20 Emperor of the Visionary Isles, etc.



“The Emperor Alarmed,” Daily Alta California, 22 no 7517 (October 20, 1870): .

Statesmanship.

PROCLAMATION.

It is evident to every one that the writer of the article published as an advertisement for the New York Weekly, which appeared in the daily papers about a week ago, under the signature of "Norton I," is a fit subject for an Indigent Asylum; and, whereas, papers who pretend to be respectable and publish forged documents, knowing them to be such, must pay for aiding to ridicule our royal prerogatives; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei Gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby decree that all papers wherein such forged article was published be fined 150 each, the same to be paid to the Managers of the Catholic and Protestant Orphan Asylums of this city. Notice.—The proprietors of the New York Weekly can procure our royal signature in commendation of any of their beautiful stories by paying the royal fee.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, Nov. 4, 1870.



"Statesmanship," Pacific Appeal 7 no. 13 (November 5, 1870): 1.

Statesmanship

PROCLAMATION.

By telegraph to the Czar and Government of Russia—I, Emperor Norton I, protest against your adopting a course which will embroil all Europe in war in the present convulsed state of affairs. That it is our intention to pay Europe a visit so soon as my imperial family affairs will permit, and endeavor to calm all impending troubles.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, Nov. 18, 1870.

PROCLAMATION.

Complaints having been made to us that the amusing pastime of “garroting” is being carried on entirely too lively on Brenham Place and other localities, this is to notice to the Police Commissioners that unless immediate attention is paid to stopping said Amusement, we shall be compelled to order their immediate removal.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, Nov. 18, 1870.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The two last seasons were far from prosperous and abundant from the want of sufficient rains; and whereas, we are anxious that the present ensuing season should be good, now, therefore, we Norton I, Dei Gratia Emperor, do hereby command the ministers of the churches to offer up praises to the Almighty God of the Universe, that the coming season may be blessed with abundant rain to irrigate the earth in its due season.

NORTON I.

San Francisco. Nov. 23, 1870.



“Statesmanship,” Pacific Appeal 7 no. 16 (November 26, 1870): 1.

Statesmanship.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, Our telegraphic dispatches are tampered with, and messages of a public nature are frequently abbreviated by others, and *Whereas*, such kind of proceeding injure our Imperial authority. Now, therefore, we Norton I Dei Gratia, Emperor, do hereby command our friends and adherents to make all the operators take the oath of allegiance to the Imperial authority.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, Nov. 30, 1870.

“Statesmanship,” *Pacific Appeal*, 7 no. 17, (December 3, 1870): 1.

Proclamation.

Being anxious to have a reliable weekly imperial organ, we, Norton I, Dei Gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby appoint the Pacific Appeal our said organ, conditionally, that they are not traitors, and stand true to our colors.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, Dec. 23, 1870.



“Proclamation,” Pacific Appeal 7 no. 22 (January 7, 1871): 1.

APOLOGY.—Last week, one of the compositors employed on this paper took; to unwarrantable liberty by adding two obnoxious words after the signature of Emperor Norton to the proclamation on the Chinese Question. We tender herewith our apology to the Emperor and to our readers, and promise nothing of the kind shall ever again occur, if it can be prevented by care and foresight.

Proclamation.

Whereas, We ordered the colored people some years beek to be permitted to ride in the street rail-road cars, but in order to prevent collision and future disturbance we hereby command the arrest of all who violate that decree.

The Indian Chiefs, Capt John Scott and Colonel Moss of Arizona, are hereby ordered to report themselves here at our headquarters forthwith.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, this 26th day of May. 1871.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 7 no. 42 (May 27, 1871): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, we are frequently annoyed by inspirations and doubts as to our credit and personal responsibility: and whereas, we are determined that no misunderstanding shall exist in the future about the same: now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei Gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command all and every person having any estate, interest, etc., in trust for us or our government to apply forthwith for proper credentials to manage said estate, or hand it over to us and thereby give us legal possession. Failing to comply with this our rightful request, then that they be arrested by the Attorney-General of the State until they comply.

NORTON I

SAN FRANCISCO, June 2, 1871.



“Proclamation,” Pacific Appeal, 7 no. 43 (June 3, 1871): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, The State authorities continue to attempt to waste the substance of our Empire, by selling or pretending to give a good title to public lands and private water lots without our Imperial seal and signature: and *Whereas*, we want the full value for all estate and lands to enable us to pay off the public and Amador war debts without further honerous taxation. Know all whom it may concern, that those titles will have to be signed by Royal Commissioners appointed by us before they are good.

NORTON I.

Emperor U. S. and Protector of Mexico.

San Francisco, July 21, 1871.



“Proclamation,” Pacific Appeal, 7 no. 50, (July 22, 1871): 1.

Proclamations.

Having been informed that there is a combination of men, termed the Miners' League, located at Sutter Creek, and also that they are illegally dictating the kind of laborers to be employed, and whereas, it is a violation of the laws of the State and of the Empire, now, therefore, we do hereby declare the said organization dissolved, and order the arrest of all members thereof who fail to heed this, our imperative decree, and thereby prevent our forwarding an army to annihilate them. Whereas, we are anxious to know our friends from our foes, and our good and loyal subjects from our enemies, now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei Gratia Emperor of the U. S. and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command some Responsible Person to come forward, take our credentials, manage the Estudillo Ranch, and prevent our foes and dishonest persons from committing depredations on this portion of our estate.

NORTON I.

Given at San Leandro this 27th day of July, A. D., 1871.



“Proclamations,” *Pacific Appeal*, 8 no. 1 (August 12, 1871): .

Proclamations.

Whereas, We are desirous of ascertaining the exact position of the English and American nations in the difficulty now existing at Corea and in the Chinese waters; therefore, we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, command a suitable fleet belonging to both nations to proceed to the scene of difficulties and take such measures as may be necessary to protect the interests of both Nations.

Norton I.

San Francisco, Aug. 21, 1871.



“Proclamations,” Pacific Appeal, 8 no. 3 (August 26, 1871): .

Proclamations.

Whereas we have received this day dispatches from New York City concerning the frauds perpetrated by Bill Tweed, Dick Connolly, Pete Sweeny, A. O'Key Hall, and others, members of the Tammany Wigwam and officers of said municipality, whose villainies have brought disgrace upon our national honor and reproach and ruin to the Empire City; and whereas it is our bounden duty to protect and preserve the good name, credit and respectability of our Empire with foreign nations, therefore we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, [?] hereby decree and command that the bondsmen of said parties be held accountable for the return of all moneys feloniously obtained from the treasury of said city, and that the aforementioned wrong-doers and their accomplices be immediately placed under arrest and tried for committing high crimes and misdemeanors.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, Sept. 21, 1871.

Whereas there has been published in the newspapers during the past ten days accounts of a defalcation in the New York Post-office by a clerk named Norton; and whereas many persons have inquired of us as to his being a member of our royal house, now, therefore, we hereby proclaim and make known that said Norton is not one of the royal family, and that we shall not intercede in his behalf or shield him from the just Condemnation of an outraged government.


NORTON I.

San Francisco, Sept 22, 1871.

Whereas it is announced that one Hedges, lately Paymaster in the United States Army, is a defaulter in the sum of \$1,250,000; and whereas the time has arrived when defalcations of every character—municipal, State or National—must be effectually checked and all persons committing the same be either guillotined or imprisoned for life with hard labor; now therefore we, Norton I, command said Hedges to be instantly arrested and tried for the enormous crime with which he stands charged.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, Sept. 22, 1871.



“Proclamations,” Pacific Appeal, 8 no. 7 (September 23, 1871): 1.

Proclamation

Whereas, there are great commotions in different quarters of the terrestrial globe arising from discussing the question, "The Purification of the Bible—Its True and False Lights," and fears are entertained that a war may break out at some remote point and spread all over the whole world, carrying in its winding course death, pestilence, famine, devastation and rain; and whereas such a state of affairs is to be deplored by all liberal-minded Christians, who oppose bigotry, charlatanism and humbuggery, and who follow the golden maxim of the lamented Lincoln, "With malice toward none—with charity for all;" and whereas Religion is like a beautiful garden, wherein the False Lights may be compared to the poppies, which fall to the ground, deny and are no more; the True Lights are like the Omniscientes, which bloom in everlasting etherialism, blessing forever the Creator and the Christian world by their Love and Truth; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command that all communities select delegates to a Bible Convention, to be held in the City of San Francisco, State of California, U. S. A., on the second day of January, 1873, for the purpose of eliminating all doubtful and disputed passages contained in the present printed edition of the Bible, and that measures be inaugurated towards the obliteration of all religious sects and the establishment of an Universal Religion.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, Sept. 30, 1871.



"Proclamation," Pacific Appeal, 8 no. 8 (September 30, 1871): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, there are great commotions in different quarters of the terrestrial globe arising from discussing the question, "The Purification of the Bible—Its True and False Lights;" and fears are entertained, if the False Lights be not expunged, that a war may break out at some remote point and spread all over the whole world, carrying in its winding course death, pestilence, famine, devastation and ruin; and whereas such a state of affairs is to be deplored by all liberal-minded Religionists, who oppose bigotry, charlatanism, humbuggery, fraud; and whereas Religion is like a beautiful garden, wherein the False Lights may be compared to the poppies, which fall to the ground, decay and are no more; the True Lights are like the Omniscientes, which bloom in everlasting etherialism, blessing forever the Creator and the religious world by their Love and Truth; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command that all communities select delegates to a Bible Convention, to be held in the City of San Francisco, State of California, U. S. A., on the second day of January, 1873, for the purpose of eliminating all doubtful and disputed passages contained in the present printed edition of the Bible, and that measures be inaugurated towards the obliteration of all religious sects and the establishment of an Universal Religion.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, Sept. 28, 1871.



"Proclamation," Pacific Appeal, 8 no. 9 (October 7, 1871): .

Proclamation.

Whereas, the existing Constitution or system of government of Mexico appears to be totally inadequate for the objects intended, and to insure the future tranquillity of that country, We, Xortón I, Dei Oratia, Emperor of the U. S. and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command that the Mexican Government forthwith send a deputation to confer with us in person for the purpose of making such alterations as may be necessary under the circumstances, under penalty (in case of failure) of our sending an army and annexing their country to the U. S. Norton I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 8 no. 15 (November 18, 1871): 3.

Proclamation.

Whereas, it is reported that funds belonging to our Empire and the private personal estate of Norton I were on deposit at the banking-house of John Sims & Co., this is to give notice to all whom it may concern, that the funds of the Empire and our private personal estate must be held sacred and inviolate, as also all charitable funds.

[SEAL.]

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” Pacific Appeal, 8 no. 13 (November 4, 1871): 2.

Proclamation.

Whereas, the existing Constitution or system of government of Mexico appears to be totally inadequate for the objects intended, and to insure the future tranquillity of that country, We, Norton I, Dei Oratia, Emperor of the U. S. and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command that the Mexican Government forthwith send a deputation to confer with us in person for the purpose of making such alterations as may be necessary under the circumstances, under penalty (in case of failure) of our sending an army and annexing their country to the U. S.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” Pacific Appeal, 8 no. 15 (November 18, 1871): 6.

Proclamation.

Whereas, There is reported to be in existence at the present time a secret political organization termed "The Internationals," which society and its objects causes grave fears and much apprehension in the public mind for the security and stability of Republican Government in these United States; and whereas we have heretofore declared all secret political societies illegal and unlawful; now therefore we, Norton Emperor of the United states and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the police to arrest members of said society whenever and wherever found.

NORTON I.



"Proclamation," Pacific Appeal, 8 no. 16 (November 25, 1871): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, We have invented a Snow-Melting Machine, by which pure, fresh water can be obtained from the mountains during the winter season: and whereas, we observe that it is the intention of the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of Sac Francisco to increase the water supply of the city; now therefore we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor, do hereby prohibit the Honorable the Board of Supervisor from incurring any further expense therefor until the practicability of our scheme shall have been thoroughly tested, as thereby their can be supplied for an expense of about two or three millions instead of thirteen or fifteen millions as proposed.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” Pacific Appeal, 8 no. 19 (December 16, 1871): 2.

Proclamation.

Whereas, we observe that certain newspapers are agitating the project of bridging the Bay; and whereas, we are desirous of connecting the cities of San Francisco and Oakland by such means; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor, do hereby prohibit the Ravenswood scheme being carried into effect, and order that the bridge be built from Oakland Point to Telegraph Hill, via Goat Island.

NORTON I.

The authorities of Los Angeles are held responsible for the outrages perpetrated on the Chinese in that city recently, if every person implicated is not properly punished.

NORTON I.

Dated San Francisco, January 5, A.D. 1872.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 8 no. 23 (January 6, 1872): 1.

Proclamation.

To the Chinese Regents of America! Believing that a nation is sure to be cursed by disease, famine and death, which permits false gods to be worshipped; and considering that your idols are such, and that the good and pure moral teachings of Confucius are taught in your schools to your children, which are totally at variance with this mode of religious worship; and whereas a great your country and people would be eradicated by you worshipping the great Creator above in your private residences; now therefore we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command you to appoint some appropriate day to gather your wooden gods and idols, and send them to your churches in China, and let America have all the benefit of a pure worship.

Signed and sealed this 8th day of February, 1872.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 8 no. 27 (January 10, 1872): 2.

Proclamation.

Whereas, It is announced that an Embassy is on the way from Japan to the United States and other countries, composed of persons holding high offices and members of the royal family; and whereas, we are anxious to encourage commercial and friendly relations between the United States and Japan; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor, do hereby command all persons to show said Embassy every attention during their sojourn here. Also, in case the Duke Alexia comes to visit our imperial highness in San Francisco, the military forces of the empire are ordered to receive him with due courtesy.

NORTON I.

Dated San Francisco, January 12th, A.D. 1872.



“Proclamation,” Pacific Appeal, 8 no. 23 (January 13, 1872): 1.

Proclamation.

Understanding that the title to the land which the new City Hall is being built vest in Joshua Norton, *alias* Emperor Norton, and is his own personal estate, we, therefore, command all parties interested, to obtain our deed, properly certified before competent authority previous to the laying the foundation stone, and prevent the city from having to pay an enormous price at some future time therefor.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 8 no. 28 (January 17, 1872): 2.

RELIEF OF EMPEROR NORTON.

By Mr. BARKER—A bill for the relief of Emperor Norton First.

The bill was read by the Clerk. [It appropriates \$250 per month for the relief of Emperor Norton I., and is an exact copy of the bill for the relief of General John A. Sutter, with the exception that W. H. L. Barnes of San Francisco is made the authorized agent to receive and receipt for the warrants.]

Mr. MEEKER—I move that that bill be returned to the author. I think, sir, it is disrespectful to this House to take up its time in such a manner, and by the introduction of such a bill. Who is Emperor Norton I.? I would like to know. [Laughter.] We are not here, sir, to engage in any such fooling and nonsense.

Mr. BERRY—I object to all such claims, as my record heretofore will prove. But, sir, I do not know of any reasons, not being acquainted with the gentleman, who may be as worthy of our charity as the other individuals. I hope this bill will be treated with due respect. I object, however, to its going to the Committee on Claims. I would prefer that it would go to some other committee in order that it may be duly considered. No doubt but what this committee would duly consider the merits of the bill; but, sir, as I regard it, they are committed to the favorable recommendation of such propositions. I hope, therefore, the bill will be referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

Mr. BARKER—The gentleman from San Francisco [Mr. Meeker] asks "Who is Emperor Norton?" Any one who has ever lived in San Francisco knows Emperor Norton. Emperor Norton, I understand, was, in the early days of San Francisco, a very prominent merchant; occupying at that time the station which Isaac Friedlander occupies to-day; but by unfortunate circumstances he has been reduced so that at the present time he is dependent on the lunch-houses of San Francisco and the generosity of the people for his wardrobe and his board. I think the bill is as much entitled to consideration as either of the bills we had up yesterday, and I hope it will receive due consideration.

Mr. GOODALL—I move that that bill be referred to the gentleman from Nevada [Mr. Barker] and that he be requested to take it in a pair of blacksmith's tongs and tarry it to the first blacksmith's forge and set tire to it.

Mr. MEEKER—I believe my motion has the precedence.

The SPEAKER—The chair is inclined to think that the last motion [by Mr. Goodall] is not exactly in accordance with Cushing's Manual. [Laughter.]

Mr. Days said the bill was as reasonable and just as any of them, and favored its reference to some committee.

Mr. BARKER said it seemed to meet with disfavor from some members of the House. If there was no objection he would withdraw it.

Mr. MEEKER [loudly]—I object.

Mr. GOODALL—I object.

The SPEAKER—The chair hears no objection, consequently the bill is withdrawn. [Laughter.]

Mr. BUCKHALTER said he had heard a dozen objections. He could see no reason why Norton was not worthy of their charity as well as Sutter Emperor Norton was personally known to more men in this State than General Sutter. As to the object of the author in introducing this bill, he argued that it was introduced by force of precedent. Such bills had been introduced here again and again; and it would not be treating the author with great respect to treat it as proposed. He was therefore opposed to the motion.

Mr. MEEKER—One word. I want to say what the gentleman from Nevada hesitated to say, that that bill was introduced here to stigmatize, as far as possible, those members of this House who thought proper yesterday to vote a donation to General John A. Sutter. Now, sir, I take it to be entirely disrespectful to the House, and to all those who voted for that measure. I think it further improper and disrespectful to General Sutter to make a comparison between him and such a person as the Emperor Norton. I hope the motion will prevail. I made it in good earnest.

Mr. JOHNSTON moved to amend by referring the bill to the Nevada and Tulare delegations.

Mr. BARKER disclaimed any intent of stigmatizing either members or Gen. John A. SUTTER. He introduced it for a purpose.

Mr. Goodall said such propositions to take the people's money and donate it to an insane man did not usually come from sane men.

Mr. WILCOX said he thought of using the same argument yesterday—that the State had otherwise provided for the maintenance of its insane and indigent sick. The bill then under consideration was in reality a bill to provide for the care of the indigent sick.

Mr. GOODALL rose to a point of order, which was declared well taken by the Speaker before it had been stated, producing merriment. The bill was referred to the Committee on Claims—ayes 29, noes, 15.



“California Legislature,” Sacramento Daily Union 42 no. 7389 (January 19, 1872): 1.

FROM THE EMPEROR NORTON I.
[authenticity uncertain]

The Clerk read the following relative to a relief bill, addressed to Mr. Barker:

SAN FRANCISCO. January 19th, 1872.

Do not fail to tend to my case. Answer whether I shall come up. (Signed.)

EMPEROR NORTON.



“From the Emperor Norton I,” *Sacramento Daily Union*, 42 no. 7390 (January 20, 1872): .

Proclamation

Whereas, the completion of the Union Pacific and Central Pacific Railroads, with double tracks, is an object much desired by the people of the whole United States, and deserves every encouragement; therefore we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor, do hereby command all whom it may concern to assist the above enterprise by subsidy and otherwise, as also the scheme to secure steam communication between San Francisco and Australia.

NORTON I.

Dated San Francisco, January 19, A.D. 1871.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 8 no. 24 (January 20, 1872): 1.

Proclamation.

“Whereas, the directors of the Central Pacific Railroad are guilty of insurrection and rebellion against our personal prerogative and dignity by allowing their employees to tax us on making use of their road as an Imperial dignitary; and further, if { this is not an Empire, Mr. Stanford is guilty of fraud in illegally taking possession of our interests and refusing to account to us therefor. Now, therefore, we, Norton I, *Dei Patria Emperii*, do hereby command | our personal friend, Hon. Mr. Luttrell, of Siskiyou, to forthwith bring articles of impeachment to compel him to give us our rights.

NORTON I.

Emperor U. S. and Protector of Mexico.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 8 no. 26 (February 3, 1872): 2.

Proclamation.

The Emperor congratulates the City of San Francisco on the laying of the Corner Stone of the new City Hall, and hopes that the nation will now take a new Departure, and lay the foundation of Honor and Justice, and thereby insure a future glory for the Bay City.

NORTON I.

Emperor S. S. A.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 8 no. 30 (March 2, 1872): 2.

Proclamation.

Being desirous of reclaiming the Fijii Islanders from "Cannibalism," as also to educate and civilize thorn, thereby saving the lives of hundreds of well disposed Missionaries whom they in their present barbarous state seek to devour: Now, therefore, we, Norton I, Die Gratia Emperor U. S. and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command, that a suitable force from both army and navy be immediately dispatched to conquer and control said Island.

NORTON I.



"Proclamation," Pacific Appeal, 8 no. 31 (March 9, 1872): 1.

Proclamation.

LET THE EMPEROR HAVE SKATES—OR CLOSE UP THE RINKS!

Whereas, the prescriptive treason against our person, rights and privileges, crops out occasionally, and has lately shown itself at Woodward's Gardens, the Superintendent of the Skating Rink having refused us the use of skates, when we wish to amuse ourselves in that way; and whereas great aches from little toe-corns grow, and to prevent other acts of a like disloyal nature as now spoken of, we do hereby commend the arrest of the aforesaid Superintendent if he perpetrate the offence the second time.

NORTON I.

Done in the city of San Francisco, this 14th day of March, 1872



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 8 no. 32 (March 16, 1872): 4.

Proclamation.

Whereat, the removal of our Imperial likeness from the show window in front of Bradley A Rulofson's place of business, Shows a disposition to rebel against our authority which is not wholesome to be admitted with impunity; now, therefore, we Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the return of the picture to its place, under penalty that said Bradley & Rulofson be banished forthwith, and their elevator be given to Bush of Market street.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” Pacific Appeal, 8 no. 35 (April 6, 1872): 1.

Profanation.

San Francisco, April 11th, 1872.

My Dear Mr. Gladstone;

Norton I, *Dei Gratia*, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, does not desire that the Sovereignty here and that of the British Empire should come in conflict. The Emperor would rather sacrifice his personal position, or interests than that either nation should lose thereby. Independent of which however, and under all circumstances, he claims his private personal purse and inheritance; and any claims which may be awarded by the Alabama Arbitrators. If any amount should be awarded against Great Britain, that then the amount be paid to the United States out of the inheritance of the George IV to him.

My funds are now controled by others, and I cannot do as I desire; but should I get proper control of my funds and estate so as to place both in proper and competent hands I will then immediately pay you a personal visit by way of Washington.

NORTON I.

Joshua Norton, formerly Joshua Norton & Co., merchants, Algoa Bay, Cape of Good Hope, from which position I was deprived by royal persecution, either purification for the crown or jealousy on the part of Queen Victoria's or any other family.



"Proclamation," Pacific Appeal, 8 no. 36 (April 13, 1872): 1.

Proclamation.

Considering that the Opera tends to elevate and refine the public taste, and whereas Bianchi's Opera Bouffe are reported to be likely to cave in, for want of proper support. Now, therefore we Norton I, Dei Gratia, do hereby command all our friends and adherents to do all they can to prevent the Opera from being abandoned.

NORTON I.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 8 no. 37 (April 20, 1872): 2.

Proclamation.

Whereas, It is imperative for the national welfare that the Central and Union Pacific Railroads be completed with good and solid double tracks; also, that they have strong metallic snow-sheds and snow melting apparatus wherever needed, so that snow blockades hereafter may be avoided; and it is hereby commanded that the western terminus of the Central Railroad be in San Francisco.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 8 no. 38 (April 27, 1872): 2.

Proclamation.

Whereas, it is announced that a German war vessel will shortly arrive at this port from Japan; and whereas, we doubt the good intentions of Kaiser William and Prince Bismarck with regard to the sovereignty of the United States and Mexico; now therefore, we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, to prevent the possibility of strife being stirred up between the Anglo-Saxon and Latin races, do hereby prohibit the landing of the crew of the said war vessel until the Prussian Government shall first give a pledge of its good intentions, and that it has no design to injure this Government.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, May 3, 1872.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 8 no. 39 (May 4, 1872): 2.

Proclamation.

Whereas, complaints are continually of frauds being perpetrated in the Stock Exchange, by piracy of other peoples claims, and then the directors selling out their interest and retireing from the mine, leaving innocent parties to suffer; and whereas we are anxious for the good name and fame of California particularly of the Crown Point and other joint stock mining companies. Now therefore we Norton I, *Dei gratia* Emperor of United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the arrest and indictment by the Grand Jury of the directors of all fraudulent mining corporations, and that a law be enacted to make the directors of all joint stock mining corporations give bonds for the proper management thereof.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 8 no. 40 (May 11, 1872): 2.

Proclamation.

On the seven o'clock ferry with the passengers for the overland train, a *tallish*, knavish-looking fellow, representing himself as Mr. *Short*, (short of honesty) a grain merchant of Chicago, who fraudulently got possession of the following document *written in pencil*:

SAN FRANCISCO, May 6, 1872

Received of Mr. Short, fifty cents, the amount with interest, to be convertible into 7 *per cent* bonds in 1880, or payable by the agent of our private estate, in case the Government of Norton I. does not hold firm.

In testimony whereof, we have to affix our Royal Seal and Signature.

NORTON I.

Emperor.

Any person who will catch the fellow and make him pay something to the poor, and return our receipt, will do a service to the honor of

NORTON I.

Emperor.

Given at Brooklyn, on the 6th day of May, 1872.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 8 no. 41 (May 18, 1872): 2.

Proclamation.

Whereas, Many complaints are being made to our Emperial majesty concerning the California Pacific Railroad, it remaining unrepaired since the heavy rains of last winter; and whereas, said railroad is of vital importance to the State, and should be repaired without delay, together with an additional track; therefore, We, Norton I, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command all whoa it mar concern to have the same forthwith repaired, under penalty of forfeiting their franchise.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, May 20, 1872.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 8 no. 42 (May 25, 1872): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, we have been informed that funds belonging to our private estate are on deposit at the Bank of California; and whereas, We will not allow the expenditure or waste of any our private or Imperial funds without our signature in writing thereto; now, therefore, we, Norton I, *Dei gratia* Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command that a statement be made public, showing the affairs of the bank and also our private and Imperial accounts, under penalty of dissolving the present directory and the appointment of another.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 8 no. 43 (June 1, 1872): 1.

Proclamation.

Let the Emperor have his royal prerogatives or close up the Theatres.

Whereas, rebellions subjects take advantage of the absence of our Imperial guard, and occasionally have the audacity to refuse us admittance to the theatres; now therefore we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor, etc., do hereby command the closing of any theatre which may persist in insulting the dignity of our office by refusing us admittance.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 8 no. 44 (June 8, 1872): 1.

Proclamation.

Believing Oakland Point to be the proper and only point of communication from this side of the Bay to San Francisco, we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the cities of Oakland and San Francisco to make an appropriation for paying the expense of a survey to determine the practicability of a tunnel under water: and if found practicable, that said tunnel be forthwith built for a railroad communication.

NORTON I.

Given at Brooklyn the 12th day of May, 1812. [Imperial seal.]



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 8 no. 45 (June 15, 1872): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, we are desirous that the Board of Brokers of the Stock Exchange of this city should conduct their business on an honorable and solid basis; and whereas, there is a class of individuals who frequently cause the inflation and depression of the market by false representations, thereby gouging those who are uninitiated; and whereas, there are companies allowed to put stock on the market through the connivance or tacit consent of the Board of Brokers, which possess no title or right to the land on which their mining operations are to be conducted, and some of the said companies having their mines located in the "Invisible Isles," thousands of miles away from realization, thereby causing the circulation of a lot of spurious stock, and which will inevitably cause serious loss to a number m unsuspecting persons; now therefore we do hereby command the Board of Brokers to purge their list of stocks of all such fraudulent stock, under penalty of ordering the Chief of Police to close their rooms and the appointment of a new board.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, June 21, 1872.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 8 no. 46 (June 22, 1872): 2.

Proclamation.

Whereas, we understand that Col. W. H. L. Barnes is desirous to retire from the trials and inconveniencing incident to public life, and spend the balance of his days in sylvan retreats and whereas, we are anxious to extend the sphere of woman's usefulness, and that public honors be dispensed to merit regardless of sex; and whereas, Mrs. Emily Pitts-Stevens has lately exhibited great martial powers; therefore we, Norton I, suggest that in case Col. Barnes concludes to resign, he do so in favor of the aforesaid lady.

NORTON I,

San Francisco, July 5, 1872.



“Proclamation,” Pacific Appeal, 8 no. 48 (July 1, 1872): 3.

Proclamation.

At the ticket office of the ferry landing this morning, an elderly gentleman who had just purchased a ticket for home, bound on the overroute, complained of the following inserted on his ticket:

“This ticket is good for this trip and train only, and will not be honored for passage by the conductor of any subsequent train.”

Know all whom it may concern, that such a claim is liable to petty acts of fraud, and is hereby decreed illegal under our Empire, and may entail loss of franchise to those who fail to heed this our command.

NORTON I.

Brooklyn, June 29th, 1872.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 8 no. 49 (July 13, 1872): 1.

Proclamation

Whereas, we have drawn on the Pacific Mail Steamship Company for \$2,000, which has been dishonored; and as said corporation has a large interest belonging to us, personally, we do hereby command the arrest of the President of said Company until they shall give us possession of our interests.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 8 no. 52 (August 3, 1872): 1.

Proclamation.

Understanding that one party is I spending money to bribe voters for the ensuing elections, and, also, that the opposition party are expending large amounts for the same purpose, and whereas, we believe that persons who accept offices under such auspices are totally unfit to make laws which will effectually reward merit and punish crime, and if they do, by chance, occasionally make good laws, yet they are not the proper persons to enforce them. Now, therefore, we, Norton I., Emperor of the U. S. and Protector of Mexico, do warn the American people against continuing such corrupt parties in power, at it will end in their ruin.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 8 no. 51 (August 10, 1872): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, it is necessary for the perfect repose of our Empire that all royal decrees be duly respected until revoked or annulled; and whereas, we issued a decree of banishment against George Francis Train some months ago, which said decree has never been rescinded; and whereas, said Train has again appeared in the City of San Francisco, an act detrimental to the prestige of our authority; now therefore, we, Norton I, *Dei gratia* Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby decree that the United States authorities have him arrested and confined in Fort Alcatraz, if he does not leave California within ten days from this date.

Given at San Francisco, this 15th day of August, 1872.

[SEAL]

NORTON I.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 1 (August 17, 1872): 3.

Proclamation.

Our Treaties and Commercial Relations with China.

Whereas, we are desirous of preventing any outrage and wrong against good, law-abiding Chinese, as also to prevent ruinous competition to the other laboring classes and being also desirous of protecting our commerce and treaties with the gigantic Empire of China. Now, therefore, we, Norton I., Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command that a "Standing Committee" of both Chinese and other laborers be appointed; who shall regulate the powers of labor, and endeavor to alleviate any difficulties which might arise on that subject.

NORTON I.

Given at San Francisco, this 21st day of August, 1872.



"Proclamation. Our Treaties and Commercial Relations with China" Pacific Appeal, 9 no. 2 (August 24, 1872): 1.

Proclamation.

We have received the following telegram, and, as requested, decline mixing our royal person with any North Carolina quarrels.

NORTON I.

Executive Mansion, 29.

EMP. NORT.:

The Emperor is advised by his friends to not interfere in the local politics of North Carolina, but confine himself strictly to Railroad switches to be under his personal supervision. Failing to take this advice, he may find himself banished to Goat Island, and suffer the chagrin and humiliation of his prototype, the famed Nap. I.

COMMITTEE OF 100.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 3 (August 31, 1872): 1.

Proclamation.

Understanding that the telegram which was published in this paper last week, is a forgery and without authority from any committee whatever; know therefore all whom it may concern, that we, Norton I., Emperor of the U. S. and Protector of Mexico, do hereby decree banishment from our empire of all persons concerned in said improper conduct.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 4 (September 7, 1872): 1.

Proclamation.

“Emperor Norton has invented a Railroad Switch, a model of which is now being made. It consists of a novel application of a spiral or elliptic spring, operated by the weight of the passing train, by which the Switch is turned off or on as desired. Patent applied for.—*Mining and Scientific Press*.

The Emperor desires that there should be a thoroughly practical and mechanical Switch, and his ideas to be improved upon, so that Europe will be glad to pay money to America for the patent.

NORTON I.

The Emperor's rendezvous on Friday mornings, for the present, will be at the City Gardens.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 5 (September 14, 1872): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, we issued our decree, ordering the citizens of San Francisco and Oakland to appropriate funds for the survey of a suspension bridge from Oakland Point via Goat Island; also for a tunnel; and to ascertain which is the best project; and whereas, the said citizens have hitherto neglected to notice our said decree; and whereas, we are determined our authority shall be fully respected; now, therefore, we do hereby command the arrest, by the army, of both the Boards of City Fathers, if they persist in neglecting our decrees.

Given under our royal hand and seal, at San Francisco, this 17th day of September, 1872.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 6 (September 21, 1872): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, We are determined that the people of the United States and Mexico, shall have a good constitutions, and by which party strife shall be obviated, as also one that the laws can be enforced and not biased by party; now we, Norton I, *Dei Gratia*, Emperor of United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby decree that there shall be no further elections for presidents, until the nation can have a National Convention, and frame government by which said difficulty can be properly prevented. In the meantime the laws of Norton I can be made use of.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 7 (October 12, 1872): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, it is currently reported that the recent diamond discoveries are on the private estates of the Emperor; know, therefore, all whom it may concern, that we, Norton I, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby prohibit and warn all and every person, whomsoever, from committing depredations on said diamond fields, and that the only way to obtain title to these lands or right to remove the diamonds therefrom, is from the Emperor or his legally constituted agents.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 8 (October 19, 1872): 2.

Manifesto of Norton I.

The Emperor now protests that the suicidal financial policy of the Republican Government must end in total loss of national credit, and also that, in case there is no radical change, the Empire will be under the necessity of repudiating all the national interest or private estates from getting encumbered by capitals at home and abroad.

NORTON I.



“Manifesto of Norton I,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 9 (October 26, 1872): 2.

Proclamation.

To the Honorable the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco. You are hereby commanded to purchase Goldsmith Maid and Lucy, for a team for the use of the Emperor. And thereby sustain the dignity of the Empire.

Given under my hand and seal, this 30th day of October, 1871.

[SEAL.]

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 10 (November 2, 1872): 1.

Proclamation.

In order that scientific agriculture may continue to progress, and have all encouragement, we, Norton I, Dei Gratia Emperor United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby appoint Hon. Horace Greeley Secretary of State of our Empire.

Given under my hand and seal, this 7th day of November, 1872.

[SEAL.]

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 11 (November 9, 1872): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas. It is exceedingly probable that the credit of the Empire may be deeded to obtain funds at a lower rate of interest from capitalists, as also to assist Mexico nationally. *Now, therefore*, we Norton I, *Dei Gratia*, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico. Do hereby command the Board of Brokers, forthwith, to place the *Script* of Norton I on their stock list, under penalty of ordering Chief Crowley to close up , their Board, if failing to comply.

[SEAL.]

NORTON I.

Given under our royal hand and I seal this the 14th day of November, A.D, 1872.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 12 (November 16, 1872): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas. The press have announced that a gigantic fraud has been or was about to be perpetrated in the Lent Harpeading Diamond Company. And, *Whereas* it is absolutely necessary to protect the honor and interest of American that all such transactions should be investigated, and the guilty partial promptly punished.

Now, therefore, we Norton I, Dei Gratia, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico.

Do hereby command the Grand Jury's attention to said transaction! and to take care that justice is done or they will have to look to the consequents to themselves.

NORTON I.

Given under our royal hand and seal this, the 27th day of November 1872.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 14 (November 30, 1872): 1.

Proclamation.

The Forty-Second Congress; now in session, are hereby commanded to legalize the decrees of Norton I, thereby acknowledging the Empire, and they are hereby held responsible for any depredations committed on the private estate of the Emperor, and to look well to it, that the Imperial Receivers *pan out properly*.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 15 (December 7, 1872): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, It is our intention to endeavor to obtain some alteration in the doctrine of the Church, by which the Hebrew and Christian faith will become united; as also by which the foreign churches will become Americanized; now,

Therefore, we, Norton I, "Dei Gratia," Emperor of the United States, and Protector of Mexico, do hereby prohibit the enforcement of the Sunday Law until our object is obtained and one Sunday established.

NORTON I.

Whereas, the destruction of horses in Europe by the Franco Prussian war, and now again by the epizootic disease in North America, is a world-wide calamity in the loss of so many useful animals now,

Therefore, we, Norton I, "Die Gratia," Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby offer a suitable reward for the best mode of treatment to prevent the introduction or spreading of the disease on the Pacific Coast.

NORTON I.

Whereas, the public will be dissatisfied by the longer retention in office of Superintendent Harris of the Industrial School. Now,

Therefore, we, Norton I, "Die Gratia," Emperor, do hereby command the Board of Supervisors of the City of San Francisco to satisfy the public by discharging him and appointing his successor.

NORTON I.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 17 (December 21, 1872): 3.

Proclamation.

Whereas, We issued a decree commanding that the whole of the Indian Chiefs be sent to pay in person a visit to the Emperor, and be made true and loyal to the laws of the country: and, whereas, we have received a message from two of the Chiefs, through a messenger, who had a rose in his button-hole, to come and fight for them, we believe those in arms against those who rebel, are against our said command. Now, therefore, We, Norton I, Dei Gracia Emperor of the United States, and Protector of Mexico, hereby command the arrest and imprisonment of all persons who fail to heed our said decree, and make report to us thereof.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 18 (December 28, 1872): 3.

Proclamation.

Understanding that there is a lady named Miss Watson, living over at Oakland, who is being annoyed by the friends of other ladies making her play hide and seek, to the danger of her liberty and rights.

Now, therefore, we Norton I, *Dei Gratia*, do hereby command all and every person, to desist from such outrage and wrong, under penalty of our Sovereign displeasure,

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 19 (January 4, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, Mr. Woodward permits parties to prohibit our entrance to the "Gardens," whereby our Friday morning Court has been broken up; and whereas, we are desirous that our funds should be in the hands of reliable friends. Now, therefore, we, Norton I., Dei gratia, Emperor, do hereby command that Mr. Woodward render up possession of all money or land he may hold of Norton I., or go to prison.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 20 (January 11, 1873): 3.

Proclamation.

Whereas, we observe that Congress is making investigations in regard to the frauds committed by different railroad corporations; first, by obtaining loans and subsidies by bribery and corruption; and second, by presenting fraudulent accounts, in order to evade the payment of the interest due on said loans to the Government. Now, therefore, we, Norton I, *Dei gratia* Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby decree and order the condemnation of the interests of all persons implicated in such transactions for the benefit of the Government.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, Jan. 17, 1873.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 21 (January 18, 1873): .

Proclamation.

Whereas, the native Indian who has been parading around the streets of this city, handed me a message from the Indian Chiefs now engaged in the Modoc War; and whereas, we believe the entire difficulty may be settled at once if they can be communicated with immediately; now, therefore, we, Norton I, *Dei Gratia* Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command Governor Booth to detail a suitable corps to escort the said Indian and other envoys to the scene of warfare, and if possible induce the Chiefs to come to San Francisco and smoke the Calumet with the Emperor.

NORTON I.

Telegram to Europe.

Norton I presents his compliments to Emperor William of Prussia, and requests that he send to the National Assembly the Sword of France, captured at Sedan, and oblige your Imperial brother,

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 22 (January 25, 1873): .

Proclamation.

Our Treaties and Commercial Relations with China.

WHEREAS, Unprincipled demagogues are constantly harping on the injury done to labor by the influx of the Chinese; and, *Whereas*, I we believe that the employment of great numbers of Chinese is beneficial to labor, in giving more work and regular employment; for even if they have to sacrifice something on a day's labor, it is made up by the increased value of their other interests and the prosperity of the manufacturers of the United States; and, *Whereas*, we are desirous that our Treaties and Commercial Relations with that large and influential Empire shall be properly respected, Know therefore, all whom it may concern, That the eyes of the Emperor will be upon any one who shall council any outrage or wrong on the Chinese.

NORTON I.

Emperor U. S. and Protector of Mexico.

Understanding that one Samuel J. Clarke has been collecting rents and illegally acting as proprietor of the Peralta grant to the San Antonio Ranch; and, whereas, this fraud has been going on against myself and the occupants without my knowledge or consent for a great number of years back; know, therefore, all whom it may concern, that we do hereby prohibit any one on the said ranch from paying him any rents or taking any title from said Clarke, as our seal and signature must be affixed thereto, or under our authority, properly attested.

NORTON I.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 23 (February 1, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

To His Majesty King Kamehameha VI.

MY DEAR BROTHER—

I congratulate you on the action of the Hawaiian people, by which you ascend the throne, and hope and trust that you will have a long and happy reign. I am endeavoring to obtain a purification of the Bible, by which a unity of the churches, I trust, will be brought about, and thereby a spirit of justice will be paramount instead of dissension, which will, I trust, give a brighter and a purer *light*. wWth respects and best regards to Queen Emma, I remain yours faithfully,

NORTON I.

Emperor U. S., and Protector ,of Mexico.

Tie Emperor is disgusted with the developments in the Schuyler-Colfax affair and also at the present situation of the Boss Tweed trial, and believes the only way of true reformation is to abolish and wipe out the Washington Government, and' to call a National Convention to remodel the Constitution.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 24 (February 8, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

—
The Modoc War, The Result of the Neglect of the Emperor's Decrees:
—

Whereas, the present Modoc War is in consequence of our Imperial Decrees having been neglected. Now, therefore, we Norton I, *Dei Gratia*, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico. Do hereby order a concession of hostilities until communication can be sent to Captain Jack, for him to come and make peace with the Emperor.

NORTON I.

Given under our royal hand and seal, this the 10th day of February 1873.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 25 (February 15, 1873): 2.

Proclamation.

In order to prevent misunderstanding at a distance, we, Norton I, *Dei Gratia*, Emperor, do hereby make known to all whom it may concern, that we do not father nor acknowledge any opinion on state or church matters expressed in any newspaper article as our own, or our opinion, more especially when each can be taken as a guide for unless it shall have our seal and signature attached thereto.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 26 (February 22, 1873): 2.

Open Letter to Norton I.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 14, 1873.

To His Majesty Emperor Norton I:

SIRE—I would wish to draw your Majesty's attention to the condition of this country with regard to its material prosperity.

How is it that your Majesty has allowed your subjects to remain for the last ten or fifteen years in the Rip Van Winkle sleep? It seems, however, that some of them are beginning to open their eyes and behold other nations far ahead of them, and particularly England, when many of your Majesty's subjects are accustomed to underrate so much and taut with signs of decrepitude and decay. If you have read the article in the *Evening Post* of the 12th inst., relative to American and English steamers, you will not think the comparison very flattering to your subjects.

It says that American steamers are as far behind the English as a Chinese junk is behind a Yankee clipper, and, in support of their statement that with the English new combination engine, uniting both high and low pressure, only one-half the fuel is required, and this, together with their fine models and machinery, enable them to make from 14 to 16 miles per hour; whereas the American steamers in the China trade, of which Americans boast so much, can scarcely average seven miles an hour. Hence the English steamers of the White Star Line with one-half the fuel, can double the speed of American steamers, and carry more freight. Will not your Majesty do something for this country, to make her take a stand among the nations? Even Japan is going ahead of us. Why not either purchase the right of way for a ship canal across the *Isthmus*, or, if the naked savages will not treat fairly with you, immediately let them feel your displeasure by bringing them under subjection to the American flag; which would be better for themselves and certainly better for us. Then, with a canal across, from the Pacific to the Atlantic, and with your safety lining for vessels to secure them from striking in case they run on or strike a shoal, and with the improved English marine machinery, we would then be in a situation to carry all the wheat of this coast in our own vessels and make four trips instead of one, and soon take the lead even of the English instead of being obliged to take a back seat, as we are now doing, sitting on the tail of progression and hollering—Whoa!!! I remain, dear Sire, a friend of Progress.

ACCOUNT.

REPLY.

—
So soon as the American system, socially, and of the Government engenders good principles, instead of bad, the Americans will regain their shipping, because confidence instead of distrust will be paramount.

NORTON I.

Emperor U. S. and protector of Mexico.



“Open Letter to Norton I.,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 27 (March 1, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, the telegraph announces that some gigantic forgeries have been made on the Bank of England, and also that a ring of Americans are accused of committing the same; now, therefore, we, Norton I, *Dei Gratia*, Emperor, do hereby command that the American government take such action in the matter as will convince the world that it is determined not to countenance such proceedings and thereby uphold its honor.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 28 (March 8, 1873): 1.

[From the Torchlight]

Proclamation.

—
MENE, MENE TEKEL, UPHARSIN.

Give us a Constitution which will engender good laws, and one which will enforce their proper administration, and thereby get the Americans, eventually, a good instead of a bad name.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 29 (March 15, 1873): 2.

Proclamation.

—
Whereas, the lynching of Tarpey near Salinas, Monterey County, on Saturday last, is a total contempt and disrespect to the majesty of the law; and *whereas*, we are determined to bring the nation out of all such heresies; now, therefore, we, Norton I, *Dei gratia* Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the arrest and trial for murder of every one of the parties implicated in said transaction, and thereby have the laws enforced.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, March 8, 1872.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 30 (March 22, 1873): 2.

[From the Torchlight]

Proclamation.

In regard to the arrest of Mr. Bogart, the Emperor will not interfere under the present Constitution, but notifies all parties concerned that in case unwarranted power has been usurped by Mr. Robeson, that it is the duty of the President to at once to discharge the Secretary of the Navy from his seat in the Cabinet

NORTON I.

☛ Father Buchard and Frank Pixley had better stop their crusade against the Chinese residing on the Pacific Coast, and heed the fate of Thomas Mooney, whom we expelled from our dominions for the same offence.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 31 (March 29, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, in cases of great emergency, the Emperor may be required to borrow money from Europe at a low rate of interest, to relieve any tightness in financial circles; now, therefore, We, Norton I, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the brokers, and all others concerned, to keep the script of Norton I in good and hereby give warning to all employed in depreciating the Imperial script that they will be punished with the severest penalties of the law.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 32 (April 5, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, we are desirous that every safeguard should be adopted with regard to sea-going ships; and also that any culpable or criminal carelessness shall not go unpunished; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command that investigation be made of the causes which led to the loss of the steamship Atlantic, and that the captain be placed under arrest, until the result thereof shall have been proclaimed.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 33 (April 12, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, Cachise, and probably the whole of the native chiefs within the United States and Mexico, will be advised of the particulars with regard to the present Modoc difficulty and whereas, we are determined that justice shall be enforced with regard to our policy and treatment of the North American Indians; now, therefore we, Norton I, Dei Gratia, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the capture, as prisoners of war, of the Modoc tribe; that they be civilized and reclaimed from barbarism, and prohibit their being killed as unnecessary, except in extreme cases.

NORTON I.

Given under our royal hand this 16th day of April, 1873.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 34 (April 19, 1873): 2.

Proclamation.

Whereas, it is our intention to have publicly punished, before as many Indian chiefs can be assembled together, all the Indian agents and other parties connected with frauds against the Indian tribes and the Government, in order to satisfy the Indians that in future the American people intend acting justly toward them; now therefore, we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the arrest and imprisonment of said parties until all the chiefs get together, when we intend to be present with a large force.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, April 25, 1873.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 35 (April 26, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

Understanding that Captain Jack desires to surrender to the Emperor, and being desirous of pacifying the whole of the Indian tribes within the United States and Mexico, we, Norton I, Dei gratia, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the army to cease hostilities at present against the Modocs until we can communicate with Captain Jack, leaving only sufficient force to protect and defend the settlers in the neighborhood of the Lava Beds.

NORTON I.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 2, 1873.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 36 (May 3, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

—

Whereas, we are informed that a gold currency is destroying the enterprise and retarding the commercial and manufacturing interests, now therefore, we, Norton I, *Dei Gratia*, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the script of Norton I be properly legalized by both nations and that a suitable amount of such script be circulated as legal tenders, the amount to be appropriated towards the payment of the National debt.

NORTON I.

—

Whereas to prevent any further difficulty in the State of Louisiana to let those disturbers of the National peace know that their fighting will avail nothing, now therefore, we, Norton, I *Dei Gratia*, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby declare the two rival factions Governments dissolved and null and void, and the U. S. Army is hereby authorized to arrest and imprison all and every person who shall fail to heed this our imperative decree.

NORTON I.

Given under our royal hand this 9th day of May, 1873.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 37 (May 10, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, we are informed that J. G. Pirse, Captain of the Monongahela Guard, is disloyal, and on a recent occasion failed to make the customary salute; it is hereby ordered that he be discharged, and an election ordered to fill the vacancy.

NORTON I.

N.B.—Proscriptive traitors to the Imperial rights take warning.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 38 (May 17, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

Understanding that citizens of Yreka are anxious for the Emperor to pay them a personal visit, and attend to their safety in regard to the Modocs; and whereas we are desirous also of our policy being strictly uniform with regard to the North American Indians; now, there fore we, Norton I, *Dei gratia* Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command Colonel Jack Hayes, Major Jack Stratman, Colonel Harry Linden, Colonel W. H. L. Barnes, and Lieutenant-Colonel John Scott, to ! hold themselves in readiness, as we : intend, as soon as practicable, to proceed to the Lava Beds with an escort of sharpshooters.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 39 (May 24, 1873): 2.

Proclamation.

Our treaties with China, in order to prevent total destruction of confidence in the Government of the American people, as also in the Empire of the United States, we, Norton I, *Dei Gratia* Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby decree the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco *dissolved*, and all their acts null and void, thereby preventing illegal and improper action on the Chinese Question.

NORTON I.

The Emperor commands his loyal subjects to pay better attention to his personal necessities and see that he has proper control of the royal revenues are duly collected, so that in emergency, like the Modoc war, he can control his own personal movements.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 40 (May 31, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

—

Now that the Modocs are subdued, we are anxious the Nation should continue in its determination to civilize and reclaim from barbarism all the natives within its territories; and whereas there is no savage so wild or treacherous but that he can be reclaimed by kindness and if he believes you are his friend: now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor of the United States und Protector of Mexico, do hereby command that Captain Jack, his braves and his squaws, be placed in charge of Goat Island, to guard the interests of the City of San Francisco against the attacks of foreign war vessels.

NORTON I.

—

Know all whom it may concern that the Emperor will acknowledge no claim, or script, or bonds, unless the same shall be signed and sealed by the Emperor, or by properly appointed agents.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” Pacific Appeal, 9 no. 4 (June 7, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas the ravages of the cholera in the State of Tennessee continues to increase frightfully; and, whereas, we are desirous that the plague shall be obliterated promptly; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby order and decree that the whole medical fraternity of the United States, for the present, be placed under the control of the authorities of that State; and any doctor ordered from one locality to another, who shall refuse to obey their requests, shall be fined and imprisoned as the gravity of the case may warrant.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 42 (June 21, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, It is reported that His Majesty, the Shah of Persia, is on a visit to this country; and, whereas, we are desirous that the national dignity shall be sustained, now, therefore, We, Norton, "*Dei Gratia*," Emperor, Protector of Mexico, etc., do hereby command all and every person to show him every facility and respect, thereby making his stay agreeable.

NORTON I.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 44 (July 3, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

In order to put down the foreign dissension now existing between the French and the Prussian, and to prevent the difficulty of the Fourth of July culminating into a war between them, We, Norton "Dei Gratia," Emperor and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the Lafayette Guard and the San Francisco Fusiliers to have a target match at an early date, and the Company that wins to be saluted by the worst shots, and thus end the dissension, under penalty of the Company being disbanded. "

NORTON I.

Given under my hand and seal this 10th day of July, 1873.



"Proclamation," Pacific Appeal, 9 no. 44 (July 12, 1873): 2.

Proclamation.

Whereas, Many persons are in the practice of making advances or paying paltry amounts on account of claims and royalties due us; and, whereas, these parties have of late closed down on us; now, therefore, this is to give said parties notice that such action will not pay, but will render them liable to punishment and the confiscation of their estates.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 45 (July 19, 1873): 2.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS We are informed that the Democratic County Convention intend meeting at Santa Rosa tomorrow morning; and whereas, it in our intention, for the present, to dissolve the present Constitution of these United States in order to bring this nation out of its present deplorable condition;

Now, therefore, We, Emperor Norton I., Dei Gratia, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby inform the said County Convention, as also both Republican and Democratic parties, that for some time to come they must depend solely on the laws and decrees of Norton I. until a wiser and better Constitution can be agreed on.

Given at Petaluma, this 23d day of July, 1873.

NORTON I.

City Hotel, Petaluma, July 23d, 1873.

The Directors of the N. P. Railroad had better put a more loyal Superintendent to the Emperor on their Railroad, or they will find their interests confiscated to the State.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 46 (July 26, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

—
Whereas, Complaints that many persons are ruined by frauds perpetrated by the stock brokers and others connected with them, thereby putting fraudulent titles or other peoples claims on the Stock Exchange, and then again by depressing or raising the market by fraudulent representations or reports. Notice is hereby given that the Grand Jury is ordered to make diligent search for all such persons and have them brought to justice.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 47 (August 2, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

It has been publicly announced that Captain Jack and his tribe surrendered to Emperor Norton, etc. Being desirous that the U. S. Army should maintain their honor, now, therefore, we, Norton, I Dei Gratia, Emperor of U. S. and Protector of Mexico, do hereby prohibit any action in their case without our sanction and under our seal and signature.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 48 (August 9, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas we are informed that about 200 families have become for the present destitute by the fire of Portland, Oregon, the Emperor does not command, but appeals to the generosity of all the churches over the Pacific coast, to come forward and give their mite for their relief.

NORTON I., Emperor.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 9 no. 49 (August 16, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, The Old International Hotel and other obstructions continue to retard the progress of New Montgomery Avenue, thereby causing great damage to individuals and the city; now, therefore, we, Norton I, *Dei gratia* Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the Commissioners to settle with the rightful owners of the obstructions, and have the work pushed forward rapidly.

NORTON I.

The Emperor reminds the various political factions that at the ensuing election they will have to co-operate with him in getting the country out of its bad credit, and that its material interests may be greatly benefitted thereby



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 1 (August 23, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, the execution of Capt. Jack and the other indians condemned by the Court Martial will tend to bring on a general indian war, as also have an injurious effect on the prestige of the American Government by those not in accord with its best phrase, considering also that the indian agents have always been on the make and grab as also of other indian lands; now therefore, we, *Dei gratia*, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby prohibit the carrying out of the Court Martial that our Imperial decree in their case be inforced.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 2 (August 30, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, there is every now and then a street report that the Emperor has received a telegram, or that he has done so and so, and on investigation found to be without foundation or fact: Whereas, we are anxious that there should be no deception, and also that no imposter should make use of our authority; know, therefore, all whom it may concern, that no act is legal unless it has our imperial signature or with our authorized Ministry.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 2 (September 6, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

The Emperor warns any foreign nation against sending any of their subjects to this country who are not loyal to the person and interests of the Imperial Government of Norton I, as they will be watched and find themselves disappointed in all their undertakings.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 3 (September 13, 1873): 2.

Proclamation.

Having been informed that the wreck of the steamship Costa Rica was caused by the parties in charge not seeing that the Fog Whistle was kept constantly in operation and, whereas, carelessness which causes of life cannot be too severely punished: Now, therefore, we, Dia Gratia, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby order that an investigation be made, and also that neglect of duty be a discharge and another appointed.

NORTON I.

Whereas, we are informed that the screw which works the Clay Street Railroad is not strong enough for that purpose, and that it is, consequently, dangerous to the lives of passengers; also, that the "dummy" is a useless appendage. Now, therefore, the Directors of the company are hereby ordered to see that precautions are taken to make travel on said railroad perfectly safe by using a screw with at least twenty-four inches diameter.

NORTON I.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 4 (September 20, 1873): 2.

Proclamation.

Taking into consideration the fact that frauds have been committed by the agents of the Government upon the Indians, who conspired with the settlers to deprive them of their lands without compensation, I do not consider it wise policy for the American Nation to enforce the findings of the court martial against Capt. Jack and his fellow prisoners, but that they all be pardoned and sworn into the service of the United States army.

"Open Letter" to the Emperor.

SAN MATEO, Sept. 25, 1873.

Honored and Respected Sire—We, your unhappy subjects, do hereby ask your gracious Majesty to give us a sign that we are in favor, by writing to us; that we may feast our eyes on your handwriting, and know it was you who had grasped the pen that wrote it.

SEBASTIAN GONZALES,
GOMEZ MARET,
FRANCOIS DI CONDE,
MILTON PIERCE,
FRANK PHILIPPS,
DAVID LAWLER.

Address to J. L. COTHRIN, San Mateo, Cal.

Reply.

Not being personally acquainted with the writers, and not having (to the best of our recollection) received any tribute money from either of them, we shall willingly accord the request asked upon the receipt of fifty cents each, by mailing each our scrip of that denomination.

NORTON I.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 5 (September 27, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

The Reporters of the Press are cautioned in making wrong impressions of our actions. In one case they report a species of black mail on the Society Island, and another that the Emperor is encouraging a filibustering expedition against the Sandwich Islands—all of which are false. We are desirous of getting the Americans a good name, and not have false representations constantly paraded before the public.

NORTON I.

Whereas, His Grace, the Duke of Manchester, is on a friendly visit to this country, any attention or respect shown him and suite will confer a favor upon

NORTON I.

Whereas, Considerable feeling and excitement prevails in this city regarding the treatment of the seamen on board the ship "Sunrise," the United States Courts and officials are hereby commanded to investigate the same, so that justice may be done.

NORTON I.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 6 (October 4, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, the organizations which have combined against capital, and labor against labor are the main causes of the depreciation in value of material interest of the country, as also of the total destruction of confidence in the investment of money: Now, therefore, we, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, in order to restore confidence and bring about a proper value for estates, I do hereby command the dissolution of all such organizations, and the arrest and imprisonment of the ringleaders if they fail to obey this, our imperative decree.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, Oct. 10, 1873.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 7 (October 11, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, the First National Bank refused to honor a small check of \$100, to pay the value of a model for a Railway Switch invented by us, thereby endangering our private personal interest to a large estate; and whereas it is publicly notorious that one or two of the Directors have large amounts in trust belonging to our private personal estate. Now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dia Gratia, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby decree the confiscation to the State of all the interest of said Bank as security to the State for any losses we have or may sustain by reason of their said acts; and in order that this, our said imperial decree, may be a warning to those who take upon themselves to refuse as royalty, when they think it is most needed, and endangering our personal health or dignity.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 8 (October 18, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, the conduct of Marshal Morris is unbecoming a public officer, he is therefore relieved from his position, and it is hereby ordered that another person be appointed.

NORTON I.

Emperor U. S. and Protector of Mexico.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 9 (October 25, 1873): 2.

Proclamation.

In order to arrange the controversy existing among the citizens regarding the fruit and vegetable market, and as, in our opinion, the street where it is at present located is too narrow and altogether unsuited to the wants of the City of San Francisco, now, therefore, we, Norton I. Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby decree that the block bounded by Merchant and Clay, Sansome and Battery streets, be converted into an open square, to be used as a stand for market wagons; and we further decree that the Board of Supervisors make an appraisement of the property condemned, and award such damages to the owners as may be just and proper.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 10 (November 1, 1873): 2.

Telegram to France.

The Emperor Norton I. congratulates President MacMahon on his sound judgment, as displayed in his address to the Assembly on the 5th, abundantly proving that the Presidential system is totally inadequate to rule a nation.

NORTON I.



“Telegram to France,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 11 (November 8, 1873): 2.

Proclamation.

Whereas, It is extremely probable that the Supreme Court of the United States will hold that no sale of overflowed lands is good, unless under our royal authority and personal seal and signature, during our reign as Emperor; and whereas, it is a dangerous precedent to establish the giving away of public lands to private corporations for nothing; now, therefore, we, Norton I, do hereby order Mayor Alvord to veto the bill granting the China Basin to Booth et al.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 12 (November 15, 1873): 2.

Proclamation.

Understanding that Major Alvord ordered a carriage to be in attendance for the Emperor to attend the races; and, whereas there is always a corrupt or cheating party attending our unfortunate political arrangements, who are also clamorous for their pay; and, Whereas, the said carriage was not on hand, thus disobeying the Mayor's order; now, therefore, we do hereby confiscate the said carriage, and that it be sold, and the proceeds to be given to the Ladies Relief Society of San Francisco.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 13 (November 22, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas we are desirous of being correctly advised of the legal and other particulars regarding the *Virginus* difficulty now existing between the United States and Spain; and whereas we are desirous of effecting a just solution of the affair; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby appoint John Parrott, Esq., Isaac Friedlander, Esq., Judge Ogden Hoffman, Frank Pixley and General Vallejo a committee to investigate the matter and make report to me, so that we may act advisedly.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 14 (November 29, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, Miss Ella Wesner has been the means of directing attention and causing the amounts of charity to be sent to the city of Shreveport and Memphis from the Pacific Coast; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dia Gratia, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the above-mentioned cities to have a golden wreath presented to that young lady, and show gratitude for favors received.

Telegram to the East.

The President considers the President's Message a very creditable document, excepting his silence with regard to himself therein; and that the Constitutional Amendments recommended should have embraced the consolidation of the Constitution, and also amendments to the Judiciary and Presidential systems.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 15 (December 6, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, we are desirous that no further time shall be lost in enforcing our national decrees, in order that this nation shall forthwith have the benefit of a good sound government, and one that will engender good principles, instead of as hitherto one which has engendered bad; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Emperor of the United and Protector of Mexico, do hereby declare void and illegal any act of this Legislature in violation thereof; and, further, we do hereby command that no necessary delay take place in the election of a United States Senator, and that the Emperor will dictate who shall have the office, if they do not elect by the 1st of January.

NORTON I.

Given under our royal hand and seal this 14th of December 1873.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 17 (December 20, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, the times are said to be very sluggish in money matters, and whereas, we are desirous that the London and San Francisco Bank, and others loaning money, should be moderate in their charges: Now, therefore, we, Norton I, Emperor do hereby command moderate rates of interest, pending proper usury laws.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 18 (December 27, 1873): 1.

Proclamation.

—
“A Happy New Year” to all true and loyal subjects of the Empire of

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 19 (January 3, 1874): 2.

Proclamation.

For the better protection of the health of all our citizens, We, Norton I, Dei Gracia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby order and decree that a separate locality in the several cities, respectively, be appropriated by the City Councils of each city, to be termed the Chinese quarters, and the Board of Supervisors of the City and County of San Francisco forthwith set apart some separate locality for that object, thereby settling a much vexed question.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 20 (January 10, 1874): 2.

Proclamation.

Whereas, Understanding that one of the clerks in the U. S. Treasurer's office has received instructions to hand over to the Emperor the amount due him. And whereas, we have made a demand on the U. S. Treasury for sufficient funds to enable us to proceed to the U. S. capital for the purpose of co-operating with the President for a National Convention for the framing of a new Constitution; and whereas we have not as yet had our orders complied with, therefore, we, Norton I, Dia Gratia, Emperor of the United States, and, Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the U. S. Sub-Treasurer, Mr. Sherman, to forthwith comply with our demands.

NORTON I.

The Emperor commands that the laws prohibiting the carrying of concealed weapons be strictly enforced, and see if the attempts at taking life cannot be stopped.

NORTON I.

Considering it false economy, on account of the expense, to exclude the teaching of French and German from the public schools; and also on the score of utility it is absolutely necessary to teach the descendants of these foreign born people the language of their parents; therefore we, Norton I., Dei Gratia Emperor U. S. and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the Board of Education to rescind their order excluding such lesson from the school instructions.

NORTON I.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 24 (February 7, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

Fearing that the grant of a patent for the imitation of silver such as mentioned in the *Scientific American* of the 24th day of January, 1874, may lead to endless frauds in the silver currency of the country, now, *therefore* we, Norton I, *Dei Gratia* Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the Commissioner of Patents to cancel, the said patent, and declare the manufacture of such a metal a penal offence.

NORTON I

Given in San Francisco, California, this 3d day of February, 1874.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 25 (February 14, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, the Railroads of these United States are looked upon as bad, both here and in Europe; and Whereas, they will so continue, unless the laws of the Empire are *absolute* and unchangeable; and, Whereas, the present Constitution being a failure, we warn both State and Congress against any proceedings whereby this important interest, and in fact the only interest that will have eventually the greatest importance in this country will be injured or retarded.

NORTON I.

Emperor U. S. and Protector of Mexico, Sandwich Islands and Cape of Good Hope.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 27 (February 23, 1874): 2.

Proclamation.

Whereas, The American nation, having acknowledged the citizenship of the colored people, their children are entitled to admission in the public schools, and all the privileges of citizenship; you must either take the citizenship away and exclude, or admit them and grant them their privileges. The Emperor desires his adherents to appoint a rendezvous and have this Empire properly organized.

NORTON I.

Emperor U. S. and Protector of Mexico.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 28 (March 7, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

In order that the Fire Department should not be inefficient, and that the present difficulty should be promptly settled, we, Norton I., Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby declare David Scannel Chief of the San Francisco Fire Department, and ex-Chief Whitney Foreman of the Hook and Ladder Company; and command the Fire Department to forthwith obey this, our imperative decree.

NORTON I.

Emperor U. S. and Protector of Mexico and the Sandwich Islands.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 29 (March 14, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

In order to prevent fraud, no person is authorized to act for the Empire unless under the Emperor's seal and signature: and whereas, a great many outrages and wrongs have undoubtedly been perpetrated against persons loyal to the Empire; now, therefore, this is to warn all such offenders that they will be severely punished for all future offenses. The adherents and supporters of the Empire are hereby notified to assemble at an early day and organize. Norton I. San Francisco, April 10, 1874. Instead of making a complete wreck of the financial interest of the Government by issuing \$400,000,000 of currency, the present Congress are commanded to proclaim our Empire as the rightful Government, under penalty of arrest and imprisonment.

NORTON I.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 33 (April 11, 1874): 2.

Proclamation.

Whereas, The Cotton and Bag Factory has, upon application, refused to pay the Emperor his royalty, and whereas, it is notorious that there is a personal interest belonging to him in the Factory; now therefore, we do hereby command tome agent true to the Empire to come forward and take charge of the said Factory and confiscate their interest to the Imperial Court.

NORTON I.

It being absolutely necessary to properly organize our Empire; and whereas, we are desirous of co-operating with our friends and adherents, the better to obtain faithful and true officers; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei Gratia, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command all to rendezvous at Platt's Hall, on Tuesday morning next, at 10 a.m.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 34 (April 18, 1874): 1.

ATTENTION MILITARY.—The Empire is disgraced by not having some suitable person to attend to and supply the Emperor with proper clothing, palace, etc.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 35 (April 25, 1874): 2.

Proclamation.

Understanding that Vasquez can only be captured by an order from us in person, know, therefore, all whom it may concern, that we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command that he be given up forthwith to the legalized authorities, to be dealt with according to law.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 36 (May 2, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, Our Insane Asylums are very much crowded and money is hard to be obtained; now, Therefore, We, Norton I, Die Gratia, Emperor, do hereby command our loyal subjects of Oakland to desist from sensationalism, as the Imperial Revenue don't "pan out" brilliantly, and prairie chicken is scarce for lunch and dear.

NORTON I.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 39 (May 9, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas we deem the present situation of affairs in Arkansas is proof of the necessity of the abolition of all State Constitutions, now, therefore, we, Norton I, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the U. T. army to close the State House at Little Rock, Arkansas, and disperse all mobs who may assemble in the vicinity, at the point of the bayonet, if necessary.

NORTON I.

Norton I. Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, being grieved at the insult to the British Consul at San Jose de Guatemala, as announced by telegraph, do hereby sympathize with the British Nation, and offers all in our power and assistance to demand reparation for the indignity.

NORTON I.

So long as Controls exacts an import duty on brandies, etc., and demans a tax for the manufacture of whiskey, no local net can prevent the sale, their license being paid. It may however be good judgment in Congress to repeal their act. The sale and manufacture of wines and beer is beneficial, and should not be interfered with.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 38 (May 16, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, some snobs in charge of the door refuted us admission to the graduating exercises of the Girls' High School, held at Union Hall on Thursday evening last (May 21st) —now, therefore, we, Norton I, Emperor of the United States, &c., do hereby decree their immediate dismissal, and prohibit their future employment in public positions.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 39 (May 23, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas one-third interest of the Central Pacific Railroad Co. being held in trust for us in the name of President Leland Stanford, and whereas it is necessary, in order to give credit and prestige to our Empire, etc., that we should have absolute possession of the said interest; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Emperor, etc., do hereby command Mr. Stanford to forthwith grant us possession and save the trouble of legal proceedings.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 40 (May 30, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

Notwithstanding we approve very much of the charitable and beneficial acts in the deed of gift just announced by the press as being done by James Lick, we protest against his granting any funds or estates he may hold in trust, or may have, belonging to Norton I, without our royal seal and signature, it being time that we had entire control and possession of the interests of

NORTON I,

Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 41 (June 6, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

The authorities of the City and County of San Francisco must see well to it that the laws be promptly enforced in the De Young-Naphthally affairs, as otherwise those persons might be taken in charge by an infuriated populace and be seriously injured, and the Courts thereby insulted.

NORTON I,

Emperor of United States and Protector of Mexico.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 43 (June 20, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

All good people are hereby commanded to turn in procession and make the most of the ensuing Fourth of July. The Emperor acknowledges all the rights, etc., etc., and only holds and demands the authority to blend the Government into a better and purer Constitution, which object being accomplished, he desires the acceptance of his resignation.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 43 (June 20, 1874): 2.

Proclamation.

Whereas it is announced that the Congress now just adjourned have voted an appropriation of \$50,000 to the Emperor, in order that he may pay a visit to Washington next December in a style becoming to the rank and dignity of a ruler of a great and powerful people, and whereas we are determined to make this Nation a united, prosperous and happy one; know therefore, all traitors, and take warning, that such a state of things can only exist by their allegiance or death; and we further command the Sub Treasurer of the United States to forthwith pay over to us the above mentioned sum, or incur our royal displeasure. Tremble and obey!!!

NORTON I,

Emperor of United States and Protector of Mexico.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 44 (June 27, 1874): 1.

Telegram to Queen Victoria.

The people are surprised to find announced by the news from Australasia this morning, that the bush rangers are about being permitted to leave Australasia for California, and should your majesty not forthwith prohibit such an act, there will be considerable bad feeling engendered against your majesty's subjects residing in our dominions, and the bush rangers will not be allowed to land.

NORTON I,

Emperor of United States and Protector of Mexico.



“Telegram to Queen Victoria,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 46 (July 11, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

WHEREAT, It is announced that on the bonds of the California Pacific Railroad signed Norton I., the interest had not been paid, whereas, we were not aware that such bonds were in existence, now, therefore, We, Norton I., Dei Gratia, Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby demand possession of the mortgage for which the said bonds were issued.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 47 (July 18, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, The sanitary condition if the people of these United States and Mexico will be improved, and life saved, by a total abstinence from the use of ardent spirits, as a beverage, and except only for medical purposes; therefore, we, Norton I, Emperor of these United States and Mexico, decree as follows: That from and after twelve months from date, it shall be unlawful to manufacture, import, or sell, any ardent spirits within the limits of the United States or Mexico, except for medicinal purposes, as hereinbefore designated and allowed. This act shall not be so construed as to interfere with the use of malt liquors for the working man, and "wine for the stomach's sake."

NORTON I.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 48 (July 25, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas the Emperor wishes to form his own opinion about the Beecher-Tilton scandal; and whereas some of our church people are too good to live and too good to let other people live; and whereas we are in favor of one church and unity; now, therefore, we, Norton I,—*Dei gratia*, Emperor of United States; and Protector of Mexico; do hereby command that the case he tried before me in personal, and that the documentary evidence be forwarded to us and then we will issue a suitable decree.

NORTON I,



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 49 (August 1, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas the Emperor wishes to form his own opinion about the Beecher-Tilton scandal; and whereas some of our church people are too good to live and too good to let other people live; and whereas we are in favor of one church and unity; now, therefore, we, Norton I,—*Dei gratia*, Emperor of United States; and Protector of Mexico; do hereby command that the case be tried before us in person, and that the documentary evidence be forwarded to us and then we will issue a suitable decree.

NORTON I.

Whereas, nearly two hundred millions of treasure have already been extracted from the Comstock Lode; and whereas, the Emperor and the country, instead of being enriched by this vast amount of wealth, have become poor by means of frauds perpetrated by trustees, etc., and the money scattered everywhere; now, therefore, we, Norton I, *Dei gratia* Emperor, etc., do hereby decree that it is unlawful for any organization to mine on the Comstock Lode hereafter without the Emperor's license, and that all organizations shall give proper guarantees for the honest administration of their affairs.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, Aug. 7, 1874



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 50 (August 8, 1874): 2.

Proclamation.

Whereas, we are determined, if possible, to keep the credit of California, and also her railroad bonds, good in Europe; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command Mr. Latham, of the London, Globe and San Francisco Bank, to pay the interest on the bonds of the California Pacific Railroad Company; and fail not, under penalty of the confiscation of his estate.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 10 no. 51 (August 15, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS, The Pacific Coast lost greatly in the death of Mr. Prevost of San Jose, in the cultivation of the silk interest, and whereas, we are desirous of giving every encouragement and facility to the production of the fine healthy silk-worm, so that the healthy eggs can be shipped to France and Italy. Now, therefore, We, Norton I., "Die Gratia" Emperor of the U. S. and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the Directors of the Mechanics' Fair and the Agricultural Society to select a suitable person in Mr. Provost's place, and that we will then order the State to pay him.

NORTON I.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 1 (August 22, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, we observe that the Indians are again getting troublesome, and that some of the chiefs are at war; and whereas, so long as the Indian agents continuo to act unfairly with them, or the Indians mistrust them, war is the inevitable result; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor, &c., do hereby command that messages be sent to the rebellious chiefs, stating that the Emperor wishes to see them in person and terminate all difficulties.

NORTON I.

August 27, 1874.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 2 (August 29, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, We are informed that eighty two and one-half per cent, of the infant population of these United States are lost or destroyed before and after birth, superinduced by Ward Beecherism, Victoria Woodhulism and licentiousness in high places, whereby this Nation has become demoralized and degenerated, and now, therefore, We, Norton I, Dei Gracia Emperor U. S. and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command all such persons to desist from their evil practices, as it is our firm determination to stave off Divine vengeance even by fire and sword if necessary.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 3 (September 5, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

Complaints are now made that all the skilled labor is not properly represented at the Mechanics' Institute Fair; the Woolen Mills, Mr. Selby's Shot Works, and many other equally great enterprises, being totally unrepresented; and whereas those parties are very blind to their own interests, in not showing how rapidly we are becoming the chief manufacturing place of the United States; now, therefore, we command all said parties referred to, to immediately display their manufactures, preparatory to making selections for the Centennial Exhibition.

NORTON I.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 4 (September 12, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

The authorities at Washington are held responsible and much to blame for their neglect to consolidate the Constitution or frame a new one, abolishing the State Constitutions; by which neglect the present Southern difficulties have been engendered. *Mene, Mene Tekel, Upharsin.*

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 5 (September 19, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, We observe in the papers notice of the sale of estates donated by Mr. James Lick; and whereas, we have more useful ways of appropriating our spare funds to inventive genius, when railroad and national credit is in better condition; now, therefore, we do hereby command the postponement of said sale until our private personal interest in any or ail of said estates have been set aside or purchased.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 6 (September 26, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

To his Celestial Majesty, the Emperor of China, my dear brother, I address you these few lines to the same purport as I did some years ago to your predecessor, viz: to request that you will limit as far as possible the immigration of the Chinese, your Majesty's subjects to this country, as I will not be able to restrain a strong feeling against them which might end in disaster to them if they be permitted to come in unlimited numbers.

NORTON I.

No contract regarding Alaska legal without the Emperor's signature.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 6 (September 26, 1874): 2.

Proclamation.

Whereas, the Spring Valley Water Works Company is assessed at only \$800,000, when it is claimed to be worth \$11,000,000, on which sum good interest is paid in the shape of dividends; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor, etc., do hereby command Mayor Otis and the city authorities to order another assessment, and prevent the City and State from being defrauded of a large amount of money.

NORTON I.

"Live and Let Live."

Whereas, there is a secret society throughout the United States termed the "Grangers"; and whereas, all combinations against labor or capital in these troublesome times, when there is no confidence in anybody or anything, is injurious to society and tends to drive money to a more genial atmosphere, and is also *Imperio in Impecus*, as against the good government of the Empire; now, therefore, we do hereby declare the society known as the Grangers dissolved, under penalty of our sovereign displeasure.

NORTON I.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 8 (October 10, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

Pro Bono Publico!

[Time, 11 A.M. Place, California Street.]

Citizen—"Why are the sidewalks! not kept clear, Emperor?"

Emperor—"Why don't you apply to the Mayor and Board of Supervisors (whom you have elected to administer the laws justly) for redress?"

Citizen—"The fact of the matter is, Emperor, they play and humbug us every time."

Emperor—"Well, if your elected officials are so biased by the electors, how on earth can you expect the Emperor to rectify the evil, except a law is passed commanding all officers to have their bonds approved by the Emperor, and then he will be responsible."



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 9 (October 17, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, it is announced that His Majesty of the Sandwich Islands is on his way to this country, and is expected to arrive sometime during next week; know therefore, all whom it may concern, that we do hereby command the military in general to be in readiness to receive him, and that all our good subjects pay him due respect during his visit, and further, we do hereby command R. B. Woodward to prepare one of his sea-lions and *poi*, in the Sandwich Island style for the delectation of the palates of His Majesty and suite.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 10 (October 24, 1874): 2.

Proclamation.

Whereas, there are telegraphic dispatches addressed to Norton I, which are not delivered to him, personally; and whereas, the replies thereto, by incompetent persons, may lead to serious difficulties and complications; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor, etc., do hereby command Judge Hoffman to investigate the affair, and have the Superintendent and others implicated brought to justice.

NORTON I.

San Francisco, Oct. 27, 1874.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 11 (October 31, 1874): 2.

Proclamation.

Whereas, The use of postage stamps more than once has become too general, now, therefore we, Norton I., Dei Gratia Emperor of the U. S. and Protector of Mexico, do hereby order the detectives to make diligent search, and arrest all and every person guilty of such practices of fraud upon the public treasury.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 13 (November 14, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, it is necessary to the honor of the American name that an end should be put to bribery and fraud; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby decree disfranchisement and loss of office to any Member of Congress and United States Senate, who shall be proven guilty of purchasing votes, or using money to obtain his office; and further, do hereby decree his estates to be confiscated to the Empire.

NORTON I.

The Emperor Norton I protests against the sale of his interest in the Lick Estate without his authority in writing being first obtained, properly attested before the United States Courts. Otherwise, the Emperor approves of Mr. Lick's donations, particularly those for scientific and sanitary purposes, and shall be glad at some future time to assist in that way.

NORTON I.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 14 (November 21, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, the Government at Washington have demanded the interest due on the bonds from the Central Pacific Railroad Company; and whereas, we are desirous to know the best course to adopt with regard to said railroad company; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor, etc., do hereby command the directors to report to us the true state of affairs, with the names of the stockholders, to enable us to adopt such measures us may be deemed necessary for the security of all parties.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 15 (November 28, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

To King Kalakaua:

With best compliments, we congratulate your Majesty on your safe arrival in this country, and we are pleased to find that you have been so far well received. Beware of friends with sinister intentions, who overdo matters for political advancement.

NORTON I.

Complaints having been made by some of the vessels wanting cargoes that there are not sufficient dock accommodation* on the Water Front we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor, &c., do hereby decree that the city authorities provide more dock accommodations to supply the needs of the shipping, and that if funds are necessary, the bonds of the Empire of the Norton I, which are at the service of the city, if they provide for the payment of the interest.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 16 (December 5, 1874): 2.

Proclamation.

Understanding that large amounts of the Emperor's revenues and rents are gambled away in stocks and wasted: and, whereas, the National credit and the credit of the country in the lavishment of funds is greatly injured thereby; Now, therefore, all whom it may concern, That all such licentious and wrong doers will have to make a strict account, as fifty cents thrown away could be applied to some useful purpose.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 17 (December 12, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, Dr. Merritt in suing Mr. Wilcox for a bone filched from some one else, and being desirous that justice should be done to prevent further litigation, We, Norton I, Dei Gracia Emperor, do hereby command Merritt to disgorge to the rightful owner, and thereby show a good example.

NORTON I.

Whereas, The Grand Hotel, hitherto our headquarters, is in rebellion, Now, therefore, We, Norton I, Emperor U. S. and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the Water Companies to close down on them, and the Gas Company to give them no light so as to bring them to terms.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 18 (December 19, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

The public having been very indulgent in the matter of the murders committed by women. They must now take warning that crime of that nature must be stopped at all hazards.

NORTON I.

Compliments of the season to all.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 19 (December 26, 1874): 1.

Proclamation.

Norton I, Dei Gratia Emperor U. S. and Protector of Mexico, demands from all concerned a proper organization of his Empire, so that the Emperor can have a suitable residence and attendants, and a good observance of his decrees and authority, by which means the National affairs and finances can be got and kept in proper shape. Wishing all a prosperous and happy New Year,

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 20 (January 2, 1875): 1.

Proclamation.

The Emperor congratulates Spain on the prospects of peace in electing Alphonso Murphy as King. In case of any opposition or trouble Norton I will use his influence to allay it.

NORTON I.

Signed at the City of San Francisco, State of California, United States of America, on the 5th day of January, A.D. 1875.

—

Gas and Water Companies take warning. The Emperor will have his decrees obeyed.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 21 (January 9, 1875): 2.

Proclamation.

The way to settle the difficulties in Louisiana is to legalize our Imperial decrees.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 22 (January 16, 1875): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, it is *our* intention to take an Empress, and in consideration of the visits by the Royalty abroad *we*, Norton I, "Dei Gratia" Emperor of the U. S. and protector of Mexico, do hereby command the builders of the Palace Hotel to fit up a portion of their building for our Imperial Residence, becoming the dignity of a great and hopeful nation.

NORTON I.

Norton I. Know all whom it may concern that we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor, &c., do hereby warn the mining companies on the Comstock lode that they must respect the private rights of the Empire and get their titles sealed and acknowledged by us; otherwise, we shall order the army to take possession.

NORTON I.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 23 (January 23, 1875): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, we are desirous of forthwith quieting the Louisiana troubles; and whereas, we have repeatedly ordered the dissolution of the State Constitutions; now, therefore, we Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor of the United States and Protector of Mexico, do hereby command the army to close up the Louisiana Legislature at the point of the bayonet, if necessary, pending the calling of a national convention to ratify our decrees.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 24 (January 30, 1875): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, we are anxious to guard against the intentional destruction of ships and steamers employed in the Chinese trade by unscrupulous persons; now, therefore, we, Norton I, Dei gratia Emperor, do hereby command the Pacific Mail Steamship Company to take care that the officers, sailors, and others, on the "City of Peking" and other steamers, are not prejudiced against the immigration of Chinese.

NORTON I.



"Proclamation," Pacific Appeal, 11 no. 25 (February 6, 1875): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, The frauds committed upon the public by the money brokers renders it necessary that some safeguard should be adopted, Now, therefore, we, Norton I., Dei Gratia, Emperor, do hereby command that it is unlawful and a penal offence for any mine to be offered for sale, or any mine to be sold to the public, unless competent officers appointed by the government shall first have examined and recommended the mine as a proper and good mine.

NORTON I.,

Emp. U. S. and Protector of Mexico.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 26 (February 13, 1875): 2.

Proclamation.

Whereas, We decreed some time back, in order to prevent fraud, that the stock brokers in all the different cities throughout our dominion! should give security to the government, in good and ample bonds, for the honest administration of their trusts; and, whereas, the present Board of Brokers of the City of San Francisco have not complied with our said decree : Now, therefore, we, Norton I., Dei Gratia Emperor, etc., do hereby order the dissolution of the present board, and that a new board be organized, which shall comply with the terms of our said decree.

NORTON I.

The Emperor cordially favors the celebration in honor of Washington's Birthday. At the same time he desires to remind his subjects not to fail in their recognition of one who is the preserver of that which Washington gave them—their National Independence.

NORTON I.

RELIGIOUS LIBERTY. — Methodist Church North; Methodist Church South — during the war. Don't have the Lord's Prayer in the schools. Catholicism and Spiritualism; communion of the people. The Emperor wants but one church in all his dominions.

NORTON I.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 27 (February 20, 1875): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, We cannot be expected to protect the nation and the rights of our people if the people themselves disrespect the rights and ignore the privileges of the Emperor ; and, whereas, on the recent celebration of Washington's Birthday, the general commanding neglected to provide us with an escort to the military parade, suitable to our rank and dignity, therefore, We, Norton I, Dei Gratia Emperor, etc., do hereby order that those officers who were instrumental in ignoring us on that occasion be declared guilty of treason, and cashiered.

NORTON I.

Whereas, We have now been over twenty two years Emperor of the United States, and, whereas, the United States has never paid us for our services as Emperor of said States, during all this long period having depended solely on friends outside and in, and finding, also, that the State of California through her representative officers have collected a largo gum Oll our account, and fraudulently withheld the said sums from us, the general government is warned that the nation is held responsible, and commanded to see that they are not defrauded by corrupt officials out of this money.

NORTON I.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 28 (February 27, 1875): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, a certain Committee, styling itself the "Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors," is investigating the accounts of Alexander Austin, Tax Collector of said City and County : Now, therefore, it is hereby ordered that said Finance Committee do cease their inquiry into what concerns them not, and the said Austin is hereby commanded to pay into our treasury the sums lie has defrauded us of forthwith, or incur our direst displeasure, in comparison to which the enmity of the said committee is as the dew from heaven.

NORTON I.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 29 (March 6, 1875): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, the frauds committed by the Directors of mining and banking companies requires that there should be proper safeguards against it, Now, therefore, we, Norton I, Emperor, etc., do hereby command that the Directors of all such companies shall deposit with the government, before they can obtain their charters, full and ample security for the honest administration of their trust; and, also, that those companies already established shall comply with this, our Imperial Decree.

Given under our hand, etc.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 29 (March 6, 1875): 2.

Proclamation.

Take three little ropes, red, white and blue,
And they will hang Catholic. Protestant or Jew.

But, unravel the ropes and weave them, and you have the colors which make a beautiful Flag—one that blesses and protects all who live under it. This is an allegory the Emperor commends to Rev. Mr. Hammond as a subject to preach to children about, instead of slandering God and sowing the seeds of bigotry and imbecility in the minds of his little subjects.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 30 (March 13, 1875): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, a Spaniard, purporting to be the agent of the Las Arokanos, a powerful tribe of Indians in Chili, South America, has applied for a grant of 5000 acres of land belonging to our private estate, this is to give notice to said agent that he must apply to the Emperor's London agents, and file with them good and sufficient security that they will hold I them in trust for us, and, in case of war, to furnish the imperial army with 3,000 well equipped braves, upon which said grant will be confirmed.

NORTON I.

On account of the recent disgraceful disclosure in the Board of Education, said Board is hereby dissolved, and a new election ordered. Also, that the ladies who lost their situations for testifying in the public interest, be reinstated.

NORTON I.

Whereas, the Lyceum of Self Culture in this city is intended for the earnest seekers after truth, and not for political purposes, and as the present President has been using his office for his own purposes, the said Lyceum is hereby commanded to depose their present President, and elect a new one.

NORTON I.



"Proclamation," *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 31 (March 20, 1875): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, Our subjects on the Pacific Coast are suffering from the recent depreciation in government currency and securities, the Emperor orders the immediate resumption of specie payments by the government, and that, hereafter every dollar of greenbacks be declared equal to its equivalent in gold.

NORTON I.

Whereas, The land policy of the Washington authorities is detrimental the interests of the Emperor and his subjects in California, it is ordered that all lands held under so-called Mexican grants be placed in the hands of our English and German agents, to be disposed of in small lots at low prices, the money therefor to be placed to our credit with our London bankers.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 32 (March 27, 1875): 1.

Proclamation.

Whereas, although we approve of the bequests of Mr. Lick, yet as the title to the estate is vested in us, and cannot be transferred except by us, we hereby order his Trustees to yield up their trust, and a new sale to be had, in which Mr. Lick be permitted to join with the Emperor in conferring titles. The proceeds of said sale to be divided ourselves and aforesaid Lick.

NORTON I.

Whereas, we are always anxious to maintain the dignity of the Supreme Court, and have, therefore, refrained from interfering the Pickett case in the vain hope that he would apologise, now, therefore, considering his contumacy the result of dethroned reason, we, in virtue of our supreme prerogative of mercy hereby order the release of the said Pickett.

NORTON I.

Whereas, the fluctuations in gold are detrimental to the commercial interests of the country, and tend to depreciate the value of the National currency, it is hereby declared a penal offence to demand more than par value for gold.

NORTON I.



“Proclamation,” *Pacific Appeal*, 11 no. 33 (April 3, 1875): 1.

