NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VII—NO. 77. — NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1873. — WHOLE NUMBER 1918.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND FAIR,
IN AID OF THE EVENING STAR BENEVOLENT ASSOCIATION,
HALL OF THE ASSOCIATION,
On Cadiz street, between Camp and Chestnut
Sixth District.
Commencing July 3, and continuing for several days. A fine band of music will be in attendance. Come one, come all. jy6 4t

EXCURSION.

SECOND EXCURSION
TO
Bayou Teche and Avery's Salt Island.
On THURSDAY NEXT, July 10, and returning July 12, 1873.
Passengers taking tickets for Excursion will leave depot at foot of St. Ann street, and Morgan's Louisiana and Texas railroad to Brashear, from thence by steamer Iberia up the Teche to New Iberia, where conveyances will be provided to the Salt Works.
Fare through to Salt Island and return, including meals, $12.
For tickets and further particulars, apply at
C. A. WHITNEY & CO.
Corner Magazine street and Natchez alley.
Or office of the Attakapas Mail Transportation Company, No. 26 Carondelet street. jy4 2t

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HEREBY NOTIFIES the public that she will not be responsible for any debts contracted by Peter Norton.
BRIDGET LEHMAN.
July 4, 1873. jy5 3t

OUR NEW RETAIL FRUIT STORE,
CORNER OF CAMP AND CANAL STREETS
Branch of Wholesale House,
NO. 129 OLD LEVEE STREET.
J. MACHECA & CO.,
Commission Merchants, Importers and Wholesale Dealers in
Foreign and Domestic Fruits and Nuts.
Corner of Camp and Canal streets.
jy6 6t

THE OLDEST AND ALWAYS THE MOST RELIABLE ROUTE.
The Illinois Central Railroad Company have placed on sale, at the Jackson railroad office, under City Hotel, A. D. Sheldon agent; and also, at the Mobile and Texas railroad, office corner of Camp and Common streets, A. S. Graham, Agent, a full list of Excursion Tickets to all prominent points in the West and East. By this route the traveler avoids any risk of ferry crossing of cars, as the new and unsurpassed packet "Illinois" runs for all trains between Columbus and Cairo. Pay no attention to hand books, posters or bills, but apply to the authorized agents only for information.
JAMES F. TUCKER,
General Southern Agent.
WILLIAM P. JOHNSON,
General Passenger Agent Illinois Central Railroad
jy6 1m

WILLIAM CLARKE,
COMMERCIAL COLLECTOR
And General Agent for the Collection of Rents and Soldiers' Bounties.
Now due at Washington, District of Columbia,
No. 54 Exchange Alley,
Between Customhouse and Bienville streets
New Orleans.
Office hours—From ten to three and from six to seven o'clock. je21 1m

AT WALSHE'S SHIRT STORE.
NEW GOODS—NEW GOODS
AT
REDUCED PRICES FOR CASH,
FOR
Men, Boys and Children.
An unusually large and complete stock of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
Embracing
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS, of his own make
UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS, at low prices
COLLARS, CUFFS AND STYLISH NECKWEAR
Besides the usual large stock of
BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING AND UNDERGARMENTS,
All at very low prices, for cash.
CALL AND SEE
B. T. WALSHE,
No. 110 Canal street.
jel4 6m 1t 2p

MISSISSIPPI VALLEY
Typographical Ink Works.
COLLINS & JOURDAN,
Proprietors and Manufacturers.
We refer to the trade of the Mississippi Valley PRINTING INKS of every variety and guaranteed quality, at Northern prices.
Manufacturing works, Tangipahoa, Louisiana.
Business office, No. 145 Gravier street, New Orleans. may23 1y 112p

THE TRIUMPH REFRIGERATOR
Has taken all the FIRST PREMIUMS at every Fair where it has been exhibited.
It requires less ice, and preserves every description of MEATS, VEGETABLES and FRUIT better than any other.
It took the FIRST PREMIUM at the last State Fair in this city and at St. Louis last October.
For sale by CHARLES REINTZ, Agent,
jel 3m No. 102 Tchoupitoulas street.

NEW ORLEANS, RED RIVER LANDING
AND
ALEXANDRIA LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL COACHES.
A Concord Coach will leave Red River Landing, Louisiana, EVERY SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M., on the arrival of the packets KATIE, FRANK PARGOUD and NATCHEZ from New Orleans, for Simsport, Moreauville, Mansura, Markeville, Evergreen, Cheneyville, Lecompt, arriving at Alexandria at 7 A. M. next morning, making close connection with stages for Natchitoches, Louisiana, San Augustine and Nacogdoches, Texas.
The mail leaves Red River Landing DAILY for the above places.
ap27 6m B. H. PETERSON, Proprietor.

HIDES.....SKINS.....FURS
JOSEPH B. WILKINSON, JR.,
Dealer in
Hides, Skins and Furs, Moss, Wool, Tallow, Etc.,
No. 29 Peters street, near the Customhouse, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Liberal advancement made on consignments.
jel4 1y

POUND NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT OF POLICE, New Orleans, July 3, 1873.

WAS BROUGHT TO THE THIRD DISTRICT Pound, corner of Urquhart and Union streets—
ONE WHITE COW, with red spots on neck and tail, both ears cut.
ONE WHITE AND RED COW, white face, both ears split.
Which, if not claimed within five days, and the expenses thereon paid, will be sold at public auction at said pound on WEDNESDAY, July 9, 1873, at twelve o'clock M.
ROBERT BREWSTER,
Administrator.
jy4 4d

Succession of Thomas H. Patterson—No. 35,668.

SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH of Orleans.—Notice is hereby given to the creditors of this estate and to all other persons herein interested, to show cause within ten days from the present notification, if any they have or can, why the account presented by the liquidator of the late firm of S. Mendelsohn & Co. should not be homologated and approved, and the funds distributed in accordance therewith.
By order of the Court.
jy6 10 14* FRANK PACE, JR., Clerk.

General Barber at Xenia, Ohio.

We announced some weeks ago that our distinguished fellow-townsman was spending a few weeks in Kentucky, in search of health, and also quoted from one of the Louisville journals friendly mention of the General, who was claimed with pride as a native of that State. During his absence he happened to be in Xenia, Ohio, one night, and present at a meeting called to do honor to the late Chief Justice Chase, a citizen of the State, and one who will always be kindly remembered by the citizens of Xenia on account of his having donated ten thousand dollars in aid of Wilberforce College, located in that town. After several speeches had been made, General Barber was called upon, and, although unprepared and suffering from extreme debilitation, addressed the meeting as follows:

Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen of Xenia—It is with some difficulty that I attempt to address you this evening, as I am at this time, and have been for some twenty days, suffering from a severe attack of illness, but in view of the importance of this meeting, and the occasion for which it was called, I can not refrain from saying something about our Louisiana complications and difficulties. It would detain this meeting too long for me to attempt to enter into the details of all our troubles and the causes thereof, but I will content myself by briefly stating some of them. We are, as you doubtless know, one of the lately reconstructed States of this Union, and in the vote of our State the white and colored Republicans are largely in the majority. The opponents of the Republican party are very bitter, and succeeded in getting our late Governor of the State to co-operate with them to defeat the will of the people as was or would have been expressed at the ballot box. In our State the Governor has had conferred upon him extraordinary powers in the forming of the registration and election laws. In a word, he has all the machinery of election in his hands, conferred upon him by a Republican Legislature, its members thinking that they would be used in the interest of justice and right. But sad experience tells a different story. History records the fact that there never was a more complete organization of fraud than was the last election farce in Louisiana, conducted and carried into execution by the Fusion party of our State, sanctioned and assisted by the late Governor of the State, in whose hands, or through whose hands all of the returns had to be made from the supervisors of election to the board of canvassers, and to the Secretary of State, whose duty it is to furnish the Secretary of the Senate and the Clerk of the House of Representatives with the names returned to compose the Legislature of our State.

Now, Mr. President, I ask any candid man in the house if there is any one who believes, with the machinery of election so completely in the hands of a political party opposed to the popular will and free institutions, could there have been expected, under the circumstances, an impartial and correct return of the election? So we, the Republicans of our State, were compelled to resort to the means provided by a wise act of Congress to interpose federal authority in the premises—to resort to the federal courts, and apply and obtained the several restraining orders of the court to prevent the then acting Governor from tampering with, altering or amending the returns submitted to him by the several supervisors throughout the State as provided by law.

The means resorted to by these parties to defeat the election or deprive the colored men of the privilege of registering and voting is this: A colored man that was a slave all his life, and had reached the age of fifty or sixty, more or less, would go up and offer to be registered. The supervisor, the appointee of the Governor, would say, "Well, old man, what year were you born in?" The poor old man, if he had expected to have been asked such a question, would have been prepared to answer it; but taken unprepared, and in many cases the man, not being able to read, and a very poor counter, of course he could not answer the question properly or to the satisfaction of the supervisor. The old man would be told, "Here, old man, you have perjured yourself; you are under oath here; if you tell what is not so, you will be sent to jail for taking a false oath, and if it is proven you will be sent to the State Prison." If not in that way the question would be: "In what State were you born?" or "In what county of the State?" or "What was the capital of the State?" or "What is the county seat?" and the question would be put to a man that the supervisor was satisfied he could not answer, and in the presence of other colored men, in a manner which would have the effect to intimidate all present, and thereby depriving them of the right to register and vote on the day of election. This policy would be pursued in large Republican districts, but not so much where the Fusionists had the majority; and if this means did not accomplish the desired object, and the colored men would register and vote on election days, there would be some roughs around the polls or registrars' offices to create a disturbance, or what they could characterize as a riot, tumult, or armed disturbance, so that they could throw out the vote at such polling place as provided by the law of the State.

Other means, too numerous to mention on this occasion, were used, such as resorting to stuffing the ballot boxes. After all the votes had been cast by the voters, then comes the time for the selection of such persons as the supervisor and commissioners of election had agreed upon, or been directed to return elected to the Governor.

Now, Mr. President, if these and other irregularities and outrages are not sufficient to justify Governor Kellogg, as the representative of the Republican party, of law and order, justice and right, in appealing to the federal courts of this country to stay the hand of the revengeful wrongdoer, and to protect the weak and ignorant in this land of ours,

Judge Durell, of the District Court of our State, let the case be submitted, and it was tried, argued on both sides by able counsel, of those who have the reputation of being such, for I am no lawyer, and am not a proper judge in the premises. Judge Durell made his rulings and decisions, and I undertake to say here and elsewhere that, under the circumstances, no other course would have been successful.

But we are here confronted with the labor, investigation, views and determination of the Senate committee of the Congress of the United States, that entirely dissent from the opinion of the judge. I must repeat here again that I am no lawyer, but I know this, if it is not the law it ought to be the law of this land; and whether Congress will agree with the report of the Senate committee or with the wise and just construction of American law by Judge Durell, they will, after a full, fair and impartial investigation, find that they will be compelled to so amend the laws as to permit such a construction as in the judgment of Judge Durell was the meaning and intention of the Congress of the United States in the passage of this law, and at an early day, or the ends of justice will be defeated by these unreconstructed men of the South.

I contend, Mr. President, that the federal courts should have equal and concurrent jurisdiction with the State courts in the matters of suffrage, whether the violator be an individual, or agent, officer of a State or the State itself. I contend, Mr. President, that with the bitterness of feeling that has been engendered in consequence of the late political success of the Republican party in this nation, Congress must and will be compelled to put at rest forever this question in the reconstructed States, or the object of the passage of the fifteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States will be defeated, and colored suffrage in the South will be a farce. This is an offspring of the Republican party, and it must not dishonor it at this time. The rabid mind of the South is not prepared to leave us in the wilderness without the strong and protecting arm of the federal government. It has been intimated that when violence is used against us, we ought to use violence in return. All I have to say in objection is, that it is not the advice that should come from wise and just counsel. We are less than 5,000,000 strong in this country against 30,000,000, with all the odds against us, and it is not for the interest of this government. Government was instituted to do away with such a method, and if we were to take the law in our own hands I think the source of such counsel would be the first to turn against us and raise the cry of war of races. There can not be any war of races in this country, and we the colored men of the South will not follow the advice of any one that advises such a course.

Now, Mr. President, I have consumed a great deal of your time in discussing a matter entirely foreign to the object for which this meeting was called; but this is a matter that I am much interested in and all of the colored people of this country are interested in. This is not a question as to whether Louisiana shall be this or that, but it is a question as to whether a State in this Union shall be recognized because she has a colored man elected in accordance with law by a legal Legislature to the Senate of the United States, and a fair proportion of her State officers—colored, and a white man Governor, that recognizes the will of the majority and is true to the principles of the party he belongs to and just to those who oppose him, and endeavors to perform the duties to which he was elected by a majority of the voters of that State.

Gentlemen of Ohio, we of Louisiana invoke your sympathy and ask your co-operation to assist us in achieving the blessings as the result of the teaching of the good and noble man to whose memory you are here to do honor to-night—Salmon P. Chase.

Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for the long and patient hearing you have given me to-night. I have detained you longer than I intended, and only my strength failing me reminds me of how long I have been addressing you.

Awarding Credit for Accepting Unification.

Our correspondent is disposed to give full credit to the citizens of New Orleans who have lately determined to escape from the prejudices which are just now bearing so heavy a hand upon the majority of our white population. His comparison of their recent resolves to the acts of the patriots of 1776 would be more apt if he could show that they are quite voluntary and seasonable. They are more properly entitled to the commendation, "Better late than never," than to that other compliment, "Well done, thou good and faithful servant":

PHILADELPHIA, July 4, 1873.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

Permit me, a stranger to you sir, to congratulate you on the events which have so recently transpired in the city of New Orleans. I allude to the indorsement of the unification resolutions at a meeting of prominent citizens there.

A few years ago a Confederate General, Longstreet, publicly accepted the situation of affairs after the war and took office, I learn, under the general government. The Southern people generally reproached and estracised him for it. Now a large number of the prominent citizens of New Orleans have distanced Longstreet by many lengths. What wonders God hath wrought!

The event seems akin to miraculous. Among the names of the signers to these resolutions, and in the van of them all, I see the name of one of the most distinguished Confederates, the hero of Sumter, General G. T. Beauregard. By this just, humane and courageous act the General has covered himself with no transient glory. It far surpasses in utility anything he possibly could have done in a military way to bring about peace.

If the white people generally do not cease injustice to the colored, they at least tolerate injustice. All the States, North as much as South, are equally guilty this day.

I see that many of the States are working tremendously for the first place in commerce and wealth, which of them, before the centennial anniversary of our liberty, three years hence, will be the first in humanity?

In this unification meeting we have an exhibition of good sound sense, sound because pratical; practical because right. They acted in obedience to the fear of God, and to the stern dictates of conscience. God gave to these gentlemen something more than the true light. He gave them the nerve and nobleness of heart to walk in it, and in those resolutions the gentlemen have begun to use the gift.

The resolutions are practical. They are practical in England; why not in America? Besides, God who created this real and manly courage in the hearts of these men, will sustain it. He who began the good work will perform it unto the day of victory. God will sustain it because they have taken a broad, decided step from evil, a step away from what eventually would have culminated in a reign of terror, toward that which alone can bring about a reign of peace.

Since the efforts of the people of late seemed to be unavailing in obtaining order and peace, it therefore seemed natural that superhuman help should come. And we might justly say, that now, the first installment of this help has come. Has not this always been God's method in the past? and will it not be always thus in the future until the flesh and the devil be completely overthrown, and He come, whose right it is to rule? So, the late sore afflictions of the State, regarding the gubernatorial chair, was doubtless a work of Providence to prepare the way in men's hearts and lives for making His paths straight; or, in other words, to adjust the government enginery in such a manner that it could be worked without friction and disorder.

The afflictions of the State doubtless led to serious thought, and finally, after much and very weighty consideration, prompted the gentlemen to step forward boldly to uphold the banner of the golden rule. And on this day (fourth of July) the pulsating heart of the world speaks out. All honor to that noble band of men! I can not think of them without a "God bless you" uprising in my heart. They obeyed the order God had written on their hearts, and thus they proved to the world their virtue and their manhood.

It is a very easy thing for sycophants and cowards to follow a multitude to do evil. It may be very popular to do so. It may be true that most men are too weak-hearted to stand the frowns of a gainsaying world; but however that may be, this one thing is true, that they who do publicly and seriously undertake to resist the devil are men of Spartan valor.

I confess I am blind enough to say that I can not see that the names of these heroic men are any less resplendent than the immortal names of 1776.

It doubtless took these gentlemen equally as much courage to declare their sentiments of freedom to several millions of freedmen—yes, freedmen, so called, but who really are yet slaves to nearly all sorts of public tyranny.

Where is the Church of God to-day on this subject? Hope to write you again.

Your very humble servant,
JUSTICIA

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION—Messrs. Nash & Hodgson, auctioneers, sell to-day at 11 A. M., on the premises, corner of Nashville avenue and Jersey street, a lot of good household furniture and store fixtures. See their advertisement.

George Mowman, H. J. Phelps and Thomas Byrnes, of New Orleans, were at the Galt House, Louisville, last Saturday.

United States Minister Williamson.

Hon. George Williamson, United States minister to the States of Central America, arrived here yesterday from Shreveport on the steamer C. H. Durfee on his way to Central America. He is accompanied by his family and private secretary, Dr. Frierson. The distinguished party has taken rooms at the St. Charles Hotel. Minister Williamson's stay here will be very brief. He designs reaching his place of destination by the way of St. Louis and San Francisco, preferring this route to the one by the gulf. Judging from newspaper comments we are inclined to think the appointment of Mr. Williamson to his present important position will not only reflect credit upon the country but upon the administration. It must be remembered that President Grant's appointment of Mr. Williamson to a foreign mission was a concession to that element of Southern society which to so large an extent acted and sympathized with the movement to establish a Southern Confederacy. Mr. Williamson was a prominent actor in the rebellion, having done good service as a Colonel. But when the cause was lost, and the Confederate troops surrendered, Colonel Williamson, like General Lee, General Longstreet and every good soldier, faithfully observed his parole. In pursuing this honorable course, and by lending a judicious adhesion to the acts of a government chosen by the majority of the people of all the States of the Union, Mr. Williamson has re-established himself in the confidence of the government, and received an appointment that is not only flattering to himself, but to the Southern States, that he has always endeavored to honestly serve. Nor has his appointment been made without regard to his fitness for his present exalted position. He has the qualities of an able diplomat, and as such will no doubt do credit to the great American republic which he goes forth to represent.

Court Items.

In the First District Court the repairs are still going on, but nothing else.

John Fitzpatrick, Esq., the efficient, popular and ever courteous clerk of this court, started for the North Monday for a month of rest and enjoyment which he has well earned. He will visit some of the principal cities of the colder regions, and, no doubt, return refreshed for the winter campaign. "Good bye, John, don't stay long."

Judge Cullom has curtailed the powers of our police justices still more than he did in the T. F. Neal case of the nineteenth ultimo. Charles Shever was committed to the Police Jail by Justice McCullough, on the charge of vagrancy, under the new city ordinance. His counsel applied to the Fifth District Court for a writ of habeas corpus, and got it. The court held that no police magistrate could commit to prison any offender except those charged under State laws, and then only for further appearance. So the police judges are cut down to small limits. Will they stay in them?

The Louisiana State Lottery Company have won a victory over their Havana lottery opponents by taking a rule for contempt against two of them—Jartoux and Camora. Judge Hawkins fined each of them $5.

The Carrollton Railway.

The directors of the Carrollton Railway Company have finally concluded to comply with the frequently expressed wishes of the city government and lower the grade of their track. Their attorney yesterday waited upon Administrator Lewis and informed him of their determination. The company, however, ask a delay of sixty days before commencing the work. It is more than sixty days since the Council first ordered the work to be done, and it is questionable if the Administrator of Improvements will be or ought to be able to see the necessity for further delay. He intends, however, to make the expense as light upon the company as possible. He proposes to raise the banquettes along a great portion of the route. The company is required to reduce their roadbed level with the banquettes on either side.

Give Passengers All Possible Comfort.

Will not the managers of the Prytania street cars take the fore end windows out of their vehicles this sweltering weather? This has been done in some on the Magazine street line, to the greatly increased comfort of passengers. In fact, this slight change makes car riding cool and enjoyable. Wake up, gentlemen, to the needs of your patrons.

The Temperature.

Mr. Louis Frigerio, No. 50 Chartres street, reports the weather for the past three days as follows:

	8 A. M.	2 P. M.	6 P. M.
July 6	[illegible]	[illegible]	82
July 7	82	86	83
July 8	82	86	83

Lowest point during the night of July 7, 80.

Assessments Nos. 138, 139 and 140. See special notice column. Deaths of P. Cummings T. J. White and Manuel Goldsmith, payable at the office of the Mutual Aid and Benevolent Life Insurance Association, of Louisiana, No. 12 Camp street. Amount paid since organization, 1868, $[illegible].

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call attention to the sale at auction to be made this day at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of eight lots of ground, situated on Claiborne, St. Andrew, Willow and Josephine streets. For full particulars see advertisement.

The sheriff of the parish of Orleans sells at auction this day, at 10:30 A. M., on the premises, the stock of goods in store, No. 34 Union street, First District of this city, consisting of Machinery, etc. And at 5 P. M., at his warehouse, No. 74 St. Ann street, Second District, one gold watch.

Hon. George L. Smith, of Shreveport, arrived here yesterday on the steamer C. H. Durfee, and is stopping at the St. Charles Hotel.

Mr. M. M. Ballou, the principal founder and editor-in-chief of the new Boston daily, the *Globe*, has severed his connection with it, and will be succeeded by Mr. W. S. Robinson, the "Warrington" of Boston letter writers.

BY TELEGRAPH.

SPANISH CUSTOMS REGULATIONS

A NEW REVENUE CUTTER

THE WRECKED CITY OF WASHINGTON

MONMOUTH PARK RACES

STORM IN OHIO AND ILLINOIS

GREAT DAMAGE AND LOSS OF LIFE

THE KENTUCKY STATE LOTTERY

ACCIDENT TO STEAMER GULF STREAM

EXPLORATIONS IN AFRICA

AFFAIRS IN MEXICO

WASHINGTON.

Spanish Customs Regulations—Efforts to Remove the Galveston Postmaster—The Revenue Cutter John A. Dix Coming to New Orleans.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—A dispatch received at the State Department, from Hon. Daniel E. Sickles, United States minister to Spain, incloses the additional customs regulations promulgated by the Spanish government for the Peninsula. The decree is dated June 5, and will be enforced against all vessels coming from the Atlantic ports of the United States after the expiration of three months from the date of publication, and four months after that date for all vessels coming from the Pacific ports. Minister Sickles, in his dispatch, says:

"It will be observed that this decree, although containing provisions tending to embarrass legitimate commerce with the ports of the Peninsula, recognizes and adopts several principles contended for in my correspondences with this government respecting the customs regulations."

In Cuba only one manifest is required, instead of three. If the manifest agrees with the bill of lading the fine incurred for only an infraction of the regulation in describing a consignment is imposed on the consignee of the goods and not on the vessel, and Spanish consuls are prohibited from certifying manifests which are not properly made out. They are, besides, required to note all mistakes and amendments, and to report to the customs authorities of the port to which the vessel is bound all the manifests they certify.

The effort to remove General Clarke from the Galveston postoffice is not progressing favorably. General Clarke represents that his efforts to secure material aid for Texas from the government are progressing favorably in the way of harbor and bay improvements.

The revenue steamer John A. Dix, recently overhauled and refitted at New York, sailed last night for New Orleans, at which port she will be stationed.

The new Spanish customs regulations received at the State department from Minister Sickles, mentioned in a previous dispatch, are preceded by a letter from the Spanish Minister of Finance to the President of the republic, in which he says, the lamentable state of the collection of revenues, and especially of those whose character more especially needs constant attention on the part of the revenue officials, has attracted the attention of the undersigned ministry to endeavor to find a remedy, even though to this end it be necessary to resort to measures in some degree restrictive, but still demanded by public opinion.

The customs ordinances, approved by a decree of the Regent of the kingdom, July 15, 1870, were prepared with reference to the principles proclaimed by the men who most contributed to the resolution of September, and the results of those ordinances would doubtless have realized the desires of their framers, with perhaps some additional safeguards demanded by the needs of the revenue, if our civil discords had permitted their being put into operation and maintained in force with the needful precision and regularity, but the necessity that has arisen for withdrawing the revenue guard from our own special cruises to assist in the re-establishment of public order and to check the progress of the Carlist insurrection have left the coast and frontier of many provinces unprotected, and this fact has been taken advantage of by smugglers and others, who cripple legitimate commerce by a ruinous competition which the latter can not keep up, and at the same time humiliate the lawful government by disparaging its prestige and diminishing its revenues.

The repeated reclamations of the trade of various important cities and the imperious necessity of checking the evil by measures which will allow of the suppression of illegitimate trade while protecting the interests of commerce conducted in good faith, which are as well the interests of the public treasury, impel the minister to submit the decree, of which the following are the main points. The decree prescribes that every captain of a vessel laden or in ballast coming from abroad, whether he brings his cargo in transit for deposit, for transhipment or for immediate consumption, shall have with him the general manifest comprehending the cargo, provisions and supplies carried by the vessel, etc., visaed by the Spanish consul at the port of departure, or by the local authorities if there be no Spanish consul. Captains coming from the Spanish free ports and from the Spanish colonies shall bring the manifest visaed by the *intervencion del registro* or by the dispatching customhouses respectively.

This manifest as a general one shall include all the cargo, venture, goods and parcels which the ship may bring and only one manifests can be visaed for each voyage.

Article second imposes a fine of $300 on any vessel of eighty tons or more, not having a manifest drawn up when entering Spanish waters or port, or not having the manifest visaed according to article one. The absence of a visaed manifest by vessels under eighty tons shall be punished by a fine of from five to ten times the duty on the goods carried, if the fault be discovered within the customhouse boundary, and the said absence shall be considered as smuggling or fraud, as the case may be, if the discovery be made in Spanish waters. The same fault, if the vessel is of more than eighty tons burden, and carries tobacco, woven goods or colonial products, sugar, tea, coffee and spices, she shall be punished by a fine of from five to ten times the duty on those goods. Those who put into port by reason of some unforeseen event duly proved and admitted by the customs authorities are not liable to the penalties established. When tobacco, woven goods and colonial products are declared in the manifest as consisting of other goods in agreement with the statements in the bills of lading, a fine of from five to ten times the duties on the cargo will be imposed. For this penalty the consignees of the goods are responsible and the captains or masters shall only be answerable when in drawing up their manifest they depart from what the shippers have stated in the bills of lading. The gross weight declared in the manifest shall serve as a basis for the customhouse operations, and the plus or minus differences, if they exceed ten per cent, shall be punished as if they occurred in the net weight. The consignees of the goods shall pay these fines if the bill of lading and manifest agree, and the captain if he has departed from the statements in the bills of lading. Woven goods and clothing shall preserve the customhouse stamp known as "Sello de Marchano" for circulating throughout and remaining in the whole nation. Colonial produce must be accompanied by a *cocket* issued by an authorized administration for their free circulation throughout the fiscal zone. When woven goods and the other merchandise mentioned are seized and found wanting in any of the requirements set forth, or with the stamps tampered with or out of date, or with emendations in the cokets, a fine shall be imposed of from five to ten times the duty, or penalties for fraud shall be imposed according as the discovery shall be made within or outside of the customhouse boundary. According to the provisions of the penal law besides the employes and armed forces and institutions whose special duty it is to prevent contraband traffic and fraud, and to give every kind of assistance for the apprehension of the offenders, authorization to take measures to guard against the commission of those crimes is given to the authorities and volunteers of the republic who shall for such services receive the rewards mentioned in appendix four to the ordinances, viz: the value of the goods seized and the amount of the fines imposed when both goods and offenders are captured, and the same after deducting the tariff dues when the goods alone are captured. Captains of vessels coming from Spanish colonies shall come provided with the manifest mentioned, visaed from the customhouse at the port of departure. Spanish consuls, vice consuls and consular agents abroad, the administrators of colonial customhouses and the *intervencionorses de los registros* at the free ports will not place their visa on the manifests presented to them if they are not drawn up in conformity with article forty-six of the ordinances; and they shall make a note, authorized by their signature and official seal, on any remarks, mistakes or emendations in the said manifests, and also render useless the lines that shall not have been written upon, so as to prevent abuses, keep full records, etc. The general director of customs is authorized to reduce or entirely remit the fines. Before putting their orders in force the following periods of time are allowed, counting from the day of publication in the Madrid *Gazette*: One month for vessels from Europe, Asia, the Mediterranean coast, Africa as far as Cape Mogador and the Canary Islands; three months for vessels from Cuba, Porto Rico, and the other American ports in the Atlantic, from Greenland to the Gulf of Mexico, inclusive; and four months for vessels from all other parts of the globe. The decree goes into operation in one month as regards the circulation of merchandise within the fiscal zone and the peninsula.

NEW YORK.

News from Sir Samuel Baker—The Wrecked Steamer City of Washington—Walworth in the Tombs—The Tigress Leaking Badly—Monmouth Park Races—The New Erie Board.

NEW YORK, July 8.—A special from London to the *Herald* announces that Sir Samuel and Lady Baker are in the enjoyment of perfect health.

The agent of the Inman line has telegraphed to the agents at Halifax to do everything possible, regardless of expense, for the passengers wrecked by the steamer City of Washington.

The baggage and spare stores of said steamship have been safely landed, with the passengers and crew. She carried no mail.

Walworth is still in the Tombs, but it is thought he will be removed to Sing Sing to-day.

Arrived—Gilson, Adger, Pembroke, City of London, Samaria and Montgomery. Arrived out—City of Antwerp, Assyria and Rhein.

Customs receipts $465,000.

The Tigress, intended to go after the Polaris, has four feet water and is leaking rapidly.

Wanderer won the two mile and a half race at Monmouth Park. Time—3:43¾. Beatrice won the half mile race for two year olds. Time—fifty-two seconds.

Mr. Jefferson Davis and General Wade Hampton attended the races. Mr. Davis will remain in New York some time.

Duden Freres & Co., the lace importers, publish a card branding as absolutely untrue in full and detail the charges of smuggling made against them.

The Erie board is as follows: Samuel D. Babcock, G. H. Brown, Herman R. Baltzer, Samuel L. M. Barlow, W. Butler Duncan, Gilespie Hotchkiss, William T. Hart, Adrian Iselin, John Taylor, Johnston Henry, L. Lansing, Edwin D. Morgan, Courtlandt Barber, Homer Ransdell, Lucien Robinson, Frederick Schuchardt, William W. Shippen, Peter H. Watson. All except the following five of these were in the last directory: George H. Brown, president New York, Boston and Montreal railroad; Giles Hotchkiss, ex-member of Congress, Binghampton; William T. Hart, president of the Boston, Hartford and Erie railroad; Adrian Iselin, Swiss bankers, and Lucius Robinson, of Elmira, New York, ex-Controller of the State.

The specie shipments to-morrow will be over $500,000.

THE STORM.

The Storm in the West—Damage to Crops and Buildings—Railroad Track Washed Away—Rivers Overflowed and Towns Inundated—Loss of Life—Canals Ruined and Bridges Swept Away—Millions of Dollars Damage Done in Ohio and Illinois.

CINCINNATI, July 8.—The following account of damages to the crops and buildings, and the estimated losses by the recent rains, have been received here:

In Ohio, through Fayette county, the oat, wheat and corn crops have been seriously damaged. Many trees were uprooted, and one barn demolished. The loss is estimated at $3000, outside of the crops.

In Washington county the crops were considerably beaten down and damaged. An estimate of the loss can not be made, the reports not being sufficiently full.

In Belmont county several acres of timber were destroyed. For a mile around Belmont nearly all the fences were blown down, admitting stock into the grain fields. The wheat and corn were also flattened out.

In Morrow county, in the vicinity of Cardington, on Thursday and Friday the storm leveled fences and timber in all directions; many valuable orchards were ruined.

The loss in Franklin county, is estimated at from $50,000 to $100,000. The bottom lands were covered with water destroying the crops.

The canal in the town of Winchester overflowed and part of the town is under water, compelling some of the firms to stop business. In the southern portion of Licking county crops of all kinds are badly damaged. The Newark, Somerset and Strassville road suffered severely. Twenty-five miles of the track was washed out and several bridges were destroyed.

In Clinton county the grain in shock and that standing in the fields were alike prostrated, making it necessary to remove a great part of it by hand.

In the southern portion of Green county the wheat crop suffered; the estimated loss is from fifteen to twenty per cent. In other portions of the county the loss is considerably lighter.

The weather is still heavy, and unless it clears up soon the wheat crop, which is dead ripe, will be greatly injured.

In Muskingum county, Zanesville, Washington, Perry, Wayne and Knox townships suffered loss—the damage to the growing crop is not less than $10,000, besides a heavy loss of timber. In the southern part of Butler county the rain did much damage to the crops, a large lot of timber was also blown down. In Clark county the damage was not great except in the extra work and inconvenience of harvesting the grain blown down.

In Union county the wheat crop was badly damaged throughout, especially along the creeks, where whole fields were destroyed.

In Pickaway county the crops destroyed and washed away approximate $100,000. To this may be added the broom corn destroyed to within three miles of Circleville, $25,000.

In Athens county, at Nelsonville, the Hocking river overflowed and inundated the lower part of the town. A large number of families were compelled to leave their houses and contents and fly for their lives, so sudden and unexpected did the flood come. The crops in bottom lands are a total loss. The damage to the crops is estimated at $10,000. Many families living along the river in the vicinity of Athens were compelled to move to higher ground. The Marietta and Cincinnati railroad track was covered with water too deep to allow the passage of trains.

In Fairfield county, the loss to public and private property is estimated at over $500,000. Many of the low farms were swept of everything but the buildings.

The Hocking canal can not be repaired this summer, having fifteen large breaks within a distance of twenty-five miles.

The Breman canal was six feet under water on the morning of the fourth instant, and four bridges of the Cincinnati and Muskingum and Cincinnati and Hocking valley railroad were wrecked.

The Hocking canal and river made one stream by the numerous breaks.

In the southeast part of Indiana severe losses are reported. In Union county the crops are damaged ten to fifteen per cent. In Ripley county the wheat suffered badly. In Decatur county the wheat yield will be but one-fourth of a crop; in Shelby county two-thirds. The wheat was sprouting very fast. In Dearborn county the loss of the crops will be up in the thousands. The same report comes from Fayette county. The corn will yield three-fourths of a crop.

A hurricane swept over Odin, Illinois, last night unroofing the Methodist church and otherwise wrecking the building. The Methodist church and railroad engine house at Salem, Illinois, were destroyed. Orchards and miles of fences and thousands of acres of corn were blown down. At Harrisburg, Illinois, the storm blew down a circus tent while full of people. The lamps fired the canvass, but the fire was extinguished.

At Carnie, Illinois, on Friday last, a lad named Upton, while driving a reaper, was killed by lightning, as also were his two horses.

A terrible storm visited that place last night, demolishing orchards, fences and crops. Several horses were killed by lightning.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., July 8.—To-day is the first for a week or more that no rain has fallen in this section of the State. Yesterday, and for several days previous, it rained in torrents. In Southern and Central Illinois the country is almost deluged with water. Great damage has been done the wheat, oats and hay, which in the southern part of the State had just been harvested and was still in the field, while in Central Illinois the harvest had been just begun.

The grain in Southern Illinois is reported sprouting, and in Central Illinois it is blown down, so that much will be lost, as it will be impossible to harvest it. Although the streams are much swollen, no injury to property is reported. The corn is not much injured by the rains.

EVANSVILLE, July 8.—The most destructive storm and tornado of the season passed over this city and vicinity about eight o'clock last night. A number of shade trees were blown down, the front of a building partly blown out, and considerable damage done to Trinity Catholic Church, which is being rebuilt.

The steamer Quickstep was blown from her moorings, and her chimneys blown overboard.

At Henderson, Kentucky, the roofs of the railroad roundhouse and a tobacco warehouse were blown down. Freight cars were blown from the track and much timber destroyed in the surrounding country.

In Warwick county, Indiana, great damage was done in the vicinity of Booneville to timber, orchards, crops and buildings. No injury to persons reported. A train on the St. Louis and Southeastern railroad was detained two hours and a half by trees across the track.

FOREIGN.

A Party of Arctic Sailors Found Dead—Explorations of Sir Charles Baker—Important Discoveries—The Revolution in Yucatan—Election for Members of Mexican Congress.

LONDON, July 8.—Eighteen Norwegians, belonging to the German Arctic Navigation Company's service, who were left on Spitzbergen, were found dead by a party who went to their relief.

Advices from Sir Charles Baker solve some interesting geographical questions.

They state, a special says, that Lakes Tanganyika and Albert Nyanza prove to be one and the same water and a magnificent inland sea 700 miles in length. It is further announced that vessels can be launched above the falls named after Sir Roderick Murchison and sail to Ujiji.

CITY OF MEXICO, July 1, via Havana.—The revolution in Yucatan is extending, and the country has been declared in a state of siege.

Elections for members of the Mexican Congress will be held on the sixth instant. The indications are that the majority of the next Congress will be opposed to the administration.

No excitement was created over the Mackenzie raid.

The Mexican press are urging the government to confer rights of citizenship upon foreigners without compelling them to renounce their nationality.

The telegraph line between Minatitlan and Vera Cruz has been completed.

The Indians of Chihuahua are on the war path