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VOLUME IX.—NO. 66. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, JUNE 25, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 2527.

AMUSEMENTS.

VARIETIES THEATRE.

Benefit of the
LOUISIANA RELIEF ASSOCIATION OF 1875,
For the Poor of the State,
BY THE
GARRICK CLUB,
On Friday Evening, June 25, 1875,
On which occasion will be presented
LONDON ASSURANCE,
Embracing the entire strength of the Club.

Tickets, $1, may be had from members of the Association or the Garrick Club, or at the theatre on the day and evening of the performance.
RECEPTION COMMITTEE—Members of the Association and the Club.
Doors open at seven; performance begins at 8 P. M. No reserved seats. je20 1d

THIRD OF JULY EXCURSION.

A Grand Excursion will be given to Biloxi, for the benefit of the New Orleans and Louisiana Building Association.
Tickets for the Round Trip $1 50.
Persons wishing to purchase tickets can get them by applying to J. F. Winston, No. 129 Carondelet street. Buy your tickets before July 2.
The train will depart at 8 A. M. sharp.
J. F. WINSTON, President.
je20 1t JAMES HENRY, Treasurer.

RAINBOW CANTATA AND CONCERT
AT
NAPOLEON AVENUE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,
SIXTH DISTRICT,
Friday, June 25, at 8 P. M. Precisely.

CANTATA.

Light.....Miss J. D.
Blue.....Miss B. M.
Red.....Miss E. S.
Yellow.....Miss A. D.
Orange.....Miss L. S.
Green.....Miss A. R.
Indigo.....Miss F. P.
Violet.....Miss L. D.

Intermission of five minutes.

Voluntary.....Mr. M.
Duet.....Miss S. and Mr. L.
Tenor solo.....Mr. S.
Sextette.....
Soprano solo.....Miss M.

After concert, refreshments at moderate prices in pavilion in rear of the church.
Admission, twenty five cents. je20

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'.....FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES,
No. 53 Camp street.

FAIRBANKS' COTTON BEAMS

MOSLER, FAHMANN & CO.'S FIREPROOF SAFES,
The best made in the market.

TROEMNER'S STEEL CORE AND COFFEE MILL

FAIRBANKS'
POSTAL PACKAGE SCALE.
For the weighing of postal matter, hardware, groceries, cigars, gloves, shawls, dry goods, candy ornaments, tea, etc. Anything not weighing more than four pounds can now be sent by mail for two cents per ounce, or sixteen cents will carry a pound across the continent.
All retail merchants should have our
Postal Package Scale.
FAIRBANKS'S LETTER COPYING PRESSES.
MILES' ALARM MONEY DRAWERS.
Counter, Druggist, Platform, Hay, Coal and Cattle Scales.
FOR SALE AT NEW YORK PRICES.
FAIRBANKS' SCALE DEPOT,
53.....Camp street.....53
my18 3m d&w

STEAMSHIPS.

BREMEN.
North German Lloyd.
STEAM BETWEEN BREMEN AND NEW ORLEANS
VIA HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVANA.
The Steamships of the North German Lloyd will resume their regular trips next fall.
Days of departure will be advertised hereafter.
The steamers touch outward at Havre and Havana and on their home trip at Havana and Southampton to land and receive passengers and freight.
PRICES OF PASSAGE.
From Bremen, Southampton or Havre, to Havana or New Orleans.
Cabin.....$150 gold
Steerage.....40 gold
From New Orleans or Havana, to Southampton, Havre or Bremen.
Cabin.....$150 gold
Steerage.....45 gold
From New Orleans to Havana.
Cabin.....$35 gold
Steerage.....15 gold
Passage tickets from Bremen, Southampton or Havre to New Orleans, issued by the undersigned.
For further particulars apply to
ED. F. STOCKMEYER & CO., Agents,
Au3 1y No. 42 Union street.

FOR HAVANA, VIA CEDAR KEYS AND KEY WEST.
United States Mail Line.
Steamships
WILLIAM P. CLYDE. WILMINGTON.
MARGARET. EMILIE.
The New Orleans, Florida and Havana Steamship Company will dispatch one of the above first class steamers from New Orleans to Havana
Every Wednesday,
Touching at Cedar Keys and Key West, and connecting with steamers for Apalachicola, St. Marks and Tampa.
RATES OF PASSAGE.

	To Key West.	To Cedar Keys
Cabin	$40	$25
Steerage	20	15

Through bills of lading issued to all points in Florida, including Tampa, and to New York Charleston and Savannah.
None but the company's bills of lading signed and none signed after sailing of the steamer.
Splendid passenger accommodations, and through tickets given to above points.
No freight received without permit from the office.
For freight or passage apply to
I. K. ROBERTS, Agent,
fa16 No. 120 Common street.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

ORLEANS HOUSE,
Formerly the Harris House,
PASS CHRISTIAN, MISSISSIPPI.
Board by the day, week or month. Rooms airy and commodious. Location near the beach, with bath house attached. Every attention paid to the comfort of the patrons of the house. Table supplied with the best the market affords. Charges moderate. Patronage respectfully solicited.
je4 3m MRS. M. J. COWAN, Proprietress.

BOSSELL HOUSE,
BILOXI, MISSISSIPPI,
Will reopen on May 1, 1875, for the reception of guests, having been newly furnished throughout. Charges moderate.
mh13 6m PETER J. MONTROSS, Proprietor.

REMEMBER
When you go to Biloxi don't forget to call at
THE PRESS SALOON,
as Harry wishes to see you all.
P. J. MONTROSS,
mh13 6m Proprietor.

Orleans Rowing Club.

To-day marks the conclusion of the second year of the existence of the above named sterling organization. On the twenty-fifth day of June, 1873, in the office of the Orleans Cotton Press, nineteen gentlemen organized the Orleans Rowing Club. To-day the club has upon its roll seventy-nine active members and twenty honorary members. The officers for the present year are as follows: President, Mr. Samuel Boyd; first vice president, B. D. Wood; second vice president, R. H. Browne; secretary, Theo. J. Wells; treasurer, J. B. McConnell; captain, James McKeon, lieutenant, C. B. Penrose. The club house is situated on the river front, near the head of Terpsichore street. Although commodious and substantial, it is the intention to make additional improvements as soon as this season is over. The club is on the soundest financial footing, and owns, besides the boat house, some thirteen race and practice boats. In the matter of record the Orleans Club is quite solid. The blue and white has only been represented in three public races.

The first of these ventures was on the occasion of the first anniversary of the club, just one year ago; the Orleans crew bore off the laurels then. In a subsequent trial on the twenty-fifth of July, the club was not so successful. It is true that the crew labored under disadvantages and all things considered the race was a good one.

On the fourteenth of September, 1874, the Orleans crew came in third in the great race that took place on the river.

To-day's regatta is given by the Orleans club in honor of their second anniversary. The gentlemen composing the club have left nothing undone to make the meeting a complete success. The following is the programme of the day's sport:

First Race—Single sculls; half mile and return.

St. John Rowing Club enters R. G. Musgrove, boat Rex. Colors—White and blue.

Charles T. Howard Rowing Club enters B. Galvin, boat Eva G. Colors—Red and blue.

Orleans Rowing Club enters P. J. Gillen, boat Ripple. Colors—Blue and white.

Orleans Rowing Club enters Owen Reilly, boat Lulu. Colors—Blue and white.

Second Race—Four-oared gig; one mile and return. Between members of Orleans Club; boats Annie R and Captain Farwell.

Third Race—Four-oared shells; one mile and a half and return.

Pelican Club enters shell Alice. J. H. Bayhi, bow; L. Kiern, No. 2; ———, No. 3; John Connolly, stroke. Colors—Red and white.

Howard Club enters shell Annie Howard. B Haggerty, bow; W. Barrett, No. 2; P. Cox, No. 3; P. Mealley, stroke. Colors—Red and blue.

Hope Club enters shell Lue. Joseph Lusk, bow; M. Powers, No. 2; M. Carey, No. 3; John McNulty, stroke; L. Palms, coxswain. Colors—Red and white.

Orleans Club enters shell Sam Boyd. Pat McGrath, bow; C. B. Penrose, No. 2; Pat McKeon, No. 3; James McKeon, stroke; Willie McCaffrey, coxswain. Colors—Blue and white.

Fourth Race—Pair-oared gigs: Half mile and return, between members of the Orleans Club. Boats Camelia and Magnolia.

It will be readily seen that ample opportunity for competition is offered. Every arrangement has been made by the Orleans club for the comfort and accommodation of their guests. The start and also the finish of each race will be at the club house. Every precaution has been taken to have the course clear of boats. The judges, reporters and timers will be stationed on the floating dock of the club. Captain Babcock, of the monitor Canonicus, has kindly tendered the use of his vessel to the club during the regatta. The boats of the monitor have also been placed at the disposal of the club. Opinions about the several events are various. Last evening the shore was lined by thousands of spectators to take note of the action of the rowers. The stroke of the Howard, Pelican and Orleans clubs is modeled in the English style. The Hope crew have adopted a quick, nervous stroke, that gains time and apparant headway, but loses power. This latter club is rowing at from forty-two to forty-four strokes per minute. The others content themselves with thirty-six, or at most thirty-eight. It is predicted that a steady thirty-six will win the race, but with the Hope crew to cut out the hot work, and force the pace, there is no telling what colors will gleam to the fore. So much for the shell race.

The St. John Club has the call for the first race, the single scull match, and it is generally conceded that Mr. Musgrove will win. In the four-oared gig race, the Captain Farwell crew stand a little the best in general estimation. Whether the name of the boat has influenced this opinion or not, can not be said.

The first race will be started promptly at four o'clock. The Tchoupitoulas street cars afford a ready means of reaching the scene. With smiling skies, and the Father of Waters smoothing his turbid front, a fine field day is expected for the Orleans Club.

According to the San Francisco *Chronicle*, De Murska's pets entirely destroyed the effect of her singing at a recent concert. The lady was on the stage, dressed in pale blue silk; laces and cloud-like draperies enveloped her; she was radiant as a new moon, and was struggling in the mad scene of "Lucia." Her hearers were entranced until two tiny black and tan terriers followed her on to the stage, and commenced playing about her skirts, rolling each other over on the train, and enjoying themselves as aristocratic dogs do. Then the audience laughed, forgot the singer and cheered the dogs. The lady took in the situation and swept herself and her train angrily from the stage, followed by applause and the dogs. If we are not mistaken in the color of the lady's natural hair, the Count Nugent immediately received a severe lecture on the training of animals, and especially on the care of dogs during concerts.

The New York *Tribune* and the *Independent* both credit our General Sheridan with saying some of the pleasant things told of Richard Brinsley Sheridan years before General Sheridan was born. Of course Mr. Whitelaw Weed could never mistake a name, and the late old story must have been told without his knowledge. As the General will not complain, and the author of the "Rivals" has long been dead, no great harm is done; but a few papers will just mention the fact to set the *Tribune* right.

SHERIFF'S SALES AT AUCTION FOR STATE TAXES.—Attention is called to the sales 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, for State taxes, of improved and vacant real estate. For particulars and terms see advertisements.

Freaks of Finance.

It is with extreme tenderness that the subject of the management of financial matters in this community should be handled. For example, on Tuesday last street rumors went abroad to the effect that a prominent cotton buyer, whose office had been located on Common street and whose name was given, had left the city. Furthermore, Dame Rumor had it that sundry bills of exchange had been returned.

Now comes in the demand for gentleness, forbearance, discretion, and, shall it be said, silence. Diligent inquiry has revealed no additional or substantial particulars regarding the grave charges insinuated by rumor against the gentleman. His unexpected absence from the city seems to be the strongest evidence against him, so it remains only to practice the minor virtues of discretion and silence. Now, as to that, would it not be as well for our banks to practice the first named virtue more thoroughly, and the last named less intensely?

The present matter being left aside, does it not appear strange that bills of exchange based upon shipments of cotton, should be so readily purchased without any guarantee of the grade of the staple? When it is well known that the difference between an invoice of ordinary and a shipment of middling would involve some thousands of pounds it does seem a little strange that no precautions are taken.

Now if Mr. A. who is an honest mechanic, owner of a small property, wishes to raise a couple of hundred dollars, he has to obtain a good indorser and even then very often fails in his effort. Or should Mr. B., a merchant on a small scale, wish a little bank accommodation, the board of directors scan the little piece of paper with owly profundity and reject it in most cases. That is a fair example of the "penny wise and pound foolish" policy pursued here.

The reticence of merchants and bankers respecting the events alluded to in the first part of this article preclude any emphatic assertions just now, but no one will gainsay the truth of the comments which follow.

In conclusion, to quote more from rumor, the shortage on the bills of exchange, so far as heard from, will amount to £25,000. The question now arises, is there another Meyer abroad?

Masonic.

Yesterday being the anniversary of the birth of St. John the Baptist, the patron saint of the Masonic brotherhood, the Knights Templar of this city celebrated the festival in the usual manner by parade and church services. The Knights of Jacques De Molay, Indivisible Friends and Orleans commanderies assembled at Masonic Hall at three o'clock in the afternoon, about 100 strong, and forming under the leadership of Sir Knight Joseph H. De Grange, grand commander of Grand Commadery of Louisiana, preceded by a band of music, took up the line of march on St. Charles street from the hall to Julia street, thence to Camp street, and up Camp to St. Paul's Church. Here religious services were held, consisting of music, prayers, and an interesting discourse by Rev. Sir Knight Herman C. Duncan, of the Episcopal Church. Admission to the church was gained by tickets of invitation. A certain number of pews had been reserved for the Knights, and all other places were filled by ladies and gentlemen who took particular interest in the devotions of the Templars. The efficient choir of St. Paul's Church had volunteered its services, and on this occasion was led by Sir Knight S. B. Haggart. At the conclusion of the services in church the Knights filed out in regular order by commanderies and proceeded to Coliseum place for drill and dress parade. Since last St. John's day our Templars have greatly improved in drill. The improvement was noticeable yesterday, and they made a fine display.

This evening a large number of Sir Knights will join in an excursion to Mississippi City, where they will form a field encampment, to continue four days, concluding with a grand ball at the Barnes Hotel on Monday evening.

The Rivers.

During the past week the Missouri has risen one foot and a half at Yankton, and fallen two feet at Leavenworth. The Mississippi has risen one foot at Keokuk, but fallen about one foot at St. Paul, St. Louis Vicksburg and New Orleans. The Ohio has fallen nearly two feet at Pittsburg and three and a half feet at Cincinnati.

[By Telegraph.]
Pass-a-l'Outre.
PASS-A-L'OUTRE, June 23, 1875.
To Captain C. W. Howell, Corps of Engineers, United States Army:

Depth of channel at extreme low tide, sixteen feet. Least width for that depth, fifty feet. High tide at 10 A. M. to-day. Height above extreme low tide, two feet six inches. Depth of channel at high tide, eighteen feet six inches. Bottom soft. Bar clear.

C. H. ELWELL,
Master of McAlester.

Passengers arrived per steamship City of Merida, Captain Reynolds, from Mexican ports:

J. W. Wilson, J. H. Stein, Dr. E. M. Hegervich, Charles Bluhm, Mrs. J. Hegervich and daughter, M. Langenscheidt, J. M. Saucl, wife and daughter, Mrs. V. Copenger, M. Sabatis, Mrs. Foss, E. L. Plumb, M. Lavrada, J. J. Durate, J. Shulz, J. Kuhn, A. Felix, Colonel E. A. Mexia, G. Fobeos, A. Raubach, M. Pastor, F. F. Catano, M. Fortuna, R. Dubois, A. Levy, H. Campbell, Dr. M. Braverman, A. R. Death, S. Lopez and son, F. Lambert and son.

Louisiana Relief Association of 1875.

We call the attention of the charitable public to the theatrical entertainment tonight in behalf of the above association. The aid it designs to give is much needed by the society, who have already accomplished much upon very small means. A full house will be the best testimonial the public can give of their sympathies in the cause of suffering humanity, and the blessings of the poor will be showered down on the heads of those whese hearts impel them to charity. The committee will be at the box office from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Commissioned.

The following commissions issued yesterday for the officers elected June 7:

For the town of New Iberia—Aldermen, Jasper Gall, Theophile Boudreaux, William Southwell, James L. Burke, Fred Veazey, John Fisher, Jacob Garry.

For the town of Hillinton—Aldermen, G. M. Hockenedel, D. J. Wedge, J. P. Monahan, S. J. Hall, Jacob Guth. Mayor, A. V. D. Conert.

Juan Cortina.

The news from the Rio Grande is getting to be exciting. Hostillities down there are assuming a decidedly business look. We expected as much when Belknap recently suggested that Texas might do something toward protecting her own border. That is the favorite sport in Texas, and the hard-riding Texan ranger is a very energetic fighter. When licensed to go on the war path against Mexicans or Indians, he takes his meals and naps in the saddle, and manifests very little ambition to build up a reputation for knowledge of international law and military etiquette. His ready response to Belknap's petulant hint indicated that somebody would get hurt soon. Then, on the other side, there is that terrible fellow, Juan Nepomuceno Cortina. When he swears that he will have revenge by devastating the Texan frontier, it means something. Only a brief summary of what he has done is needed to indicate what he can do.

Cortina is a native of the Sierra Madre mountains, over fifty years old, five feet seven inches high, swarthy, broad shouldered, and with piercing black eyes. Previous to our Mexican war he lived with his mother on a rancho near Brownsville, and was locally celebrated for his horsemanship, his skill with the lariat and pistol, and the assiduity with which he devoted himself to gambling and cock-fighting. When the Mexican war began he became a courier, spy and bushwhacker in the Mexican service, and soon made a reputation which clung to him after the war, and caused him to be feared and shunned even in time of peace. He waylaved and murdered Colonel Trueman Cross, United States Quartermaster General. This was the first bloodshed in General Taylor's army of observation. Lieutenant Porter and three other men soon after fell by Cortina's hand. His intense hatred of Americans has never flagged for a moment since. In 1859 he witnessed the shooting of a Mexican in Brownsville by the city marshal, named Spears. Cortina advanced upon Spears, spoke to him, and then deliberately shot him in the face. Escaping to Matamoras, he soon after reappeared at daybreak with thirty mounted and armed Mexicans in front of Brownsville jail. The jailer, a brave Connecticut volunteer, who had remained in Texas after the war, refused to give up the keys, and killed a Mexican who attempted to take them from him. The next moment he was pierced with bullets and hacked to pieces with Mexican sabres. Cortina then liberated all the prisoners, Mexicans and Americans, in the jail, enrolled them in his band, and retreated at the head of nearly 100 cut-throats, after murdering another citizen named Neill, against whom he had a grudge.

This was the beginning of a remarkable career, in which, as bandit chief and scourge of the Texan frontier, he has ever since remained the ruling spirit in the Mexican State of Tamaulipas. Taking position at his mother's rancho, and issuing a pronunciamento promising to retake the land of his people as far as the Nueces, he soon had over 500 fighting men, and with these and others who flocked to his standard, he occupied and desolated the frontier of Texas for five months in spite of all the forces sent against him by Mexican and American authorities. With 2000 men, artillery and munitions of war, he kept Brownsville in a state of siege, conscripted Mexican residents, seized United States mails, drove immense herds of stock to Mexico, murdered citizens in every direction and fought numerous bloody battles and skirmishes with inferior bodies of Texan Rangers.

At last a small body of United States infantry, artillery and cavalry, under Major Heintzelman and Captains Stoneman and Rickets, came to the assistance of the rangers and drove Cortina from a strong position near the old Palo Alto battle ground, after a sharp fight. Cortina, now feeling strong enough to revolutionize Tamaulipas, make himself king of the border and return to Texas with a larger army, marched up the river to Rio Grande City, expecting to plunder and recruit as he went, and finally to march upon Matamoras and make himself master of Tamaulipas, by declaring for the church party. He was surprised by the Americans at Rio Grande City, on the Mexican side. His forces were scattered, with the loss of sixty slain on the spot and many more killed in the pursuit on Mexican soil. With a fragment of his command, he recrossed the river and again commenced his plundering operations, but was again overtaken and routed, with heavy loss by the rangers.

This pursuit of Cortina and the battle on the other side of the river caused great excitement in Mexico, where his exploits had been exaggerated and hailed as patriotic. General Twiggs, however, adjusted the difficulty with the Mexican authorities, and Cortina, defeated of the end he aimed at, retired to a rancho where he lived in great style and profusion upon his stolen wealth. During the French invasion he played patriot, rallied his old banditti, seized the gubernatorial chair of Tamaulipas, and shot all who questioned his authority. The French deposed him. He proposed to declare for them if they would leave him undisturbed in his little despotism. They refused, and he began a murderous and plundering guerilla warfare on his own hook, and kept it up until they forced him to take refuge inside the lines of the United States forces, then waging war against the Confederates.

Since the war he has constantly retained the attachment of the lower and criminal class of border Mexicans, and by his aggressive and domineering acts has intimidated the educated and law-abiding citizens of Tamaulipas. His followers have kept up the old occupation of cattle-stealing from Texas in spite of the Mexican government. In defiance of its authorisy and its troops, who are marching against him, he is arming to revenge the punishment of his raiders, and to repeat his Texan campaign of 1859. With nearly the whole Mexican population of Tamaulipas at his back, he is capable of immense mischief, and if he eludes General Emero, or whips him, there will be warm work in Texas. The sooner the better, because the exercises will conclude with warm work on the Mexican side of the line and sudden death to Cortina. As this latter is the *sine qua non* of peace on the border, ring up the curtain and let the play go on. Of all possible complications between the two North American republics, Cortina living is the most dangerous.—*Kansas City Times.*

How Governor Hayes Received the News.

An exchange states that when Governor Hayes received information of his nomination, he was at home, "playing foot ball with his boys." This is not so; and that "the truth of history may be vindicated," it is proper to state the facts. The first intimation of the action of the Republican State Convention reached Governor Hayes when he was at work in the field, dressed, not quite like Cincinnatus, in a tunic, but in a regular Granger suit—coarse pants, shirt, boots, and slouch felt hat, perhaps with a handkerchief around his neck to protect it against the hot rays of the sun. He may not have been holding a plow at the moment, for that part of his farm work was completed; but more likely with the hoe, busily employed in planting.

The intelligence received consisted of three telegrams—one from the secretary, giving the action of the convention, including the vote on Governor (Hayes 396, Taft 151), and two from members of the convention, urging him not to decline. Like a prudent soldier, as he is, he concluded to perfect his line of communication, and went to the telegraph office, on his way stopping for a friend. After a little consultation he made up his mind to send for answer a declination of the nomination, on the ground that he could not properly accept it as against Judge Taft, and wrote a message to that effect; but upon reflection he concluded to wait for further information. He had not waited long when a second message was received from the secretary of the convention, announcing that on the motion of Charles P. Taft and on behalf of his father, Judge Taft, the nomination had been made unanimous. This decided the matter, and Governor Hayes then answered, accepting the nomination, which message was received with the wildest enthusiasm and joy. An intense solicitude had been created by the apprehension that he might answer, positively declining, without knowledge of the final action referred to: hence the outburst, when this feeling was so fully relieved.

The history of Ohio does not furnish a like instance in which a nomination for Governor was not only not sought, but was absolutely forced upon a man, against his known positive and repeated declination, and both Governor Hayes and the Republicans are to be congratulated on an event so highly creditable to each party. A higher personal compliment has been given to no public man in the State, while a more ready and cheerful act of personal sacrifice for the public good has not been made. Compliments are mutual, and nominee and constituency enter the campaign in relations to each other and to the people at large, highly auspicious of success, and assuring us of the common welfare.—*Toledo Commercial.*

Howard University.

The Washington correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean* refers to the action of the board of trustees in transferring Howard University, at Washington, to sectarian control:

At the annual meeting of the board of trustees it was voted by a majority of one, after a long and severe contest, to convey the management of the institution to the American Missionary Association, and the Rev. George Whipple, secretary of the association, was elected president. It is understood that the Congregational denomination, the law department and other incompatible features being lopped off to give it a strictly denominational and theological character. This action was strongly opposed by all the colored members of the board, who look upon the movement with suspicion, and as being, if nothing worse, a flagrant departure from the original design of the university, and very inimical to its success, the vote was divided strictly on the color line. Professor Langston, at present acting president, being the choice of the colored trustees for president.

In conversation with Fred Douglass this morning, he showed considerable feeling. He said the colored people had considered this the only one institution in the nation where they could educate their children without fear of prejudice. It had been established for them, and largely with their money, and it was no more than fit and proper, in his opinion, that they should control it. The original plan of the institution was that it should be exclusively for colored people, and as fast as colored men were educated they should be established in the professorships and trustees' chairs; and, further, that it be entirely unsectarian, and embrace all branches of learning. He had hoped soon to see medicine, engineering, and other professions added to its already established branches of theology and law, but this movement would defeat all such plans, and the financial interests would be controlled by the same men who had injured the prospects of the colored race in the unfortunate management of the Freedman's Bank. Mr. Douglass had no complaint against the new president, Dr. Whipple. He was a wise and good man; but the moral effect of the change would be bad. He hoped to see the institution ultimately restored to the original control, but the new management would have one year, till the next annual meeting of the trustees, for the experiment.

Governor Allen's Mission to Cincinnati.

Governor Allen spent Sunday in this city. A curious rumor was circulating on the streets on Saturday, that his visit was made for the purpose of fixing up the school matter with the dignitaries of the Catholic Church. Democrats have become alarmed at the opposition that has manifested itself to the Catholic assault on the school system. They know that the indorsement by the Democracy of the Catholic position would prove their certain ruin. But, on the other hand, ruin is no less certain if the Democracy does not have the Catholic vote. It is a delicate position. The need of skillful management is apparent. If Governor Allen did come to the city for the reason rumor alleged, he was here on no fool's errand.

Yesterday the *Enquirer* proclaimed in double-leaded type that the paramount issue was to be the financial question. The Democracy, it said, would follow the lead of the Republicans, "and declare against a division of the school fund, and against a union of Church and State." This decided statement is significant, in view of Governor Allen's reputed consultation.

If such a platform is adopted, what will it mean? The Catholics own the Democratic party, body and breeches. In the words of the Catholic *Telegraph:* "Withdraw the support which the Catholics have given to it, and it would fall in this city, county and State." But the proposed platform is the most offensive to the Catholics that could be adopted. Does anybody suppose the Catholics really intend to put up with such a declaration! That they really intend to live by it? The man is very green who does.

No matter what compromise Governor Allen may have patched up with Archbishop Purcell, a Democratic triumph this fall would be a Catholic triumph. It would be the success of the element of our population that has always maintained its hostility to the public school system, and always announced the intention of destroying it. Years come and go, but the Catholic opposition to our free schools remains undying. The Democratic party can not but be its servant in carrying out its plans. Any resolutions it may adopt in favor of the public schools and against a division of the school fund, are only a recognition of the present overwhelming force of public opinion, and of the inexpediency of giving voice, just now, to the Catholic wing of the party. But that wing is altogether too powerful to be put off in this way. It knows its strength, and will bide its time.—*Cincinnati Gazette.*

A Caution to Society.

Almost every steamer brings to Mexico one or more rascals from abroad; mostly claiming to be Americans, but who are of all nationalities. These men do not bring with them letters of introduction or credit or any evidences of respectability; and are usually not recognized by the American residents in this city, and this being the case Mexicans and others, we think, should regard such characters as suspicious at least. Before having any dealings with them, would it not be prudent to require them to give reference to some respectable person in this city.

We are called upon to make these remarks, from the fact that a swindler by the name of Baldwin, who arrived last April, on the New Orleans steamer, by false pretenses has been successful in imposing a worthless draft on a mercantile house in Vera Cruz, which will be ignored, and in drawing from the pocket of a worthy citizen of that city, $7000; immediately after the performance of this piece of financial legerdemain, the adroit operator immediately decamped and is now out of reach of the clutches of the law. Although this scamp claimed to be an American, it is known that he is not one, nor of any other Christian race.

Such have been the annoyances and mortifications to American residents in this capital, growing out of the misconduct of certain Americans or persons so calling themselves such, that a determination has been arrived at, as a general thing, to give no countenance to persons coming here, unknown and who bring no letters with them. If they have not sufficient regard for us as to come indorsed, they can not expect attentions from us.—*Two Republics, May 26.*

Sectional strife—A right smart skirmish with a section of artillery.

Very few gentlemen were vouchsafed enough to go to the lake last night.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Georgetown College.

WASHINGTON, June 24.—At Georgetown College to-day awards were delivered to the senior classes. For rhetoric, gold medal, to John Carroll Payne, of Virginia; premium, to John G. Agar, of Louisiana; distinguished, Clement Manly, of North Carolina; English literature and composition, premium, John G. Agar, of Louisiana; distinguished, J. Carroll Payne of Virginia; Clement Manly, of North Carolina; Philip M. Ruz, of Cuba.

Members of the Cabinet.

The Postmaster General will return here to-morrow. The Attorney General and Secretary of the Treasury have returned.

Work Stopped.

Work on the public buildings at Chicago has stopped on account of the unfavorable report of the committee regarding foundation and material.

Health Reports in the Navy Department.

The mails for the Navy Department from the South Atlantic station have not yet arrived, though they are hourly expected. Therefore the department has no official advices of the existence of yellow fever on the United States vessels in those waters. A private letter received here to-day by an officer of the navy from a brother officer at Rio, dated May 25, reports that the yellow fever was raging at that place, and the number of deaths daily was from fifteen to twenty.

During the first half of March 192 deaths were reported. On the United States steamer Lancaster there were several cases. Fleet Surgeon Denby and Assistant Surgeon Fassig have died; the former on the third of April at Bahia, Brazil, but the date of death of the latter is not mentioned. There had been much sickness on board that vessel. On the Brooklyn several cases of fever were reported, and two sailors died in April. She arrived at Rio on the twentieth of May, and was then reported by the surgeon in good sanitary condition.

There were a few cases on the Monongahela, but no deaths are mentioned. When she left Rio several officers and seamen remained in the hospital on shore, but all had recovered except Assistant Surgeon Waugh. It was expected he would soon be able to start.

F. A. Roe, commanding the Lancaster, reports the arrival of that vessel at Bahia, Brazil, the ninth of May, from Rio April 22, en route home. The yellow fever broke out on the twenty-eighth of April, Lieutenant Bolles being first attacked. On the twenty-eighth, Master J. B. Burdock, medical inspector, and E. R. Dinby, fleet surgeon, were reported down. Bolles died on the second of May, and Dinby the third of May. On the same day B. F. Fassig, assistant surgeon of the Lancaster, was attacked and removed to the hospital, where he died on the tenth. No other cases had appeared on the Lancaster, and it was believed she was free from disease, having been thoroughly fumigated and cleansed.

A later dispatch from Captain Roe, dated May 18, says since Dr. Fassig was attacked no other cases have appeared, and there are no symptoms at present. He expected to leave Bahia for the United States on the twentieth of May. The Monongahela left Rio for the south May 2 for the health of the ship's crew.

A private letter from Rio reports ten cases and two deaths on the Brooklyn, and one death on the Monongahela, that of S. M. Coleman, secretary to Admiral Leroy.

Bishop Ames.

Bishod Ames is a member of the Sioux Indian commission.

NEW YORK.

Specie Shipments.

NEW YORK, June 24—Specie shipments to-day $300,000.

A Strange Crime in New York Harbor.

An unknown man, about forty years of age, brown hair, having three fingers missing from the right hand, hired a boat at the Battery, and, accompanied by a woman, who gave her name as Sophie Schedler, aged twenty-four years, rowed to the middle of the river, ostensibly with the purpose of visiting some of the islands. When more than half way across the man took a revolver from his pocket and fired three times at the woman. The balls entered the leg, abdomen and arm. He then shot himself in the breast and died immediately.

Tweed's Bail Bond.

Judge Donahue issued an order, returnable Monday, for the reduction of Tweed's $3,000,000 bond. Counsel claims the bail is excessive and unconstitutional.

The Beecher Jury Charged.

The court decides not to open the Beecher case. Judge Neilson, after instructing the jury upon the nature of the evidence, concluded with a long resume of the evidence, and the jury retired.

THE WAR PATH.

Army Officers Expect an Indian War.

OMAHA, June 24.—Prominent frontiersmen and army officers express the opinion that there will be great trouble with the Sioux, Cheyennes and Arappahoes this summer and fall. At least five large war parties have left the reservations during the last two weeks. The cavalry in this department are unable to keep them on the reservation, through their limited number. It will be impossible for the soldiers to guard the Black Hills and attend to the Indians.

The Bureau Officers Do Not.

WASHINGTON, June 24—The Indian Bureau does not credit the report that all the Sioux are on the war path. They believe that neither Spotted Tail nor Red Cloud's men are engaged in any warlike demonstrations, and feel confident that if any Sioux are mixed up with the lawless movements that it is only a few roaming raiders, who are not under the control of these chiefs, and it would hardly be fair to hold the Sioux, as a nation, responsible for any raids or depredations committed by these lawless bands.

FOREIGN.

The Earthquake in New Grenada.

NEW YORK, June 24—A steamship at the port from Maracaibo brought further particulars concerning the recent terrible earthquake which destroyed the town of Cocata, in New Grenada, from persons who had reached Maracaibo from Cocata.

Shortly before the steamer sailed, it was learned that the loss of life and property was much greater than at first supposed. Cocata and all the surrounding villages within a radius of twenty miles were completely destroyed by the severity of the shock. Many serious losses of life and property were also occasioned by rain, and bands of robbers who organized immediately after the shock had passed away, for the purpose of plundering houses prostrated. The customhouse and coffee warehouses, situated in Los Cachas, were the first attacked by the band of marauders, but they were driven off before any serious damage had been done by them, and forces have now been organized in most of the neighboring cities and towns and sent to the scene of disaster for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of those who had escaped the effects of the shock.

Von Arnim's Conviction and Sentence.

BERLIN, June 24.—The case of Count Von Arnim was decided by the Kammergericht to-day. He was convicted of abstracting with intent State papers of the character of public deeds intrusted to him and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment, including one month that has already expired. The court declare that there was no ground for the charge of embezzlement or offenses against public order.

Freshet in the Garonne.

PARIS, June 24.—The river Garonne continues to rise. Several persons were drowned by the inundation of the adjacent country.

Marquis of Lorne and his Lady to Visit America.

LONDON, June 24.—It is reported that the Marquis of Lorne and his wife, the Princess Louise, intend making a tour to the United States.

The Revival at Liverpool.

The revivalists have closed their meetings in Liverpool. The expenses exceeded the contributions $8000.

Lady Franklin Dying.

Lady Franklin is hopelessly ill. She bade farewell yesterday to the commander of the Pandora, which went in search of relics of the Franklin expedition and on another exploring voyage.

Another Carlist Victory Reported.

The Carlist committee here announce that they have received information of a victory by their forces over the Alfonsists in Castile. Nine of the Alfonsist officers are said to have been captured.

MISCELLANEOUS.

For the Centennial.

PHILADELPHIA, June 24.—Several months ago the associated banks of the city appointed a committee to consider the expediency of having a display of notes, coin, etc., at the centennial exposition. The committee reported in favor of the meeting of the representatives from all the leading banks of the city. Circulars calling the meeting to-day were sent to the clearing houses in New York, New Haven, Chicago, Boston, Cincinnati and other cities.

The delegates from the Southern and Western States met in the Centennial Hotel this morning, and proceeded in carriages to the Memorial Hall, where, at ten minutes past twelve, the delegates from New York arrived in a special train, making the distance in one hour and fifty-five minutes, in charge of ex-Governor Bigler. The entire party were taken in hand by the members of the centennial board of finance, and Memorial Hall, main exhibition building and machinery hall inspected and the object explained. Then the party drove to George's hill, where a fine view was had of the city and centennial buildings.

In the evening the delegation sat down to a banquet at the Belmont mansion, over which Thomas Robbins, president of the Philadelphia National Bank, presided. A series of resolutions indorsing the action of the committee in inviting the banks and bankers to form an association to collect, classify and exhibit coins and paper money of the country, and favoring an association for that purpose, were passed.

Death of a Rear Admiral.

Rear Admiral John Decamp is dead, aged sixty four years.

General Banks at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, June 24.—General N. P. Banks arrived this morning by train from Louisville, and was met at the depot by a committee from the Council, the Masonic fraternity, and two companies of military, and escorted to the Peabody Hotel, where the mayor welcomed him in a short speech, to which General Banks made a felicitous reply. Soon afterward he was escorted to Court square, where a large number of Masonic organizations were drawn up, and welcomed by the Grand Master A. J. Wheeler, and made a brief reply. To-night he delivered an oration on Masonry, at James Park, to an immense audience.

Pennsylvania Editors.

CUMBERLAND, Md., June 24.—The Pennsylvania editorial excursion party arrived here to-day and were welcomed by the mayor, city council and citizens generally.

A College Burned.

QUEBEC, June 24.—The college at St. Theresa village, together with about fifteen other houses, were destroyed by fire this morning. Loss not ascertained.

Destruction of Woolen Mills.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 24.—A large woolen mill and the buildings contiguous, at Mystic Bridge, Connecticut, burned to-day.

Probabilities.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Office Chief Signal Officer,
Washington, June 24, 1875, 1:30 P. M.

For the Gulf and South Atlantic States, stationary pressure and temperature, southwest to southeast winds, clear and partly cloudy weather.

River and Marine News.

SOUTHWEST PASS, June 24, 6 P. M.—Barometer 29:80. Wind southeast, light. The steamship Haytian, from Brazos, arrived off this bar this evening, and after taking a pilot on board went around to Pass-a-l'outre. No departures.

PASS-A-L'OUTRE, June 24, 6 P. M.—Wind