NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME IX.—NO. 75. NEW ORLEANS, TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1875. WHOLE NUMBER 2536.

AMUSEMENTS.

REPETITION OF RAINBOW CANTATA AND CONCERT,
At Napoleon Avenue Presbyterian Church, on Napoleon avenue, near Coliseum street, Sixth District, Rev. B. Wayne, pastor.
Tuesday, July 6, 1875, at 8 P. M.
Admission—Twenty-five cents.
Two children admitted on one ticket. jy4 1t

VARIETIES THEATRE.
Wednesday Evening, July 7, 1875.
Benefit tendered to the
LOUISIANA RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
By the
ORLEANS DRAMATIC ASSOCIATION.
THE HONEYMOON
And the
ARTFUL DODGER.

CAST OF THE HONEYMOON:

Duke Aranza	Mr. Harry Pickles
Jacques (Mock Duke)	W. H. Beanham
Rolando	C. M. DeCamp
Count Montalban	J. M. N. Allen
Balthazar	George Herb
Lop	O. S. Babcock
Campillo	T. A. Gleason
Juliana	Miss ISABEL FREEMAN
Volante	Miss Esther Blumenthal
Zamora	Miss Maggie Stroudback

TICKETS FIFTY CENTS.
Box office open Tuesday and Wednesday, July 6 and 7, from 10 A. M. to 4 P. M., for reserved seats, without extra charge.

RECEPTION COMMITTEE.
Colonel W. J. Behan, Chairman.

Colonel C. E. Girardey,	Thomas A. Adams, Esq.,
Eugene May, Esq.,	Thomas H. Jones,
Johnson Armstrong,	Charles T. Howard,
John I. Adams,	E. J. Bobet,
John M. Putnam,	E. M. Montgomery,
A. Luria,	W. A. Bell,
S. W. Hammond,	Charles F. Buck,
Dr. W. H. Holcombe,	B. M. Harrod,
P. K. Jewett,	George Bartley,
Alfred T. Baker,	Victor Tanner,
M. Payre, Jr.,	Leon Myers,
Edw. Kohnke,	W. H. Adams,
R. H. Boullemet,	M. D. Gardner,
E. J. Souby,	L. B. Clarke.

N. B.—The above gentlemen are requested to report at the Theatre at seven o'clock on the evening of the performance.
Doors open at seven o'clock. Curtain rises at eight o'clock. jy4 3t

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 3.
The train will depart at 8 A. M. sharp.
J. F. WINSTON, President.
je30 12t JAMES HENRY, Treasurer.

BANKS AND BANKING.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
(A bank for small savings),
GRUNEWALD HALL,
Pays six per cent interest; pays deposits on demand, and conducts business on the most liberal principles consistent with depositors' interests. Examination is invited to its management and financial condition.
J. L. GUBERNATOR, President.
M. BENNER, Cashier. ap20 1y

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 158 Canal street. Trustees—Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes, David Urquhart, George Jonas, John G. Gaines, Thomas A. Adams, Carl Kohn, Thomas Allen Clark, Christian Schneider, Charles J. Leeds, Samuel Jamison.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
L. F. GENERES, President.
CHARLES KILSHAW, Treasurer. ap18 1y

LOUISIANA SAVINGS BANK
AND
SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,
No. 51 Camp Street.
CAPITAL.....$500,000.
R. C. PALMER, President.
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R. CONERY, FRED. WING,
J. H. KELLAR, W. H. THOMAS,
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Its capital gives security to depositors. Deposits Fifty Cents and upward received, and SIX PER CENT INTEREST allowed.
jy7 1y JOHN S. WALTON, Cashier.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS'.....FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD SCALES,
No. 53 Camp street.
FAIRBANKS' COTTON BEAMS
OSLER, BAHMANN & CO.'S FIREPROOF SAFES,
The best made in the market.
BOEMNER'S STEEL CORN AND COFFEE MILL
FAIRBANKS'
POSTAL PACKAGE SCALE,
For the weighing of postal matter, hardware, groceries, cigars, gloves, shawls, dry goods, candy, garments, 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.
SHRIVER'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,
.....Camp street.....53
my18 3m d&w

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

GRAND ISLE HOTEL.
1875. 1875.
The only real Surf Bathing in the South. Fish, oysters and game unlimited. Fine sailing and fishing.
Terms—$45 per month; $12 per week; $2 50 per day. Liberal terms to families and excursion parties.
Steamer leaves Harvey's canal every Saturday and Tuesday at 8 A. M., returning to the city every Monday and Thursday evening at five o'clock.
jy3 2m B. MARGOT, Proprietor.

NEW 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.
jy4 3m MRS. M. J. COWAN, Proprietress.

CRESCENT 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,
Where Harry wishes to see you all.
F. J. MONTROSS,
mh13 6m Proprietor.

Chamber of Commerce.

The regular monthly meeting of the Chamber of Commerce occurred last evening, Colonel J. M. Sandidge in the chair.

The reading of the minutes of the previous meeting was dispensed with.

Reports of committees being in order, Professor Forshey read the following:

The committee appointed by the Chamber, at its June meeting, to report on the matter of the extension of telegraphic storm signals on the North American continent, reported the following preambles and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The construction of lines of telegraphic communication throughout the interior of the United States and territories and British North America has resulted in the establishment, by the Signal Corps of the United States army, of a system of meteorologic reports called storm signals, which has in a few years become invaluable to commerce as to agriculture and to the whole movements of human industry; and,

Whereas, Experience and science have well demonstrated the relations of the Gulf and Atlantic slopes to the origin and direction of storms, and great atmospheric movements in the Gulf, the Carribbean sea and the proximate Mexican and Central American regions, rendering the extension of lines and signal facilities in those regions, absolutely necessary for the safety of our Atlantic and Gulf commerce; and

Whereas, The present signal stations beyond the longitude of New Orleans and south of Red river and the Gila, are so few and so widely separated as to leave the regions south and west of those lines, and the whole of the Gulf States and Mexico down to Yucatan, without the benefit of storm signals in the degree enjoyed by the other United States and British America; therefore be it

Resolved, By the New Orleans Chamber of Commerce:

1. That proper measures should be initiated for the further and ample extension of telegraphic lines for the benefit of commerce generally, and for weather signals specially over West Louisiana, Texas, Mexico and Central America.

2. That we urge upon the members of Congress from Louisiana to bring before the national Legislature, in the name of a common and national interest the matter of extending the weather signal service, and to enlist the co-operation of their fellow members from all the Gulf States in the premises.

3. That we invite the co-operation of the Chamber of Commerce of our sister cities in urging the same upon the members of Congress of the several States interested.

4. That we extend our friendly salutations to the Lonja Mercantil and all similar organizations in Mexico, Central America and the West India islands, inviting them to unite with us in accomplishing the establishment of an international system of weather signals by urging the same upon their supreme governments.

5. That we do most respectfully commend to the President of the United States, through the State Department, to lay before the several executives of the foreign States we have indicated the importance of legislation and commercial treaties, to effect the objects of our memorial.

6. That in entering upon this new field of beneficence, so becoming enlightened governments, in this age of applied science, we suggest and respectfully urge that our representatives take the very broadest views and reach at once to the result of perfectly gratuitous weather signal information to the daily press, wherever desired, on the routes of telegraphic lines.

7. That while this chamber is mainly prompted by the want we have severely felt in the special region described, we would cheerfully and gladly co-operate with our sister chambers in the northern United States, in British America and all trans-atlantic countries, in perfecting an international system of weather reports and storm signals, co-extensive with telegraphy and civilization.

8. That the secretary be requested to furnish a copy of this preamble and these resolutions to the press of this city, that they may thus obtain a general publicity; and that he procure a translation into the Spanish language, and that he send an official copy to the Lonja Mercantil, in Mexico.

The committee were Messrs. C. G. Forshey, chairman; M. F. Bonzano, B. F. Flanders and T. Tupper.

Professor Forshey indorsed the resolutions by numerous illustrations of the advantages and practicability of the suggestions offered, and the resolutions were adopted.

In the absence of Judge Howe, Judge Kennard read the following report:

To the Chamber of Commerce:

The undersigned, a committee appointed at the last meeting, to whom was referred a communication from Messrs. Alexandre & Sons, of New York, beg leave to report as follows:

Messrs. Alexandre & Sons complain that they are subjected to certain annoyances and exactions at this port which seriously threaten the continuance of a line of steamers from New Orleans to Mexico.

The complaint of the longshoremen's act of 1874, which prevents the employment of ships' crews in "any work on the levees in the State of Louisiana not strictly belonging to and included in regular sailor's duty;" in other words, prohibits the employment of the crew in loading and discharging.

They present a statement of expenses of their ships in this port, of which we may take the following as a fair sample:

STEAMSHIP CITY OF HAVANA.

Wharf and levee	$255 00
Harbormaster	51 00
Portwarden	5 00
Total	$311 00

This bill is made up as follows: Fifteen cents per ton for wharf and levee dues; three cents per ton for harbormaster, and $5 for portwardens, whether the latter render any service or not.

In regard to these items, we find:

First—The so-called 'longshoremen's act, No. 73, of 1874, was declared unconstitutional about a year since by the First District Court of New Orleans, a court of last resort in that special matter.

If any annoyance is still experienced from this source, we can only recommend that the parties who are annoyed apply to the police authorities for assistance, or, if need be, to the civil courts.

Second—The city wharf and levee duty of fifteen cents per ton was declared illegal by the Supreme Court of the United States in Cannon vs. New Orleans, 20 Wallace, 579, if levied on all vessels arriving at this port; it being considered a "duty of tonnage," which no State or municipality created by a State can levy without the consent of Congress. The court in rendering the decision declared, however, that the city could probably require a reasonable compensation for the expense of building and maintaining her wharves. In accordance with this suggestion, on the nineteenth of January last, the Council adopted the ordinance fixing and regulating the charges for wharfage, levee and other facilities by the city of New Orleans to commerce. The point of the decision in Cannon's case seems to have been that the wharf duty of so much per tonnage was levied by the city on all vessels that came to the port, whether they occupied a wharf or not.

The above ordinance attempts to conform to the decision, and at the same time levy a charge of fifteen cents per ton on all vessels engaged in the gulf trade which use the city wharves. We do not undertake to say that this ordinance is also illegal.

If the amount be unreasonable it seems that the Common Council should be appealed to.

The true way to encourage the steamship line with Mexico is to assign them a permanent place for a wharf, in a convenient location, and make the rates very low. Trade and travel by this route are of great importance to New Orleans, and should be encouraged in every way.

Third—The harbormaster's exaction of three cents per ton is evidently illegal, for the same reason, being a "duty of tonnage" forbidden to be levied by a State without the consent of Congress. The decision in Cannon's case seems to dispose of this, as well as the decision in the case of the port wardens, 6 Wallace, p. 31.

Fourth—The port warden's charge of $5, "service or no service," was declared illegal for the same reason, in case of Steamship Company vs. Port Wardens, 6 Wallace, p. 31, above alluded to.

As far as these illegal exactions by harbormasters and port wardens are concerned, it seems to your committee that the Governor of the State, who appoints these officers, and who is specially charged, as chief executive, with the prevention of offenses and illegal acts, might be properly appealed to. If he should prove unable or unwilling to put a stop to such exactions, it would seem that the courts might be successfully called upon to interfere.

The members of the committee are Messrs. W. W. Howe, John M. Sandigde and F. A. Haber.

The report was adopted.

Judge Kennard made a few remarks on the fair prospect of the New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railroad, and Colonel Burwell followed with some upon its importance. In this connection he spoke of immigration from Great Britain especially, and the importance of the cotton crop to that country. What was needed was an alliance between the cotton grower and cotton spinner.

Colonel Burwell offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the president appoint a committee of nine to ascertain, by any mode of information accessible, and report—

1. Whether the government of Great Britain would approve that her emigrant agricultural labor shall take the direction of the cotton planting zone of the United States, and especially to that portion thereof lying in the alluvial basin of the Mississippi, and chiefly within the States of Louisiana and Mississippi.

2. How far the capital, manufacturing, commercial and shipping interests of Great Britain are disposed to co-operate in such emigration and location as tending to secure to those interests a permanent, uninterrupted and adequate supply of cotton staple best adapted to the wants of the world, as well as to the machinery and skill employed by England in the manufacture thereof.

The resolutions were adopted:

Mr. John B. Robinson was admitted a member of the Chamber and it then adjourned.

New Orleans Rifle Club.

On Sunday last, at the Magnolia Garden, the New Orleans Rifle Club held a shooting festival in honor of the glorious Fourth.

The handsome gold medal presented by Colonel J. M. G. Parker, was the first prize, and the best marksmen bent all their efforts to win it. Three of the best shots in the Crescent City Rifle Club took part in the contests. One of them took the fifth prize and another captured the eighth. A representative of the Swiss club carried off the third prize.

The occasion was most pleasurable, and the shooting was remarkably good. Out of a possible 250 to be made in ten consecutive shots, Mr. A. Kalinski scored 212, thereby winning the Parker medal.

A summary of the contests and the award of prizes is herewith given:

Nos. 4, 5, 6, 7, rest shots—1. A. Kalinski score 212, gold medal; 2. J. E. Wenck, score 210, silver goblet; 3. A. Wattenhofer, score 209, silver cup; 4. Dr. C. Beard, score 208; 5. George Ober, score 208; 6. Colonel J. M. G. Parker, handsome flag and bottle of brandy; 7. R. G. Eyrich, score 202; 8. John Arms, score 197; 9. George Muller, score 190.

Target cartoons, Nos. 1 and 8, rest shots—1. P. Mallard, Jr.; 2. E. M. Hudson; 3. Brieugne; 4. R. G. Eyrich; 5. A. Kalinski; premium—John Arms, most cartons.

Off-hand cartoons, 2 and 2—1. J. Piffaut; 2. George Miller; premiums, J. Piffaut.

The prizes were distributed by Dr. Beard; but that portion of the award that bestowed upon Colonel Parker certain vinous substance enclosed in vitreous covering eventuated in a vacuum. There was an absolute and realistic smile, and the metaphorical dawn of laughter broke only on blank faces and empty glasses. * *

The festival has been held. What need to say more than that the New Orleans Rifle Club were the hosts and Colonel J. M. G. Parker the guiding spirit?

Personal.

T. G. Tracy, Esq., associate editor of this paper, left the city last evening, with his family, for a trip to the West and North. By constant application to duty he has earned a respite from labor, and we wish for him that his travels may bring to him pleasure and profitable recreation.

Colonel J. W. Fairfax and wife also left for the West last evening. We believe it is the intention of Colonel Fairfax to extend his journey as far as California.

Among other departing friends Colonel George B. Johnson left for the North last night.

Cadet J. M. Baldwin, appointed to West Point from Louisiana, and who has just graduated with high honors, paid us a visit yesterday. Lieutenant Baldwin has been assigned to the Fifth Artillery, which is stationed at the Northern seacoast defenses. He is a tall, soldierly-looking young man, and will doubtless do honor to the service and to his State. He has now the usual three months' furlough given graduates from the Military Academy, and is spending his time with his father and mother at Plaquemine.

Appointments.

Governor Kellogg has made the following appointments:

Parish of Iberville—Thomas E. Grace, notary public; William Page, justice of the peace, seventh ward.

Parish of Iberia—E. M. Bouligny, justice of the peace, second ward.

Parish of St. Bernard—V. Estopenal, justice of the peace, third ward.

Mozart Social Club.

There will be a meeting of the Mozart Social Club at its rooms, corner of Royal and St. Louis streets, at one o'clock to-day.

The Military District of the Rio Grande.

For the purpose of concentrating the troops as may be required, a district, to be known as the District of the Rio Grande, with headquarters at Fort Brown, and embracing the posts of Forts Brown, McIntosh and Ringgold Barracks, is established and Colonel J. H. Potter, Twenty-fourth Infantry, assigned to the command thereof.

Colonel Potter will operate with the troops of his own command in the country east of the Rio Grande, as far as his judgment may direct.—*San Antonio Herald.*

The Responsibility of Mexico for Cortina's Crimes.

When it transpired that the Mexican government had relieved Cortina from his command at Matamoras, and ordered him to report in person at the capital—which order he refused to obey—an admission was made by the higher Mexican authorities of their responsibility for his actions, which had been repeatedly denied by the Mexican minister at Washington. The following letter to the Chicago *Tribune* was written before the arrest of Cortina, but refers to this matter:

It was in the summer of 1873. The Mexican Border Commission had made their first report to Congress in the December preceding, and the commissioners were present in Washington arranging the vouchers, and the testimony, in the claims which they had heard. Minister Nelson had been recalled from Mexico, and Iturbide, the child heir to the Mexican throne, if there shall ever again be a throne in Mexico, in the line of his fathers, was stopping with Nelson here. John W. Foster, of Indiana, chairman of the Republican State Committee of that State, and Morton's active manager in his last senatorial campaign, had been sent to represent us at the halls of the Montezumas. Shortly before this time, the members of the Mexican Border Commission were assembled with M. Mariscal, Mexican Minister to this country, in the office of the Secretary of State. One of the special purposes for which the meeting had been called was to consider the responsibility of the Mexican government for the acts of the Mexican General J. N. Cortina. The evidence taken by the Border Commission seemed to sustain their charge that Cortina was the chief of the robber bandits which make the depredations in the country of the lower Rio Grande. The conversation, as it was repeated to me by a person who was present, was something as follows:

One of the commissioners—"Mr. Secretary, there can be no possible doubt that General Juan N. Cortina is a full general in the Mexican army on half pay and under waiting orders. By far the greater portion of the Mexican raiders in the Rio Grande country are under his immediate command. The evidence is incontrovertible that soldiers, wearing the uniform of his command, go to the banks of the river at the fording places to receive the stolen herds of horses and cattle which the Mexican bandits have collected on the Texan side and driven down to the river. The testimony in one case taken by the commission shows that Cortina himself has been often seen to cross the river and to enter Texas, and there to lift the calves into his own wagon and to drive back to Mexico, the mothers of the calves following. All of this is printed in the evidence accompanying the report."

It was here urged that Cortina was an old-time friend of Juarez, that he was a man of great influence as a politician in all of the Mexican border States; that he had much to do with securing those States for Juarez; and that the latter, while conscious that Cortina at times had committed indiscretions along the border, had forgiven him, on account of his valuable political and personal services.

The Mexican minister, Mariscal, preserved a diplomatic silence throughout this conversation. At the close, he said that General Cortina was not in the service of Mexico, on half pay or under waiting orders, and that the Mexican government in the diplomatic correspondence had frequently so asserted.

Cortina's record, as given in the report of the border commission, shows that he is, beyond doubt, the person who has controlled, more than any other one person, the raiding incursions upon our soil. The commissioners, in the course of their report, present evidence upon the subject, of which the following extracts are illustrations. The commissioners say:

"The Mexican bank of the Rio Grande Bravo is occupied by numbers of ranches, furnishing a convenient rendezvous for these marauders, from whence they carry on openly their operations, often leading to conflicts. Pursuit to the river banks, in many cases, has been mocked at; the ineffectual efforts of customs officers and inspectors have been jeered at, and this region made to suffer from the continual scourge of these thieves. The butchers of the frontier towns, the stock holders, and in many cases, the heads of the various ranches on the Mexican side, have participated in the profits, encouraged the work, and protected the offenders. The Mexican local authorities, as a rule, civil and military, have been cognizant of these outrages, and have, with one or two honorable exceptions, protected the offenders, defeated with technical objections attempts at recovery of the stolen property, assisted in maintaining the bands of thieves, or openly and directly have dealt in the plunder, or appropriated it to their personal uses. In all cases coming before these corrupt officials, thoroughly acquainted by personal and official notification and public notoriety of this serious and continual breach of international rights, they have either protected the criminal and shared with him the property stolen, or else have confessed an inability to check the outrages and punish the offenders.

"The local authorities of Matamoras, Mier, Bagdad, Camargo and other frontier Mexican towns, have been repeatedly notified of these complications; the United States and Mexican military authorities have corresponded thereon; the supreme government of Mexico has been duly apprised of the state of the border by earnest correspondence of the United States civil and military officers, transmitted through the American minister, and in the opinion of the commissioners, with the exception of the tardy recall of General Juan N. Cortina, in March, 1872, no step tending toward an amicable and honest vindication of the Mexican people has been taken. While to evince her good faith and earnest desire for the enforcement of the laws, the State of Texas has lately organized and maintained a system of cattle and hide inspections, in which undertaking she is ably seconded by the Stock Raisers' Association of Western Texas. Private parties have appointed local agents to protect their interests, the local press has appealed ineffectually to the reason of the Mexicans, and called in vain for the execution of the laws.

"That the action of the local Mexican authorities has been characterized by duplicity, connivance at fraud, or a complete subserviency to a corrupt military rule, there seems to be but very little room left for doubt; while the record of the military authorities of Mexico occupying the frontier, especially the regime of General Juan Nepomucene Cortina from 1870 to 1872, is one which calls for immediate action on the part of the Mexican government in disavowing the acts, disgracing the offenders, and effecting with the victims of these high-handed outrages such an adjustment of their claims as impartial justice requires.

"The establishment of the free zone, per se, militated against the commercial interests of the United States; and when followed up by the appointment of Brigadier General Juan N. Cortina to the command of the line of the Bravo, in 1870, where he remained in command until March, 1872, the terror of the residents of the Texan frontier, and the aider and participant in a series of lawless acts, the action of the Mexican authorities in this regard can only be interpreted as a direct blow at the commerce of our Western frontier; and the maintenance of a military force there, under the leadership of a commander whose career for murder, arson and robbery finds no parallel in the annals of crime, and whose retention in the command of the northern frontier of Mexico puts in evidence the inability of the Mexican government to cope with this outlaw and his followers, or else his assignment to this position by his government for the performance of a work which had for its object the annihilation of the commercial and industrial interests of our Southwestern frontier."

The Chicago *Times*, of the second instant, contains a letter from Washington of a somewhat sensational character, from which the following extract is made:

The capture of Cortina, at Matamoras, has thus far simplified the Mexican question. Cortina is at the bottom of the whole trouble on the Mexican border. If the Mexican government is strong enough to punish him for his many crimes, it is possible that the Mexican business will be settled without much more difficulty. * * This government will demand Cortina's punishment, and, if necessary, that he be turned over to us for trial. The administration is determined on one line of policy, and that is to make Mexico pay well for the long series of outrages that have been committed upon the Rio Grande. The government has a strong case, no doubt, but it is a question whether the best motives animate this present move on Mexico.

While there is no doubt but the government should severely punish any movement upon the part of irresponsible individuals, who have rendered the lives and property of American citizens insecure, yet there may be some question as to the propriety of the means to be employed. There is no doubt, however, of a most serious movement being made towards Mexico.

The sending of a small fleet to the Rio Grande is only an opening act in the play. Mexico is going to be made to suffer for her lack of capacity or unwillingness to hold in restraint the bandit element in her dominion. Even now the government people here say that this country was very foolish to even divide with Mexico the control of the Rio Grande, and that if, when the Mexican war was closed, there had been any stateesman on the American side, we would now have control of the entire river, and that by this control the present and past difficulties would have been avoided.

Ever since the close of the Mexican war the Mexican border has been the theatre of murder and reprisal. Whether this would have been checked by more energetic action upon the part of our government or not, does not appear to be made very clear. The present move has strong backing. From the facts of the situation, the administration is of the opinion that the country would even indorse a war upon Mexico to settle up the abuses of these frontier outrages, and have them at an end. War means conquest; however, and those who are engineering this movement, while they may be very anxious to redeem the wrongs and indignities heaped upon American citizens, have at the same time a longing eye upon the rich and undeveloped mining provinces of Northern Mexico.

The movements of both the War and Navy Departments, in this matter, have hitherto been managed with the greatest secrecy, and very few outside of official circles have an idea of the thoroughness and completeness of every detail of this onward movement upon Mexico. The demands to be made upon the Mexican government will be most imperative, and if these demands are not conceded, then sterner measures will be resorted to. One thing is certain, Cortina, the chief of the Mexican border ruffian murderers and thieves, must be suppressed. He is the direct cause of the long series of outrages, and the Mexican government has feared him too much to attempt to control him.

The Mexican government has claimed that any attempt to arrest Cortina would lead to a revolution. This is undoubtedly true. The northern sections of Mexico are inhabited by people who are too lazy to work, and whose sole means of support are gotten by plundering their neighbors across the river. Of course, any movement on the part of their own government to cut off their regular means of support would call out a pronounced rebellion. The great droves of cattle in Texas have offered a constant field for the richest plunder for these thieves. Aided by the renegade Mexicans who claim to be American citizens, and who live in Texas, these thieves have been so long successful that it will be no light task to suppress them.

One result of the movement upon Mexico, it is believed, will be, that if this government does not acquire more, it will, at least, acquire the entire control of the Rio Grande river. This will be one of the imperative demands made upon the Mexican government, in satisfaction for the outrages, and as a guarantee that they will be put to an end.

The Struggle with the Whisky Ring.

A special dispatch from Washington to the New York *Times*, dated July 1, says:

Secretary Bristow's efforts to break up the fraudulent and unlawful transactions of the whisky ring, will not have been completely successful till the courts shall have done their duty, which will be pressed on them as rapidly as possible. The results already reached are, however, exceedingly important, and they show, when collected together, the immensity of the combination of capital and ingenuity employed in the work of cheating the government. Some of the results already attained are enumerated as follows: Amount of taxes assessed against distillers, $317,000; amount assessed against rectifiers, $347,000; number of distilleries and rectifying establishments seized, forty-seven; lots of illicit whisky seized in hands of dealers, 152. It is estimated that the expense of trial will average $100 to each case, $20 of which will go to the district attorneys. If the government secures conviction, $80 expense will be charged against each defendant. In some cases where packages have been seized in the hands of dealers, suits may not be pressed, but in the cases of distillers and rectifiers the evidence is abundant and convincing. The dealers assert that the packages seized while in their possession were purchased by them in open market in the usual manner; that they contained all the outward evidences of being lawful merchandise, and that there was no intention on their part to defraud the government. The number of officers who have been dismissed the government service in consequence of the discoveries made is sixty-six; of these forty were gaugers, thirteen storekeepers, four revenue agents, three collectors, two deputy collectors, two supervisors and two district attorneys.

Negro Free Masons.

The grand lecturer of the Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Massachusetts, J. N. Conna, in an address before Widow's Son Lodge No. 1, on "Legitimacy of Colored Masons in the United States," on Thursday evening, made the following statement:

The introduction of Masonry among the colored men in this country was by the initiation, passing and raising of thirteen colored men into the traveling lodge attached to General Gage's army, stationed at Boston, Massachusetts, on the sixth of March, 1775. On the twenty-ninth of September, 1784, Frederick Charles, Duke of Cumberland, acting grand master of the Grand Lodge of England, granted a warrant for the constituting of African Lodge No. 459. In 1792 Prince Hall, the master of the said lodge, instituted Hiram Lodge in Philadelphia. In 1797 he also instituted St. John's Lodge in Providence. In the year 1800 Prince Hall died, and John T. Hilton was elected master. In 1808 the African Grand Lodge was formed in Boston with the above named lodges. In 1827 the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania was instituted, and in 1847 the National Grand Lodge was formed.

The speaker said there were nearly 100,000 colored Masons in this country.

SHERIFF'S SALES AT AUCTION FOR 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 full particulars and terms see advertisements.

COURT RECORD.

MONDAY, JULY 5, 1875.

Superior District Court.

State vs. John Larrieux and William Dustillon.—The petition of the State by Hiram R. Steele, assistant attorney general sets forth that by act of March 8, 1869, to protect the health of the city exclusive privilege of landing and slaughtering cattle was given the Crescent City Live Stock Landing and Slaughter House Company; that a suitable place has been established, partly in the parish of Orleans, and partly in that of St. Bernard; that defendants persist in slaughtering in other places and prays that they be restrained. Injunction issued.

George M. Bayly et al. vs. Crescent Mutual Insurance Company and Thomas A. Adams.—Petitioners allege they were partners; that May 29, 1874, their premises, insured in defendant's and other companies were destroyed by fire causing a loss of $181,000; that it was agreed by all a test suit should be brought and defendants were willing to settle on a basis of $160,000; that October 28, 1874, suit was brought in the United States Court; that defendant conspired with the London and Lancashire Insurance company to answer and defend the suit, by charging plaintiffs set fire to their store and charged beyond their value the goods destroyed; that the jury gave a verdict on a basis of $172,000 and prays for damages of $50,000.

Superior Criminal Court—Special Term.

State ex rel. William Baudent vs. Mrs. Scott.—Habeas corpus. Defendant ordered to restore plaintiff's child to her parents as prayed for.

PANEL FOR SPECIAL TERM.

Of the 200 names drawn from the wheel by the commissioners seventy-two were not found, three were dead, seven out of the city, and five, temporarily excused, were returned to the wheel, forty-nine were excused for cause, five were attached, and the following sixty selected to serve:

Henry Johnson,	John McNamara,
Charles Keller,	C. N. Moore,
Benjamin Joram,	John Hannon,
Arthur Oehmichen,	S. Esnard,
Michael Grinnen,	Marks Isaac,
Henry A Hamilton,	D. Robinson,
H. M. Lefroy,	Joseph Kelley,
Sylvester B. Haugh,	John Mullen,
J. S. Manier,	Thomas E. Leefe,
Pierre Casanave,	Martin Kramer,
Albert Bertrand,	Emile Lang,
William Joyce,	A. D. Moores,
J. J. O'Connor,	Louis D. Larrieu,
Charles Brown,	Jacob Harrison,
Hugo Minert,	Jacob Dryfus,
Marcus Davis,	John F. Pollock,
Littleton Bartlett,	George Nicholas,
T. H. Munroe,	William Lynn,
Charles Hereford,	John Brouse, Jr.,
C. Williams,	Lionel Macarthy,
Stewart C. Johnson,	Joseph Mazet,
Wm. Klastroman,	Daniel Carter,
Jean W. Oliver,	Anthony Prados, Jr.,
Peter Norwood,	Charles Picket,
Andrew B. Johnson,	George Huff,
A. G. Kain,	William Jacobs,
James Taylor,	Simon Leopold,
Andrew G Johnson,	William V. Lewis,
Jeremiah O'Keefe,	Frederick Kross,
James C. Jenkins,	C. G. Laurent.

First Districts Court.

INFORMATIONS.

Assault with dangerous weapon—Joseph Bailey.

Assault and battery—Sarah Carter, Joseph Weslin, Mrs. B. Blanche, Frank Amento, Henrietta Johnson.

Petty larceny—Ben Berklery, P. Hall, Louis Brennan, Lee Johnson.

Receiving stolen goods—William Marshall, Emile Lang.

Bigamy—Peter Wilson.

SENTENCED.

Assault and battery—Ed. Bell, $30; Sydney Colbert, one day; Patrick T. Eagan, $1.

Second District Court.

Successions of John Theodore Sigur and Celeste Genin opened.

Louis Lebon and Fritz Creegan pray to be emancipated.

The Steamer Brashear.

Referring to the launch at Wilmington, Delaware, on the first instant, of a steamer having this name the Philadelphia *Telegraph* says:

The Brashear, as stated in our telegram, is to be the pioneer ship in the line to be run by Mr. Charles Morgan, of New York, between that port and Brashear City, Louisiana. She has been built by the Harlan & Hollingsworth Company, under the superintendence of Captain James Lawless, on the most approved model, and, like her consorts, will be a credit to the country whose flag she will float. Her dimensions are as follows: Length over all, 290 feet; length from stem to inner stern post, 275 feet; breadth of beam 38 feet; depth of hold from base line to top of spar deck, 22 feet 9 inches. She has four water-tight bulkheads, fitted between double frames, one at each end of the vessel, and one at each end of the space for the machinery, all of them extending to the spar deck. At the forward and after bulkheads the space is also inclosed and made water tight by iron plating riveted to the main deck beams. Her machinery will consist of one inverted direct acting surface-condensing propeller engine, with a diameter of cylinder of fifty inches and a stroke of sixty inches. She will have two return tubular boilers for a working pressure of sixty pounds of steam to the square inch. They will be eleven feet six inches in diameter, twelve feet six inches long, and have about 4000 square feet of heating surface. A tubular donkey boiler will supply the four hoisting engines, and the donkey steam pump. Her propeller will have a diameter of thirteen feet and a pitch of twenty-one feet, the four blades being bolted on a spherical hub. The Brashear will be schooner-rigged fore and aft, and she will carry two life boats, each twenty-two feet long, and a light gig, which will be ample, as she is not intended to carry any passengers. The Brashear has a burden of 2250 tons, and will have a capacity for carrying 4800 bales of cotton, on a mean draft of nine and a half feet, with 250 tons of coal, sufficient for fourteen days' full steaming. The introduction of water ballast will enable her to be trimmed down aft, when deep water is reached, and thus submerge the screw to its full working power. She will, in all respects, be fully up to the highest standard, and entitled to rate 100 A1 at Lloyds.

IMPROVED PROPERTY BY AUCTION.—The sheriff of the parish of Orleans will sell to-day, at twelve o'clock M., at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, the following described properties, to wit:

1. A certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the First District of this city, fronting on Front street, between Lafayette and Poydras streets.

2. A certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the First District of this city, fronting on Tchoupitoulas street, between Notre Dame and Julia streets.

3. A certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the First District of this city, fronting on Girod street, between Magazine and Tchoupitoulas streets.

4. A certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the Second District of this city, fronting on Chartres street, between Bienville and Customhouse streets.

5. A certain lot of ground, with the buildings and improvements thereon, in the Third District of this city, being No. 11 Montegue street, between Moreau and Levee streets.

For full particulars see advertisements.

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

At the Capital.

WASHINGTON, July 5.—The town was deserted to-day. No organized celebration.

The National Grange.

The executive committee of the National Grange held another meeting to-day, and adopted the report of the sub-committee to whom had been referred the subject of international exchange between the co-operative societies of Great Britain and the Patrons of Husbandry of the United States. The report is as follows:

First—That they have been impressed with the earnest desire of our subordinate granges and members of every section of the Union for active co-operation in business enterprises as expressed by efforts in this direction and by appeals to this executive committee for a systematic and uniform plan for such organization, with our obligation to mature and submit such a plan for adoption.

Second—That we would willingly and cordially grasp the hand offered to us by our brethren across the Atlantic, and pledge to them our readiness to co-operate with them in all laudable efforts to secure for productive industry its just reward, to restore honest dealing in all commercial transactions, and to advance the moral, intellectual and material interests of the masses of the people.

Third—That having examined the details of the plan of the co-operative societies of Greant Britain, as presented by their deputation to the United States, popularly known as the "Rochdale plan," and its wonderful success, we heartily recommend it to the careful consideration of our State and subordinate granges and to the members of our order, and advice such action on the part of the executive committees of the several States as may be necessary to the organization and operation of such co operative association within our order.

Fourth—To this end we recommend the appointment of a committee to secure from Hon. Thomas D. Worrall, of the English deputation now present, such rules, regulations, articles of association, pamphlets and other writings as may be deemed necessary to place the desired information in the connection before the members of our order, and that said committee be authorized to have printed so much of said information and in such amount as they may deem advisable to be distributed to the executive committees of the State granges, with circular letters communicating the action of this executive committee herein, and such other instructions as may be desired.

NEW YORK.

Celebrating the Day.

NEW YORK, July 5.—To-day is one of general celebration here, though much firing was indulged in yesterday, when there were a number of accidents, as there will also be to-day.

The Health of Key West.

A Key West dispatch reports there were no deaths from yellow fever on the third, but on the fourth there was one death and a few new cases