

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' FAIRBANKS' FAIRBANKS'

STANDARD SCALES. No. 53 Camp street.

FAIRBANKS' COTTON BEAMS

MOSLER, RAHMAN & CO.'S FIREPROOF SAFES.

TROSKNER'S STEEL CORN AND COFFER MILL.

FAIRBANKS' POSTAL PACKAGE SCALE.

For the weighing of postal matter, hardware, groceries, cigars, gloves, shawls, dry goods, ready-made dresses, 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.

For retail merchants should have our Postal Package Scale.

SHREVE'S LATER COFFING PRESSERS.

MILK'S ALLEN MOIST DRAWERS.

Center, Druggist, Plasterer, Hay, Coal and Cattle Scales.

FOR SALE AT NEW YORK PRICES.

FAIRBANKS' SCALE DEPOT.

53 Camp street.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS.

GRAND ISLE HOTEL.

The only real Surf Bathing in the South. Fine, oysters and game unlimited. Fine sailing and fishing. Terms—\$45 per month; \$15 per week; \$25 per day. Liberal terms to families and excursion parties.

OLEANS HOTEL.

Board by the day, week or month. Rooms airy and comfortable. Location near the best of the city. House attached. Very attention paid to the comfort of the patron of the house. Table supplied with the best of the market. Bazaar moderate. Patrons respectfully solicited.

BOSWELL HOUSE.

Will open on May 1, 1875, for the reception of guests, having been newly furnished throughout. Charges moderate.

REMEMBER.

When you go to Eliza don't forget to call at THE PRESS SALOON.

WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A SECOND HAND FINE TYPE, NO. 27, NEW ORLEANS.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY, HAVING SEVERAL YEARS EXPERIENCE IN THE COURSE OF FRENCH AND MUSIC, IS ANXIOUS FOR A TUTORSHIP IN A PRIVATE FAMILY.

WANTED—TO BUY—A SMALL SECOND HAND FIREWORKS, NEW ORLEANS.

FOR SALE.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE.

An all new second sternwheel steamer, suitable for a lighter on bars.

SUCCESSION NOTICES.

SUCCESSORS OF JOHN FERRER. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 52,004.—Whereas, John Ferrer has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late John Ferrer, deceased, intestate, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause why the same should not be granted.

SUCCESSORS OF FRANK PACK, JR.

SUCCESSORS OF JEAN LABAT. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 52,004.—Whereas, Jean Labat has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Jean Labat, deceased, intestate, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause why the same should not be granted.

SUCCESSORS OF FRANK PACK, JR.

SUCCESSORS OF JEAN LABAT. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 52,004.—Whereas, Jean Labat has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Jean Labat, deceased, intestate, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause why the same should not be granted.

SUCCESSORS OF FRANK PACK, JR.

SUCCESSORS OF JEAN LABAT. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 52,004.—Whereas, Jean Labat has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Jean Labat, deceased, intestate, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause why the same should not be granted.

SUCCESSORS OF FRANK PACK, JR.

SUCCESSORS OF JEAN LABAT. SECOND DISTRICT COURT FOR THE PARISH OF ORLEANS, No. 52,004.—Whereas, Jean Labat has petitioned the court for letters of administration on the estate of the late Jean Labat, deceased, intestate, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern to show cause why the same should not be granted.

SUCCESSORS OF FRANK PACK, JR.

OUR SAN ANTONIO LETTER.

The Arrival of General Ord—First of Cortina—Incident of McNally's Fight—One of Cortina's Exploits.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN: SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, July 5, 1875.

Since the writing of my last letter, General E. O. Ord has arrived from his trip to the North, and assumed command of the department, just in time to give his attention to the events brought about by the crisis in the affairs on the Rio Grande.

One of the first official acts of the General was to order Colonel Shafter, the officer in command of the expedition against hostile Indians on the stacked plains, to take up the line of march. It will be remembered that this important order was to have left Fort Stockton on the twentieth of June, but the threatening aspect of affairs on the lower Rio Grande was the cause of the order directing Colonel Shafter to remain at his post for the time being, there being good reason to believe that the services of all the troops at the disposition of the department commander might be at any moment required to repulse a Mexican invasion. Hence the order to take up the line of march indicated that no serious complications were anticipated. Since that time, however, the Mexican government, in its willingness to demonstrate the peaceful policy of that country toward the United States, has brought matters to a head by the unexpected arrest of Cortina.

The great Mexican bandit, in spite of his strength, has been very anxious for some time past to conciliate his government. When the Mexican government ordered him to report in person at the City of Mexico he refused to do so, but he has been forwarding certificates of physicians that his health was so bad he could not risk the trip, and making other excuses of a similar character.

The great majority of the more intelligent Mexicans are opposed to a war or even unfriendly relations with the United States. That unfortunate people has been nearly led to death by just such bandits as Cortina, until they have made up their minds to stand it no more. Intimate fraternal relations with the United States will restore prosperity to Mexico. That is the policy of President T. J. and it is supported by the popular voice. Cortina, for the purpose of enriching himself and gratifying his selfish ambition, has been endeavoring all his life to force into a flame the senseless animosity of the rabble against the American. But strong as he is he is not powerful enough to "pronounce" against the government and bring down upon himself the whole army of the Mexican republic. Besides, Cortina has had a monopoly of stealing Texas cattle for so long that he has accumulated real estate, the confiscation of which would follow any unsuccessful attempt at a revolution. This explains his temporizing policy.

Colonel Christo, or rather General Paul Fiero has cut the Gordian knot by arresting the scourge of the Rio Grande, his mistress (who, like Queen Elizabeth, "has the stomach and gizzard of a man"), and about a dozen of the most dangerous of his deputy bandits. What a blessing it might have been had the telegram announcing his capture contained the additional pleasing information of his having been strung up like the wild beast that he is.

But now comes the tug of war. Cortina's men will have, probably before this appears in type, attempted his rescue. Colonel Christo promises faithfully to send Cortina to the happy grounds instanter, if a rescue is attempted, and from what I hear he is a man of his word. His troops are well disciplined, well paid and well armed, and will not number less than 1500 men, composed of cavalry, infantry and artillery. Again, General Ord, with most commendable promptness, telegraphed to the officer in command at Fort Brown to furnish Colonel Christo any force he might require to protect the lives and property of American citizens.

A few hundred boys in blue, with several Gatling guns, judiciously handled, might not only protect the property of American citizens in Matamoros, but likewise that of our stockmen on this side of the river, by thinning out the ragamuffins who may attempt the rescue of the biggest thief in America, not even excepting Boss Tweed. If there is an attempt of the adherents of Cortina to concentrate and handle his already organized forces, a revolution may be the result. General Augur, who will leave for the lower Rio Grande in a few days, will be apt to act with the promptness and sagacity for which he is celebrated. Just at this moment everything relating to the condition of affairs on the Rio Grande is of interest, and I have learned from Senator Joseph E. Dwyer, who accompanied General W. Steele, adjutant general of the State, on his recent tour of inspection along the Rio Grande, quite a number of interesting items that have not yet appeared in print.

The McNally fight, where seven Texas rangers, in a running fight, killed nearly twice as many of well armed Mexicans, the Mexican version of the affair was that the Mexicans were caught enjoying their noon siesta, and murdered in their sleep; but there is not a word of truth in it, for the dead bodies were found in some instances wide apart. The true explanation is to be found in the better sized, greater coolness and presence of mind of the Texans during the fight.

It is now fully established that five of the Mexicans killed were with Cortina a few days previous at Bagdad, at the mouth of the Rio Grande. Cortina was at that place superintending the loading of a steamer with hides and beef for the Havana market, and he did not have quite enough to complete the cargo, so he sent of this party into Texas to procure what he needed. Five of the dead Mexicans have been identified as having been with him at Bagdad, assisting in loading the steamer.

The Mexicans fought very desperately, wounding a number of horses and grazing the bodies and clothing of several of their pursuers. When a Mexican found he was about to be overtaken by a ranger, he would spring from his horse, fall on one knee and fire on him advancing foot, until the fight became almost hand to hand. McNally himself had a very narrow escape. The last Mexican killed was a well known desperado and pet of Cortina, by the name of Guadalupe Espinosa. McNally

pressed him so closely he was obliged to abandon his horse and seek protection behind a little hill or mound, which afforded him a slight cover. He would expose his person slightly, draw McNally's fire, and then take a fair square shot before the captain could fire a second time. He did this twice, barely missing his mark, when McNally played a little trick on him. Drawing his revolver he held it alongside of his leveled gun. The Mexican exposed himself slightly, McNally, keeping his gun at his shoulder, fired the pistol at random and let it drop to the ground, still keeping his gun ready to fire. The Mexican thought McNally's rifle had been fired off, and stepped out in full view to take his usual shot, but before he could perceive his mistake McNally's ball went through his arm. McNally called to one of his men to bring him cartridges, as he had none, which the Mexican, well understanding, came out from behind his cover, and placing, with difficulty, on account of his wounded arm, a cartridge in the chamber, advanced toward the gallant captain holding his carbine under his right arm. He thought McNally was at his mercy, but when he got within twenty feet of his supposed victim, a ball from one of McNally's revolvers struck Guadalupe fair in the mouth and killed him instantly. He was regarded as Cortina's right hand.

You have noticed something in the Texas papers a few months ago about the shooting of a respectable young Mexican, Trevino, and the hanging of an alcaide near Reynosa, in Mexico. The facts in relation to this outrage are as follows: Trevino, who was a captain of what is known as the Rio Grande as *Los Bravos*, a kind of Mexican State police to suppress crime, and the prompt arrest and punishment of all offenders. The alcaide, a justice of the peace, was informed that a band of men were killing and skinning cattle not far from the town, and, as in duty bound, he called on Trevino, the captain of the local police force, to arrest the thieves. Trevino collected his men, and caught the thieves in the act, but as they refused to surrender, a fight ensued, in which the thieves were dispersed, and their leader, being wounded, was captured. The wounded man turned out to be one of Cortina's most reliable men, and as soon as he was able to travel, he was set at liberty, for the idea of punishing any of Cortina's men is regarded as preposterous on the other side of the river. The captured robber returned to his master, and complained of the outrage that had been committed upon him, and the result was, that Cortina, with twenty-five picked men, came to the town of Reynosa. Cortina himself shot and mortally Trevino, and the alcaide was taken out and hung without any ceremony or delay whatever. But a trace to Cortina and his doings for the present.

The New Morgan Steamer. The two iron steamships that have for some time been in the course of construction on the Delaware, Mr. Charles Morgan, are intended to run between Braeshear City and New York, in connection with Morgan's Louisiana and Texas railroad and steamers.

These ships will carry a cargo of at least 3000 tons on ten feet of water, and after passing through the artificial channel from Braeshear to the Gulf of Mexico, they are arranged so as to take water ballast, which will put them down to thirteen feet, a good safe draft for heavy weather. Arrangements have been made in New York by Mr. Morgan to take the lease of pier No. 36, North river, the pier that has been used up to about four months ago by the Merchants' Steamship Line, of which the steamers Mississippi, General Meade, United States and Western Metropolis were well and favorably known here. We trust this does not mean a permanent withdrawal of this old established line, but it looks very much like it, as its success was in part dependent upon the Texas freight by Morgan's road.

In Bankruptcy. An important decision by Judge Blatchford, of the United States District Court for the southern district of New York, includes a point, not heretofore raised, that may be of interest to practitioners of Louisiana. George H. Sheldon was a voluntary petitioner in bankruptcy, and his creditors sought to compel the application of the thirty per cent. clause to a debt contracted previous to 1863. On this debt a judgment was rendered in the State court, July 25, 1862. This judgment would not be liable under the law, March 1, 1875, if it was renewed in the same court, and it was so renewed; it was therefore not exempt. Judge Blatchford decided the contrary, and held the bankrupt discharged from all liability on it.

The State Line. The steamship State of Alabama arrived on Wednesday evening from Liverpool. It has been some time since we have had the pleasure of welcoming one of this line of steamers to this port, which has been owing to the fact that some important changes have been taking place in the management on the other side of the Atlantic.

In conversation with Captain Stewart of the Alabama we learn that matters are all settled, and that as soon as business will warrant the ships that have been withdrawn will be replaced and the State line assume its former activity.

Personal. Postmaster J. M. G. Parker left this city last evening for the North. He will pay a visit to his friends and relatives in the Bay State, and though somewhat pulled down by overwork, his vitality and good humor may show to the people of Lowell and Boston that Louisiana is not the unhealthiest place in the world.

The Temperature. The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, on July 8, stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 87; at 2 P. M., 87; at 6 P. M., 89. Lowest point during the night of July 7, 75. Rain during the afternoon of July 8, five tenths of an inch.

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.

The Penitentiary.

At last some steps are to be taken to cause the State Penitentiary, at Baton Rouge, to be managed with some respect for the law. Eighteen months ago, when the REPUBLICAN published statements from a number of convicts, several Representatives and Senators became excited about the matter, two reports were submitted, the lesser wrote a letter on the subject, a resolution was passed, and matters went on just the same as before. The treatment has perhaps been improved, but convicts are still hired on plantations, roads and levees, and still die from exposure, and the United States court still sends their convicts to Arkansas for protection. The legislature of 1875 passed a law, approved March 23, prohibiting employment of convicts out of their own state, and providing for their punishment of a fine of \$1000 and an imprisonment of two years. The lesser permitting it to be done, *in fact*, forfeits the lease and is liable to a penalty of \$5000.

Yet, since that act has become a law convicts have been employed on various works; some have died and some have escaped to New Orleans. The known presence of these outlaws in the city caused the Police Board to appeal to the Governor, who referred the matter to Attorney General Field, who has directed the district attorney at Baton Rouge to proceed at once to enforce the law. The only authority under which this employment has been carried on consists of a contract entered into during military control, and long since a nullity, and an alleged permit of Governor Warmoth. These will not be sufficient. There should be an end to the lease and a new system established, and Colonel Field has taken the right course.

Billiards. Last evening a match game was played between Henry Miller, of this city, and Henry Rhines, of Chicago. The game was played at the Academy of Music, and resulted in a victory for Mr. Miller by a score of 500 to 304. Rhines won the lead, and up to the eighth inning maintained it; Miller's play throughout was marked by care and steadiness. The Chicago player showed some brilliant play, and scored as high as sixty at a single break. It was perhaps unfortunate for him that the balls were "frozen" at this juncture, as it led to his opponent regaining his steady lead. Ninety innings were played, and the winner's average is therefore five and five-eighths. In view of the practice of both players, this result is most depressing. Without stopping to question the *rationality* of the proceeding, it is asked peremptorily whether there is any joy in the haze of cloth or not. The judge and all appearing to the match must remain in the hands of the New Orleans player, and people must, perforce, be satisfied.

The Orphan's Excursion. About 600 orphans from five different asylums took advantage of Captain J. J. Brown's invitation to make an excursion yesterday on the steamer W. S. Pike. The music was furnished by the Third District amateur brass band. The boat landed at the Hedge plantation, fifteen miles above the city, and in a beautiful grove the children had their picnic, and romped and played to their hearts' content. The excursionists returned to the city at half-past six. Captain Brown's kindness and generosity to the fatherless and motherless little ones will not soon be forgotten by the grateful recipients of his favors.

The Vicksburg Mail Service. The mail famine which has existed in the towns along the river between this city and Vicksburg was slightly alleviated by the arrival of a small mail Wednesday, on the steamer Commonwealth. The postmaster at Vicksburg has received instructions from Washington to make such temporary arrangements as he may be able to until a new contractor can be found by the Postmaster General, willing to perform the regular service.

Two Washington Weddings. The Washington correspondent of the *Clinton Gazette* announces two projected matrimonial alliances in official circles. Miss Jennie West, daughter of the Senator from Louisiana, has just acknowledged her engagement with Max Wood, of the navy. We have all along expected this termination, and congratulations are, of course, in order. Miss West is the eldest of two daughters. She is a pretty girl, with dark hair and eyes, round, supple figure, and slender, thin hands that one can hardly feel their pressure when giving them a friendly grasp of welcome or farewell. Miss West is decidedly pretty in face and figure, and is endowed with a quaint kind of quiet piety, quite charming. Her sister, Miss Marian, is pretty and accomplished. Both sisters have been well educated in home duties, and such standing hold to take charge of a house, and how to officiate in the dressmaking line, which is a mark of the best of wives. Their father is a staunch Republican, and has considerable influence at the White House on all matters pertaining to Southern affairs. His residence is situated on Fifteenth street, in line with houses owned by Speaker Blaine and Fernando Wood, and within a stone's throw of Perry Scott Square. Max Wood is a nice young fellow, of good family. His father is a young army officer, is quite famous for his *whiffles*, and has a popular acquisition to any entertainment. Miss Fletcher, a tall, slender girl, with handsome dark eyes, and clear, delicate skin, has announced her engagement with Lieutenant Ede, of the navy, whose exchequer, so rumor says, is above all necessity for relying solely upon Uncle Sam to replenish by monthly installments. Miss Fletcher is a grand niece of Daniel Webster, orator and statesman, of whom we love to speak, and are proud to think America gave him birth. Admiral Fox, from whom there is not a more charming gentleman in the navy, is her uncle, and Robert Schenck, minister to England, and author of *Improved Rules of Poker*, is some relative.

The New York Evening Post, June 18, says: Samuel P. Cary, who was yesterday nominated for Lieutenant Governor by the Ohio Democrats, is just now in Cincinnati on his way to New Orleans. He is a native of Ohio, and was brought up in Cincinnati on criminal trials in connection with a mining party in Colorado, of which he is the head. He is charged with conspiring with T. G. Putnam and others, to secure the control of certain mining property and land in Colorado. The case is a very interesting one, and is being followed by the press. It is alleged that in excess of its cost, it is alleged that to accomplish this purpose the defendants procured the substitution of the sum of \$50,000 for that of \$22,000, as the consideration expressed in the deed of conveyance, thereby detouring the plaintiffs for the sum of \$28,000. It is also said that the amount Cary paid a well known chemist \$3000 to make a favorable report on the mine.

The Opera at St. Petersburg furnishes the czar singers with carriages to ride to and from the theater, and that prevents them from getting cold, or having an excuse for a sore throat.

BY TELEGRAPH.

CORTINA.

THE MARAUDER SAFE ON SHIPBOARD.

EN ROUTE TO VERA CRUZ.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COLONEL POTTER.

(Special to the New Orleans Republican.)

SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, July 8, 1875.

The following official telegram has been received at headquarters in reference to Cortina: "I have had a personal interview with Colonel Christo and have, I think, made satisfactory arrangements with him in regard to the troubles on this frontier. I believe that we can now have some degree of quietness, as Cortina was embarked for Vera Cruz on the gunboat Juarez yesterday evening. Some other noted scoundrels went with him. J. H. POTTER, "Colonel Commanding."

WASHINGTON.

The Loss of the Saratoga.

WASHINGTON, July 8.—Captain Queen reports as follows: At 7:20 A. M. the *Saratoga* entered Discovery Passage. The tide was favorable, and she proceeded on our way. At 8:45 A. M., while passing through Seymour Narrows, the ship was caught in a long drift, caused by strong counter-currents. She became unmanageable and refused to obey the rudder; was carried on a sunken rock, striking with great force on the port side about about the foremast, and carrying away the ship and starting the deck forward. For a moment, then slipping off, headed for the shore of Vancouver's Island. The ship tilted rapidly, about the time the head struck shore. The lines were cut. Both bay anchors were let go, and the hawser fastened to a large tree. The vessel went down at a quarter past ten o'clock, after foremast, one fifty or fifty-faths of water. The steam launch floated from the cradle and was saved, as were also the documents and money.

The Vicksburg Mail Service. The Postmaster General has offered the three packet companies plying between Vicksburg and New Orleans \$9000 each for temporary mail service between these cities. This is \$2400 less than last year's contract.

NEW YORK.

Specie.

New York, July 8.—Specie shipments today \$1,500,000.

Loans to Gravel.

Loans and Gravel have been indicated, but Price will escape as States evidence. Mrs. Tilton was before the grand jury and gave testimony denying the accusation of Loasler and Price.

The Board of Trade.

Hon. George Opldyke has accepted the presidency of the Board of Trade, at the solicitation of a majority of the members. A formal election will be held next week.

Creation of a Fines Report.

The announcement of the proposed dispatch of the death of Mrs. Atchua, of New Orleans, was a mistake. She is now here and well.

THE TURF.

The Races at Long Branch.

LONG BRANCH, July 8.—Last day; first race; July stakes for two year olds; dash of three-quarters of a mile. Parole won by the favorite, *Carver*, second, half a length, and Bryan third. Time—1:37 1/4.

Second Race—Purse of \$1000 for all ages; four mile. There were four starters. *Big fellow* led, *Wild* followed, *Big fellow* got the whip and spire, but could not reach the goal of *Blackwater*, who did the gallop for four lengths. *Wild* led, *Big fellow* a length in front of *Big fellow*, *Beesie* led a furlong away. Time—7:34 1/4.

Third Race—Dash of a mile and a eighth. *Parole* led, *Carver* second, half a length, and Bryan third. Time—1:40.

Fourth Race—Purse of \$1000 for all ages; four mile. There were four starters. *Big fellow* led, *Wild* followed, *Big fellow* got the whip and spire, but could not reach the goal of *Blackwater*, who did the gallop for four lengths. *Wild* led, *Big fellow* a length in front of *Big fellow*, *Beesie* led a furlong away. Time—7:34 1/4.

Fifth Race—For beaten horses, one and a half mile, all ages. The race was won by *Scratch*, Dublin second, *Vandalite* third, *Dunbrook* fourth, *Mary Long* fifth, and *Century* sixth. Time—3:44.

FOREIGN.

In the French Assembly.

PARIS, July 8.—In the Assembly, in the debate on the public powers bill, a radical moved an amendment making future Assemblies permanent. Minister Buffet defended the republicanism of the bill, and said the amendment proposed was in every way violative of that instrument. He concluded as follows: "The amendment requires us to seek a guarantee against the future. It is a guarantee in a clause of a constitution, but in the establishment of a government in harmony with the traditions, character and wants of the country. A permanent Assembly would be a constant focus of agitation, causing public opinion to turn to the side of executive power. Permanency would be the most desirable gift possible to bestow upon the Assembly. If the Assembly remains faithful to public opinion the executive power will respect it. The amendment was rejected. An amendment was adopted that should the President die while the chambers are dissolved, the Senate shall convene and a new election be immediately ordered.

Great Storm in Switzerland.

BERNE, July 8.—A frightful storm visited the Swiss canton of Geneva and the French frontier, accompanied by hail. The stones were of immense size. The glass in all the windows in the district where the storm raged were demolished, and many persons were killed and injured.

Trying a Bishop.

BERLIN, July 8.—The Westphalian *Munster* says the trial of the Bishop of Munster, with a view to his deposition from his See, will commence on Saturday next.

Another Inundation.

The rivers Tonques and Orbiquet overflowed their banks last night, inundating the town of Lesieux and environs in the department of Calvados. Railway traffic is interrupted.

The Emperor's Visit.

LONDON, July 8.—The visit of Emperor William to Victor Emmanuel will not be postponed later than September.

The Emperor's Visit.

LONDON, July 8.—The visit of Emperor William to Victor Emmanuel will not be postponed later than September.

The Emperor's Visit.

LONDON, July 8.—The visit of Emperor William to Victor Emmanuel will not be postponed later than September.

The Emperor's Visit.

LONDON, July 8.—The visit of Emperor William to Victor Emmanuel will not be postponed later than September.

The Emperor's Visit.

LONDON, July 8.—The visit of Emperor William to Victor Emmanuel will not be postponed later than September.

The Emperor's Visit.

LONDON, July 8.—The visit of Emperor William to Victor Emmanuel will not be postponed later than September.

The Emperor's Visit.

LONDON, July 8.—The visit of Emperor William to Victor Emmanuel will not be postponed later than September.

The Emperor's Visit.

LONDON, July 8.—The visit of Emperor William to Victor Emmanuel will not be postponed later than September.

The Emperor's Visit.

LONDON, July 8.—The visit of Emperor William to Victor Emmanuel will not be postponed later than September.

The Emperor's Visit.

LONDON, July 8.—The visit of Emperor William to Victor Emmanuel will not be postponed later than September.

The Emperor's Visit.

LONDON, July 8.—The visit of Emperor William to Victor Emmanuel will not be postponed later than September.

The Emperor's Visit.

LONDON, July 8.—The visit of Emperor William to Victor Emmanuel will not be postponed later than September.

The Emperor's Visit.

LONDON, July 8.—The visit of Emperor William to Victor Emmanuel will not be postponed later than September.

The Emperor's Visit.

LONDON, July 8.—The visit of Emperor William to Victor Emmanuel will not be postponed later than September.

The Emperor's Visit.

LONDON, July 8.—The visit of Emperor William to Victor Emmanuel will not be postponed later than September.

eight. At the same time the council does not despair of a match between the four flags, which perhaps may be managed for the Monday following the shooting at Wimbledon. In the meantime, it hopes that the match proposed for the seventeenth instant may be agreeable to the Americans.

The British Club want to demand next evening to the Earl of Dufferin, Governor-General of the Canadian Dominion, who is now on a visit to Great Britain. The Earl, in response to a toast, said the prevailing passion of the Canadians was the desire to maintain intact their connection with England. It was impossible to overstate the depth of universality of this sentiment. The Earl expressed his friendly relations between Canada and the United States, and said every citizen and person of the United States was convinced that the fate of Canada was unalterably fixed, and contented the progress of Canada with generous enthusiasm. The Americans are wise enough to understand the benefits arising from the existence on the same continent a political system offering many points of contrast, comparison and friendly emulation with their own.

The Transit Through Burma.

Sir Douglas Forsyth was not instructed by the British Government to demand passage for troops through Burma. The King says Burma will protect expeditions to Western China, but troops must not be sent for that purpose.

In the House of Commons.