

FLAGITIOUS FELICIANAS

REIGN OF TERROR

ARMED AND MOUNTED RUFFIANS

INFLUENCE AND ASSASSINATION

Business of the Local Authorities

Nothing to Be Done, and Done Quickly

Condition of Affairs in the Florida

to excite the indignation of all who

law and order. A state of border

exists which has had no parallel

the days of Quetzal and the guer-

of a gentleman just arrived from that

country it is learned that hardly

passes but some outrage—threat

of assassination—is committed. For

weeks gangs of predatory outlaws,

have raided the parishes, commit-

evil deeds unchecked. It is said

lands are comprised of the ignorant,

and white young men of the parish,

be bound together in a Ku-Klux Klan

such as Governor Leslie and the

of Kentucky have abolished as

to further use in that section.

informant states that on Sunday

the fifth instant, a squad of about

fifty visited the home of Jack Rus-

sell to extort a ransom, owner of

valuable real estate, living near the

of Mrs. Bayne, and committed

the most brutal murders on record.

putting Russell in an empty room

and securing him there, the squad

at a short distance and fired over

his head, most of them piercing

going through the barrel and

Not satisfied with this act of bar-

barrel set to work and deliberately

and head from his body. The man

was respected by all his white

and was an industrious and hon-

No excuse has yet been made

outrage. The better class of the

condemn the outrage, but claim to

are our informant says, powerless

the commission of such crime-

regulators," as they style them-

the latter are too numerous, and

many sympathizers in that coun-

night, the sixth instant, a squad

sixty men called at the residence

of Mrs. Payne, another very respect-

able man—a planter and real estate

and after firing in at the window

where it was supposed Joseph K.

hept, they emptied a bottle of

on the steps of the house and

in the ashes. Payne stood high, it

in the esteem of all the worthy

Special Correspondence of the Republic

NEWS FROM THE BORDER.

Captain McNally's Raid—Who the Cattle

Thieves Are—How They Operate—The

Thibouton Raid in the Rio—The

Lauches a Future—Government Pro-

tection a Misnomer—How Kells in

Hampered—A Bad State of Affairs.

Brownsville, December 10, 1875.

At this date almost everything is quiet,

I have had a conversation with Captain

McNally, and he furnishes a very clear

statement. In the first place, he has

under his command only forty State troops,

who are well armed and familiar with border

life. They are especially designed to close

in with cattle thieves from Mexico. The

captain has men who live on Mexican soil,

paid to furnish him information of opera-

tions. On the occasion of McNally's raid

into Mexico he did not go as blind as we

would have thought. Several days before

the Mexicans raided into Texas he knew

where most of the thieves were, and just

where the stolen cattle had been secreted.

When the Texans dashed after the thieves,

riding up to their very doors, not less than

300 Greasers, all armed, were in sight, but

they did not fire at that time. McNally

demanded the cattle, and sixty or more

head were returned, but none of the thieves

was delivered. The person who held the parley

with McNally was a magistrate, and ac-

knowledged that he was one of the raiders. It

is well established fact that nearly all the

leading Mexican cattle thieves are those

who hold office, and belong to the special

police that professes to exist to reduce cattle

raiding.

These raids are carried on very system-

atically. First, men who indulge in taste

for Texas beef pass the word along the line,

saying a distance of about 100 miles: on a day

named they, in small squads, quietly ride

forth and silently gather cattle. Promptly

on the day set for rendezvous the several

squads concentrate at the understood ford,

where all are rushed over the Rio Grande.

When all are rushed over the Rio Grande,

Woe unto the unfortunate man who should

by any chance meet these robbers before

they arrive at the ford. If it be a white

man, woman or child, certain death is

portion; if it be a Mexican he is pressed

into service and held until all danger is

over. A bad place for traps.

As to the river service: The Rio Bravo

and two small steam launches are here,

where they will probably remain until the

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NATIONAL POLITICS.

Cuba and Mexico Laid on the Shelf for

the Present—The President's Message

and the School Question—The Protest-

ant Convention Next Year—Will

Determine the Nominee of that Con-

vention—The Protestant Element in the

President's Election—The Roman

Hierarchy and the Confederate Mon-

archy—The News Power and the

Cause of Protestation in the New

World—Team Communication Between

New Orleans and Rio—Republicans

Favor the Line.

Washington, December 9, 1875.

The chief point of interest in the Pres-

ident's message is found in the passages

where he deals with the school question

and the Cuban and Mexican questions. The

Cuban question is thus settled for the

present on the side of non-interference.

The Mexican question is settled on the side

of peace. Both Cuba and Mexico must

wait the logic of events. Whatever the

political capital there be, it is either the

product of the struggle for mastery in the

United States in the Cuban and Mexican

business, has been utilized by the Repub-

lican administration. To use the boat-

man's expression, the Republicans are

"ahead" on Cuba and Mexico.

The school question, however, abides. It

is a matter of immediate interest and

importance, and commands the undiv-

ided attention of the country. The Pres-

ident's position on the great American

question, and the fact that he has

made it a leading feature in the annual

message to the American Congress, places

him at the head of the Protestant sen-

timent of the nation. It is no secret in

political circles that this Protestant sen-

timent is extending rapidly in every State

of the Union, and is only extending as a

pronounced political sentiment, but that

this sentiment is being crystallized around

a system of organizations which will make

this Protestant sentiment a power in the

next Presidential election. Its power will

be exerted in a twofold manner. It will

determine very largely who shall be the

nominee of the Republican party, and it

will largely help to determine who shall

be President in 1876. I say that this Protestant

sentiment will act with the Republican

party, because no one is so utterly blind to

the conditions of American politics as to

suppose otherwise. It is clear for Pres-

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AMUSEMENTS.

Mrs. Henrietta Chanfrau, supported by

her new dramatic company, opened the

regular season at the Varieties Theatre last

night. The beautiful theatre was filled

with just such an audience as the fair man-

ageress deserved, and she received a wel-

come reassuring her of the hold she had

upon the public. The abilities of the com-

pany could have been better determined if

seen in a familiar standard play, in charac-

ters where the new performers could have

been measured by other artists. The play

acted last night was called "Parted." It

was a drama founded upon incidents

said to have occurred in Brooklyn, con-

cerning a trust company failure. It is

entitled a little by the character of a four

act play, played off very by Mr. J. B. Polk,

and by the appearance of an ancient mad-

am lady, with opinions, acted by Mr. E. H.

Vandera. There is the villain who plots

and schemes, the weak man who dreads

his wife when danger comes, and there is

the heroine who suffers. Mrs. Chanfrau

made an effective part of the wife, as

she does nothing badly. The set scenes of

the different acts were elegant specimens

of the stage resources of the theatre, and

testified that two unseen men, H. Dressel,

senior artist, and Robert Jones, stage man-

ager, are the right men in the right place.

Chizola's French opera bouffe troupe ap-

peared last night at the Opera House,

turning from Galveston for a season of

four nights before departing for Mexico. The

troupe was welcomed by a large and en-

thusiastic audience, called out to witness

"La Timbal d'Argent." Mmes. Godfrey,

Narynn and Dupare had leading parts,

and exerted themselves to give due effect

to their roles. The opera is full of action,

dialogue and sprightly music, and it is

not strange that it enjoyed a long run in

New York. For tonight the opera is "La

Perichole."

Mr. Harry Sullivan acted *Macbeth* last

night at the Academy of Music, a charac-

ter which he invests with rugged action and

the evidence of much study. He delivers

the soliloquies superbly, and gives due

weight to the fears, the ambitions and the

dark deeds of the usurping King of Scot-

land. The absence of *Macbeth* from the

banquet scene was a departure from the

stage traditions, but so effectively managed

by Mr. Sullivan, whose acting showed that

the imagination of *Macbeth* conceived a real

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THE BUREAU OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY

Washington, December 13, 1875.

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