

**Singular Coincidence.**  
The Sunday edition of the New Orleans Times and Bulletin, in the editorial effort of the one and the selected matter of the other, give remarkable illustrations of how great minds run in the same channel of thought. The Bulletin reprints and credits to the *Cornhill Magazine* an excellent and thoughtful article entitled "The pessimist's law of life," commencing as follows: "The pessimist's view of life is a singularly happy one. He is satisfied that nobody is happy or can be so. The supposition of happiness, he tells us, is a gross illusion laid off on us by just those who are most anxious to be, and which must have vent at all costs. Take, for example, the case of a man in fair health, with a sufficient amount of material goods, with family and friends about him. You will find even here real happiness, only a constant ailment something fresh, an influx of new desires after every successive attainment. And when that man is said to be the master of his kind, who are wanting in the first condition of a pleasurable existence, health and the means of livelihood!"

Just consider, says Hartmann, the simple fact that the majority of men have to work for good part of their life for their bread; that is to say, to engage in what is essentially painful and repulsive, simply to avoid a greater evil. Just that, says Schopenhauer, is all for which men toil so anxiously and so painfully in the fleeting possession of the moment. The radical evil of our life is ennui, which comes from the insupportable restlessness of the will. "Human life," says Schopenhauer, "oscillates between pain and ennui, which two states are indeed the ultimate elements of life. Driven by fear of ennui, men and women rush into society, thinking to gain a fleeting pleasure by escaping from themselves. But in vain; their inseparable foe will renew his torments only too surely. Schopenhauer tells us among many other curious things, that our common forms of art clearly express this unattainability of happiness."

The leading editorial in the *Times* is happily called "Coaching Revised," and runs as follows: "The pessimist's view of life is a singularly clear one. He is satisfied that nobody is happy or can ever be so. The supposition of happiness, he tells us, is a mere illusion played off upon us by our restless wills. Take a man with a physical development fully adequate to the perfect enjoyment of existence, with excellent health, surrounded by friends and family, and with the means and the leisure to amuse himself, and yet he is disturbed by a constant ailment, as if something, as yet unattained, a steady flood of new desires following constantly upon every achievement. Apparently it is a far more grievous condition to him than the most torrid of his daily bread, and whose means of pleasurable excitement are necessarily limited. Yet, it seems that the difference is merely an imaginary one, for whatever the condition, the radical evil of a man's life is ennui. 'Human life,' says Schopenhauer, 'oscillates between pain and ennui, which two states are the ultimate elements of life.' It is the fear of ennui, which drives men and women into society, hoping to escape it by escaping from themselves. The vain and absurd things, the solemn conceits, not less than grotesque and marvellous incidents in to escape it are marvellous indeed."

This is something more than mere plagiarism. The Thackeray of the *Cornhill* is no servile imitator of the Thackeray of the *Times*, and would scorn to feloniously appropriate the fruits of his brain. The nameless force of thought has simply operated simultaneously on two powerful minds, and generated the same ideas. The singular phenomena belongs to the vaguely understood science of mind reading. The *Cornhill* writer and the powerful editorial writer of the *Times* are possibly strangers to each other, and they are thousands of miles apart, unconnected by even a telegraph wire, and yet the English scholar brings such remarkable brain force to the composition of his essay as to immediately communicate his ideas to the grasping and powerful mind of the original thinker who furnishes thought for the New Orleans public through the columns of the *Times*. Instances of the kind have frequently occurred before. Great minds in different parts of the world have at the same time coincided the same ideas. There is about such coincidences an illustration of mental electricity that can scarcely be comprehended. Thoughts go from mind to mind as lightning flashes through cloud-land, or as air rushes to fill a vacuum. A brain overcharged in one quarter of the globe will throw off its superfluous force, and find repulsive in vacant brain cells, in a distant land, as bees swarm from the parent stock and reach empty hives. The contemptible man of facts and figures will assert that the *Cornhill* article may have been published first and transferred to *Times* editorial by vulgar scissars and paste. The appearance of the *Times* article disputes such a theory. In the first place the headlines are entirely different, and secondly there are trifling differences in many of the sentences, so that it is impossible that the same copy could have been used in the *Cornhill* office in England and in the other hill office in America, and until letters patent are secured to protect the inventions of a brain, no author can be safe from a mind which is powerful enough to grasp his ideas the moment he puts them into words, and has the cunning to reproduce them in a different form.

**Personal.**  
Mr. John W. Roxborough has of late been rendering excellent service to the public, as a detective of the Metropolitan Police in this city. His merits seem to have attracted notice abroad, and now he is in receipt of an appointment as gauger of the internal revenue department of the first district of Louisiana. His headquarters will be at the Customhouse in this city, and he will have all the work he can attend to.

Auditor General B. Johnson and Assistant Attorney General Henry C. Dibble returned on Sunday from their Northern trip, looking none the worse for the fatigues of the journey.

Hon. E. F. Dewing, judge of the Fifth Judicial District, has received leave of absence for thirty days from yesterday.

**Appointments.**  
Governor Antoine has made the following appointments:  
For the parish of East Baton Rouge—H. Schortens, Philip Macher, W. G. Lane and J. B. Wilson, reappointed, and J. H. Devenson, vice Berche, resigned, administrators of the Asylum for the Deaf and Dumb.  
Alexander Smith, trustee of the asylum for the blind, vice C. E. Lehman.  
J. H. Halsey, district attorney pro tem, vice Griffith.

**SALE CONTINUED.**—The sale at auction by the sheriff of the stock of furniture, etc., at the corner of Dauphine and Barthelemy streets, will be continued to-day at 10:30 A. M.

**THE WHISKY CASES.**  
**Second Trial of Fehrerbach.**  
Late Sunday night the jury in this case sent word to Judge Woods that they had agreed on a verdict. Judge Woods thereupon opened court and caused the jury to be brought in. He then asked the foreman the usual question if they had agreed on a verdict. He answered yes, and was about to hand the indictment to the court, when he was asked what the verdict was. He answered guilty, and said a few words in lower tone that sounded like "all but one man." The court asked what the foreman had said. It was repeated, "All but one man."

The court asked which one of the defendants. The foreman pointed to the jurymen Bringer, and said "All but that man." This astonished every one, and none more than Judge Woods. He reprimanded them for their conduct in stating they had agreed when they had not done so. It was almost a contempt of court. Under ordinary circumstances he would discharge them, but he did not think they should be discharged, and he sent them back to their room.

It was evident that Judge Woods was very indignant, and appeared to think the disagreement not an honest one. Last night he waited till eleven o'clock for them, but there was no sign of an agreement.

**Death of an Eminent Citizen.**  
Joseph A. Maybin, Esq., one of the best known and highest esteemed citizens of New Orleans, died at ten o'clock yesterday morning, aged eighty-one years. He was one of the oldest members of the New Orleans bar, and was prominent in many philanthropic movements. At the time of his death he was president of the Southern Bible Society. Although in feeble health, his death was unexpected at this time. He was on the streets only two days before, taking his accustomed walk. He was one of the landmarks of the olden days, and will be kindly remembered by all who knew him.

**How Vicksburg Can Restore a Current in Front of the City.**  
It is idle now to talk about the cut-off and its effect upon the commercial community. We are confronted by very painful and embarrassing facts, and must wait until the situation as we find it. The river is gone, and our only hope for a current, past the city is in changing the channel of the Yazoo river so as to bring that river down through Charney Bayou and along the old race track, emptying into the lake at the west margin of the National Cemetery. Looking over the topography map of Captain J. M. Searles yesterday, we are struck by the fact that the same, which plain illustrates the geography of our city surroundings, the drawing is sufficiently accurate to show what may be done in order to avoid damage which is apprehended, will be a consequence of the cut-off recently made by the Mississippi river at this place. The theories regarding the mode of keeping an open channel along the entire front of our city are as various as the methods of a kaleidoscope; but as there is but one which, in the opinion of scientific men, has a substantial basis, we present it as the one which we believe will be observed from an inspection of the diagram that the bayou leads out from the Yazoo river into what is known as Fish Lake, at a point about three and a half miles due north of the National Cemetery. The main volume of the Yazoo could be diverted through the bayou, thence into Fish Lake, and finally into the Mississippi river at the National Cemetery by means of a break water in the Yazoo, by cleaning and deepening the bayou, and by the cutting of a canal from the southern end of the lake to the Mississippi. It has been estimated that this canal would cost \$200,000. Inasmuch as the waters of the Yazoo will not materially assist in the excavation of a main water route for steamboats, it would be necessary to construct a canal, by an artificial way, and this being so, it is evident that the figures of the cost are not excessive. As no actual survey has been made, we are not prepared to estimate the cost, but we do not believe that the figures above estimate can be relied on as approximately correct. The effect of the plan proposed will be to keep open a channel in the Yazoo, which will be a great benefit to the city, and will also be a great benefit to the Yazoo river, and will also be a great benefit to the Yazoo river, and will also be a great benefit to the Yazoo river.

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**STATE NEWS.**  
**ASSUMPTION.**  
From the *Chronicle*, May 13:  
The recent rains have had a tendency to brighten up the crops beyond expectation, and the prevailing high water, with warm sunny days, have enabled our planters to work out the young cane and corn. All our planters and farmers are jubilant, only entertaining fears of high water, which they expect to learn from good authority that the water is rapidly rising in the interior; already many small plantations bordering upon Lake Verret have been submerged, and the occupants of the inundated plantations are seeking dry land. We sincerely deplore the misfortunes of the sufferers.

**CONCORDIA.**  
From the *Vidalia Eagle*, May 13:  
An outrageous murder was committed at Rivers Landing on Wednesday last, by a white man named George Ellis, who had a trading boat at that point. From information received, it appears that the boy who was killed, a lad of some fifteen or sixteen years of age, and who had been running on the boat, while sitting down, was shot with a pistol by Ellis, the boy falling overboard, and shot the second time. Ellis was arrested by a colored man named Kate, and is now in jail. From all accounts received it was a cold blooded murder.

**ST. LANDRY.**  
From the *Opelousas Journal*, May 13:  
Very recently in the southern part of this parish, next to the parish of Vermilion, some vigilantes arrested a man by the name of Breaux, organized by the members of the vigilantes. We are informed that the usual judicial procedure was gone through with. There were judge and jury, and prosecuting attorney representing the vigilantes, and a jury of twelve men, and the verdict of the jury was fifteen years exile or banishment, and Breaux was ordered to govern himself accordingly. But Breaux did not leave the country, but by the way, he shot the vigilantes "went for him" "shooting irons." Breaux, however, eluded them, and came to Opelousas, where he made affidavits against them. The courts here do not recognize the vigilantes' court as having concurrent jurisdiction, or any jurisdiction at all, under the constitution and laws of the State of Louisiana, have taken the matter in hand, and the members of the vigilantes' court have been arrested, put under bonds to keep the peace, and have been further prosecuted before the district court, and if found guilty the sentence will be imprisonment in the penitentiary for no less than ten years, and in the meantime Breaux has brought suit against them for \$10,000 damages. If Breaux has committed any offense he should be dealt with according to law, but he is not a dangerous man for any community to permit any of its members to be tried before mock courts, or before any courts besides those established by law. The judiciary of the parish, as now constituted, will have no such unlawful proceedings to prevail.

**LAFOURCHE.**  
From the *Union*, May 13:  
The break in the levee at Breaux' plantation has been closed. Mr. Morgan sent some men to work in the same. We understand that the repairing of this levee has been most admirably done under the supervision of Mr. Emile Rousselet. Some 15,000 to 20,000 sacks of rice were piled up in closing the same. Mr. Pate and Swanson superintended the work a portion of the time on behalf of Mr. Charles Morgan, who so generously came to the assistance of the levee. At one time the water in the sugarhouse of Mrs. Ewing was three feet deep, and the water had reached the front gallery of the residence of Mr. H. Perkins. Mr. Bayrak was compelled to remove from his house. Our readers can judge what an immense quantity of water passed through this break, when it is stated that the railroad track, which crosses the Bayou des Allamands had to be raised some eighteen inches to prevent the same from being submerged.

**SIXTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.**  
In pursuance of a call of the senatorial committee for the purpose of nominating a Senator to represent the sixth senatorial district, the convention was called to order at half past two o'clock yesterday, by the assistant secretary, A. Dejoie, in the absence of the president and vice president of the committee, and proceeded to organize the convention by the election of Mr. Dejoie as president, and Mr. W. B. Chapman temporary secretary.  
A committee of seven was appointed on credentials, and on the report of the committee the convention proceeded to permanent organization by the election of Mr. A. Dejoie president, and Mr. W. B. Chapman secretary.  
The convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for senator. The vote was taken viva voce, and as the roll was called the following gentleman voted for the Hon. E. B. Stamps:  
Messrs. D. C. Woodruff, A. Anderson, A. Dejoie, J. B. Gaudet, Joseph Boutte, H. Powell, Eugene Claiborne, A. Talbot, Henderson McCray, William Kern, J. D. Brooks, A. Lombard, A. Fisher, A. J. Kemp, J. C. Bauman, William Ellis.  
The following gentlemen were absent: Charles Lewis, C. F. Brown, George Essex, O. J. Flagg, J. C. Haranson, H. C. McCutcheon, W. C. A. Bourgeois, H. Demas, George W. Combs, A. C. Babcock, John Cayole, D. L. Erihan, and F. Matthews.  
Total number of delegates thirty.  
Mr. T. B. Stamps having received sixteen votes, a majority of the delegates, the president declared him the nominee for election to the State Senate for the sixth senatorial district.  
Mr. H. Powell moved that the president be authorized to appoint a new senatorial committee, to be formed on the same basis and composed of the same number of members as the former committee, which motion was adopted.  
The convention was then addressed by Messrs. P. B. S. Pinoback, J. Henri Burch, James Lewis and Hon. T. B. Stamps.  
The convention then adjourned sine die.

**Another Boomerang.**  
The select committee to investigate the New Orleans federal offices, have flung another boomerang. The last witness was a Colonel Price, of Kentucky, who came to complain that he had shipped a lot of whisky to New Orleans, and while in bond there in the possession of the collector it was lost, and he was several thousand dollars out. Here was another serious case of malfeasance in office. Here was the brother-in-law of the President caught in the act of thieving whisky from the taxpayers of the government. The Democrats were in hopes they might catch the President in it, and are hesitating about voting. Washington Correspondent *Cleveland Leader*.

**THE TEMPERATURE.**  
The thermometer at Louis Frigero's, No. 50 Chartres street, for the past two days stood as follows:  
May 14—80 A. M., 80°; at 2 P. M., 86°; at 6 P. M., 88 A. M., 76°; at 2 P. M., 84°; at 6 P. M., 81°.

**BY TELEGRAPH.**  
**WEST FELICIANA.**  
**A TERRIBLE STATE OF AFFAIRS.**  
**RIOT AND MURDER.**  
**THE REGULATORS RALLYING.**  
**COLORED MEN ARMING.**  
**Eight Colored Men Shot Dead.**  
**FOUR COLORED MEN HANGED.**  
**NO WHITE MEN KILLED.**  
**Exciting Rumors—Colored Men Flying for Their Lives.**

**Special to the New Orleans Republican.**  
BAYOU SARA, La., May 15, 1876.  
This is what I consider as reliable, as to the result of Saturday night's doings: Eight colored men have been shot dead and four hanged. About twenty were wounded. No whites killed.  
Persons just from the scene report sixty blacks killed, but this statement I consider as exaggerated.  
Twenty-colored men are reported to be held as prisoners. Their fate is uncertain, but the supposition is they will be killed; also, that the number of killed negroes will never be ascertained, precautions having been taken to remove the dead secretly.  
The number of regulators under arms is said to be 500, from East Baton Rouge and East and West Feliciana, and Wilkinson county, Mississippi.  
The colored people are said to be arming in self defense.  
Saturday and Sunday nights numbers of colored men crossed to Pointe Coupee to escape those who are hunting them. Particulars by mail.

**LATER.**  
**A REGULAR BATTLE FOUGHT.**  
**THREE WHITE MEN REPORTED KILLED.**  
**The Country Wild with Excitement.**  
**Special to the New Orleans Republican.**  
BAYOU SARA, May 15, 7:50 P. M.  
There has been a regular engagement at Laurel Hill between white and colored men. Three whites are reported killed. God only knows where this will end. The country is ablaze with excitement. All the whites are armed and in the saddle.

**THE BORDER.**  
**EXCHANGE OF COURTESIES.**  
**GENERAL ESCOBEDO'S MESSAGE.**  
**RESPONSE OF GENERAL ORD.**  
**Special to the New Orleans Republican.**  
SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS, May 15, 1876.  
The following dispatch has been received by the General commanding from General Escobedo at Camargo:  
HEADQUARTERS MEXICAN ARMY, IN COMMAND OF THE DEPARTMENT OF TEXAS.  
I have arrived at this city in command of the forces intended to restore order along the frontier. I have the honor to salute you in the name of the supreme government of Mexico, offering, on my part, to cultivate the friendly relations that exist between the two republics.

**CONGRESS.**  
WASHINGTON, May 15.—Mr. Withers presented the resolutions of the Virginia Legislature asking the passage of a law to refund the cotton tax. Referred to the Committee on Finance.  
Mr. Sargent introduced a bill prohibiting any vessel bringing to the United States more than ten Chinese passengers at one trip.  
The Committee on Claims reported adversely on the bill extending the time of presenting claims for cotton seized after June, 1865; also, adversely on the bill to reimburse the loyal owners of the steamer Planter.  
The bill to extend the time to pre-emptors of public lands passed.  
The bill confirming the sale of the Marine Hospital at Natchez passed.  
The Senate, on motion of Mr. West, of Louisiana, passed the House bill appropriating \$9000 to pay the expenses of the special committee appointed to investigate offices in Louisiana.

**General Escobedo's Message.**  
General Escobedo has replied as follows:  
I am glad to receive notice of your arrival at Camargo, and that of the forces under your command, and hope your presence will contribute to restore peace and good order to the frontier. It will afford me pleasure to co-operate with you in putting an end to marauding from either side of the river.  
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daughter to receive her wedding present from the Khedive of Egypt, free of duty, passed and goes to the President.  
Mr. Hoar moved to suspend the rules to allow the House to consider the report of the Secretary of the Treasury's whisky transactions, and allowing him to retain certain information from the House.  
The committee on the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, and allowing him to retain certain information from the House.  
Pending the vote, District business was resumed.  
Charges of Albert Grant against Judge Wylie have been referred to a select committee of seven. Adjourned.

**WASHINGTON.**  
**Fitzhugh and His Friends.**  
WASHINGTON, May 15.—Fitzhugh and his friends have presented documents which entirely exculpate him from the charges of arson, theft, perjury and blackmailing, but which are so full of inaccuracies and improbabilities that it is known that Fitzhugh could have prevented its publication for a consideration.  
**Riddle's Statement.**  
Riddle has published three columns in the *Republican*. They contain cumulative evidence that the request of Stewart, of office, and strong presumptive evidence that the late Mr. Knowlton, Riddle's son-in-law, witnessed the transfer of bonds from Stewart to Blaine at the request of Stewart. Blaine has been inexact in the details of his explanation.  
**Commodore Garrison's Steam Liae to Brazil.**  
Parties from New York represent the feeling regarding the jetty as entirely confident. Commodore Garrison, who is in the city, has been very active in placing a line of steamships between New Orleans and Brazil, has made no halt in his preparations. Dom Pedro has been applying for letters of assurance, and his government will pay half of what may be necessary to carry the mail, and movements are afoot to secure a contingent contract.  
**Nominations.**  
The following nominations were made today: Nathan Goff, as district attorney for West Virginia; Andrew J. Evans, for western district of Texas; Virgil S. Burk, for Western North Carolina; Hedgeman Slack, as marshal for West Virginia.

**The Law to Take its Course.**  
The Attorney General informed counsel for McKee and Maguire that he will recommend that the law take its course.  
**The Blaine Investigation.**  
Mr. Harrison reaffirmed his statements. He said he may be heard on the case of that Blaine was involved by the investigation. He had spoken to Mr. Harrison, as reported, and on that account the motion to investigate had been withdrawn. He had since been satisfied that Blaine had been wrongfully appointed.  
**Colonel Scott testified this evening, preferring the same as the transaction was equitable, and that Blaine had nothing to do with it.**  
**Edgar Seelye on the Stand.**  
Major Seelye was before the Gibson committee to investigate federal offices in New Orleans. He refused to testify regarding the pay rolls in the Customhouse, as he would criminate himself.  
A resolution was adopted directing the chairman to apply to the Attorney General for a writ of habeas corpus in the case of Whiteley in the safe burglary investigation. Seelye testified freely on other matters. Among other things he testified that there was a defalcation of \$83,000 in one New Orleans office during Lowell's administration. Lowell, his deputy and cashier, were arrested and held in \$10,000 each, but not prosecuted; Lowell turned over to the Gibson committee the names of the persons which, however, was afterwards returned him. The defalcation was finally compromised for \$7000. Morey told witness the easiest way to settle the matter was to stop the bond and get the money out of the hands of the three bondsmen, who were assessed some \$2000 each to secure the compromise.  
Seelye testified that Jewett, then commissioner of the Circuit Court, gave him a warrant on Morey's district against twenty men; Morey erased the names of all but four, whom he instructed Seelye to take to the Penitentiary. Seelye did not obey, but let Morey under the impression he would do it. The industry and cavvy in the district moved by Morey's direction; he found the names of the men, and ordered the troops to be at such points the day before he spoke, as he was afraid to go without such a guard. Seelye told to Morey his orders and asked him to give him the names of the \$100 each, two of which have been paid; two are overdue and one not yet matured. Seelye retained copies. The testimony was scattering, but witness claims that he has memorized the names, and can tell perfectly connected stories, with the times, places, names and all details.  
Judge Wilson appeared for Mr. Morey, who was also present, and asked the application for the same, and postponed until after they had cross-examined Seelye.  
Mr. Morey stated the evidence given showed that he or Seelye should go to the Penitentiary. The case should be decided by the courts, and if Seelye secured a safeguard Morey would be without the means of proving him infamous. Mr. Morey will be heard to-morrow.

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