

DEPREDACTIONS ON THE FRONTIERS OF TEXAS.

MESSAGE

FROM THE

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

TRANSMITTING

Report of the commissioners for inquiring into the depredations committed on the Texas frontiers.

DECEMBER 16, 1872.—Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and ordered to be printed.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I transmit to Congress a report from the Secretary of State, accompanied by that of the commissioners for inquiring into the depredations on the frontiers of the State of Texas, appointed pursuant to the joint resolution of the 7th of May last.

U. S. GRANT.

WASHINGTON, *December 16, 1872.*

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
Washington, December 14, 1872.

The Secretary of State has the honor to lay before the President a copy of the report, bearing date the 10th instant, of the commissioners appointed pursuant to the joint resolution of Congress approved on the 7th of May last, to inquire into depredations on the frontiers of the State of Texas.

Respectfully submitted.

HAMILTON FISH.

To the PRESIDENT.

REPORT
OF THE
UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS TO TEXAS,

APPOINTED UNDER

Joint resolution of Congress, approved May 7, 1872.

WASHINGTON, D. C., *December 10, 1872.*

SIR: The United States Commissioners to Texas, appointed under joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled, approved by the President on May 7, 1872, have the honor to submit the following report.

The duties enjoined upon them are defined in that resolution, and will be found in the following copy herein set out:

[RESOLUTION NOT OF GENERAL NATURE—No. 4.]

JOINT RESOLUTION appointing commissioners to inquire into depredations on the frontiers of the State of Texas.

Whereas there are complaints of many depredations having been committed for several years past upon the frontiers of the State of Texas, by bands of Indians and Mexicans, who crossed the Rio Grande River into the State of Texas, murdering the inhabitants or carrying them into captivity, and destroying or carrying away the property of the citizens of said State; as also that bands of Indians have committed, and continue to commit, like depredations on the property, lives, and liberty of the citizens along the northern and northwestern frontiers of said State: Therefore,

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to appoint three persons to act as commissioners to inquire into the extent and character of said depredations, by whom committed, their residence or country inhabited by them, the persons murdered or carried into captivity, the character and value of the property destroyed or carried away, from what portions of said State, and to whom the same belonged.

SEC. 2. That it shall be the duty of said commissioners, or a majority of them, as soon as practicable, to proceed to the frontiers of said State and take the testimony, under oath, of such witnesses as may appear before them, after having given notice for ten days previous, by publication in the nearest newspapers of the time and place of their meeting, of all such depredations, when, where, by and upon whom committed, and shall make up and transmit to the President full reports of their said investigations.

SEC. 3. That said commissioners shall be entitled to and receive as compensation for their services the sum of ten dollars per day each, and their traveling expenses to each, for and during the time they shall be engaged in said service; and the sum of six thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, be, and the same is hereby, appropriated to pay the expenses of said investigation and said commissioners.

Approved May 7, 1872.

Under the authority above given the commissioners assembled at New Orleans, Louisiana, on July 5 and 6, 1872, and, after effecting an organization, proceeded to that part of the State of Texas in which the alleged disorders called for the earliest attention.

The public sessions of the commission, duly advertised, were commenced on July 30, and continued until October 3, 1872, at which time the amount of testimony, number of claims, and gravity of the present situation of affairs on the frontier demanded a return to Washington for the submitting of a report (if only preliminary in character) to the Department. The fact that the appropriation at the disposal of the commission was exhausted would have obliged the step above mentioned, apart from any other considerations.

The Rio Grande frontier was traversed by the commissioners from Point Isabel to Rio Grande City, personal examination of the localities of the reported outrages thus being made. The continual presence at Brownsville of parties aggrieved and the amount of official business thus seeking the commissioners prevented them from reaching any other part of the territory named in the joint resolution than the river-frontier above mentioned.

The depredations referred to may be generally divided, according to class and locality, into—

First, the cattle-stealing along the Rio Grande.

Second, the Indian depredations on the line of the Rio Grande.

Third, the Indian depredations on the northern and north-western frontiers of the State of Texas.

The cattle-stealing outrages on the Rio Grande may be divided into two classes:

First, those occurring between its mouth and Laredo, and

Second, depredations committed on that line between Laredo and El Paso.

The Indian depredations on the Rio Grande are alleged to be the acts of the Kickapoos, Lipans, Seminoles, Carrizo and other Indians operating against the persons and property of Texan frontier settlers, from their secure haunts in Mexico, the states of Chihuahua and Coahuila which have given these scattered tribes a refuge, if not comfort and protection.

The work performed by the commissioners has been a careful and thorough examination of the cattle-stealing disorders and other depredations on the Lower Rio Grande, and on the tract lying between that part of the boundary-line and the Nueces River.

By reference to the evidence and documents in the possession of the commissioners it will be seen that the facts set forth herein are established beyond a doubt, and they represent, with confidence, a state of lawlessness on that portion of the frontier which has come under their immediate observation calling for the serious and immediate consideration of this Government.

The Indian depredations on the Rio Grande, with the important subject of the menaced frontier, have been reached only collaterally, but the commissioners feel warranted in presenting their views on this point.

The extent and gravity of the reported disorders on the Upper Rio Grande, and the continued outrages of Indians on the northern and north-western frontiers, call for the most careful examination in future, these remote regions being difficult of access, travel only possible in stages, and, from the nature of the case, much time must be expended before a definite and full report can be made. The most urgent letters have been received from this part of the State, but the commissioners

were unable to do more than assure the writers that the earliest attention would be paid to their needs.

In the thinly populated portions of Texas referred to the sufferings of the settlers are grievous. Removed from every opportunity of idle or vicious life, and scattered over a country subject to continual Indian incursion, they are a class of citizens whose exposure to outrage is very great. The lack of communication prevents a speedy presentation of their claims, and the commissioners respectfully submit that every opportunity should be given to these scattered people, by the personal visits of the proper parties, to place on record their losses.

From the information in the possession of the commissioners, there is little room left for doubt that in the future much valuable testimony may be obtained from these sufferers who cannot leave unguarded homes to travel long distances to any point of assembly; and that two or more years will be the shortest time in which a thorough examination of all the branches of the work to be performed by this commission can be made.

The labor assigned by the resolution creating the commission is one of great magnitude, as will be seen on examination of the vast territory to be traversed in the prosecution of their investigation, which comprehends the counties bordering the Rio Grande in tiers of three deep, and those on the northern and northwestern frontiers of the State of Texas, subject to Indian incursions, embracing in all an area of over one hundred and twenty-five thousand square miles.

Referring to the region personally traversed, and to those depredations, which have been thoroughly examined, the commissioners report in obedience to instructions the following facts touching the condition of affairs on the Lower Rio Grande frontier:

The country lying between the Nueces River and the Rio Grande, and its local interests.

The tract of land lying between the Nueces and Rio Grande rivers, comprises (on the Lower Rio Grande) the counties of Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Webb, La Salle, Encinal, Duval, Zapata, Live Oak, McMullen, and Nueces, a tract of land three hundred miles long, and from one to two hundred miles in width.

The assessment-roll of 1870 showed in these counties an ownership of nearly five million acres of land. This region is one vast prairie, and is given up to the raising of beef-cattle for the general markets of the country, and also the breeding of horses.

Between the Nueces and Rio Grande Rivers, the Arroyo Colorado, a salt-water inlet, divides the grassy prairie between it and the Nueces from the sandy desert stretching on its other side along the Rio Grande. This sandy tract bears only the mesquit shrub—the vegetation due to the winding Rio Grande forming a thin fringe along its low banks. This dry waste was formerly considered to be an efficient safeguard to the interior of Texas, and would so prove in any case save that of organized and expert bands of marauders who, by strength and audacity, would dare to penetrate one hundred or more miles into an adjoining territory.

In the tract thus described, although thinly settled, (large ranches, many miles apart, dotting it here and there only,) the assessment-roll of 1870 showed an ownership in the counties named of 299,193 cattle, and 73,593 horses, although there was no return made of the stock in Live Oak and McMullen Counties. The very peculiar custom of the owners

as to the herding of their stock, (which roams on the unfenced ranges,) as well as their interest in giving in their property for assessment, forbids them making an overstatement of their cattle, while horses, more carefully guarded, are given in at a fairer enumeration.

Unfenced, save in a few isolated instances, the stock-ranges of this region give subsistence to hundreds of thousands of cattle in excess of the assessed number; and under the influence of the "northers" these cattle, in grazing, move toward the south and west; large numbers thus move down into this region from the valley of the upper Rio Grande and from ranches beyond the Nueces. Once crossing the Nueces River they mingle with the local herds, largely increasing their numbers, remaining thus strayed until the agent of the owner enters them in his annual report, and, according to his instructions sells them or returns them to their distant owners. The neighboring counties of Goliad, Refugio, San Patricio, Karnes, Atascosa, and Uvalde, contribute thousands to the once countless herds in occupancy of this region, or to be reached through it. The Texas cattle range over great reaches of prairie, often in dry seasons going a day's march for water, returning to their accustomed pastures.

Once yearly they are driven up by the rancheros, examined, branded, separated, the estrayed stock moved on toward their owners or disposed of, and an account, as near as may be, taken. The distances traversed in search of the cattle of one herd are surprising, from 50 to 150 miles being not unusual. Ownership is determined by the brands applied and the peculiar ear-mark, a record of brands and ear-marks being required by law to be kept in the county clerks' office. These brands are also published in the various newspapers of the region as a standing advertisement. When a herd is sold, the sale of the brand is recorded. In gathering the stock, the increase following the old cattle is assumed by natural law to be theirs, and is so branded. The custom is to separate for sale four year old steers, the females being always retained in the herds for breeding. The stock-raisers' association of Western Texas, a body composed of the parties controlling the great cattle-raising interests of this region, regulates the methods of handling the herds, decides on rules for common protection, and, in attempting to maintain an efficient private police, has shown a commendable zeal in protecting the interests represented by its members. In giving personal and official notice to the various State and Mexican authorities, in suggesting and attempting to make effective a fair system of hide inspection, and in other respects, the associated stock-raisers of Western Texas have exhausted every means at their disposal calculated to make the business protect itself.

The character of the occupation in which they are engaged, the present value of cattle in Texas, the scarcity of lumber, together with the peculiar features of land-tenure, prevent, as a rule, the fencing of their ranges, many of them being owned in common by various rancheros holding complicated titles. Ranches of from 10,000 to 200,000 acres are here employed solely for stock-raising. This region, by reason of irregularity of the seasons, is ill adapted to agricultural pursuits, and is devoted entirely to grazing. Freights are high, the country has no railroad communication, and the Texan ox, a source of moderate profit to the breeder, passes through many hands, and pays toll to different local companies before reaching the northern consumer. Sometimes wintering in Kansas, at other times taken north and fattened, this great cattle interest is taxed for transportation to an extent which well-nigh preclude the possibility of the realization of any profit.

The stock-raisers, in the region referred to, are a liberal and industrious class of citizens, placed in a trying position, and the hard labor of years is represented in their flocks and herds. The land they own has no value unless peaceable possession is assured them. The good feeling existing among them as a class is put in evidence by their general willingness to exchange powers of attorney, to protect, as far as possible, their mutual interests in the recovery of strayed or stolen stock. The advantages to be derived from co-operation on the part of owners will be seen in the fact that cattle bearing the brands of King & Kenedy, Hale & Farker, T. Hines Clark, and other owners of large herds, have been traced for hundreds of miles along the Rio Grande, and on the Mexican side from Monterey to Bagdad, either by the movements of the strayed or stolen cattle or handling of hides stripped from them.

Reference to the report of the third annual fair of Texas, held at San Antonio, shows that a herd of seventy-five thousand cattle will ordinarily range over an area of country one hundred miles long and fifty miles wide. With expert thieves depredating on this property, it is easy to see that the damage must amount to millions of dollars. Herds numbering 50,000 and 75,000 are not unusual in Western Texas. The stock-raiser, living on his isolated ranch, shows his prosperity in continually augmenting his herds of breeding-cattle by purchase, and acquiring lands for their subsistence. The yearly income is derived from the sale of the steers fit for market.

The employment of from 25 to 300 men in the management of these herds is not unusual, and a thorough examination of the system as it exists (and it cannot be changed but by the growth of population, improvement of cattle, establishment of railroad-lines, and fencing the vast prairies) convinces the commissioners that the stock-raisers of Western Texas are legitimately engaged in a business of the greatest local importance, indirectly affecting the whole interests of the country, and making subservient to the uses of man a vast area of territory which would otherwise be an unproductive waste.

With large capital, immense herds of cattle, and men and material in proportion, it is the conviction of the commissioners that this interest is one of sufficient magnitude to have extended over it the protecting arm of this Government, otherwise, although now of national importance, it must soon perish at the hands of bands of freebooters, who find a safe refuge on the convenient shores of our sister republic of Mexico, and the residents of this frontier left stripped of the fruits of years of thrift and industry. Where possible, stock-raisers inclose land as rapidly as their means will allow, and in one case, forty miles of fence, between two arms of Corpus Christi Bay, have been recently built, inclosing the vast herds of Mifflin Kenedy. The prosperity of this region rests on the basis of quiet occupation of the stock ranges and efficient protection. Where local irregularities do not at all affect this business it can only be some fatal external influence which will bring ruin on men thus legitimately engaged. The general features of horse-raising do not differ from the plan pursued with regard to cattle, save that more care is necessarily taken with the herds. Needed in large numbers for continual use, the herds of horses are generally kept around the headquarters of the owners, and are thus more effectually protected. As large numbers of horses are used and worn out in the herding of cattle, this species of property (although a valuable adjunct to the cattle interest) is seldom a source of income.

The commissioners, having endeavored to sketch out the vast extent

of the interests involved, proceed, with direct reference to the facts, to an examination of the past and present condition of the stock-raising interests of the Rio Grande frontier.

At the close of the war of the rebellion these plains were covered with vast herds of cattle, largely increased by the years of the war, as the northern market was closed and cattle for the confederacy were obtained from Northern and Eastern Texas. The evidence of all the experts examined before the commission establishes the alarming fact that in this region the number of cattle to-day is between one-third and one-fourth of the number in 1866.

The rate of increase of cattle in Texas is 33½ per cent. per annum, as shown by the concurrent testimony of nearly one hundred witnesses examined before the commission, embracing experts of every kind, citizens disinterested and parties in interest. This opinion is fully confirmed by W. G. Kingsbury's "Essay on Cattle-Raising," report 3d annual fair of Texas, (page 41;) also by Major Sweet's pamphlet, (page 6;) also by Texan Almanac, (page 206.)

The annual sales of beef-cattle but seldom, if ever, exceed one-half the yearly increase, as the evidence goes to show that the cows are always kept for breeding purposes, that no local disease, drought, or unusual sales have occurred calculated to reduce these herds below their average numbers; and the records of these counties show but little, if any, complaint of local cattle-stealing.

The commissioners feel fully warranted in expressing the opinion that for years past, especially since 1866, and even before, armed bands of Mexicans have continually employed the safe refuge of an adjoining territory and the favorable river frontier to cross from Mexico into Texas, in strong parties, collect and drive away into Mexico unnumbered herds of cattle from this region. These thieves have, with astonishing boldness, penetrated at times 100 miles and even farther into Texas, and by day and night have carried on this wholesale plundering, employing force and intimidation in all cases where resistance or remonstrance was met with. Confederates living along the banks of the river have been used in this nefarious trade, while honest residents have been forced to keep silence or fly.

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-bank 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 Mexican towns, the stock-dealers, 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 bands of thieves, or directly and openly 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 United States civil and military officers, transmitted through the American minister, to which attention is specially called; 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 little room left for doubt; while the records of the military authorities of Mexico, occupying the frontier, (especially the *régime* of General Juan Nepomuceno 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 highhanded outrages such an adjustment of their claims as impartial justice requires.

Under the trying circumstances of being confronted on the opposite bank of the Rio Grande by a foreign army, which has given protection for a series of years to the invaders of American territory, the United States has through its officers kept peace, preserved neutrality, and acted with candor and justice, mindful of its long established friendly feeling for a sister republic. The left bank of the Rio Grande has always been sought as a base for insurrectionary operations against the ephemeral governments of Mexico, and the United States has in all cases acted with commendable promptness in maintaining strict neutrality.

While the United States has improved every opportunity to execute in good faith her treaty obligations and settle on an equitable and just basis all existing differences with the republic of Mexico, and the State of Texas has taxed her treasury to execute laws unnecessary save to repel the invasion of her territory by Mexican outlaws who have made life and property unsafe on her soil—the theater of their cold-blooded and brutal murders, the evidence adduced before the commission warrants the conclusion that the indifference on the part of the Mexican government touching her international obligations and the condition of affairs on her northern frontier, has been studied.

The harassing question of the Zona Libra it does not fall within the province of the commissioners to examine, but they feel called on to notice the extension of this zone in opposition to the most friendly remonstrances of the United States, as another evidence of the spirit which has characterized the policy of the Mexican government in its dealings with the United States for a series of years.

In giving a résumé of the evidence taken before the commission touching the disorders on the frontier, we trace their cause primarily to the effete and corrupt, and, in many instances, powerless local civil authorities of Northern Mexico, the almost universal demoralization of

the inhabitants of the Mexican frontier, the supremacy of a corrupt and overbearing military influence, giving form and aid to the lawless expeditions that have been set on foot in Mexico for years past to invade and plunder the exposed frontier of Western Texas, the unfriendly legislation on the part of the law-making power of the republic of Mexico, which has made the Zona Libra, on the right bank of the Rio Grande, a depot on our immediate line for the reception of goods, duty free, to be smuggled over our borders, with the annual loss to us of millions of revenue, or the alternative of studding this portion of our western boundary with an expensive army of customs-inspectors. The establishment of this "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 south-western frontier.

DESCRIPTION OF CATTLE-STEALING.

The testimony in the possession of the commission bearing on the operations of the cattle-thieves infesting the banks of the Lower Rio Grande, shows a total loss of \$27,859,363 $\frac{97}{100}$, including stock stolen, personal outrages, and the destruction and spoliation of other property.

A detailed statement of each claimant is set forth in one hundred and two petitions, and supported by the evidence of three hundred and fifty-four witnesses.

The amount of property taken and destroyed, the long continuance with impunity of these outrages upon our soil by Mexicans crossing our borders, in the presence of the Army of the United States and the authority of a sovereign State of this Union, are matters of sufficient public concern, in our judgment, to require at our hands, even at the risk of being considered tedious, a statement in detail of the manner in which these cattle-thieves have carried on their illicit traffic for so many years, in defiance of the civil and military authorities charged with the duty of giving protection to the lives and property of the residents on our frontier.

The character and extent of the territory on which these depredations have been committed for so many years past offer facilities for the commission of crime to an extent not to be found in any other part of this country. Expeditions for the purpose of cattle-stealing in Texas have generally been organized on the right bank of the Rio Grande, in the State of Tamaulipas, although not unfrequently, as a change of base, in the State of Coahuila. The men engaged in this work are Mexicans, well mounted, carrying fire-arms of the most approved pattern, and not unfrequently belong to the regular army of Mexico.

Thoroughly acclimated and accustomed to the hardships and exposure

incident to a frontier life, these bands, mounted, armed, and provisioned for the expedition, have but the shallow waters of the Rio Grande and a journey of from one to three days before them, often without water for man or beast, ere they reach the grazing regions of the Nueces, and the numerous herds of cattle to be found in that valley. Systematic in all their movements, and thoroughly conversant with the routes of travel and the water-holes leading to the grass regions, these bands, when ready, lose no time in dividing themselves into squads, averaging five or more, according to the circumstances surrounding them, and, crossing at different points the Rio Grande, a stream whose sinuosities describe every point of the compass, they enter the dense mesquit fringing its banks, and emerge from it into the highways, or continue on their journey under its cover, as may best suit their purpose, until they reach the place of rendezvous, designated by scouts previously sent out.

Having made their selection of cattle from the herds, not unfrequently to the number of sixteen hundred, according to their necessities and the circumstances of the case, no time is lost in pushing them without rest under the cover of night (or in open day, if strong enough to resist attack) to the river, a point having been previously designated for this purpose, at which they are met by confederates coming from the Mexican bank, with every facility, including decoy cattle, boats, &c., for the rapid transit of their booty to Mexican soil, where it is used by the Mexican army, disposed of to the butchers of Matamoras, Mier, and Camargo, sold in open market for the benefit of the thieves, or, after being rebranded, used to stock the ranches on the Mexican frontier. The crossing of these bands of Mexicans in small squads into Texas attracts no attention there, for it is within the bounds of the probabilities of the case to estimate the Mexicans as composing at least 80 per cent. of the entire population of the frontier of Western Texas.

The expedients resorted to by these thieves to avoid detection, and more especially the dissemination of such information as would enable stock-raisers to organize and pursue them, varies according to the exigencies of their situation. Localities where cattle are being selected from herds have every approach, used for miles around, guarded with members of these bands, who in various ingenious ways succeed in warning off passers-by, not unusually taking life to accomplish their purpose. Where the distance is so great as to make it necessary to occupy more than one day or night, as the case may be, in driving the stolen cattle to the river, they are corralled at some unfrequented point on the way, and pickets thrown out for miles around as additional safeguards against surprise. Instances have occurred where private residences situated on the route traveled by these bands have been placed under guard, to prevent information of the movements of the thieves from being known until the stolen cattle had been driven a sufficient distance to make successful pursuit impossible.

With the posts occupied by the United States forces on this extensive frontier, in some instances hundreds of miles apart, and generally garrisoned by infantry, with not more than one sheriff to every fifty miles of the territory exposed to these incursions, the facility with which these bands have carried on their operations for so many years, in defiance of all authority, should no longer be wondered at.

For a more full understanding of the system of cattle-stealing, which has well-nigh broken up the business of stock-raising on the immediate frontier of Western Texas, we direct particular attention to the following extracts from the evidence taken before the commission.

Extracts from the evidence taken before the commissioners in regard to cattle-stealing.

1859.

Ignacio Garcia loses one hundred cattle, three yoke oxen, and thirty to forty mares, stolen by armed Mexicans under Juan N. Cortina.—(See deposition No. 17.)

Carlos Esparza loses six hundred cattle and eighty horses, stolen by armed Mexicans under Juan N. Cortina.—(See deposition No. 18.)

Thaddeus M. Rhodes loses forty horses, stolen by armed Mexicans under Juan N. Cortina.—(See deposition No. 21.)

1864.

William Burke, (now lieutenant of State police,) saw, in the spring of 1864, two to three hundred Texan cattle being driven off to Mexico by forty to fifty armed Mexicans. The cattle were sold at Camargo, Mexico.—(See deposition No. 4.)

William Burke saw eighty Texan cattle crossed by armed Mexican thieves into Mexico, near Los Nogales, Mexico.—(See deposition No. 4.)

Ramon Rodriguez saw herds of Texan cattle driven over into Mexico by organized bands of cattle-thieves, in 1864.—(See deposition No. 58.)

1865.

William Burke saw two hundred Texan cattle crossed into Mexico by seven armed cattle-thieves, three miles below Brownsville.—(See deposition No. 4.)

William D. Thomas saw stolen herds of Texan cattle in Mexico, near Matamoras, in 1865.—(See deposition No 16.)

Ramon Rodriguez saw armed bands of Mexican thieves drive over to Mexico herds of Texan cattle.—(See deposition No. 58.)

1866.

Frank Byler saw forty stolen Texan cattle at Esterito Rancho, in Mexico, in six armed Mexicans.—(See deposition No. 50.)

Frank Byler saw, at Monterey, Mexico, stolen cattle belonging to T. Hines Clark, of Texas.—(See deposition No. 50.)

Alexander M. Sanders testifies that, in 1866, and later, droves of stolen Texan cattle, from thirty to two hundred in number, were crossed and sold at Camargo and Mier, Mexico. Some were sold by civil authorities. Witness recovered two stolen cattle, in 1866, at Roma, from Pablo Olivarez, who was taking them to Mexico.—(See deposition No. 28.)

Vincente Salazar saw armed Mexican thieves gather and drive away a herd of cattle from Louis Renaud's ranch in Texas.—(See deposition No. 79.)

1867.

Elder B. Barton recaptured, fifty miles from Brownsville, twenty-eight head from a herd of three hundred and fifty stolen Texan cattle, which were being driven away by Mexican thieves.—(See deposition No. 42.)

James F. Scott saw cattle stolen from T. H. Clark in Mexico.—(See deposition No. 67.)

1868.

W. D. Thomas saw *Louis Lopez*, a Mexican cattle-thief, with one hundred head of stolen Texan cattle, within a mile of Matamoras, Mexico, in May. The cattle were sold to *Arriola* or *Carriola*, a butcher of Matamoras, for \$2 a head. *Carriola* says: "I bought them; I do not care a d—n."—(See deposition No. 16.)

W. D. Thomas saw one *Ensualdo* with four or five hundred stolen Texan cattle, driving them along a road near Matamoras, in México, and is threatened by him.—(See deposition No. 16.)

W. D. Thomas testifies that *Carriola*, a butcher of Matamoras, in September advanced \$20 to one *Palacios* to bring him twenty stolen beeves from Texas.—(See deposition No. 16.)

Inspector Thomas J. Handy saw a large herd of Texan cattle successfully crossed at *Aguas Negras*, into Mexico, by armed Mexican cattle-thieves, after a skirmish.—(See deposition No. 32.)

Justo Lopez saw eighty head of stolen Texas cattle, near Rancho "Los Naranjas," being driven over to Mexico by armed cattle-thieves. He dared not interfere.—(See deposition No. 33.)

1869.

Victor Morel, with assistance, recaptured several herds of cattle from Mexican cattle-thieves near *Rio Grande City*.—(See deposition No. 157.)

Cecilio Vela, near *El Jabalin*, in Texas, thirty miles below *Rio Grande City*, recaptured thirty-three head of stolen Texan cattle from Mexican thieves.—(See deposition No. 160.)

Henry Klahn, appointed to represent the citizens of Western Texas, as a resident hide-inspector at Matamoras, was assisted by Judge *Augustin Menchaca*, was resisted by one *Longoria*, a hide-dealer, Judge *Menchaca* being succeeded by General *Don Pedro Hinojosa*. The inspector was notified by the latter that he could not support him with assistance, and the inspector resigned, returning to Texas.—(See deposition No. 170.)

1870.

Francisco Martinez found Mexican cattle-thieves in possession of the dwellings on the "Saino rancho" in Texas. The family of *Señor Becerra*, the resident, were under guard. *Martinez*, escaping to neighboring ranches, with the assistance of friends, attacked the thieves and recaptured some stolen cattle. Forty-two were recaptured; over one hundred had been crossed into Mexico, and were not recovered.—(See deposition No. 5.)

Juan Sanchez confirms the preceding evidence; was present, and assisted in the fight.—(See deposition No. 7.)

W. D. Thomas, at *Rancho Laguna Tio Cano*, saw herds of cattle driven off nearly every week in 1870, and did not dare to interfere with the armed thieves.—(See deposition No. 16.)

Carlos Esparza testifies that he, with *Ignacio Garcia*, recaptured one hundred cattle from armed Mexican cattle-thieves.—(See deposition No. 18.)

Justo Lopez saw *J. M. Martinez* (now deceased) successfully cross two to three hundred stolen cattle into Mexico, near *Las Cuevas*.—(See deposition No. 33.)

Angel Aguirre saw seven stolen cattle, belonging to *Alexander Wierbiski*, of Texas, near *Mesquitito*, in Mexico.—(See deposition No. 34.)

Apollinario Hernandez (then a Mexican soldier) saw five hundred stolen Texan cattle crossed into Mexico, by cattle-thieves, at La Bolsa ranch, in June. *Nicholas Solis* (then alcalde of the Soliseño precinct, State of Tamaulipas, and *D. Peña* bought the cattle of the thieves for \$2.50 a head, and sold them to *Dyonisio Cardenas* (now alcalde of Matamoras) for \$5 each.—(See deposition No. 37.)

Thomas Beynon recaptured a herd of stolen cattle from armed thieves from Mexico, near Laguna Blanca, in Texas.—(See deposition No. 83.)

Cecilio Vela, near San José, in Starr County, Texas, (forty-five miles from Rio Grande City,) recaptured from Mexican cattle thieves fifty stolen cattle.—(See deposition No. 160.)

Cecilio Vela, two or three months after the preceding occurrence, near San José, recaptured sixty-seven head of stolen cattle from six armed thieves, who abandoned the cattle and fled.—(See deposition No. 160.)

Cecilio Vela recaptured twenty-eight stolen cattle near La Grulla, in Texas, the Mexican thieves escaping.—(See deposition No. 160.)

Cecilio Vela recaptured from armed Mexican thieves thirteen head and his son eighteen head of stolen cattle, near Las Comitas, the thieves escaping.—(See deposition No. 160.)

1871.

Hon. Thomas F. Wilson, United States consul at Matamoras, while traveling in Texas, between Laredo and Eagle Pass, saw people driving cattle toward Mexico; supposed them to be thieves.—(See deposition No. 2.)

William Burke (lieutenant of State police) saw five hundred Texan cattle crossed into Mexico, at Las Cuevas, by thieves. There were thirty to sixty armed men with the herd. *Burke* shot at the thieves.—(See deposition No. 4.)

William Burke (lieutenant of State police) testifies that armed Mexican cattle-thieves drove over two hundred stolen Texan cattle into Mexico, at Los Grullos rancho, in Starr County. *Burke* and *Henderson* (State police) went to Camargo, Mexico, and claimed the cattle as stolen. *Alcalde Elijo Garcia*, of that place, refused on technical grounds to deliver them.—(See deposition No. 4.)

Inspectors Albert Dean and *T. J. Handy*, United States customs service, in March, went to Las Cuevas ranch; found armed Mexican thieves crossing cattle over the river, and were fired on. They saw thirty to fifty cattle on the Mexican bank, just crossed, and ten to twenty in the water crossing. Five or six remained on the Texan side.—(See deposition No. 6.)

Carlos Esparza and *Ignacio Garcia* captured, near Calaboso ranch, fifteen or twenty cattle from armed Mexican thieves, after a fight. They captured also a number of horses and saddles. One hundred cattle had been crossed.—(See deposition No. 18.)

Thaddeus M. Rhodes, justice of the peace, sent a posse, and recaptured forty stolen cattle from armed Mexican cattle-thieves, *A. de Leon*, their leader, escaping.—(See deposition No. 27.)

Benito Garcia saw one *Jurado*, a Mexican cattle-thief, cross a large drove of stolen cattle into Mexico, near San Pedro ranch.—(See deposition No. 23.)

Alexander Wierbiski saw armed Mexican thieves with forty-eight stolen cattle; pursued them, and recaptured the cattle.—(See deposition No. 25.)

Anaclito Padron, a soldier in the Mexican army, was sent by General J.

N. Cortina to protect the crossing of stolen cattle at Tahuachal rancho, on the Mexican side, in June, 1871. Two hundred cattle were there crossed. They were stolen from Texas, and were personally appropriated by General Cortina.—(See deposition No. 26.)

Ricardo Flores, in June, 1871, attacked the Lugo or Lubo brothers and their party of Mexican cattle-thieves, near Reparo ranch, in Texas; killed Lubo, and recaptured two hundred stolen cattle, which were delivered to Judge J. Galvan, of Brownsville, Texas, for sale on owners' account.—(See deposition No. 27.)

Alexander M. Sanders testifies that, in 1871, a herd of stolen cattle, being crossed into Mexico by cattle-thieves, stampeded, and eighty of the cattle returned to the Texan side.—(See deposition No. 28.)

Inspector Thomas J. Handy, United States customs service, confirms the testimony of Inspector Albert Dean as to the crossing of the herd of stolen cattle at Las Cuevas in 1871.—(See deposition No. 32.)

Apollinario Hernandez (a soldier of the Mexican army) saw one hundred stolen cattle penned at Santa Rita, in Mexico, twelve miles from Matamoras, on September 13, 1871. Captain Sabas Garcia, Mexican army, and Secundo Garza (a soldier of Cortina's) were in possession of them. Cortina was there personally dividing the stock.—(See deposition No. 37.)

Apollinario Hernandez (a soldier of the Mexican army) testifies that the Holguines brothers, notorious Mexican cattle-thieves, crossed four or five hundred stolen cattle into Mexico at Los Fresnos or Rucia rancho. Chief Justice Trinidad G. Doria, of Matamoras, imprisoned the Holguines, who were captured; Cortina liberated them.—(See deposition No. 37.)

Apollinario Hernandez (a former soldier of the Mexican army) saw a herd of stolen Texan cattle at the Chiltipin rancho in Mexico.—(See deposition No. 37.)

Ramon Garcia saw a herd of three hundred stolen Texan cattle near the Arroyo Colorado, in Texas, being driven away toward Mexico by Captain Sabas Garcia (Mexican army) and one Gregorio Villareal.—(See deposition No. 48.)

Gurmesiendo Castaneda saw, in July, 1871, frequent droves of stolen Texan cattle crossed into Mexico at Rucias rancho, in Cameron County, Texas; he saw two or three herds crossed in the day-time, (one of one hundred and another of two hundred head,) the thieves generally crossing them at night.—(See deposition No. 54.)

Francisco Munguia saw three hundred stolen cattle, in the possession of eight armed thieves, pass Cotillo ranch going to Mexico on July 2, 1871.—(See deposition No. 57.)

Ramon Rodriguez, in the fall of 1871, saw Captain Sabas Garcia, of the Mexican army, driving away a herd of two hundred and fifty stolen Texan cattle.—(See deposition No. 58.)

Ramon Rodriguez, in September, 1871, aided in capturing Juan Paz (a Mexican cattle-thief) with thirty-five head of stolen Texan cattle, near Santa Rosa ranch, in Texas.—(See deposition No. 58.)

Carlos Castaneda saw at Rucias ranch (thirty miles from Brownsville) in July two droves crossed of one hundred and two hundred head of stolen cattle by armed thieves, who took them to Mexican soil.—(See deposition No. 59.)

Louis Renaud (captain of a company raised by stock-raisers' association of Western Texas) exchanges shots at Calabozo rancho with armed thieves, under command of Lubo or Lugo, who were driving cattle into Mexico from Texas.—(See deposition No. 88.)

Jacinto Hernandez follows a herd of stolen cattle to the river. They were taken from near Reytamitas by the Lubos or Lugos and their followers.—(See deposition No. 169.)

Inspector Thomas C. Sheldon, United States customs service, on duty March 4, 1871, near Banco ranch, in Texas, saw eighty armed men crossing a herd of about five hundred cattle, and was warned by a friend not to approach, as the thieves were looking for him. Many of the thieves thus engaged were soldiers under General J. N. Cortina's command.—(See deposition No. 8.)

1872.

Captain Sabas Garcia, Mexican army, brags that he crossed four hundred stolen cattle from Texas into Mexico on another occasion, on July 5, 1872.—(See deposition No. 8.)

Inspector Sheldon, on April 1, 1872, sleeping at Rucias ranch, on the Texan side of the river, in a corral, was awakened near daylight by the noise of shots, and saw fifty armed Mexican thieves pass, driving about four hundred stolen cattle, which they crossed successfully. The inspector, being alone, could not prevent the raid.—(See deposition No. 8.)

Antonio Gutierrez, on February 10, 1872, stopped Mexicans driving away some stolen cattle, recapturing eight belonging to Alexander Wierbiski and two of Vera brothers.—(See deposition No. 10.)

W. D. Thomas, on February 25, 1872, went to Stillman's ranch, and found people excited, from three to four hundred cattle, driven by thieves from Mexico, having passed. He endeavored to raise men to pursue them. Failing in this, was shot at by the thieves as he proceeded on his journey, but followed at a distance the stolen herd, which passed by Irwin's ranch, going toward Mexico.—(See deposition No. 16.)

Thaddeus M. Rhodes, justice of the peace, sent men to recapture a herd of stolen Texan cattle, which were being driven away by a band under Rafael. Five hundred cattle were recaptured, the thieves escaping.—(See deposition No. 21.)

Thaddeus M. Rhodes, justice of the peace, sent another posse to pursue Mexican thieves under the same leader, Rafael. One hundred cattle were crossed by them at La Bolsa; some broken-down cattle were recaptured.—(See deposition No. 21.)

Alexander M. Sanders saw many stolen Texan horses in Camargo, Mexico. Cortina's orderlies and soldiers were mounted on them.—(See deposition No. 28.)

Antonio Tigerina testifies that, in February, 1872, armed Mexican cattle-thieves gathered a herd of Texan cattle near his ranch, ten or twelve miles from Brownsville. Having alarmed his neighbors, he proceeded to Matamoras and found some of the thieves selling a portion of the stolen herd to Dyonisio Cardenas, a butcher, (now alcalde of Matamoras.) Obtaining assistance from the police, he searched for the remainder of the cattle, having friends with him. Finding them at Carriola's, (another dealer's,) and being fired on by the thieves, Tigerina and friends charged the thieves and recovered the cattle.—(See deposition No. 31.)

Antonio Tigerina was at the fight with Mexican cattle-thieves at the Calaboso rancho.—(See deposition No. 31.)

Inspectors Handy and Sheldon, United States customs service, saw seventy to eighty armed Mexicans, in March, 1872, on the Mexican bank of the river, opposite Floridas rancho. These men had five to six hundred stolen cattle in their possession. Men were in military uniforms, armed with sabers, revolvers, and repeating weapons. Covering parties were

drawn up in military order. As the cattle had been crossed, the inspectors, without help, dared not interfere.—(See deposition No 32.)

Gregorio Villareal testifies that a large lot of stolen Texan cattle for General J. N. Cortina were brought in 1872 to him at Camargo, Mexico, by J. and J. M. Sosa.—(See deposition No. 47.)

Ramon Garcia testified that stolen Texan cattle were delivered to General Cortina at Esterito rancho, on the Mexican side, in 1872.—(See deposition No. 48.)

Jacinto Hernandez, on January 15, 1872, near Arroyo Colorado, in Texas, met five armed Mexicans, and following them thirty, driving four hundred stolen Texan cattle toward Mexico.—(See deposition No. 53.)

Francisco Rodriguez met, on March 20, 1872, between Cotillo and Santa Rosa ranches, six Mexican soldiers, who detained him, although he was on the Texan side. The same day a large herd of stolen cattle was driven over to Mexico.—(See deposition No. 56.)

Francisco Munguia saw, in the spring of 1872, five hundred stolen Texan cattle crossed by seven armed Mexicans into Mexico, between Cotillo and Santa Rosa ranchos.—(See deposition No. 57.)

Francisco Munguia saw one hundred stolen Texan cattle crossed into Mexico by six armed Mexicans at a point six miles southeast of Santa Rosa ranch.—(See deposition No. 57.)

Francisco Munguia saw three hundred stolen Texan cattle crossed into Mexico, between Cotillo and Santa Rosa ranchos, by a band of Mexican cattle-thieves under Captain Trinidad Gonzales, Mexican army.—(See deposition No. 57.)

Peter Champion, at Floridas rancho, on March 4, 1872, found the roads picketed by Mexican cattle-thieves, skirmishers thrown out, and was captured and detained until the stolen cattle were crossed. Señor Montalba and others were also captured. Large numbers of Mexican soldiers were engaged in this affair.—(See deposition No. 71.)

John Fitch saw, in April, 1872, armed Mexican cattle-thieves gather a herd of stolen Texan cattle in the Nueces stock-range, near Candelario ranch, eighty miles from the river.—(See deposition No. 82.)

Pedro Wallace de Dougherty saw, in May, 1872, at La Canela ranch, in Mexico, (belonging to General John N. Cortina,) large numbers of cattle evidently stolen from Texas.—(See deposition No. 111.)

Victor Morel recaptured from armed Mexican cattle-thieves a herd of thirty to fifty cattle, between two and three miles from Rio Grande City, in Texas. The thieves belonged to Cortina's command, and were sent by him.—(See deposition No. 157.)

Pedro Vela recaptured fifty head of stolen Texan cattle at Los Magueyes rancho, from Mexican cattle-thieves, in May, 1872. The cattle were then taken to Edinburgh, and sold for the benefit of the owners.—(See deposition No. 159.)

Pedro Vela recaptured, from Mexican cattle-thieves, twenty-seven head of cattle, at a point near Soldado rancho, in Texas.—(See deposition No. 159.)

Evidence bearing no date.

William Burke, lieutenant of State police, has seen stolen herds of cattle crossed into Mexico, often, at Prietas ranch, three miles below Brownsville. On one occasion he gave the names of the thieves to the Mexican authorities, who did not punish the offenders. He went to General J. N. Cortina personally. The general promised to punish the

thieves, but did not, save in the case of one man, against whom he had a personal grudge.—(See deposition No. 4.)

William Burke, lieutenant of State police, testifies that the Mexican cattle-thieves, when raiding into Texas, are well armed and prepared to fight.—(See deposition No. 4.)

William Burke, lieutenant of State police, followed into Mexico a herd of stolen Texan cattle, which were driven across and sold at the town of Mier. He dared not, for his life, interfere.—(See deposition No. 4.)

Francisco Martinez testifies that one J. M. Martinez, a Mexican cattle-thief, stocked, by plunder from Texas, a ranch near Matamoros with over one thousand stolen cattle. After the killing of the said Martinez, some of the cattle were recovered.—(See deposition No. 5.)

Albert Dean, inspector United States customs, testifies that cattle are stolen and crossed continually from Texas to Mexico, these cattle being sold for from \$2 to \$7, in Mexico; has seen stolen cattle crossed six or seven times at Los Cuevas ranch.—(See deposition No. 6.)

Juan Sanchez testifies that cattle are sold for from \$2 to \$5 each on the Mexican bank of the Rio Grande.—(See deposition No. 7.)

Justo Lopez has seen stolen cattle crossed into Mexico from Texas, by thieves, weekly, since 1865.—(See deposition No. 12.)

Marcos Sanchez has seen droves of Texan cattle crossed into Mexico, by thieves, frequently; these herds from four to five hundred in number.—(See deposition No. 13.)

Severiano Hinojosa has seen stolen cattle crossed by thieves into Mexico; frequently two hundred in a herd.—(See deposition No. 14.)

W. D. Thomas saw a captain in the Mexican army driving, along a road on the Mexican side of the river, a herd of four hundred stolen cattle. The captain said: "The 'gringos' are raising cows for me." Cattle are worth \$4 a head on the Mexican side.—(See deposition No. 16.)

Ignacio Garcia, for several years past, has heard, at Calabozo ranch, near the river, of cattle being crossed at night over to Mexico. The armed thieves, coming from Mexico, raid sometimes a hundred miles into Texas. Cattle are worth \$3 a head on the Mexican side of the river.—(See deposition No. 17.)

Thaddeus M. Rhodes, justice of the peace, testifies that Rafael Hinojosa and J. M. Aldape were notorious cattle-thieves, raiding from Mexico.—(See deposition No. 21.)

Alexander Wierbiski testifies that eight hundred cattle, stolen from Texas, were sold by the Mexican cattle-thieves at Ceralso or Aguas Negras for \$1.50 a head. He has gone twenty times to the city of Matamoros, Mexico, to seek for his own cattle, it being publicly known that on these occasions stolen herds from Texas had been brought in; found the rumors verified. No legitimate beef trade can be carried on in Northern Mexico. In Monterey (by reason of the supply of stolen Texas cattle) beef is cheaper than at Matamoros. The long Mexican local wars have almost exhausted their own herds, but the current price of beef is much less than in Texas.—(See deposition No. 25.)

Abbate Longoria testifies that cattle are worth two to five dollars a head on the Mexican side.—(See deposition No. 30.)

Antonio Tigerina testifies that the stealing of Texan cattle by Mexicans existed in 1865, continued in 1866, augmented till 1868, and since then continues very grievous. In 1870, '71, '72, he has seen many stolen herds from Texas on the Mexican side. On one occasion he followed fifteen or sixteen armed Mexican cattle-thieves, who were driving

off four hundred cattle to Las Cuevas ranch, where they crossed them into Mexico.—(See deposition No. 31.)

Angel Aguirre saw at Mesquitito ranch, in Mexico, some cattle out of a herd of two or three hundred which had been stolen and successfully crossed.—(See deposition No. 34.)

Henry Simeon testifies that cattle are worth six to seven dollars each on the Mexican side.—(See deposition No. 36.)

Apollinario Hernandez saw the Holguines brothers (notorious Mexican cattle-thieves) cross 100 stolen cattle at Mogotes ranch, the stock being sold to Don Dyonisio Cardenas, (now alcalde at Matamoros,) for \$2.50 a head. Witness gives the following names of notorious cattle-thieves: Antonio Blangel, Captain Sabas Garcia, (Mexican army,) Segundo Garza, Juan Garcia, Holguines Brothers, (Andres and Esmeringildo,) one Jurado, (now dead,) one Librado, Lugo or Lubo Brothers, (now dead,) Perales Brothers, (Sylverio and Pedro,) and Francisco Villareal. All the above-named thieves operated across the river-line between the Bolsa ranch and Brownsville, say sixty miles.—(See deposition No. 38.)

Elder B. Barton saw fifteen or twenty armed Mexican cattle-thieves driving off two hundred cattle at Olivas, over one hundred miles within Texan line.—(See deposition No. 42.)

Gregorio Villareal saw (he being a soldier in the Mexican army) cattle being crossed by thieves from Texas into Mexico. He has helped to drive herds of these cattle to Palito Blanco, (a ranch of General J. N. Cortina;) also has seen these stolen herds sold to butchers on the Mexican side. General J. N. Cortina, in marching his forces to Camargo and back in 1871 and 1872, fed them on beef stolen from Texas. The following ranches on the Mexican bank of the Rio Grande are notorious haunts for thieves and cattle-stealers: San Rafael, Las Cuevas, Potrero de San Rafael, Tapehuaje rancho, Rancho Villareales, San Francisco rancho, Peñitas rancho, El Esterito, Anzalveras rancho, Los Jaboncillos, Reynosa Vieja, El Barrancas, El Ebano, El Chapital, Los Pelados, La Bolsa, El Palmita, Solisena, (a notorious den: Nicholas Solis, alcalde of the Soliseño precinct, at this place levied a black-mail on all stolen cattle of 25 cents a head for the use of the corrals and yards, in which he was protected by General J. N. Cortina,) La Palingana, Capote, Potrero, and other ranches.—(See deposition No. 47.)

Francisco Munguia was chased by armed cattle-thieves while on Texan soil, on July 10, 1871. Cattle are worth \$1.50 a head and upward in the frontier borders of Mexico.—(See deposition No. 57.)

Ramon Rodriguez, with his companion, Desiderio Castaneda, were pursued by armed cattle-thieves, numbering fifteen, who had crossed from Mexico and were on Texan soil. Cattle are worth from \$1.50 upward in Mexico.—(See deposition No. 58.)

Nicholas Champion testifies that many droves of stolen Texan cattle have been crossed by Mexican thieves over the river at Floridas rancho, armed Mexicans coming to the bank to cover the crossing of the herds, and protect the thieves.—(See deposition No. 70.)

Juan Levrier saw, between 1865 and 1871, stolen Texan cattle crossed by armed bands of Mexicans at El Arenal Tranquil, on the river.—(See deposition No. 78.)

John Fitch has seen armed Mexican cattle-thieves on various occasions steal cattle from the Texan ranges.—(See deposition No. 82.)

Henderson Williams's sons are forced to abandon herding cattle on the ranges in Texas, belonging to them, on account of the irruptions of cattle-thieves from Mexico.—(See deposition No. 139.)

Vincente Cavazos was threatened personally by Mexican cattle-thieves coming from the river-banks.—(See deposition No. 155.)

Eugenio Zamora has often met armed Mexican cattle-thieves, with bands of stolen Texan cattle in their possession, near Rio Grande city, in Texas, and was forced to fly for his life.—(See deposition No. 158.)

Cecelio Vela met near Rio Grande City armed Mexican cattle-thieves, and was forced to fly for his life.—(See deposition No. 160.)

Justo Lopez, notified by a friend of the danger, having lost cattle by thefts of the armed Mexican banditti, dares not reclaim them on the Mexican side.—(See deposition No. 164.)

Blas Vasquez repeatedly saw armed cattle-thieves near Capitañeno rancho, in Texas.—(See deposition No. 204.)

Nicholas Channo saw herds of stolen Texan cattle repeatedly brought into Bagdad, Mexico, and sold there by thieves while he was a resident.—(See deposition No. 213.)

NOTE.—The same cattle, which, as testified above, are valued and sold at from \$1.50 to \$7 on the Mexican side, are worth from \$12 to \$15 per head on the Texan river-border, and there is no discordance on this point. The long-continued wars on the northern frontier of Mexico have broken up their original herds of breeding-cattle, and whereas cattle are sold for an average of \$5, the testimony of all witnesses examined on this point is confirmed by the natural conclusion that the beef sold at these ruinous prices must be stolen from Texas, and is sold for less than cost, as even on the grassy Texan prairies the estimated cost to the owner of a four-year old steer is seven dollars. (See Major Sweet's pamphlet, page 7.) The business of cattle-dealing and butchering is evidently in Northern Mexico based on a supply of stolen Texan cattle.

OPINIONS (FROM THE EVIDENCE) AS TO CATTLE-STEALING.

Justo Lopez gives his estimate (from observation and judgment) of the number of stolen cattle crossed between the city of Brownsville and Point Isabel, in the last seven years, fixing the number at 60,000.—(See deposition No. 12.)

Marcos Sanchez confirms, in opinion, the above.—(See deposition No. 13.)

Severairo Hinajosa gives the same estimate.—(See deposition No. 14.)

Jacinto Hernandez is of the same opinion.—(See deposition No. 15.)

Thaddeus M. Rhodes J. P., estimates that in 1868, 1869, and 1870, 3,000 head per month of stolen cattle were crossed into Mexico, by thieves coming from there, in the fifteen miles of river-line above and below Edinburgh.—(See deposition No. 21.)

Nicholas Champion estimates that 20,000 head of stolen cattle have been crossed into Mexico yearly, in 1871 and 1872, at or near Floridas ranch on the Rio Grande.—(See deposition No. 70.)

FACTS OBSERVED BY THE UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS.

On September 6, 1872, the steamer *San Juan*, ascending the Rio Grande, (the United States commissioners to Texas being on board,) passed *Las Cuevas*, a notorious rendezvous of cattle-thieves, between 7 and 8.30 a. m. At a bend of the river, half a mile above *Las Cuevas*, a herd of cattle was seen on the Texan bank in the possession of persons evidently cattle-thieves. The spot was not a legal crossing-place, (no customs

officer being present as required by law.) A number of cattle were in a corral by the bank, being crossed over to the Mexican side. A considerable force of Mexicans was discovered, some naked, (prepared to direct the cattle in swimming,) and others in possession of a boat on the river. Mounted men were also in the corral, and examination with a glass showed the fact that some had retired under cover of the thick undergrowth. From the appearance of the banks, a large number of cattle had been crossed, and from thirty to fifty were yet on the Texan side. There being no troops on board the steamer, it was impossible to attempt recapture. This crossing was effected within fifteen miles of the station of a company of mounted United States infantry, and under cover of "Las Cuevas" settlement on the Mexican side.

An official memorandum of the fact was made by the recorder of the commission, being signed by the president and himself.

Nestor Maxan, E. Dougherty, and Mifflin Kenedy, (all of Brownsville, Cameron County, Texas,) were witnesses of the entire occurrence.

DOCUMENTARY REFERENCES.

1. Extract from letter of Brevet Major-General R. S. Mackenzie, Colonel Fourth Cavalry, United States Army, to assistant adjutant-general, Department of Texas, from Ringgold Barracks, Texas, date September 22, 1867.—(See document 14, current file, United States commission to Texas:)

"Cattle-stealing is practiced to an outrageous extent."

2. Extract from letter of John Dix, sub-assistant commissioner Bureau Freedmen, Refugees and Abandoned Lands, to assistant adjutant-general, Department of Texas, from Corpus Christi, December 31, 1867:

"A vast amount of cattle have been stolen, from 1865 to 1867."

3. Report of Lieutenant-Colonel A. McD. McCook, Tenth Infantry, United States Army, to assistant adjutant-general, Department of Texas.—(Document 3, current file, United States commission to Texas.)

4. Letter of Lieutenant-Colonel A. McD. McCook, Tenth Infantry, United States Army, to Consul Thomas F. Wilson, August 2, 1871.

[Extract.]

"There is in existence on this frontier a system of cattle-stealing which, if persisted in, will be disastrous to the stock-raising interests of Texas, and may lead to a predatory war on either side of the river, eventually producing a conflict between the two nations."—(See Foreign Relations, 1871, page 658.)

IMPORTATION OF HIDES FROM MEXICO.

In their efforts to get all the data possible having any bearing on the objects of their mission, the commission were not unmindful of the importance of obtaining the statistics of the movements of hides between the United States and Mexico. No article enters into the commerce of our southwestern frontier of more value and commanding importance than dry and wet hides. The handsome profits derived from the capital employed in the illicit traffic which has been carried on in this species of property by frontier merchants and speculators, has emboldened them in their operations to an extent which has been the means of furnishing evidence corroborative of that taken before the commission, and

of such an important character as to entitle it, in our judgment, to very great consideration at our hands.

When hides, imported into this country through the custom-houses on the frontier of Texas, are entered, they are at once inspected, as to the brands they bear, by inspectors appointed under the cattle and hide inspection laws of Texas. An examination of the results of these inspections, as put in evidence by the record kept by the cattle and hide inspector of the district of Cameron County, Texas, shows that of the number of hides entered at the custom-house at Brownsville from Mexico, fully 25 per cent. bore the brands of Texas stock-raisers, and that at least 25 per cent. bore brands that had evidently been altered or otherwise defaced.

The evidence of all the witnesses examined before the commission on this point, establishes the fact that Texas cattle are never sold in any numbers, if at all, to go to Mexico; and that cattle are worth on an average \$10 a head more in Texas than they are sold for in the markets on the northern frontier of Mexico. In the customs district of Brazos Santiago, comprising the Lower Rio Grande, the records show an entry of 272,256 hides, imported from Mexico from 1856 to 1872; while the records of the district of Corpus Christi, the outlet of the ports of Rio Grande City, Roma, Carrizo, and Laredo, show an entry of 158,688 beef-hides imported from Mexico through the above ports.

This documentary evidence bears with great weight on the extent and character of the depredations that have been committed on the people living on the frontier of Western Texas, and when taken in connection with the fact that the importation of hides from Mexico into the United States through these frontier ports is but seldom done, save when the carrying tonnage between Mexican ports and the commercial centers of the United States and Europe is insufficient to meet the demands of shippers, it bears impartial witness of the extent and proportions of the traffic which is carried on in the hides of animals stolen from American owners.

Where the entry of hides imported from Mexico at one American port, as in the case of Brownsville, shows that, of the whole number entered, at least 25 per cent. bore American brands, and that at least as large a per cent. bore brands that had been altered and otherwise defaced, and this in the face of the customs officers of the United States, and the cattle and hide inspectors of Texas, it would not be unreasonable to estimate at a much larger per cent. the hides bearing American brands which have been exported from Mexico directly to Europe, New Orleans, New York, and other markets.

The commission was unable to examine the records of the cattle and hide inspection district of Nueces County, and consequently are unable to report the per cent. of the whole number of beef-hides imported from Mexico, through the custom-house at Corpus Christi, which bore American brands. The cattle and hide inspection law of Texas has been in operation but little over a year, and owing to defects in it which prevented the recovery of stolen cattle and the seizing of stolen hides, powers of attorney being required, and the distance being so great between the ranches scattered here and there over a frontier several hundred miles in length, this law, as a means for suppressing crime and detecting the thieves that infest the Rio Grande frontier, has, in a measure, been barren of results. It has not unfrequently occurred that men charged with the duty of enforcing this law have given false inspection-certificates, and assisted in every way in their power men notoriously known to be engaged in buying and selling stolen hides. In one instance,

coming under the observation of the commission, certificates were issued by an inspector, dated at Brownsville, certifying that inspections, actually made by him in Matamoras, Mexico, were made in the cattle and hide inspection district of Cameron County, Texas.

In this case the testimony shows that the inspector has not only been known to issue his certificates in Mexico, in order that the hides might not be exposed for inspection on being entered at the American custom-house, but has actually, in cases where wet hides were to be inspected, rolled two and three together and passed them as one, without inspection. The presumption of fraud on the part of this American officer, in this case, was so great as to cause his indictment in the courts of Texas, where merchants and dealers in this property buy hides, one by one, from thieves who kill cattle for the skins only, and influence the inspecting officer by bribing him to pass the stolen property through his district. The only remedy suggesting itself is more rigid laws and the appointment of honest men to enforce them. An examination, herein referred to, of one lot of stolen hides, seized under a search-warrant, shows that the brands of fifty different American stock-raisers, scattered over several hundred miles of territory, are represented.

The following extracts from the testimony taken before the commission will more fully exhibit the extent of the depredations of this class. Particular attention is called to documents 25, 26, and 38, on file with the commission.

EXTRACTS FROM THE EVIDENCE.

Dominick Lively has detected hides bearing his brand in process of importation and shipment.—(See deposition No. 9.)

Herman S. Rock, deputy cattle and hide inspector, district of Cameron County, has detected stolen hides belonging to *Dominick Lively* in course of shipment.—(See deposition No: 11.)

George W. Lowe, when cattle and hide inspector, observed the shipment of 370 dry hides direct to Liverpool, England, on ship *Mary Douglass*, in December, 1871. Many of these hides bore American brands, and witness believed them to be stolen.—(See deposition No. 22.)

Alexander Wierbiski has detected his stolen hides being imported for shipment.—(See deposition No. 25.)

Apollinario Hernandez found General *Juan N. Cortina*, in August, 1871, at Santa Fé, near Matamoras, Mexico, engaged in fraudulently rebranding stolen cattle, with a brand manufactured to deface the old marks, and which was not his legally recorded personal brand.—(See deposition No. 38.)

Louis Renaud, as deputy inspector of hides and cattle, testified that 20 per cent. of the hides imported from Mexico are stolen, others purposely defaced. The cattle and hide inspection laws are defective and need amendment.—(See deposition No. 88.)

Charles J. Murphy, cattle and hide inspector, under the laws of Texas, from September, 1871, to July, 1872, has seen stolen hides (the property of Captain *Richard King*, of Rancho Santa Gertrudes, Nueces County, Texas) being imported from Matamoras. He had no power to open the hides, which were rolled up. The deputies of witness seized a lot of stolen hides (in process of importation) on February 20, 1872. *Robert Kingsbury*, justice of the peace, at Brownsville, through his deputy, *H. S. Rock*, inspected hides at Matamoras, Mexico, under the laws of the State of Texas, and gave certificates of inspection, (from his office,) under which they were shipped.

On November 26, 1871, at Matamoras, Mexico, H. S. Rock (deputy of Robert Kingsbury) again inspected hides at Matamoras, Mexico, and they were shipped under certificate from Brownsville.

Milmo & Co. and H. E. Woodhouse & Co., of Matamoras, Mexico, were the shippers. The witness endeavored to seize the above lot of hides, and was prevented. He was not allowed to examine them; was prevented by the certificate given as above described. An indictment was presented in a court of Texas for this offense.—(See deposition No. 117.)

Herman S. Rock, deputy inspector of hides and cattle for the district of Cameron County, Texas, admitted in his testimony the inspections referred to above.—(See deposition No. 124.)

NOTE.—The detailed evidence of H. S. Rock shows that the hides imported from Mexico, which passed under his official scrutiny, and as noted in his records, bear brands representing nearly every stock-raiser in Western Texas.

From August 15, 1871, to the date of his testimony, (August 29, 1872,) Deputy Inspector Rock has seized forty-two stolen hides and recorded as stolen (he having no power to seize them) four hundred and forty-eight hides, which were imported from time to time, mostly shipped by Milmo & Co. and H. E. Woodhouse & Co., of Matamoras, Mexico. These hides bear the brands of fifty different stock-raisers of Western Texas; the largest number belonged to Richard King, of Rancho Santa Gertrudes, Nueces County.^u

Valentine J. Clark, acting for the stock-raisers' association of Western Texas, seized, on August 23, 1872, as stolen property, under a search-warrant, an invoice of hides shipped by J. G. Kelsey, of Rio Grande City, to Brazos Santiago, in possession then of the Rio Grande Transportation Company. There were 1,045 hides in the invoice; 204 of these were distinctly recognized and seized as stolen, and about 50 were recognized as stolen which the agent was not empowered to seize. The particulars are fully detailed in the evidence of witness.—(See deposition No. 127.)

DOCUMENTS FOR REFERENCE.

1. Statement of hides imported into the customs district of Corpus Christi, Texas, from 1867 to 1872.—(No. 25, current file.)
2. Statement of hides imported into the customs district of Brazos Santiago, Texas, from 1866 to 1872.—(No. 26, current file.)
3. Printed copy cattle and hide inspection law of the State of Texas.—(No. 38, current file.)
4. Letter of George H. Abbott, special agent of the Treasury Department, to the honorable Secretary of the Treasury, El Paso del Norte, October 31, 1872, detailing a seizure of cattle for violation of revenue laws.—(No. 46, current file.)

CONDUCT OF THE MEXICAN AUTHORITIES.

That the local authorities of Northern Mexico (civil and military) have been aware, for years past, that lawless expeditions were being constantly set on foot in their midst to invade American territory for plunder and the commission of crime, the evidence taken before the commission fully establishes.

The military authorities, it will be seen, have not only tolerated this system of plunder, so long carried on by Mexican citizens on the property and interests of citizens of Texas, but have encouraged the thieves by

using the Mexican army to assist in getting the stolen property on Mexican soil and sharing in the proceeds. This condition of affairs has existed for years. During the administration of President Buchanan these frontier complications and outrages assumed so serious a character as to induce the Secretary of War, in 1860, to issue orders to Colonel R. E. Lee, then commanding the Department of Texas, to notify the Mexican authorities that they would be held responsible for the enforcement of the laws against these thieves and bandits. Colonel Lee not only notified the Mexican officials on the line of the Bravo as instructed, but also issued orders to his subordinates to see that the Mexican authorities performed their duty, and to that end, if necessary, to cross into Mexico.

Whatever might have been the temporary effect on the Mexican authorities at that time of the firm stand taken by the United States in giving protection to its citizens against these Mexican outlaws, the continuance of General Juan N. Cortina, the protector of the lawless bands, in the command of the line of the Bravo, from 1870 to 1872, goes to show, on the part of the Mexican authorities, a wanton disregard of the authority of this Government and of the rights of its citizens. A history of General Cortina's career while in command of the army occupying the northern frontier of Mexico, and prior to that time, would be, in a great part, but a history of the wrong and outrages which have been committed with impunity, for years past, on the residents of our southwestern frontier. The following extract from a communication addressed to the Congress of the United States by the Secretary of War, of date April 30, 1870, has an important bearing on the conduct of the Mexican authorities, and is fully sustained by the evidence taken before the commission, showing, as it does, the position and character of an officer charged by the supreme government of Mexico for the two years ending March, 1872, with the grave responsibilities incident to the command of the line of the northern frontier of that republic.

Secretary Belknap, referring to General Cortina, says:

This extraordinary character was a soldier under General Arista at the time General Taylor's army arrived on the Rio Grande; was at one time lieutenant under Garcia, but, being detected selling horses given him for a remount, was dismissed; murdered his employer, Mr. Somerville, in 1847; committed robberies in Texas in 1849; had an indictment pending against him in 1850 in the Cameron County court of Texas; continued to commit depredations in Texas in 1858; was then an outlaw, and for his numerous robberies was again indicted in the Cameron County court in the spring of 1859.

For a history of detail of the career of General Cortina on the border in 1859, reference is made to depositions 16, 18, 21, 71, 76, 84, 85, 87, 95, 96, 116, 117, 177, 196, 197, 198, 201, 213, as well as to report of Major Heintzelman, United States Army, on the Cortina raid of 1859. (Ex. Doc. No. 81, House of Representatives, first session Thirty-sixth Congress, vol. 12.)

The civil administration of officers on the northern frontier of the republic of Mexico, with an exception or two, has been conducted almost wholly in the interest of the demoralized and lawless population living on that frontier, to which may be added the odium of its complete subserviency to a military régime having probably no parallel in the history of the age for its utter disregard of human life and high-handed exercise of power. In cases brought before these officials by citizens of the United States for the recovery of stolen property, they have invariably defeated the ends of justice, either by a technical construction of the law, or by confessing their unwillingness or inability to grant relief. It is in evidence before the commission that officers alcaldes) before whom suit had been brought for the recovery of stolen

property, have ruled in the interest of the thief and shared with him the property stolen. The circumstances connected with the *quasi* trial and impeachment of Judge Augustin Menchaca, district judge of the State of Tamaulipas, before the legislative branch of the government of the city of Matamoras, on October 25, 1869, furnish a sad commentary on the manner of punishing crime and rewarding virtue on the right bank of the Rio Grande. In 1869 the citizens of Brownsville, Texas, through a communication, requested Judge Menchaca to cooperate with them in their efforts to prevent illicit traffic in stolen cattle and their hides.

They were informed by him that he would do all in his power to sustain them in their laudable efforts, and that any person duly commissioned to represent them at Matamoras would be recognized and sustained by him in the discharge of his duty. During the same year Henry Klahn, a citizen of Brownsville, was commissioned by Judge J. Galvan, of that city, to reside in Matamoras and look after the interests of the stock-raisers of Western Texas. Mr. Klahn reported to Judge Menchaca for duty, was promptly and courteously received, and after being instrumental in the recovery in several instances of property stolen in Texas and carried into Mexico, (Mr. Klahn's duties only extended to the detection of thieves and pointing out stolen property to Mexican officers authorized to make seizure,) was finally confronted with a public sentiment so hostile to his longer continuance in the discharge of his duties as to make it necessary for him to resign. This outburst of popular indignation on the part of the people of Matamoras was not alone directed at Mr. Klahn, but was brought to bear with such vigor on Judge Menchaca, because of his efforts to enforce the laws and punish crime, as to cause the legislative branch of the municipality of Matamoras to adopt resolutions addressed to the supreme government of the State of Tamaulipas, asking Judge Menchaca's removal or impeachment, and which finally forced him to resign and seek a refuge in Europe. The evidence in the possession of the commission bears with marked severity on the indifference with which the supreme government of Mexico, for years past, has permitted her northern frontier to offer an asylum to bands of marauders organized to invade and plunder American territory. The earnest correspondence on the part of the Government of the United States in regard to these outrages, as shown as far back as 1852, in a letter from Hon. C. M. Conrad, Secretary of War, to Hon. P. H. Bell, governor of Texas, (page 71. Letter of Hon. W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War, to the Congress of the United States on the claims of the State of Texas, April 30, 1872,) and followed by instructions as firm in character as those issued by the Secretary of War to Colonel R. E. Lee, United States Army, commanding department of Texas, in 1860, taken in connection with the communications of Hon. Thomas F. Wilson, United States consul at Matamoras, and Lieutenant-Colonel A. McD. McCook, United States Army, commanding the line of the Rio Grande, forwarded through Hon. Thomas H. Nelson, United States minister to Mexico, and General Miguel Palacos, then commanding the Plaza of Matamoras, to the supreme government of Mexico, and the long continuance of General Juan N. Cortina, so notoriously offensive to the Government of the United States, in command of the line of the Bravo, estops the government of the republic of Mexico, in the judgment of this commission, from pleading ignorance of the serious nature of the complications which have existed on the northern frontier of that republic for years past, and which have made, during that time, life and property unsafe on our southwestern frontier.

REFERENCES AND EXTRACTS FROM EVIDENCE AS TO THE CONDUCT OF THE MEXICAN FRONTIER AUTHORITIES.

References from letter of the Secretary of War on "claims of the State of Texas." (Ex. Doc. No. 277, second session Forty-Second Congress, House of Representatives.)

1. "The Mexican government has been notified of the alleged complicity of its officers in these frontier disturbances," &c., &c.—(See letter of Hon. C. M. Conrad, Secretary of War, to Hon. P. H. Bell, governor of Texas, September 30, 1852, p. 71, Ex. Doc. No. 277.)

2. Colonel R. E. Lee, United States Army, commanding Department of Texas, was directed on March 2, 1860, to notify the Mexican authorities on the Rio Grande frontier that they must break up the bands of banditti, &c., &c., and that they would be "held responsible for the faithful performance of this plain duty on their part."—(See Ex. Doc. No. 277, p. 29.)

3. Alarm created by the orders of March 2, 1860, in Matamoras, and the authorities were expected to act "more efficiently in breaking up the bands of Cortina, who had been outraging the Texan frontier."—(See Ex. Doc. No. 277, p. 29.)

4. Colonel R. E. Lee, United States Army, notified the Mexican authorities of his authority, and of their responsibility, on April 2, 1860.—(See Ex. Doc. No. 277, p. 30.)

5. Colonel R. E. Lee, United States Army, on April 9, 1860, issued an order directing his subordinate officers to see that the Mexican authorities fulfilled their obligations.—(See Ex. Doc. No. 277, p. 30.)

6. The Matamoras authorities were thus notified, and special notification given to the civil and military authorities of Reynosa.—(See Ex. Doc. No. 277, p. 30.)

Extracts from evidence taken before the commissioners.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. McD. McCook, Tenth Infantry, United States Army, commanding Fort Brown, addressed, on August 2, 1871, a communication to Consul Thomas F. Wilson, at Matamoras, transmitting transcripts of records of the district court of Cameron County, Texas, setting forth various indictments against General Juan N. Cortina, Mexican army. A predatory war was feared as the result of the continued cattle-stealing and other outrages on Texan life and property. (For the correspondence see above-described letter, and also letter of Lieutenant-Colonel McCook to General J. J. Reynolds, as well as the reply of Consul Thomas F. Wilson to Lieutenant-Colonel McCook, pp. 658 and 659, Foreign Relations, 1871.)—(See also deposition No. 1, for full details.)

Thomas F. Wilson, United States consul at Matamoras, testifies that he transmitted the letter of Lieutenant-Colonel McCook to General Miguel Palacios, who forwarded it, without delay, to the supreme government of Mexico, also telegraphing the substance of the letters to President Benito Juarez.

President Juarez, thus fully notified in August, 1871, did not remove General Juan N. Cortina until March, 1872.

The supreme government was also notified through the United States minister at the city of Mexico, Hon. T. H. Nelson, of the alleged complicity of General Juan N. Cortina.—(See deposition No. 2.)

The Mexican civil authorities of Matamoras replied to a demand for

cattle-thieves made by *William Burke*, (lieutenant of State police,) who named the offenders, "that they had no right to give them up." The men were not punished.—(See deposition No. 4.)

Francisco Martinez testified that the Matamoras authorities had notice for four years of unchecked depredations on the cattle of Señor Francisco Yturria, of Brownsville, Texas.—(See deposition No. 5.)

Juan Sanchez applied for assistance to the Matamoras authorities in 1870. They admitted they were unable to stop the cattle depredations complained of.—(See deposition No. 7.)

Inspector Thomas C. Sheldon saw Captain Sebas Garcia, of the Mexican army, at the raid near Banco ranch, on March 4, 1872. Alcalde Nicholas Solis had 20 men to assist in that crossing of stolen cattle.—(See deposition No. 8.)

Justo Lopez testifies that stolen cattle from Texas were driven over into Mexico almost weekly, with the knowledge of the Mexican local authorities.

The attention of the "encargados" or heads of the ranches on the Mexican side of the river was repeatedly called to the use of their ranches for cattle-stealing, and they claimed they could not stop it, while, in fact, they shared the plunder.—(See deposition No. 12.)

Marcos Sanchez says that the local authorities and "encargados" of ranches are guilty of assisting the thieves.—(See deposition No. 13.)

Severiano Hinojosa testifies that the crossings into Mexico of the stolen cattle have been with the sufferance and consent of the local Mexican authorities.—(See deposition No. 14.)

Jacinto Hernandez thinks the authorities, by proper action, could have captured 60,000 stolen cattle in the last seven years.—(See deposition No. 15.)

W. D. Thomas recognizes Captain F. Milan, Mexican army, in possession of a herd of stolen Texan cattle.—(See deposition No. 16.)

W. D. Thomas testifies to systematic fraud on the part of the civil authorities of Matamoras as to the inspection of cattle. Orders were given to the Mexican register of brands at Matamoras to record, in transfer only, the lost brands on cattle, so as to enable stolen cattle to be re-branded and sold. The civil and military authorities were in collusion with the thieves from 1865 to 1867, during the residence of witness in the city of Matamoras.—(See deposition No. 16.)

Carlos Esparza swears that Pedro Jurado (captain under Cortina) was engaged in cattle-stealing. Cortina's overruling influence prevents any well-minded official from doing his duty.—(See deposition No. 18.)

Alexander Wierbiski notified Don Dyonisio Cardenas, first alcalde of Matamoras, that he (Cardenas) was buying and handling stolen cattle. Cardenas replied, "I don't care where they come from; I will buy them."—(See deposition No. 25.)

Alexander M. Sanders testifies that the continual depredations could have been checked, for when one J. M. Martinez, (a Mexican cattle-thief,) after stocking his ranch near Matamoras with cattle stolen from Texas, attacked the residence of Señor Chapa, on the Mexican side, he was promptly caught and killed.—(See deposition No. 28.)

Alexander M. Sanders saw Colonel J. M. Menchaca separate from a herd of stolen Texan cattle at Guardado, some cattle belonging to a Mexican friend; no attempt was made by this officer to notify Texan owners of the loss of their property.

The alcalde of Camargo, Mexico, admitted to witness that he dared not disobey Cortina.—(See deposition No. 28.)

Abbato Longoria testifies that orders having been received by local

authorities to suppress cattle-stealing, some obeyed them and some did not.—(See deposition No. 30.)

Antonio Tigerina saw, in 1870, 1871, and 1872, herds of stolen Texan cattle, at different times, in the possession of Don Dyonisio Cardenas, first alcalde of Matamoras, Mexico.—(See deposition No. 31.)

Antonio Tigerina, in the interests of Texan stock-raisers, endeavors to get a general power of attorney from them to recover stolen cattle from the Mexican holders. The local Mexican authorities will not allow him to act under such authority.—(See deposition No. 31.)

Antonio Tigerina testifies that Don Dyonisio Cardenas, first alcalde of Matamoras, buys stolen cattle of the thieves.—(See deposition No. 31.)

Antonio Tigerina testifies that in February, 1872, Carriola, a butcher of Matamoras, buys stolen Texan cattle of thieves. The Mexican civil and military authorities have not tried to stop the depredations.—(See deposition No. 31.)

Thomas J. Handy, mounted inspector United States customs, recognized Mexican soldiers in arms covering the crossing of stolen cattle at Floridas rancho, in March, 1872.—(See deposition No. 32.)

Crespin Peña testifies that Francisco Perez, (*alias* "Chicon,") who brutally murdered Mr. Joseph Alexander, of Brownsville, at Reparo ranch in Texas, on August 12, 1872, and escaped into Mexico, was a sub-lieutenant of Cortina's troops.—(See deposition No. 37.)

Apollinario Hernandez testifies as to Don Dyonisio Cardenas buying stolen Texan cattle of thieves, or their receivers.—(See deposition No. 38.)

Apollinario Hernandez testifies that J. M. Mederano, a Matamoras butcher, deals in stolen cattle. Dealers generally in Matamoras buy these cattle without scruples. Cardenas is the heaviest buyer.—(See deposition No. 38.)

Francis C. Mason testifies that, while quietly and peaceably engaged with several companions in sailing on the Rio Grande, in the summer of 1872, the party was shot at by a Mexican sentinel; they were forced to land, were insulted, taken to Matamoras, detained over-night, and released without satisfaction of any kind.—(See deposition No. 39.)

Emilio C. Forto was with the party, and confirms the preceding.—(See deposition No. 40.)

Charles R. Chase confirms depositions 39 and 40; was a member of the party.—(See two depositions numbered 41.)

Gregorio Villareal testifies that, on one occasion, the Matamoras authorities, having captured 118 cattle from thieves who had brought them from Texas, only admit the capture of 18 head; General Cortina obtaining the remainder for his personal use.—(See deposition No. 47.)

Gregorio Villareal saw during the occupation of Mier by Colonel Arrocha, Mexican army, 100 stolen Texan cattle, penned up there for the use of his troops. Colonels Arrocha and Menchaca did not, however, like Cortina, directly authorize cattle-stealing.—(See deposition No. 47.)

Ramon Garcia recognized Captain Sabas Garcia, Mexican army, at the Arroyo Colorado, in Texas, in charge of a party of armed thieves.—(See deposition No. 48.)

Ramon Garcia recognized Pedro Jurado, P. Lubo, and R. Ezcharrete, (officers of Cortina's forces,) as engaged in cattle-stealing, at the Calabozo ranch in March, 1872. The Mexican local authorities are implicated in these thefts.—(See deposition No. 48.)

James F. Scott declares that the attempts of stock-raisers to recover their stolen property from Mexican holders have been made ineffectual by the collusion of Mexican officials.—(See deposition No. 49.)

Ramon Rodriguez saw Captain Sabas Garcia in possession of a herd of stolen Texan cattle.—(See deposition No. 58.)

Peter Champion was captured at Floridas ranch by armed men who were crossing stolen Texan cattle, in March, 1872, and saw many Mexican soldiers engaged therein.—(See deposition No. 71.)

Casimiro Tamayo, having a power of attorney to recover stolen Texan cattle, visits Matamoras and finds a large herd in pens belonging to Don Dyonisio Cardenas, alcalde. In order to prevent detection, the cattle were turned out of the pen and scattered; witness, on this account, only recovered one animal.—(See deposition No. 77.)

John Fitch saw 40 stolen Texan cattle penned up at Mier, in Mexico. Representing himself as an agent, he endeavored to recover the cattle, and was refused by the civil authorities.—(See deposition No. 82.)

Francisco Solis saw Cipriano Flores and J. M. Martinez, (soldiers under General Cortina,) in Texas, stealing and driving away cattle to Mexico.—(See deposition No. 86.)

General Don Pedro Hinojosa (then first alcalde of Matamoras) called on Richard King, of rancho Santa Gertrudes, Nueces County, Texas, at his hotel in Brownsville, and offered to King a sum of money to buy the right of legal ownership in all cattle of King's brands, then on the Mexican side of the river, in the hands of thieves or their receivers. King refused to sell any such right. Witness testifies that it is personally unsafe to attempt to reclaim property before the local Mexican authorities.—(See deposition No. 89.)

Alexander Wierbiski finding stolen cattle penned up in Matamoras, in 1869, applied to Don Dyonisio Cardenas (first alcalde of the city) for the property, and was told that "there was no law to compel the delivery of the cattle." Legal proceedings were instituted by witness and continued until the judge owned to witness he dared not give judgment for the return of the cattle. The effort was thus a failure.—(See deposition No. 106.)

John McAllen followed a herd of stolen cattle to Matamoras, in 1866, or 1867. He applied to the alcalde, F. Golbert, and was refused the property; being imprisoned, he was glad to get back at all.—(See deposition No. 113.)

W. W. Staples testifies that Don Cornelius Sais (the mayor of Camargo, Mexico) admitted to him the presence of stolen Texan cattle in Camargo. He thought he knew parties who held them.—(See deposition No. 132.)

W. W. Staples received on one occasion a friendly message from Colonel J. Arrocha, Mexican army, who admitted that there were horses in his camp there which had been stolen from Staples. The officer promised to try and send them back; he did not do so.—(See deposition No. 132.)

Antonio J. Yznaga testifies as to an attempt made in 1869 to induce the Mexican authorities to allow an inspector to reside at Matamoras to represent the stock-raisers of Western Texas. The attempt failed through the hostility of the Matamoras officials and public to any such measure.—(See deposition No. 138.)

William Kelly, justice of the peace, testifies, that in the case of a murderous raid on Clarksville, Texas, in 1869, (inspectors Hammond and Phelps being killed, and various robberies committed,) he reported the fact to the captain of the port at Bagdad, Mexico, (from which place the armed Mexicans came,) and also to the authorities of Matamoras, who did not even send out a scout or search for the offenders, and made no inquiry tending to a prosecution of the offenders.—(See deposition No. 132.)

Henry Klahn, in 1869, was appointed by Judge Galvan, of Brownsville on behalf of the stock-raisers of Western Texas, with L. M. Shedd, to reside at Matamoras and act as an inspector of animals and hides, with a view to the suppression of cattle-stealing. The Mexican authorities promised co-operation; Klahn assumed his duties, and in making an inquiry into the character of certain property held by one Longoria, a hide-dealer, was resisted by him; Judge Augustin Menchaca placed a sentinel over the property of Longoria, and tried to support Klahn in his inquiry. In a short time Judge Menchaca was forced to resign. Don Pedro Hinojosa was appointed district judge of the State of Tamaulipas, to succeed Menchaca; this judge notified Klahn privately that he could not support him, and the inspector was forced to abandon his duties, returning to Texas.

Witness testifies that Don Dyonisio Cardenas (alcalde at Matamoras) is by general repute a buyer of stolen cattle.—(See deposition No. 172.)

Adolphus Glaevecke testifies that he reported to General Carbajal (then chief commander of the line of the Bravo) the night before the raid of Cortina on Brownsville, (September 28, 1859,) that it would occur, and begged him to arrest Cortina, who would use Mexican troops raised and armed by that government for its legitimate service, to invade Texas and outrage the border. The next day the attack occurred, and witness went to General Carbajal, who was still in Brownsville, (where he had been visiting,) and begged him to go out and arrest Cortina, who then had possession of the town. General Carbajal refused to do so, and said that he feared Cortina would not recognize his authority.—(See deposition No. 177.)

Charles Best, an American citizen, is arrested on his steamer, then lying on the ways at Bagdad, Mexico, in April, 1867. An affray having occurred at the ship-yard, witness, an innocent man, was arrested, struck, and (only through the intercession of a friend) was finally liberated, the alcalde and captain of the port having, notwithstanding his entire innocence, ordered him to be confined. All the American workmen in the ship-yard, seven or nine in number, were arrested, tied two and two, and marched forty miles to Matamoras. Only two men were guilty, they escaping, and these innocent parties were imprisoned and roughly treated for nine days at Matamoras, one of their number being kept nearly thirty days, and a final trial by a military court being forced on them.—(See deposition No. 181, and also that of the sufferers, 180, 183, 209, and 212.)

F. J. Parker testifies that the official copy of the proceedings of the city council of Matamoras, Mexico, filed and numbered 19, with the records of the commission, was obtained through private channels after due application had been refused, and that in the record of said proceedings (the impeachment of Judge Menchaca for his assistance to Inspector Klahn,) the name of Don Dyonisio Cardenas (who should appear therein as under criminal charges) was intentionally omitted.—(See deposition No. 184.)

Adolphus Glaevecke applied in 1865 to the alcalde of Matamoras for cattle stolen from him, and was refused; also applied in 1865 to the civil authorities at Bagdad for 17 head of his cattle, then at that place, being also refused.—(See deposition No. 207.)

Macedonio Luera distinctly recognized Ildefonso Salinas (captain Mexican army) as the man who robbed Albert Champion's stage station, at La Torrena, in Texas, in February, 1871.—(See deposition No. 211.)

Joseph Walsh, an American citizen, a resident of Matamoras, having made settlement with his debtors, Gilgan & Co., of Matamoras, they being indebted to him in the sum of \$145,000 on three acceptances

for \$45,000, \$50,000, and \$50,000, commenced proceedings against said firm to enforce the payment of the first obligation, which was not paid on maturity, (January 1, 1869,) he having protested it before a notary of the place. An arbitration having been proposed by the debtors, witness consented to it, agreeing to receive in settlement goods to the value of \$145,000, and security in certain "haciendas" or estates. Witness was placed in possession of the goods, then in a warehouse, but the other parties delayed taking stock and fulfilling the arbitration, which, by a limitation of thirty days, became void. Due notice having been given, and the other parties refusing to fulfill their agreement, witness continued proceedings on the original acceptances.

The debtors commenced a vexatious suit on an item properly allowed in the settlement on which the acceptances were based, and, with connivance of the officials, caused witness to be forcibly dispossessed of the goods and property he held to secure his just claim.

In the absence of witness the cross-suit was referred to an arbitration at Monterey, which resulted in a declaration that witness was not liable for the item on which he was sued. The papers were returned to the local authorities of Matamoras, and were by them referred for assessment to a private attorney of the other party to the suit. Said papers, abstracted from the legal archives at Matamoras, still remain in the possession of this agent of the other party, at a distance of some hundred miles from the city of Matamoras. Witness has repeatedly applied for the papers, or even a reading of them, and been denied.

Witness appealed his case to the supreme court of the State of Tamaulipas, and finally impeached for corruption the fiscal or attorney general of the state. Witness was advised by his lawyers to cease proceedings, as the courts were notoriously under the influence of the bribes of his opponent. Witness has not been able to, and cannot, collect his just claim, and ascribes it to a connivance with the other party in the case. He has been forcibly dispossessed of goods once delivered to him, and certain estates (held as security) have been sold for less than their value by the authorities, having been bought in by the other party.—(See deposition No. 352.)

Documents on file with the United States commission for reference.

Special reference is made to documents 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, (current file United States commission to Texas.)

These documents show the fact of notice having been early given to the civil authorities of Matamoras as to the grievous character of the losses suffered by Texas stock-raisers.

Document 17 is a petition of a committee of the citizens of Brownsville to the president of the city council of Matamoras, on the subject of cattle-stealing.

Document 18 is a communication of a committee of the citizens of Brownsville to Judge Augustin Menchaca, (district judge State of Tamaulipas,) asking his co-operation in suppressing the disorders described therein. The reply of Judge Menchaca is annexed to the petition.

Document 19 is a copy of the proceedings of the city council of the city of Matamoras, which describes the action of the judge, and the fact of numerous arrests following the inspections of Inspector Klahn, who had been acting with the assistance of the judge. The proceedings led to the impeachment of Judge Menchaca on October 25, 1869, and the appointment of a successor, who did not interest himself in the mat-

ter. Depositions 138 and 184 describe the result of the efforts and the fact that Judge Menchaca was forced to leave Mexico, remaining in Europe some time.

Document 20 consists of two letters from Thomas F. Wilson, United States consul at Matamoros, to Don Dyonisio Cardenas and F. J. Parker, on the same general subject.

Document 21 is a petition of a committee of the citizens of Brownsville to Judge Menchaca, asking his formal co-operation.

Extracts from evidence taken touching General Juan N. Cortina.

William Burke (lieutenant of State police) testifies that Cortina is a leader of thieves and bandits, protecting them. Many of his soldiers were recognized in Texas by witness.—(See deposition No. 4.)

Inspector Albert Dean testifies that he has seen Cortina receiving and interviewing thieves at his headquarters.—(See deposition No. 6.)

Inspector Thomas C. Sheldon testified that Captain Sabas Garcia (Mexican army) bragged to him of stealing and crossing 400 cattle, in July, 1871, saying that he had Cortina's permission to raid on Texas.—(See deposition No. 8.)

Marcos Sanchez testifies that Cortina, after entering the regular army of Mexico, sent his followers to steal cattle from Texas. This was admitted by the "encargados" or superintendents.—(See deposition No. 13.)

W. D. Thomas testifies that the present cattle depredations are a continuation of the troubles of 1859, and are mainly directed by Cortina. In 1866 he organized a force for another raid on Texas and attack on Brownsville, but was disturbed by hearing that Colonel Ford had organized the citizens of Brownsville to resist it.—(See deposition No. 16.)

Ignacio Garcia testifies that Cortina has grown rich by plunder, and that he gathers thieves and bandits around him.—(See deposition No. 17.)

Carlos Esparza testifies that Cortina received personally most of the stolen cattle crossed at the Calabozo rancho, in 1871. He has prostituted his command, and enriched himself.—(See deposition No. 18.)

Caetano Rodriguez testifies that Cortina sent a lot of fine cows, stolen from Mrs. Jane Weyman by his followers in 1859, to his own ranch, El Soldadito.—(See deposition No. 20.)

Thaddeus M. Rhodes, justice of the peace, testifies that Cortina was assisted in his attack on Brownsville, in 1859, and operations on the border then, with men, munitions, and assistance furnished from Matamoros.—(See deposition No. 21.)

Thaddeus M. Rhodes declares that Cortina agreed to take care of the cattle-thieves in Mexico if they would take care of themselves in Texas. It is notorious that Cortina has stocked his ranches, Canela, Soldadito, Caritas, Palito Blanco, and others, with cattle stolen from Texas.—(See deposition No. 21.)

Benito Garcia testifies to a fraudulent return made of the cattle captured at Calabozo ranch from thieves, by the Mexican authorities. Cortina got one hundred, and only eighteen head were accounted for, when in fact one hundred and eighteen head were captured. Cortina has enriched himself by plunder.—(See deposition No. 23.)

Anaclito Padron was detailed by Cortina, in 1870 or 1871, as one of a squad of soldiers sent to Tahuachal to receive a drove of stolen cattle from his agents and escort them a safe distance from the river. This

was done, and the cattle delivered to his private vaqueros.—(See deposition No. 26.)

Anaclito Padron, in 1871, was sent as one of a squad of his soldiers by Cortina, to Laguna, near Matamoras, to escort a herd of stolen Texan cattle to his ranch Palito Blanco. It was done.—(See deposition No. 26.)

Alexander M. Sanders heard Cortina ask for stolen cattle at Guardado ranch, in December, 1871, or January, 1872. When told they had none he said, "It is strange you have none." Cortina's orderlies were mounted on stolen horses at Camargo in 1870.—(See deposition No. 28.)

Tomas Vasquez deposes that Cortina is the protector of thieves and rascals.—(See deposition No. 29.)

Antonio Tigerina testifies that Cortina has enriched himself through his position.—(See deposition No. 31.)

Apollinario Hernandez testifies that Cortina protects Nicholas Solis, (a corrupt alcalde,) and receives stolen beef from him. A black-nail of 25 cents a head on stolen cattle for use of corrals is levied by Solis.

Witness saw General Cortina personally rebranding cattle at Santa Fé, in August, 1871, with a brand manufactured for the purpose of evading proper inspection at Matamoras.

Witness saw General Cortina at Santa Rosa on September 13, 1871, taking toll of 100 stolen cattle. Captain Sabas Garcia, of Cortina's brigade, with other followers of his, were in possession of the herd. General Cortina used to personally classify the stolen herds, sending fat steers to market, and the cows and young stock to his ranches.—(See deposition No. 38.)

Gregorio Villareal saw Cortina conferring, at various times in 1871 and 1872, with the Holguines brothers, who were notorious thieves.—(See deposition No. 47.)

Gregorio Villareal, when a soldier, under his orders, was sent several times by Cortina to escort cattle from the Laguna (a prairie near Matamoras) to various ranches belonging to the general; these orders being executed. The cattle were notoriously known to be stolen from Texas.—(See deposition No. 47.)

Gregorio Villareal testifies that Cortina equipped the Lubo brothers (notorious thieves) for a cattle-stealing raid on Texas, in 1871. The Lubos were captured with a loss of their outfit. Cortina requested Villareal to go to Brownsville and buy in the saddles and equipments, which were sold at public auction. This witness refused to do.—(See deposition No. 47.)

Gregorio Villareal testifies that Cortina retains, on his ranches, stolen horses belonging to Josiah Turner and others, some of these animals having been ineffectually claimed as stolen. He authorizes his soldiers and followers to steal from Texas, and said "Let Texan property come over here." He has made use of his hangers-on for private assassination. Is continually surrounded by a squad of armed men, and has grown rich by plunder.—(See deposition No. 47.)

J. O. Thompson deposes to the names of various thieves and agents of Cortina.—(See deposition No. 74.)

Victor Morel testifies that Cortina took from him, pistol in hand, the sum of \$200 in gold, in December, 1859. This money had been robbed from the body of Captain N. P. Spear, killed by Cortina's followers at Rio Grande City, in December, 1859, and deposited in a safe at a store where Morel was clerk.—(See deposition No. 157.)

Eugenio Zamora testifies that Cortina has sent his agents and thieves to

Texas to steal cattle. His policy is to induce thieves and marauders to join his forces.—(See deposition No. 158.)

Pedro Vela testifies that the cattle depredations in Texas augmented wonderfully when Cortina was in command.—(See deposition No. 159.)

Pedro Vela deposes that General Cortina sent word to the lawless dwellers at "Las Cuevas" (on the Mexican side) that if they stole from Texas, it was all right, but if they depredated in Mexico he would hang all offenders.—(See deposition No. 159.)

John S. Ford testifies that Cortina is guilty of murder, robbery, and falsehood. Witness gives a history of the so-called Cortina raid in 1859.—(See deposition No. 201.)

Albert Champion interviewed Cortina in September, 1871, as to certain horses stolen from witness's stage-station at La Torrena. Ildefonso Salinas (a captain of Cortina's) having been distinctly recognized as the commander of the armed thieves by Champion's hostler, Macedonio Luera, (deposition No. 211,) Champion accused said Salinas before the general, offering to introduce his witness, blindfolded, and have him pick out the thief. Cortina declared that Salinas was in camp on the night of the robbery, and said, "You have some spite against Captain Salinas." After tedious diplomatic correspondence, Cortina finally (under stringent order from the minister of war) restored six broken-down horses out of nine which had been stolen, and witness is informed and believed he had them all the while in his possession and in use.—(See deposition No. 210.)

DOCUMENTS OF REFERENCE.

1. Transcript of indictments against Juan N. Cortina and others for murder, arson, robbery, assault to kill, &c., &c.—(Document 27, current file, United States commission.)

2. Printed report of a grand jury of Cameron County, Texas.—(Document 31, current file, United States commission.)

3. Proclamation to the inhabitants of the Rio Grande (printed) issued by General Juan N. Cortina in 1872.—(Document 35, current file, United States commission.)

4. Translation of document 35.—(Document 36, current file, United States commission.)

5. Letter Secretary of War on claims of the State of Texas. Pages 23 to 31.—(Forty-Second Congress, second session. Ex. Doc., No. 277, House of Representatives.)

MURDER AND VIOLENCE BY MEXICANS AND INDIANS.

This subject is difficult of investigation and will be referred to as follows:

First. Murders and violence by armed bands of Mexicans.

Second. Murders, violence, and kidnapping by Indians.

The first has been reached directly, but imperfectly; and the second, principally by the collection of information and valuable data, a transcript of the military records having been placed on file by the courtesy of Brigadier-General C. C. Augur, United States Army, commanding the Department of Texas.

Murders and violence by the Mexicans.

The state of the Texan frontier, and the frequent omission of the legal formalities in case of death by violence, prevent an accurate report on this subject of inquiry.

Records are imperfect or missing. Any rule laid down will exclude many cases. The people are familiar with violent death, and as many murders are traced only by the finding of the body on the prairie, it is impossible to obtain a careful record, or even direct evidence. The destruction of records during the war of the rebellion is another obstacle, and the commission has made but little progress in this regard. The general verdict of citizens as to the condition of the country shows a frightful risk from the operations of the armed Mexican raiders, who, if not specially seeking to murder, will nevertheless at any time take life without pity or remorse.

The records of Cameron County, Texas, show, in the ten years from 1853 to 1863, eight indictments for murder.

The same records prove that in the six years from 1866 to 1872 there were forty indictments for murder presented. Here is an alarming increase of the gravest crime, and it demands explanation.

The growth of cattle-stealing is synonymous with that of other violent crime, and the records referred to (Docs. 29 and 30, current file, United States commission) show the same increase in indictments for cattle-stealing. An examination of the records show that most of the criminals were Mexican's, and a majority were Mexican citizens.

The direct evidence taken before the commission describes a number of murders, some of them peculiarly brutal and unprovoked, most of them being traceable to the Mexican communities on the right bank of the river.

The testimony of all witnesses questioned is unanimous as to the fact of life being unsafe, even within the corporate limits of Brownsville.

The murder of Joseph Alexander, on August 11, 1872, at Relampago ranch, Texas, by one Francisco Perez, (alias Chicon,) who is, or has been, an officer under Cortina, (see deposition 37,) is fully described in depositions Nos. 36 and 37. The commissioners attended the inquest, and also received a copy of the proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Brownsville, which was held with a view to ask of the General Government protection for the future. (See Document 21, current file, United States commission.)

The unavenged murder of Inspectors Hammond and Phelps, United States customs service, which occurred at Clarksville, Texas, in 1869, (see depositions Nos. 147 and 149,) furnishes a grave accusation against the local authorities of Bagdad and Matamoras, who did not even make inquiry for the offenders, who came in force from the Mexican side.

The mortality among American officials on the Rio Grande frontier has been alarming. All these murders are directly Mexican, as in the case of Inspector Dupont, murdered in sight of Brownsville, in 1869 or 1870; the shooting of Sheriff Robert Shears in July, 1859, by Cortina personally; the shooting of the sheriff of Hidalgo County by Ensualdo, a Mexican, in 1861; and the recent wounding of the sheriff of Webb County, at Rio Grande City, recently, as well as many other instances of outrage, all proving the utter insecurity of life on the frontier.

Peculiar atrocity characterized the murder of Messrs. Murdock and Hatch, two highly esteemed citizens of the Nueces Valley, in August and September, 1872, during the sessions of the commission at Brownsville, (not a hundred miles distant.) It is to be regretted that these cases have not as yet been reached officially by the commission. The verdict of the coroner's jury in both these cases was to the effect that armed Mexicans had taken away the lives of these inoffensive citizens. Mr. Murdock having been burned and Mr. Hatch shot.

The murder of Carl Specht, at San Fernando Creek, near Corpus

Christi, Texas, on July 30, 1872, by armed Mexicans who waylaid and attacked Richard King and party, is fully described in Deposition 89.

The violence of the attack is manifested by the fact that thirty to forty shots were fired. A number passed through the ambulance and Mr. Specht (the traveling companion of Captain King) was instantly killed. That the attack was directed against Richard King is undoubted, as he was then coming to Brownsville to give his evidence before the commission. The fact that one of the heaviest losers by the depredations has been once attacked, (see deposition No. 89,) and when afterward journeying to testify before the United States commission was forced to come under heavy private escort, (see deposition No. 89,) shows that the cattle-thieves are determined to prevent, if possible, the facts from being placed on record.

Murders, violence, and kidnapping by Indians.

The commission has, as yet, but reached the subject of Indian depredations indirectly. The region suffering from such incursions not having been visited, their remarks refer to a work yet to be performed the necessity of energetic action is apparent however, even after indirect examination.

The Kickapoo, Lipan, Seminole, Carrizo, and Santa Rosa Indians figure in a dark record, which cannot be presented here officially. These Indians are scattered along the right bank of the Rio Grande and operate unceasingly on its upper valley. Some of these tribes, as the Kickapoos, were former residents of the United States and it is clear that the pacification of the border cannot be accomplished until they are returned to the proper reservations set aside for them by the United States, and every effort is recommended on the part of the General Government to compel their return.

Depositions Nos. 1 and 2 show that the country about Laredo is laid under contribution by the Kickapoos. Depositions Nos. 21 and 28 show the former outrages committed on the residents of this region by Indians and deposition 216 gives a history of the murder and kidnapping of the Stringfield family at San José Ranch, in Texas, in September, 1870. This last-named outrage was committed by Kickapoos, who were traced to Mexican soil; (see document 8, current file, United States commission.)

Deposition No. 2 shows the murder of various shepherds to have been committed by Kickapoos in 1871; they being followed to their camp, in Mexico, by a customs officer of that country, whose deposition on the subject is filed as a paper of (document 14, current file, United States commission.)

The fact of the fostering of the Kickapoos by the authorities of the state of Coahuila, Mexico, is proven by the developments made in the unsuccessful attempt to induce them to return to the United States. (See deposition No. 2.) (See also pp. 648 and 649, Foreign Relations, 1871.) The commissioners not being able, as yet, to personally examine the subject of the outrages of the Kickapoos and obtain a mass of direct evidence, nevertheless gained personal knowledge, and formed opinions supporting the statements of William Schuhardt, commercial agent of the United States at Piedras Negras, Mexico, in his letter of May 6, 1871, to B. J. Gautier, esq., United States vice-consul at Matamoras. (See Foreign Relations, 1871, p. 643.)

The military records of the Department of Texas contain valuable data on the subject of the general outrages, for years past, on the per-

sons and property of Texan citizens and residents, committed by those Indians, who lay the extended frontiers of the State under continual contribution.

Document 14 (current file, United States commission) is a transcript of the records referred to, (courteously furnished by Brigadier-General C. C. Augur, commanding department of Texas,) and covers the records of the department headquarters from 1865 to the present time.

The various papers are therein tabulated, and, as a reference, will prove the harassing character of Indian incursion on the Texan borders. These papers confirm the conclusion already arrived at by the commission, that the return of the Kickapoo Indians to the reservations assigned to them by the United States Government is necessary to the peace of our southwestern frontier.

The opinions of the United States military officers, now on duty on the Rio Grande frontier, coincide with those expressed on pages 4, 21, 22, 25, 75, 77, and 90, of Letter of the Secretary of War on the claims of the State of Texas, (Ex. Doc. No. 277, Forty-second Congress, second session,) by Governor Smith, of Texas, the department commander, General Twiggs, Lieutenant Holabird, and others as to the exposed condition of the southwestern frontier, the character of utter lawlessness of the Indian tribes hanging on its flank, and the measure of protection extended to them by the different States of Northern Mexico, in which by invitation, sufferance, or tacit consent of the authorities, they have taken up their residence.

Extracts from the evidence as to murders and violence by Mexicans.

E. B. Barton testifies that Thompson and a companion were murdered by Mexicans near Las Olmas in 1859.—(See deposition No. 42.)

Francis M. Campbell testifies that W. P. Neall was murdered by Mexicans in 1859; also a young Mexican murdered at Brownsville, 1859; also a Mexican shot, 1859.—(See deposition No. 84.)

Victor Morel testifies that Captain N. P. Spear, William Robinson, and John Box were murdered in 1859 by Mexicans, at or near Rio Grande City.—(See deposition No. 157.)

Indictments show the following persons to have been murdered at or near Brownsville in 1859 by Mexicans:

1. Robert Shears, wounded July 13, 1859.
2. V. Garcia, murdered September 28, 1859.
3. R. S. Johnson, murdered September 28, 1859.
4. George Morris, murdered September 28, 1859.
5. J. Montes, murdered November 25, 1859.—(See Doc. 27, current file.)

W. D. Thomas testifies that James Dunn and Richard Rowland were murdered, and the sheriff of Hidalgo County wounded, at Granjero Ranch, by Mexicans, in 1861. Leonicio Ensualdo was one of the murderers.—(See deposition No. 16.)

William Burke, lieutenant of State police, testifies that a number of United States soldiers were murdered by Mexicans in 1864 and 1865. A courier of the Fourth Wisconsin Volunteers was killed at San Martin Ranch in 1864 or 1865; his body shamefully mutilated. Eben Cobb was murdered seven miles from Brownsville in 1865 or 1866.—(See deposition No. 4.)

William Burke testifies that Dr. Morse, United States Army, was murdered by Mexicans about five miles from Brownsville, and a German

named Burmester, about twelve miles from the same city.—(See deposition No. 4.)

Louis Renard testifies that J. C. Rosa and Cecilio Gomez were murdered at Sabinito Rancho, in Texas, in 1866, by armed Mexicans under Leandro Ramirez.—(See deposition No. 88.)

James F. Scott testifies that A. J. Cook was murdered on the highway, in the Nueces Valley, in 1867, by Mexicans.—(See deposition No. 52.)

William Burke, lieutenant of State police, testifies that Inspector Dupont was murdered in sight of Brownsville, by Mexicans, in 1869 or 1870.—(See deposition No. 4.)

William Kelly, justice of the peace, testifies that Inspectors Hammond and Phelps were murdered, and Inspector Ryan wounded, at Clarksville on December 18, 1869, by armed Mexicans, who crossed from Bagdad for the purpose.—(See deposition No. 149.)

Mary C. Clark confirms the above. The Mexicans robbed her residence and murdered Inspector Hammond in her presence.—(See deposition No. 147.)

William Burke, lieutenant of State police, testifies that Dr. Cleveland was murdered by Mexicans seventy miles from Brownsville in 1870.—(See deposition No. 4.)

William Burke, lieutenant of State police, testifies that in 1871 John Clark and Pat Fox were murdered by Mexicans, eight and seventy-five miles respectively from Brownsville, as well as Inspector McLaughlin, killed in Live Oak County.—(See deposition No. 4.)

William Burke, lieutenant of State police, testifies that Inspector Miller was wounded by Mexicans at White's ranch in 1871.—(See deposition No. 4.)

Richard King testifies to the murder of Carl Specht, his traveling companion, on July 31, 1872, near Corpus Christi, Texas. It was dark when the attack on the ambulance was made; witness believes the murderers to have been Mexicans.—(See deposition No. 89.)

Henry Simeon and *Crespin Peña* testify to the murder of their companion Joseph Alexander, of Brownsville, on August 11, 1872, near Relampago ranch, by one Francisco Perez, (alias "Chicon,") a sub-lieutenant of Cortina's forces. The murderer was mounted, and stopped the ambulance, firing without the slightest provocation at Mr. Alexander, killing him instantly, and immediately escaping to Mexico.—(See depositions Nos. 36 and 37.)

No date given.

Victor Morel testifies that an American named Puckett, also J. W. Uten and a number of others, at Rio Grande City, were murdered by Mexicans.—(See deposition No. 159.)

NOTE.—Unofficial mention is made of the murders of Captain Hatch, Mr. Murdock, and a shoemaker, name unknown, at Corpus Christi, all these being by Mexican marauders or desperadoes, and occurring, as well as the murders of Alexander and Specht, while the United States commission was in session at Brownsville. Sheriff Martin was also shot at Rio Grande City by a Mexican escaping to that Territory. The details of these cases have not been obtained.

Extracts from the evidence and references touching murder and violence by Indians.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. McD. McCook, Tenth Infantry, U. S. A., testifies as to the Kickapoo Indians, their habits, haunts; that they live near Santa

Rosa, in the State of Coahuila, from which point they raid on the Upper Rio Grande Valley. They are fostered by the State authorities, and refuse to return to the United States.

About December 1, 1871, they raided into Texas, killed one or two herders in the employ of Don Santos Benavides. They plundered and returned to Mexico, being trailed by Señor M. Castañedo, a Mexican customs official, as far as their camp in Mexico.—(See deposition 1; see deposition of Señor Castañedo in Doc. 14, taken before S. Jarvis.)

Thomas F. Wilson, United States consul at Matamoras, confirms the above. Witness saw at "El Sauz" rancho, thirty-five miles above Laredo, a man dangerously wounded by Kickapoos, who had attacked and robbed the ranch the day before—disguised Mexicans supposed to have been of the party. There is a track of sixty to eighty miles of river frontier between El Sauz rancho and Eagle Pass untenanted on account of the continual raids of these Indians. The Carrizo rancho is strongly guarded and fortified against these continual incursions.—(See deposition No. 2.)

Thaddeus M. Rhodes testifies that the Carrizo Indians are noted cattle-thieves. Rafael or Boca Chica, one of their chiefs, was a great thief.

In 1852 Indians from Mexico raided into Texas and broke up a growing settlement at Edinburgh, murdered about ten Americans, and in a skirmish wounded one of a party of rangers, sent to pursue them. State troops were called out at heavy expense, and kept in service four or six months. The Indians were from La Bolsa and San Lorenzo, Mexico. The State expended \$80,000 in defensive measures, and the pilfering of these scattered Indians from the Mexican side has been kept up ever since.—(See deposition No. 21.)

Alexander M. Sanders testifies that the Comanche Indians murdered Anastasio Cancamuella and others at Gonzaleña ranch, attacking it in 1838.

Louis McGrath and wife were murdered by Comanches, near Laredo, in 1858.

Comanches also murdered a number of shepherds in 1858, in Texas.

In 1860 three persons traveling from Corpus Christi were killed by Indians from Mexico, near Encinal, in Starr County. These Indians also attacked Spencer's ranch.—(See deposition No. 28.)

Apollinario Hernandez testifies that the Carrizo Indians from Tamaulipas, Mexico, are cattle-thieves, and raid into Texas.—(See deposition No. 37.)

James Low testifies that in September, 1870, a band of Kickapoo Indians murdered, at San José ranch, Texas, Thomas and Sarah Stringfield, wounded their eldest daughter and carried away two sons into captivity, aged respectively two and eight years.—(See deposition No. 216.)

The Indians referred to above passed out of Texas into Mexico, and were trailed by abandoned animals, &c.—(Letter of Major T. R. Anderson, Tenth Infantry, to acting assistant adjutant general Department of Texas, October 16, 1870.)

Documentary references.

1. Series of reports and tables showing continual murder, theft, and outrage on the Upper Rio Grande, the result of Indian depredations from Mexico, as well as details of Indian incursions in other parts of Texas.—(Document 14, current file, United States commission.)

The Lipans raid on Texas from Mexico, are backed by Mexican authorities; these officers are notified of their grave responsibility by Captain

Wilcox, United States Army.—(See letter of Captain Wilcox, September 11, 1867; see report to assistant adjutant general Department of Texas, September 11, 1867.)

CONCLUSION.

In submitting a report of their investigations into the alleged outrages committed on the persons and property of the citizens of Texas by armed bands of Mexicans and Indians, which is necessarily *ex parte* in its character, the commissioners are thoroughly impressed with its shortcomings in fully grasping the serious complications which have disturbed the peace and quiet of our southwestern border for so many years past. Extending back for twenty years and over a superficies exceeding one-half of the entire area of territory in the State of Texas, these frontier troubles are traceable directly to an unwise system of legislation regulating the commerce of the right bank of the Rio Bravo, which has made that frontier a rendezvous for the lawless, and a base of operations for an illicit traffic with the interior of Mexico and the United States, detrimental alike to the commercial prosperity of the two governments, and to the unorganized condition of society on the two banks of the Rio Grande, its natural sequence.

The great difficulty experienced in dealing with the disorders incident to this frontier, is fully explained in the mistaken policy heretofore pursued in attempting to deal rather with the effect than the cause. To the absence of wholesome laws and honest agents to execute them may be traced the cause of these frontier feuds, while their effect is seen in a demoralized and unorganized condition of society, and the insecurity of life and property. That the civil authorities on the right bank of the Rio Bravo have been powerless to enforce their police regulations and to suppress the lawless bands that have operated from that frontier on the lives and property of the citizens of Texas, is notoriously true, and, in the judgment of the commission, this condition of affairs on our southwestern border has assumed such a serious character as to merit consideration on the part of the United States as to the propriety of adopting such measures as will protect its territory from the incursions of hostile expeditions coming from a neighboring power unable to enforce law and suppress violence within its own borders. These outrages, when committed within the borders of Texas, should properly receive consideration at the hands of the local tribunals. "The perpetrators of these acts," says Mr. Conrad, Secretary of War in 1852, "whether Mexicans or Americans, are not public enemies, to be encountered by the Army of the United States, but private malefactors, to be arrested and punished by the civil authorities of Texas." How far the rule laid down by Mr. Conrad, and unquestionably correct under ordinary circumstances, holds good in considering the measures necessary to protect our extensive and sparsely populated southwestern frontier, should be considered in connection with the causes which have brought these border difficulties to the notice of the Governments of the United States and Mexico. On the 17th of March, 1858, a decree was issued by the supreme government of Mexico establishing a "free zone," its first article providing that "all foreign merchandise intended for consumption in the city of Matamoras and the other towns upon the bank of the Rio Bravo, Reynosa, Camargo, Mier, Guerrero, and Monterey Laredo, and the reciprocal commerce of these towns, shall be free from all imports, except the municipal and those collected to defray the expenses of the state." From the

text of the first article of this decree it will be seen that a free zone six miles in width, and extending along the entire northern frontier of the State of Tamaulipas, is established, into which goods can be imported from foreign countries free of duty. The right of the government of Mexico to regulate its commerce to meet the necessities of its treasury, cannot be questioned unless this right is exercised in direct conflict with its treaty stipulations with, and the peace and good order of, a neighboring power. To what extent the decree of 1858, issued by the supreme government of Mexico, comes in conflict with the treaties now existing between the United States and that power, and its observance tends to disturb the peace and good order on the right and left banks of the Rio Grande, is a question calling for the most serious consideration on the part of the Government of the United States. The Constitution and laws in force in this country and Mexico, at the time of the ratification of the existing treaties between the two governments, formed the basis of the rule of intercourse between the two countries. The constitution of the republic of Mexico, at the time this decree was issued, as well as at the present time, prohibited the granting of "privileges" to one State of the union not enjoyed by all the States alike. That the "free zone" grants privileges to the inhabitants of the northern frontier of Mexico not enjoyed by the people of any other part of that republic, cannot be controverted. That this "privilege" is granted so as to establish a depot for smuggling on our immediate borders, and is given to no other section of that country, is equally true. In violation of the spirit, if not the letter of the existing treaties between the United States and Mexico, and in its operations inducing smugglers, adventurers, and thieves to flock to the right bank of the Rio Bravo, from whence they depredate on our exposed frontier, under the protection of the Mexican civil and military authorities, this decree, in its effect on the commerce and peace of the frontier, merits, in the judgment of the commission, the earnest and serious consideration of this Government. To such an extent did this decree encourage smuggling and lawlessness, that eminent Mexican authority, at one time, estimated the floating population in the city of Matamoras at over forty thousand; and so bold were these outlaws in their operations, that within two years after the decree establishing this "free zone" was issued, they, to the number of three or four hundred, under the leadership of General Juan N. Cortina, crossed from Mexico into Texas, attacked the city of Brownsville, murdered several citizens, engaged the United States troops between that city and Ringgold Barracks, plundered the country through which they passed, and retired into Mexico.

For the better protection of our frontier against these bands of outlaws, until measures can be adopted by the United States to prevent their recurrence in the future, the commission recommend the employment of a sufficient force of cavalry to enforce law and protect life and property on the Rio Grande. And should the best interests of the country make it inexpedient to weaken the posts now garrisoned by this class of troops, it is recommended that a regiment of volunteers be raised, on the western frontier of Texas, for its protection, to be officered by officers of the Regular Army of the United States, detailed for the purpose, and to be used under the direction of the commanding general of the Department of Texas. The strict discipline of the Regular Army would, in our judgment, restrain the very natural tendency of volunteers to avenge indiscriminately individual wrongs. The commission, in making up their report, have taken

cum grano salis many of the representations and much of the testimony given by persons residing on this frontier, mindful of the long-established friendship existing between the United States and the sister republic of Mexico; and that since the standard of Castile, after an ascendancy of three hundred years, disappeared forever from the continent, the republic of Mexico has been rent with civil commotion, conspiracies, and insurrections. The commissioners have endeavored to point out with impartiality, in connection with the conduct of that government, the prime causes of these frontier complications, which, in their opinion, are ingrafted in the long-established frontier policy, and have been enforced by the army of that republic.

Respectfully submitted.

THOMAS P. ROBB,
F. J. MEAD,
RICHARD H. SAVAGE,
United States Commissioners to Texas.

Hon. HAMILTON FISH,
Secretary of State.

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APPENDIX.

1. CLASS A.—Cortina raid, 1859.
2. CLASS B.—Casual losses of horses and cattle.
3. CLASS C.—Imprisonment and outrage.
4. Recapitulation.
5. List of petitions.
6. List of depositions.
7. List of documents.
8. Schedule of indictments for murder and other outrages on the Rio Grande frontier, 1853 to 1872.

CLASS A.—Claims resulting from the Cortina raid of 1859.

No. of petition.	Claimant.	Property taken or destroyed.	Value in coin.	Total.
2	Mrs. Jane Weyman, Brownsville.	60 cows, at \$20	\$1,200	
		Damages, loss of their rental, at \$3 per day	3,600	
				\$4,800
16	A. J. Yznaga, Brownsville. [Claimant has other claim, Class B, embraced in petition 16.]	40 cattle, at \$15	600	
		8 horses, at \$50	400	
		Merchandise	17	
		Tools	25	
		Rifle	12	
		Musket	5	
		Saddle and bridle	20	
			1,079	
		Damages of every kind	5,000	
			6,079	
28	Peter Champion, Florida ranch, Cameron County. [Claimant has other claims, Class B, in petition 28.]	Value of crops, animals, fences, household goods, dry-goods, groceries, clothing, arms, money, &c., taken by Cortina's men	3,504	3,504
31	Francis M. Campbell, Brownsville. [Petitioner has claim for damages, Class C, embraced in petition 31.]	House and fences and utensils burned and crops destroyed	4,000	
		70 yoke oxen stolen, at \$40	2,800	
		10 horses, at \$45	450	
		1 saddle-horse, rifle, revolver, and knife	200	
			7,450	
		Deduct one yoke oxen reclaimed from Mexico	40	7,410

CLASS A.—*Claims resulting from the Cortina raid of 1859*—Continued.

No. of claim.	Claimant.	Description of property.	Value in coin.	Total.
39	Miffin Kenedy, Brownsville.	Lost by Cortina raid, 3,135 head original stock from "San Salvador de Tule" rancho in 1859, which, with calculated increase until 1872, amounts to 66,880 head, at \$10..... 18 saddle-horses, at \$60..... Merchandise stolen from store..... 40 hides stolen.....	\$668,800 1,080 760 120	\$670,760
49	Miffin Kenedy, Brownsville.	Attack on steamer <i>Ranchero</i> , and damages claimed for interruption of business, &c.....	250,000	250,000
53	W. D. Thomas, Laguna Tio Cano rancho, Cameron County. [Stock losses, with increase and calculated, claimed in Class B.]	House burned by Cortina's men in 1859.....	1,500	1,500
57	Nicholas Channo, Rodeo Prietas rancho, Cameron County.	80 saddle-horses stolen, at \$60..... Cart..... 4 mules, at \$25..... 3 saddles, at \$10..... 1 harness..... 2 yoke oxen, at \$40..... 4,300 cattle, at \$10 in 1859..... Increase on said cattle to 1872, 87,433 cattle, at \$10.....	4,800 50 100 30 35 80 43,000 874,330	922,425
58	Josiah Turner El Galveston rancho, Cameron County. [Petitioner has further claims in Class B.]	Value of house goods, &c., (1)..... Loss of time, suffering, and damages, (2.)..... 100 cattle stolen, at \$10..... Increase claimed, 2,133, at \$10..... Interest, &c., on, (1 and 2).....	5,000 5,000 1,000 21,330 1,000	33,330
	Francis Reast, Whitesborough, Grayson County. [Informal claim.]	Dwelling and store-houses burned... Merchandise stolen..... Household and kitchen furniture..... Outhouses and fences..... 27 head of cattle, at \$8..... 17 hogs, at \$3..... 2 yoke oxen, and cart..... 2 shot-guns..... 1 Colt's pistol..... 2 fine rifles..... 1 ferry-boat..... Clothing..... Money, (coin)..... Damages and injuries.....	600 2,100 300 750 216 51 150 80 25 40 175 250 74 2,000	6,811
	[Informal, received by mail "certified to on honor."]			1,906,619

CLASS B.—Casual losses of horses and cattle by theft.

No. of claim.	Claimant.	Description of property.	Value in coin.	Amount.
1	Dominick Lively, Brownsville.	100 cows, at \$10..... Value of four horses, and damages, 1870 to 1872.....	\$1,000 500	\$1,500
3	Alexander Wierbiski, Brownsville.	10,500 cattle, at \$10, lost or stolen by Mexicans since August 20, 1866... Increase lost to claimant.....	105,000 245,550		350,550
6	James H. Green, Brownsville.	21 head of horses and mules, taken in 1867 and 1869..... Damages, breaking up business as mail-carrier.....	2,000 2,500	4,500
9	John A. Williams, Live Oak County.	Stock to the amount of.....	2,500	2,500
10	Charles Fischer, Brownsville.	39 horses, taken in 1870 and 1871... Damages, breaking up business as mail-carrier.....	2,000 1,500	3,500
11	James F. Scott, Nueces County.	5,000 head of cattle, taken since August 20, 1866, at \$10..... Increase lost, 20,000, at \$10.....	50,000 200,000	250,000
12	Frank Byler, Nueces County.	6,000 head of cattle, taken since August 20, 1866, at \$10..... Increase, 24,000, at \$10.....	60,000 240,000	300,000
13	Thomas H. Clark, Banquete, Nueces County.	20,000 head of cattle, taken since August 20, 1866, at \$10..... Increase, 80,000, at \$10.....	200,000 800,000	1,000,000
14	Martha A. Rabb, Banquete, Nueces County.	20,000 head of cattle, taken since August 20, 1866, at \$10..... Increase, 80,000, at \$10.....	200,000 800,000	1,000,000
15	Henry A. Gilpin, Penitas ranch, Nueces County.	6,000 head of cattle, taken since August 20, 1866, at \$10..... Increase, 24,000, at \$10.....	60,000 240,000	300,000
16	Antonio J. Yznaga, Brownsville. [See Class A for other items.]	10,913 cattle, taken from 1859 to 1872, at \$10, (increase included)..... 50 head of horses, at \$60.....	109,130 3,600	112,130
17	John McAllen, Brownsville.	4,000 cattle, taken from 1866 to 1872, at \$10..... Increase, 16,000, at \$10..... 250 horses taken, at \$60.....	40,000 160,000 15,000	215,000
18	Mary Churchill, Lavaca County.	500 cattle, taken from July 1, 1869, to 1872, at \$10..... Increase lost, 550, at \$10.....	5,000 5,500	10,500
19	Martha Byler, Rancho Mazanta, Nueces County.	500 head of cattle, taken since August 20, 1866, at \$10..... Increase, 2,000, at \$10.....	5,000 20,000	25,000
20	Louis Renaud, Brownsville.	Increase of his original stock, 1855 to 1872, less cattle now on hand and sold, 8,344, at \$10.....	83,400	83,400

CLASS B.—*Casual losses of horses and cattle by theft*—Continued.

No. of claim.	Claimant.	Description of property.	Value in coin.	Amount.
21	R. King & Co., Brownsville.	108,336 cattle stolen between 1866 and November 11, 1869..... Increase, 1869 to 1872..... 3,328 horses, between 1866 and 1869, at \$60..... Increase, 1869 to 1872, 1,996 head...	\$1,083,360 1,083,360 199,680 119,760	\$2,486,160
22	Richard King, Santa Gertrudes, Nueces County.	Losses between November, 1869, and 1872, after deducting present stock sales, including increase, 33,827 cattle, at \$10..... Losses of horses, same calculation, 978, at \$60.....	338,270 58,680	396,950
23	Hale & Parker, Brownsvill.	6,000 head of cattle, taken between 20th August, 1866, to 1872, at \$10 Increase lost, 24,000, at \$10..... 260 horses, at \$60.....	60,000 240,000 15,600	315,600
24	Martin S. Culver, Banquete, Nueces County.	5,240 head of cattle, taken since Aug- ust 20, 1866, at \$10..... Increase lost, 4,845, at \$10.....	52,400 48,450	100,850
25	Henderson Williams, Live Oak County.	4,435 cattle, taken since August 20, 1866, at \$10 a head..... Increase, 14,640, at \$10.....	44,350 146,400	190,750
26	Albert Champion, Brownsville.	Stock and increase, 1857 to 1872, less stock on hand, 38,200..... Horses and increase, 1857 to 1872, 1,920 horses, at \$30.....	382,000 57,600	439,600
27	Nicholas Champion, Floridas ranch, Cameron County.	Cattle and increase, 1859 to 1872, less stock on hand, 17,720, at \$10..... Horses and increase, same calcula- tion, 1,008, at \$30.....	177,200 30,240	207,440
28	Peter Champion, Floridas ranch, Cameron County. [See class A for other items.]	Cattle and increase, 1859 to 1872, de- ducting stock on hand, 19,150 head, at \$10..... Horses, 1859 to 1872, same calcula- tion, 2,400, at \$30.....	191,500 72,000	263,500
29	José D. Garcia, Santa Rosalio ranch, Cameron County.	Cattle and increase, 1852 to 1872, less stock on hand, 13,066 cattle, at \$10..... 20 yoke oxen stolen, at \$50 a yoke...	130,660 1,000	131,660
30	William Washington Staples, Live Oak County, Echo post-office.	Cattle stolen 20th August, 1866, to 1872, 2,175 head, at \$10..... Increase lost, 8,675, at \$10..... 6 horses at \$125.....	21,750 86,750 750	109,250
33	Simon Celaya, Brownsville.	Loss of original stock and increase, August 20, 1866, to 1872, 3,282 cattle at \$10.....	32,820	32,820
34	Ellen Pugh, Oak- ville, Live Oak County.	1,280 cattle stolen, August 20, 1866, to 1872, at \$10. Increase lost, 3,000, at \$10.....	8,200 30,000	38,200

CLASS B.—Casual losses of horses and cattle by theft—Continued.

No. of claim.	Claimant.	Description of property.	Value in coin.	Amount.
35	Thomas Pugh, Oakville, Live Oak County.	1,280 cattle stolen, August 20, 1866, to 1872, at \$10. Increase lost, 5,000, at \$10.	\$12,800 50,000	\$62,800
36	Patrick Pugh, Oakville, Live Oak County.	350 cattle lost, August 20, 1866, to 1872, at \$10. Increase lost, 1,400, at \$10.	3,500 14,000		17,500
37	Catherine Wallace, San Diego, Duval County.	Loss, by theft, of 1,800 cattle, from August 20, 1866, to 1872, at \$10. Loss, by theft, of 200 horses, in same time, at \$40..... Increase lost— 3,500 cattle, at \$10..... 400 horses, at \$40.....	18,000 8,000 35,000 16,000	77,000
38	E. J. Nickerson, Buena Vista ranch, Nueces County.	Stallion stolen in 1869..... Stallion stolen in 1871..... Stallion stolen in 1872..... Stolen since August 20, 1866, 47 horses, at \$45.....	275 350 400 2,115		3,140
40	Thomas W. Uzzell, Nueces County.	Mare stolen June 1, 1866..... 7 horses stolen, 1870 and 1871..... Cattle stolen since April 1, 1871, 500, at \$10.....	75 415 5,000	5,490
41	Justo Lopez, "Topo" Ranch, Cameron County.	60 cattle, at \$10..... Increase, 1860 to 1870, (900)..... 26 horses and increase, 1860 to 1872, 416, at \$39.....	600 9,000 12,480		21,780
		Deduct for 30 cattle, now on hand, at \$10.....	22,080 300	
42	Juan Perez, Santa Rosalia ranch, Cameron County.	Cattle and increase, 1857 to 1872, 3,520, at \$10..... Deduct for 50 head on hand and sold at \$10.....	35,200 500	34,700
43	Juan Salinas, El Olmito ranch, Cameron County.	Cattle to the value of \$2,000 stolen since 1869.....	2,000		2,000
44	Francisco Yturria, Punta del Monte rancho, Cameron County.	1,500 cattle stolen, since August 20, 1866, at \$10..... Increase of above loss, 6,000, at \$10..... 800 cattle lost since 1869, at \$10..... Increase of these to 1872, 800.....	15,000 60,000 8,000 8,000	91,000
45	Adolphus Glævecke, Capitañena ranch, Cameron County.	1,500 cattle, in 1859, and their increase to 1872, less 300 now on hand, (31,700 cattle,) at \$10..... 50 fine horses, stolen since 1859, at \$60	317,000 3,000		320,000
46	Cornelius Stillman, Santa Rosa ranch, Cameron County.	10,880 cattle, at \$10, original head and increase, stolen from 1859 to 1872..... 100 saddle horses, at \$60, stolen in 1859, and since..... Damage at Santa Rosa.....	108,800 6,000 114,800	

CLASS B.—Casual losses of horses and cattle by theft—Continued.

No. of claim.	Claimant.	Description of property.	Value in coin.	Amount.
	Laureles rancho Nueces County.	Loss, 14,440 in 1868, and their calculated increase, (38,506 total,) at \$10.....	\$385,060	\$499,860
50	Dimas de Torres Velasquez, Anacenas Altas ranch, Cameron County.	7,893 head of cattle, stolen since 1868, at \$10, or stock and increase, less amount on hand.....	78,930	78,930
51	Lino Saldaña, Buena Vista ranch, Cameron County.	550 cattle, and their calculated increase from August 20, 1866, 2,580, at \$10.....	25,800	25,800
52	Juan Torre Valle, Los Indios ranch, Cameron County.	188 cattle, and their increase since August 20, 1866, 1,040, at \$10....	10,400	10,400
53	W. D. Thomas, Laguna Tio Cano ranch, Cameron County. [See Class A for other items.]	94 head of horses, stock, stolen 1859, at \$60 and \$30, (42 horses, at \$60; 52 mares, at \$30)..... Value mares and increase, 1,009, at \$30..... 150 cattle, stolen in 1859..... Increase to 1872, 3,050, at \$10..... 800 hogs, stolen in 1859, at \$2..... Increase, 16,266, at \$2.....	2,520 33,270 1,500 30,500 1,600 32,532	101,922
54	George Krause, Capitana ranch, Cameron County.	60 head of cattle, in 1854, at \$10.... Increase lost, 1854 to 1872, 3,780 head, at \$10.....	600 37,800	38,400
58	Josiah Turner, El Galveston ranch, Cameron County. [See Class A for other items.]	50 fine horses, stolen from 1866 to 1872, at \$60.....	3,000	3,000
59	Henry Scott, Refugio County.	Loss, 25 saddle-horses in 1860, at \$75. Interest on above, 8 per cent. to 1872. Loss 140 head mares, at \$50..... Increase lost, 900, at \$20.....	1,875 1,800 7,000 18,000	28,675
60	Perry Doddridge, Encinal and Tuloso ranches, Nueces County.	Original stock of August 20, 1866, stolen, 12,000 cattle, at \$10..... Increase lost, 28,000, at \$10.....	120,000 280,000	400,000
61	William B. Hatch, Ingleside rancho, San Patricio County.	Original stock of 1866, 3,500 cattle, at \$10..... Increase lost, 10,000 cattle, at \$10....	35,000 100,000	135,000
62	Calvin Wright, "Lost Ferry" rancho, Nueces County.	Original stock of August 20, 1866, stolen, 6,500 cattle, at \$10..... Increase lost, 26,000 cattle, at \$10....	65,000 260,000	325,000
63	Reuben Curtis, Curtis rancho, Nueces County.	Original stock of August 20, 1866, stolen, 1,900 cattle, at \$10..... Increase lost, 6,500 cattle, at \$10....	19,000 65,000	84,000
64	Joseph Wright, jr., Esperanza rancho, Nueces County.	Original stock of August 20, 1866, stolen, 1,000 cattle, at \$10..... Original stock stolen, 60 horses, at \$40 Increase lost— 2,000 cattle, at \$10..... 200 horses, at \$40.....	10,000 2,400 20,000 8,000	40,400

CLASS B.—Casual losses of horses and cattle by theft—Continued.

No. of claim.	Claimant.	Description of property.	Value in coin.	Amount.
65	Margaret Meuly, Meuly's, Pintas rancho, Nueces County.	Original stock of August 20, 1866, stolen. 12 000 cattle, at \$10..... Original stock horses, 43, at \$40..... Increase claimed on 48,000 cattle, at \$10.....	\$120, 000 1, 720 480, 000	\$601, 720
66	Thomas O'Connor, Connor's rancho, Refugio County.	Original stock of 1866 stolen, 30,000 cattle, at \$10..... Increase claimed, 120,000 cattle, at \$10.....	300, 000 1, 200, 000	1, 500, 000.
67	Robert Driscoll, Chocolate rancho, Refugio County.	Original stock of August 20, 1866, stolen, 18,500 cattle, at \$10..... Increase claimed, 72,000 cattle, at \$10.....	185, 000 720, 000	905, 000.
68	Estate, J. J. Alsop, Alsop's rancho, Nueces County.	Original stock, 1866, lost, 3,500 cattle, at \$10..... Original stock, 53 horses..... Increase lost— 14,000 cattle, at \$10..... 212 horses, at \$40.....	35, 000 2, 120 140, 000 8, 480	185, 600
69	Mosely James Terry, Choat's rancho, San Patricio County.	Original stock of 1866 lost— 6,000 cattle, at \$10..... 300 horses, at \$40..... Increase claimed— 20,000 cattle, at \$10..... 1,000 horses, at \$40.....	60, 000 12, 000 200, 000 40, 000	312, 000
70	Samuel H. Smith, Aransas rancho, San Patricio County.	Original stock of 1866, 8,500 cattle, at \$10..... Increase lost, 30,000 cattle, at \$10.....	85, 000 300, 000	385, 000.
71	Younge Coleman, Coleman's rancho, San Patricio County.	Original stock of 1866— 10,000 cattle, at \$10..... 500 horses, at \$40..... Increase lost— 40,000 cattle, at \$10..... 2,000 horses, at \$40.....	100, 000 20, 000 400, 000 80, 000	600, 000
72	Heirs of David Garner, (dead,) Bragado rancho, San Patricio County.	Original stock of 1866, 5,500 cattle, at \$10..... Increase, 20,000, at \$10.....	55, 000 200, 000	255, 000
73	Alonzo A. Deavalon, Murdock's rancho, Nueces County.	Original stock of 1866— 5,500 cattle, at \$10..... 35 horses, at \$60..... Increase lost, 20,000 cattle, at \$10...	55, 000 2, 100 200, 000	257, 100
74	John Washington Vineyard, Ingle-side rancho, San Patricio County.	Original stock of 1866— 3,500 cattle, at \$10..... 2,000 horses, at \$40..... Increase lost— 14,000 cattle, at \$10..... 8,000 horses, at \$40.....	35, 000 80, 000 140, 000 320, 000	575, 000

CLASS B.—*Casual losses of horses and cattle by theft*—Continued.

No. of claim.	Claimant.	Description of property.	Value in coin.	Amount.
75	Cornelius C. Cox, Cox's rancho, Live Oak County.	Original stock of 1866— 3,075 cattle, at \$10..... 89 horses..... Increase lost— 12,300 cattle, at \$10..... 356 horses, at \$40.....	\$30,750 3,560 123,000 14,240	\$171,550
76	Henry W. Berry, Puerta de Agua Dulce rancho, Nueces County.	Original stock of 1866, 2,500 cattle, at \$10..... Increase lost, 10,000 cattle, at \$10....	25,000 100,000	125,000
77	Heirs of E. P. White, (died,) White's rancho, San Patricio County.	Original stock of 1866, 10,000 cattle, at \$10..... Increase lost, 40,000 cattle, at \$10....	100,000 400,000	500,000
78	Mathew Givens, Givens's rancho, Live Oak County.	Original stock, 1866, 1,500 cattle, at \$10..... Increase lost, 4,500 cattle, at \$10....	15,000 45,000	60,000
79	Thomas M. Coleman, Coleman's rancho, San Patricio County.	Original stock, 1866, 8,000 cattle, at \$10..... Increase lost, 10,000, at \$10.....	80,000 100,000	180,000
80	James D. Reed, Reed's rancho, Go- liad County.	Original stock, 1866, 6,500 cattle, at \$10..... Increase lost, 26,000 cattle, at \$10....	65,000 260,000	325,000
81	Fanny A. Richard- son, Richardson's rancho, Nueces County.	Original stock, 1866, 800 horses, at \$10..... Increase lost, 3,000, at \$40.....	32,000 120,000	152,000
82	William Woodson Wright, Banquefe rancho, Nueces and Duval Coun- ties.	Original stock, 1866, 13,000 cattle, at \$10..... 25 horses, at \$75..... Increase lost, 50,000 cattle, at \$10....	130,000 1,875 500,000	631,875
83	Alice J. Clark, Clark's rancho, Nueces County.	Original stock, 1866, 6,000 cattle, at \$10..... 50,000 horses, at \$40..... Increase lost, 24,000 cattle, at \$10.. 200 horses, at \$40.....	60,000 2,000 240,000 8,000	310,000
84	John H. Wood, Chil- tapin rancho, Refugio and San Patricio Counties.	Original stock, 1866, 27,000 cattle, at \$10..... 2,500 horses, at \$40..... Increase lost, 108,000 cattle, at \$10.. 10,000 horses, at \$40.....	270,000 100,000 1,080,000 400,000	1,850,000
85	Thomas C. Wright, Wright's rancho, Nueces County.	Original stock, 1866, 1,200 cattle, at \$10..... 12 horses, at \$40..... Increase lost, 4,000 cattle, at \$10....	12,000 480 40,000	52,480

CLASS B.—Casual losses of horses and cattle by theft—Continued.

No. of claim.	Claimant.	Description of property.	Value in coin.	Amount.
86	Sterling N. Dobie, Dobie's rancho, Live Oak County.	Original stock, 1866— 4,000 cattle, at \$10..... 125 horses, at \$40..... Increase lost— 16,500 cattle, at \$10..... 500 horses, at \$40.....	\$40,000 5,000 165,000 20,000	\$230,000
87	Thomas John Noakes, Mott's rancho, Nueces County.	Original stock, 1866, 1,000 cattle, at \$10..... Increase lost, 4,000 cattle, at \$10....	10,000 40,000		50,000
88	William Hobbs, rancho at Guildes Mott's, Nueces County.	Original stock, 1866— 1,500 cattle, at \$10..... 30 horses, at \$40..... Increase lost— 6,000 cattle, at \$10..... 120 horses, at \$40.....	15,000 1,200 60,000 4,800	81,000
89	Benjamin A. Ben- nett, Bennett's rancho, Nueces County.	Original stock, 1866, 7,000 cattle, at \$10..... Increase lost, 28,000 cattle, at \$10...	70,000 280,000	350,000
90	Henry Scott, ran- cho Refugio, Ref- ugio County.	Original cattle, 1866— 3,000 cattle, at \$10..... 200 horses, at \$40..... Increase lost— 12,000 cattle, at \$10..... 800 horses, at \$40.....	30,000 8,000 120,000 32,000	190,000
91	Josiah Elliff, Meu- ly's rancho, Nue- ces County.	Original stock, 1866— 400 cattle, at \$10..... 16 horses, at \$50..... Increase lost, 1,600 cattle, at \$10....	4,000 800 16,000	20,800
92	William L. Rogers, rancho Moraillo, Nueces County.	Original stock, 1866— 1,000 cattle, at \$10..... 800 horses, at \$40..... Increase lost— 4,000 cattle, at \$10..... 3,200 horses, at \$40.....	10,000 32,000 40,000 128,000	210,000
93	Mary E. Dreyer, Dreyer's rancho, Nueces County.	Original stock, 1866— 6,000 cattle, at \$10..... 20 horses, at \$50..... Increase lost, 17,000 cattle, at \$10...	60,000 1,000 170,000	231,000
94	Frost Thorn Allen, San Vicente rancho, Nueces County.	Original stock, 1866— 5,000 cattle, at \$10..... 200 horses, at \$40..... Increase lost— 20,000 cattle, at \$10..... 800 horses, at \$40.....	50,000 8,000 200,000 32,000	290,000
95	William Miller, Pas- saloto rancho, Bee County.	Original stock, 1866, 8,000 cattle, at \$10..... Increase lost, 30,000 cattle, at \$10...	80,000 300,000	380,000

CLASS B.—*Casual losses of horses and cattle by theft*—Continued.

No. of claim.	Claimant.	Description of property.	Value in coin.	Amount.
96	Julia McGregor Vetter, Nueces County.	Original stock, 1866, 3,500 cattle, at \$10 Increase lost, 14,000 cattle, at \$10....	\$35,000 140,000	\$175,000
97	J. Williamson Moses, the Charco Largo rancho, Nueces County.	Original stock, 1866— 1,800 cattle, at \$10..... 500 horses, at \$40..... Increase lost— 7,000 cattle, at \$10..... 1,500 horses, at \$40.....	18,000 20,000 70,000 60,000		168,000
98	Eliza A. Smith, Batysville rancho, Nueces County.	Original stock, 1866, 2,000 cattle, at \$10..... Increase lost, 4,500 cattle, at \$10....	20,000 45,000	65,000
99	George Allen, Allandale rancho, San Patricio County.	Original stock, 1866, 26,000 cattle, at \$10 Increase lost, 85,000 cattle, at \$10....	260,000 850,000	1,110,000
100	Sebastian Beall, Beall's rancho, Live Oak County.	Original stock, 1866— 4,500 cattle, at \$10..... 800 horses, at \$40 Increase lost— 9,000 cattle, at \$10..... 1,600 horses, at \$40.....	45,000 32,000 90,000 64,000	231,000
101	James Lowe, Lowe's rancho, McMullen County.	Original stock, 1866— 25,000 cattle, at \$10..... 135 horses, at \$40..... Increase lost, 30,000 cattle, at \$10....	250,000 5,400 300,000	555,400
				25,049,722

CLASS C.—*Imprisonment and outrage.*

No. of petition.	Name.	Class of outrage.	Amount.
4	Francis C. Mason, Brownsville.	Arrest while on the waters of the Rio Grande, and unjust detention and imprisonment in 1872	\$25,000 00
5	Emilio C. Forto, Brownsville.	Same cause of complaint.....	25,000 00
7	Charles R. Chase, Brownsville.	Same cause of complaint.....	25,000 00

CLASS C.—*Imprisonment and outrage*—Continued.

No. of petition.	Name.	Class of outrage.	Amount.
8	Jules Gerard, Speakesville, La Vaca County.	Same cause of complaint.....	\$25,000 00
31	Francis M. Campbell, Brownsville.	Damages claimed for his imprisonment during the Cortina raid of 1859	100,000 00
32	Mary Catherine Clark, Clarksville, Cameron County.	Robbery of her house at Clarksville on December 18, 1866, of money, jewelry, &c., by an armed band of Mexicans ...	2,000 00
47	William Mevius, Brownsville.	Outrage at Bagdad, Mexico, and his subsequent unjust imprisonment at Matamoros, in 1867	100,000 00
48	George Marc, Brownsville..	Same cause of complaint.....	100,000 00
55	William Baker, Brownsville.	Same cause of complaint.....	100,000 00
56	William Kelly, Brownsville.	Same cause of complaint, his imprisonment being longer.....	150,000 00
102	Joseph Walsh, Matamoros.	Negation of justice by the Mexican authorities at Matamoros, Mexico	251,022 97
			<u>903,022 97</u>

RECAPITULATION.

Class A	\$1,906,619 00
Class B	25,049,722 00
Class C	903,022 97
	<u>27,859,363 97</u>

List of petitions.

No.	Date.	Petitioner.	Amount.
	1872.		
1	August 3	Dominick Lively	\$1,500 00
2	August 5	Jane Weyman	4,800 00
3	August 7	Alexander Wierbiski	350,550 00
4	August 10	Francis C. Mason.....	25,000 00
5	August 10	Emilio C. Forto	25,000 00
6	August 10	James H. Green	4,500 00
7	August 13	Jules Gerard	25,000 00
8	August 13	Charles R. Chase	25,000 00
9	August 14	John R. Williams	2,500 00
10	August 15	Charles Fischer	3,500 00
11	August 17	James Ferguson Scott	250,000 00

List of petitions.—Continued.

No.	Date.	Petitioner.	Amount.
	1872.		
12	August 17	Frank Byler	\$300,000 00
13	August 17	Thomas H. Clark	1,000,000 00
14	August 17	Martha A. Rabb	1,000,000 00
15	August 17	Henry A. Gilpin	300,000 00
16	August 17	Antonio J. Yznaga	118,209 00
17	August 20	John McAllen, (guardian)	215,000 00
18	August 20	Mary Churchill	10,500 00
19	August 20	Martha Byler	25,000 00
20	August 24	Louis Renaud	83,440 00
21	August 26	R. King & Co.	2,486,160 00
22	August 28	Richard King	396,950 00
23	August 28	Hale & Parker	315,600 00
24	August 28	Martin S. Culver	100,850 00
25	August 28	Henderson Williams	190,750 00
26	August 28	Albert Champion	439,600 00
27	August 28	Nicholas Champion	207,440 00
28	August 28	Peter Champion	267,004 00
29	August 29	José D. Garcia	131,660 00
30	August 30	William Washington Staples	109,250 00
31	August 30	Francis M. Campbell	107,410 00
32	August 30	Mary C. Clark	2,000 00
33	August 31	Simon Celaya	32,820 00
34	August 31	Ellen Pugh	38,200 00
35	August 31	Thomas Pugh	62,800 00
36	August 31	Patrick Pugh	17,500 00
37	August 31	Catherine Wallace	77,000 00
38	August 31	E. J. Nickerson	3,140 00
39	August 31	Mifflin Kenedy	670,760 00
40	September 10	Thomas W. Üzzell	5,490 00
41	September 12	Justo Lopez	21,780 00
42	September 12	Juan Perez	34,700 00
43	September 13	Juan Salinas	2,000 00
44	September 14	Francisco Yturria	91,000 00
45	September 16	Adolphus Glaevecke	320,000 00
46	September 16	Cornelius Stillman	499,860 00
47	September 18	William Mevius	100,000 00
48	September 20	George Marc	100,000 00
49	September 21	Mifflin Kenedy	250,000 00
50	September 21	Dimas de Torres Velasquez	78,930 00
51	September 21	Lino Saldaña	25,800 00
52	September 21	Juan T. Valle	10,400 00
53	September 24	W. D. Thomas	103,422 00
54	September 24	George Krause	38,400 00
55	September 25	William Baker	100,000 00
56	September 26	William Kelly	150,000 00
57	September 27	Nicholas Channo	922,425 00
58	September 28	Josiah Turner	36,330 00
59	October 3	Henry Scott	28,675 00
60	October 3	Perry Doddridge	400,000 00
61	October 3	William B. Hatch <i>et al</i>	135,000 00
62	October 3	Calvin Wright	325,000 00
63	October 3	Reuben Curtis	84,000 00
64	October 3	Joseph Wright	40,000 00
65	October 3	Margaret Meuly	601,720 00
66	October 3	Thomas O'Connor	1,500,000 00
67	October 3	Robert Driscoll	905,000 00
68	October 3	Estate of J. J. Alsop	185,600 00
69	October 3	M. J. Terry	312,000 00
70	October 3	Samuel H. Smith	385,000 00
71	October 3	Younge Coleman	600,000 00
72	October 3	Estate of D. Garner	255,000 00
73	October 3	Alonzo A. Deavalon	257,100 00

List of petitions—Continued.

No.	Date.	Petitioner.	Amount.
	1862.		
74	October 3	J. W. Vineyard	\$575, 000 00
75	October 3	C. C. Cox	171, 550 00
76	October 3	H. W. Berry	125, 000 00
77	October 3	Estate of E. P. White	500, 000 00
78	October 3	Mathew Givens	60, 000 00
79	October 3	Thomas M. Coleman	180, 000 00
80	October 3	J. D. Reed	325, 000 00
81	October 3	Fanny R. Richardson	152, 000 00
82	October 3	W. W. Wright	631, 875 00
83	October 3	Alice J. Clark	310, 000 00
84	October 3	John H. Woods	1, 850, 000 00
85	October 3	T. C. Wright	52, 480 00
86	October 3	S. N. Dobie	230, 000 00
87	October 3	T. J. Noakes	50, 000 00
88	October 3	William Hobbs	81, 000 00
89	October 3	B. A. Bennett	350, 000 00
90	October 3	Henry Scott	190, 000 00
91	October 3	Josiah Elliff	20, 800 00
92	October 3	W. L. Rogers	210, 000 00
93	October 3	Mary E. Dreyer	231, 000 00
94	October 3	Frost Thorn Allen	290, 000 00
95	October 3	William Miller	380, 000 00
96	October 3	Julia M. Vetter	175, 000 00
97	October 3	J. W. Moses	163, 000 00
98	October 3	Eliza A. Smith	65, 000 00
99	November 21	George Allen	1, 110, 000 00
100	November 21	Sebastian Beall	231, 000 00
101	November 21	James Lowe	555, 400 00
102	November 22	Joseph Walsh	251, 022 97
	August 28	Francis Reast *	6, 811 00
		Total	27, 859, 363 97

List of depositions.

No.	Date.	Name of witness.	To support—
	1872.		
1	July 30	Lieutenant-Colonel A. McD. McCook, United States Army.	General evidence.
2	August 1	Thomas F. Wilson, United States consul, Matamoras.	General evidence.
4	August 3	William Burke, lieutenant State-police	General evidence.
5	August 5	Francisco Martinez	Petition 43.
6	August 5	Albert Dean, inspector United States customs.	General evidence.
7	August 5	Juan Sanchez	Petition 43.
8	August 5	Thomas C. Sheldon, inspector of customs	General evidence.
9	August 5	Dominick Lively, deputy sheriff, &c	Petition 1.
10	August 5	Antonio Gutierrez	Petition 1.
11	August 5	Herman S. Rock, deputy hide-inspector	Petition 1.
12	August 5	Justo Lopez	General evidence.
13	August 5	Marcos Sanchez	General evidence.
14	August 5	Severiano Hinojosa	General evidence.
15	August 5	Jacinto Hernandez	General evidence.
16	August 6	W. D. Thomas	General evidence.
17	August 6	Ignacio Garcia	General evidence.
18	August 6	Carlos Esparza	General evidence.

* Informal.

List of depositions—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of witness.	To support—
	1872.		
19	August 6	Mrs. Jane Weyman	Petition 2.
20	August 6	Caetano Rodriguez	Petition 2.
21	August 6	Thaddeus M. Rhodes, justice of the peace.....	General evidence.
22	August 7	George W. Lowe.....	General evidence.
23	August 7	Benito Garcia	General evidence.
24	August 7	Faustino de la Garza	General evidence.
25	August 8	Alexander Wierbiski.....	Petition 3.
26	August 8	Anaclito Padron.....	General evidence.
27	August 8	Ricardo Flores.....	General evidence.
28	August 9	Alexander M. Sanders.....	General evidence.
29	August 9	Tomas Vasquez.....	General evidence.
30	August 10	Abbatto Longoria.....	General evidence.
31	August 10	Antonio Tigerina.....	General evidence.
32	August 12	Thomas J. Handy, inspector of customs	General evidence.
33	August 12	Justo Lopez	Petition 3.
34	August 12	Angel Aguirre	Petition 3.
35	August 12	Rudolfo Aguirre.....	Petition 3.
36	August 13	Henry Simeon	General evidence.
37	August 13	Crespin Peña	General evidence.
38	August 13	Apollinario Hernandez.....	General evidence.
39	August 14	Francis C. Mason	Petitions 4, 5, 7, 8.
40	August 14	Emilio C. Forto	Petitions 4, 5, 7, 8.
41	August 14	Charles R. Chase, (two depositions)	Petitions 4, 5, 7, 8.
42	August 14	Elder B. Barton	Petition 46.
43	August 14	Mifflin Kenedy.....	Petition 3.
44	August 15	Charles Fischer	Petition 10.
45	August 15	James H. Green.....	Petition 6.
46	August 15	Juan Rodriguez	Petition 6.
47	August 16	Gregorio Villareal	General evidence.
48	August 16	Ramon Garcia	Petition 16.
49	August 17	James F. Scott.....	Petition 11.
50	August 17	Frank Byler	Petition 11.
51	August 17	Frank Byler	Petition 12.
52	August 17	James F. Scott	Petition 12.
53	August 17	Jacinto Hernandez	Petition 16.
54	August 17	Gurmesiendo Castañeda	Petition 16.
55	August 17	Vicente Cavazos	Petition 16.
56	August 17	Francisco Rodriguez.....	Petition 16.
57	August 17	Francisco Munguia	Petition 16.
58	August 17	Ramon Rodriguez	Petition 16.
59	August 17	Carlos Castañeda.....	Petition 46.
60	August 17	Francisco Munguia	Petition 46.
61	August 17	Ramon Rodriguez	Petition 46.
62	August 17	Mateo Nunez	Petition 46.
63	August 19	Frank Byler	Petition 13.
64	August 19	Frank Byler	Petition 14.
65	August 19	Frank Byler	Petition 15.
66	August 19	Valentine J. Clark	Petition 11.
67	August 19	James F. Scott	Petition 13.
68	August 19	James F. Scott	Petition 14.
69	August 19	James F. Scott	Petition 15.
70	August 19	Nicholas Champion.....	Petitions 26, 27, 28.
71	August 19	Peter Champion.....	Petitions 26, 27, 28.
72	August 19	Teodoro Garcia.....	Petitions 26, 27, 28.
73	August 20	John McAllen.....	Petition 17.
74	August 20	John O. Thompson	Petition 17.
75	August 20	Elder B. Barton	Petition 17.
76	August 20	Timoteo Solis	Petitions 26, 27, 28.
77	August 21	Casimiro Tamayo	Petition 20.
78	August 22	Juan Levrier	Petition 20.
79	August 22	Vicente Salazar	Petition 20.
80	August 22	Francisco Cantu.....	Petition 16.

List of depositions—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of witness.	To support—
	1872.		
81	August 22	Tomas Hinojosa.....	Petition 16.
82	August 22	John Fitch.....	Petition 12.
83	August 22	Thomas Beynon.....	Petition 12.
84	August 22	Francis M. Campbell.....	Petition 49.
85	August 23	Onofro Solis.....	Petitions 26, 27, 28.
86	August 23	Francisco Solis.....	Petitions 26, 27, 28.
87	August 23	Merced Rendon.....	Petitions 26, 27, 28.
88	August 24	Louis Renaud.....	Petition 20.
89	August 26	Richard King.....	Petition 21.
90	August 26	Mifflin Kenedy.....	Petition 21.
91	August 26	Reuben Holbein.....	Petition 21.
92	August 26	Louis Renaud.....	Petition 20.
93	August 27	Thomas Beynon.....	Petition 21.
94	August 27	John Fitch.....	Petition 21.
95	August 27	Josiah Turner.....	Petition 21.
96	August 27	Desiderio Castañeda.....	Petition 46.
97	August 27	Frank Byler.....	Petition 21.
98	August 27	James F. Scott.....	Petition 21.
99	August 27	Frederic Frank.....	Petition 21.
100	August 27	Bland Chamberlain.....	Petition 21.
101	August 27	Henry A. Gilpin.....	Petition 21.
102	August 28	Juan Perez.....	Petition 29.
103	August 28	Felipe Martinez.....	Petitions 29, 42.
104	August 28	José D. Garcia.....	Petition 42.
105	August 28	Reuben Holbein.....	Petition 22.
106	August 28	Alexander Wierbiski.....	Petition 22.
107	August 28	Richard King.....	Petition 22.
108	August 28	Thomas Beynon.....	Petition 22.
109	August 28	John Fitch.....	Petition 22.
110	August 28	Bland Chamberlain.....	Petition 22.
111	August 28	Pedro Wallace de Dougherty.....	Petition 23.
112	August 28	Elder B. Barton.....	Petition 23.
113	August 28	John Mc Allen.....	Petition 23.
114	August 28	Nicholas Champion.....	Petitions 26, 27, 28.
115	August 28	Peter Champion.....	Petitions 26, 27, 28.
116	August 28	Florencio Vidal.....	Petitions 26, 27, 28.
117	August 29	Charles J. Murphy.....	Petition 22.
118	August 29	Santiago Alvarez.....	Petition 39.
119	August 29	Anselmo Longoria.....	Petition 39.
120	August 29	Juan Miguel Longoria.....	Petition 39.
121	August 29	Santos Longoria.....	Petition 39.
122	August 29	Tomas Sandoval.....	Petition 39.
123	August 29	Vittorio Sandoval.....	Petition 39.
124	August 29	Herman S. Rock, inspector of hides.....	Petition 22.
125	August 29	Richard King.....	Petition 39.
126	August 29	Reuben Holbein.....	Petition 39.
127	August 29	Valentine J. Clark.....	Petition 22.
128	August 30	Martin S. Culver.....	Petition 24.
129	August 30	Henderson Williams.....	Petition 24.
130	August 30	John Fitch.....	Petition 24.
131	August 30	James F. Scott.....	Petition 24.
132	August 30	William W. Staples.....	Petition 30.
133	August 30	Martin S. Culver.....	Petition 30.
134	August 30	Henderson Williams.....	Petition 25.
135	August 30	Henderson Williams.....	Petition 25.
136	August 30	Martin S. Culver.....	Petition 25.
137	August 30	James F. Scott.....	Petition 25.
138	August 30	Antonio Yznaga.....	General.
139	August 30	Martin S. Culver.....	Petition 15.
140	August 30	Martin S. Culver.....	Petition 12.
141	August 30	Martin S. Culver.....	Petition 19.
142	August 30	Frederic Frank.....	Petition 19.

List of depositions—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of witness.	To support—
	1872.		
143	August 30	Lino Barseñas	Petition 31.
144	August 30	Juan A. Ramirez	Petition 31.
145	August 30	Placido Vera	Petition 31.
146	August 30	Antonio Yznaga	Petitions 16, 46.
147	August 31	Mary C. Clark	Petition 32.
148	August 31	W. W. Staples	Petition 34.
149	August 31	William Kelly	Petition 32.
150	August 31	Henderson Williams	Petition 34.
151	August 31	W. W. Staples	Petition 35.
152	August 31	Henderson Williams	Petition 35.
153	August 31	Ultimo Sepulveda	Petition 6.
154	August 31	W. W. Staples	Petition 36.
155	August 31	Henderson Williams	Petition 36.
156	September 2	Mifflin Kenedy	Petition 31.
157	September 7	Victor Morel	General evidence.
158	September 9	Eugenio Zamora	General evidence.
159	September 9	Pedro Vela	General evidence.
160	September 9	Cecilio Vela	General evidence.
161	September 9	Ramon Garza	General evidence.
162	September 13	Alexander Wierbiski	Petition 41.
163	September 13	Alexander Wierbiski	Petition 42.
164	September 13	Justo Lopez	Petition 41.
164	} September 13 bis.	Alexander Wierbiski	Petition 29.
165		September 13	José D. Garcia, (appended to petition 43)
166	September 13	Felipe Martinez, (appended to petition 43)	Petition 43.
167	September 13	Juan Perez, (appended to petition 43)	Petition 43.
168	September 13	Juan Sanchez	Petition 41.
169	September 13	Jacinto Hernandez	Petition 41.
170	September 14	Yndalacio Treviño	Petition 44.
171	September 14	Francisco Yturria	Petition 44.
172	September 14	Henry Klahn	General evidence.
173	September 14	Francis M. Campbell	Petition 39.
174	September 16	Pedro Lucia	Petition 44.
175	September 16	Jesus Tamayo	Petition 44.
176	September 16	Mariano T. Garza	Petition 31.
177	September 16	Adolphus Glaevecke	Petition 45.
178	September 16	Stephen Powers	Petition 31.
179	September 18	Ellison Covert	Petitions 47, 48, 55, and 56.
180	September 18	William Mevius	Petitions 47, 48, 55, and 56.
181	September 18	Charles Best	Petitions 47, 48, 55, and 56.
182	September 18	Mifflin Kenedy	Petitions 47, 48, 55, and 56.
183	September 19	George Marc	Petitions 47, 48, 55, and 56.
184	September 20	Francis J. Parker	General evidence.
185	September 20	Pedro Cortina	Petition 44.
186			
187	September 21	Manuel Resendo	Petition 50.
188	September 21	D. G. Ramirez	Petition 50.
189	September 21	Lino Saldaña	Petition 50.
190	September 21	D. G. Ramirez	Petition 51.
191	September 21	Juan Torre Valle	Petition 51.
192	September 21	Dimas de T. Velasquez	Petition 51.
193	September 21	D. G. Ramirez	Petition 52.
194	September 21	Lina Saldaña	Petition 52.
195	September 21	D. T. Velasquez	Petition 52.
196	September 23	M. Kenedy	Petition 49.
197	September 23	Edward Downey	Petition 49.

List of depositions—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of witness.	[To support—
	1872.		
198	September 23	George Thompson	Petition 49.
199	September 23	Cornelio Vasquez	Petition 45.
200	September 24	W. D. Thomas	Petition 53.
201	September 24	John S. Ford	Petition 49.
202	September 24	Nicholas Channo	Petition 45.
203	September 24	Ysidro Martinez	Petition 33.
204	September 24	Bias Vasquez	Petition 33.
205	September 24	John S. Ford	Petition 53.
206	September 24	George Krause	Petition 54.
207	September 25	Adolphus Glaevecke	Petition 54.
208	September 25	Henry Klahn	Petition 53.
209	September 25	William Baker	Petitions 47, 48, 55, and 56.
210	September 26	Albert Champion	Petition 53.
211	September 26	Macedonia Luera	Petitions 26, 27, and 28.
212	September 26	William Kelly	Petitions 47, 48 55, and 56.
213	September 27	Nicholas Channo	Petition 57.
214	September 27	Mifflin Kenedy	Petition 46.
215	September 28	Jeremiah Galvan	General evidence.
216	October 3	James Low	Petition 101.
217	October 3	E. J. Nickerson	Petition 38.
218	October 3	Avaristo Galvan	Petition 38.
219	October 3	Faustino Garza	Petition 38.
220	October 3	Juan Pena	Petition 14.
221	October 3	Findley H. Dubose	Petition 11.
222	October 3	Warren Wallace	Petition 37.
223	October 3	Thomas M. Coleman	Petition 37.
224	October 3	Rufus Dickey	Petition 37.
225	October 3	H. Scott	Petition 59.
226	October 3	Ramon Nabairro	Petition 59.
227	October 3	Juan Cisnero	Petition 59.
228	October 3	Cesario de Yroba	Petition 59.
229	October 3	Perry Doddridge	Petition 60.
230	October 3	Frost T. Allen	Petition 60.
231	October 3	H. L. Dreyer	Petition 60.
232	October 3	William B. Hatch	Petition 61.
233	October 3	Amos E. Hatch	Petition 61.
234	October 3	William E. Allen	Petition 61.
235	October 3	Calvin Wright	Petition 62.
236	October 3	William Black	Petition 62.
237	October 3	Henry D. Allen	Petition 62.
238	October 3	C. Lovenskiold, (attorney)	Petition 63.
239	October 3	T. Hines Clark	Petition 63.
240	October 3	William Wallace Wright	Petition 63.
241	October 3	Joseph Wright, jr	Petition 64.
242	October 3	T. C. Wright	Petition 64.
243	October 3	Frost Thorn Allen	Petition 64.
244	October 3	Margaret Meuly	Petition 65.
245	October 3	Joseph Wright, jr	Petition 65.
246	October 3	John Uhlinger	Petition 65.
247	October 3	Thomas O'Connor	Petition 66.
248	October 3	T. H. Clark	Petition 66.
249	October 3	Valentine J. Clark	Petition 66.
250	October 3	Robert Driscoll	Petition 67.
251	October 3	A. J. Martin	Petition 67.
252	October 3	Tobias C. Wood	Petition 67.
253	October 3	J. S. Elliff	Petition 68.
254	October 3	Joseph Wright, jr	Petition 68.
255	October 3	W. W. Wright	Petition 68.
256	October 3	M. J. Terry	Petition 69.

List of depositions—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of witness.	To support—
	1872.		
257	October 3	Samuel H. Smith.....	Petition 69.
258	October 3	F. H. Dubose	Petition 69.
259	October 3	S. H. Smith.....	Petition 70.
260	October 3	F. H. Dubose.....	Petition 70.
261	October 3	M. J. Terry	Petition 70.
262	October 3	Younge Coleman	Petition 71.
263	October 3	T. M. Coleman	Petition 71.
264	October 3	T. O'Connor	Petition 71.
265	October 3	S. H. Smith, (agent)	Petition 72.
266	October 3	M. J. Terry	Petition 72.
267	October 3	Alonzo A. Deavalon.....	Petition 73.
268	October 3	Joseph Wright, jr	Petition 73.
269	October 3	Henry L. Dreyer	Petition 73.
270	October 3	J. W. Vineyard	Petition 74.
271	October 3	Benj. L. Vineyard	Petition 74.
272	October 3	Panfilo Chapa	Petition 74.
273	October 3	Mathew Givens	Petition 75.
274	October 3	T. Hines Clark.....	Petition 75.
275	October 3	William Black	Petition 75.
276	October 3	Henry W. Berry	Petition 76.
277	October 3	Alonzo Montgomery.....	Petition 76.
278	October 3	Wilhelm Braunwinkel	Petition 76.
279	October 3	T. M. Colemua, (gnardian).....	Petition 77.
280	October 3	T. M. Coleman	Petition 77.
281	October 3	Rufus J. Dickey.....	Petition 77.
282	October 3	Mathew Givens	Petition 78.
283	October 3	T. Hines Clark.....	Petition 78.
284	October 3	Joseph Wright, jr	Petition 78.
285	October 3	Thomas M. Cdeman.....	Petition 79.
286	October 3	Robert Driscoll.....	Petition 79.
287	October 3	Tobias C. Wood	Petition 79.
288	October 3	Chas. Lovenskviøed, (agent).....	Petition 80.
289	October 3	T. Hines Clark.....	Petition 80.
290	October 3	Thomas O'Connor	Petition 80.
291	October 3	Fanny R. Richardson.....	Petition 81.
292	October 3	T. Hines Clark.....	Petition 81.
293	October 3	W. W. Wright.....	Petition 81.
294	October 3	W. W. Wright.....	Petition 82.
295	October 3	H. D. Allen.....	Petition 82.
296	October 3	T. Hines Clark	Petition 82.
297	October 3	Valentine J. Clark, (agent)	Petition 83.
298	October 3	T. Hines Clark.....	Petition 83.
299	October 3	William W. Wright	Petition 83.
300	October 3	Tobias D. Wood, (agent).....	Petition 84.
301	October 3	Robert Driscoll.....	Petition 84.
302	October 3	Tobias D. Wood	Petition 84.
303	October 3	T. Charles Wright	Petition 85.
304	October 3	Frost T. Allen.....	Petition 85.
305	October 3	Joseph Wright, jr	Petition 85.
306	October 3	John S. McCampbell, (agent)	Petition 86.
307	October 3	Mathew Givens	Petition 86.
308	October 3	T. Hines Clark	Petition 86.
309	October 3	Thomas J. Noakes.....	Petition 87.
310	October 3	Frost T. Allen	Petition 87.
311	October 3	Joseph Wright, jr	Petition 87.
312	October 3	William Hobbs.....	Petition 88.
313	October 3	Joseph Wright, jr	Petition 88.
314	October 3	Frost T. Allen	Petition 88.
315	October 3	B. A. Bennett.....	Petition 89.
316	October 3	W. W. Wright.....	Petition 89.
317	October 3	T. H. Clark	Petition 89.
318	October 3	Henry Scott.....	Petition 90.

List of depositions—Continued.

No.	Date.	Name of witness.	To support—
	1872.		
319	October 3	Tobias D. Wood.....	Petition 90.
320	October 3	Robert Driscoll.....	Petition 90.
321	October 3	Josiah Elliff.....	Petition 91.
322	October 3	W. W. Wright.....	Petition 91.
323	October 3	Joseph Wright, jr.....	Petition 91.
324	October 3	William L. Rogers.....	Petition 92.
325	October 3	Frost T. Allen.....	Petition 92.
326	October 3	T. Hines Clark.....	Petition 92.
327	October 3	Mary E. Dreyer.....	Petition 93.
328	October 3	Henry L. Dreyer.....	Petition 93.
329	October 3	Henry Allen.....	Petition 93.
330	October 3	Frost, T. Allen.....	Petition 94.
331	October 3	Joseph Wright, jr.....	Petition 94.
332	October 3	H. L. Dreyer.....	Petition 94.
333	October 3	S. H. Smith, (agent).....	Petition 95.
334	October 3	Findley H. Dubose.....	Petition 95.
335	October 3	M. J. Terry.....	Petition 95.
336	October 3	Julia M. Vetter.....	Petition 96.
337	October 3	Julius Henry.....	Petition 96.
338	October 3	J. Williamson Moses.....	Petition 97.
339	October 3	H. G. Jennings, (agent).....	Petition 98.
340	October 8	Clemente Flores.....	Petition 57.
341	October 2	Florencio Vidal.....	Petition 57.
342	October 1	Cornelio Vasquez.....	Petition 57.
343	September 28	George Allen.....	Petition 99.
344	September 28	Amos S. Hatch.....	Petition 99.
345	September 28	V. J. Clark.....	Petition 99.
346	September 28	Sebastian Beall.....	Petition 100.
347	September 28	James Lowe.....	Petition 100.
348	September 28	Jackson S. Franklin.....	Petition 100.
349	September 28	James Lowe.....	Petition 101.
350	September 28	Sebastian Beall.....	Petition 101.
351	September 28	Jackson S. Franklin.....	Petition 101.
352	November 22	Joseph Walsh.....	Petition 102.
353	October 31	William Turner.....	Petition 53.
354	November 5	Francisco Palacio.....	Petition 53.

List of documents on file.

No.	When filed.	Description.
	1872.	
1	July 30	Letter of Lieutenant-Colonel A McD. McCook, United States Army, to assistant adjutant-general Department of Texas.
2	July 30	Letter of the same to T. F. Wilson, United States consul at Matamoras.
3	July 30	Report of the same to the assistant adjutant-general Department of Texas.
4	July 30	Letter of the same to Captain Miffin Kenedy.
5	July 31	Letter Lieutenant-Colonel A. McD. McCook to Consul T. F. Wilson.
6	July 31	Letter of Consul Wilson to General Miguel Palacios.
7	July 31	Reply of General Miguel Palacios to Consul Wilson's letter, (No. 6.)
8	August 7	Letter Major J. R. Anderson, United States Army, to the assistant adjutant-general sub-district of the Rio Grande.
9	August 7	Letter L. H. Box to Judge Jeremiah Galvan.
10	August 7	Letter L. H. Box to Colonel H. B. Clitz, commanding sub-district Rio Grande.

List of documents on file—Continued.

No.	When filed.	Description.
	1872.	
11	August 13	Letter Rafael Gonzalez to William Schuhardt, United States commercial agent at Piedras Negras.
12	August 13	Translation of the above.
13	August 13	Copy dispatch No. 81, William Schuhardt, United States commercial agent, to the Department of State.
14	August 14	File of twenty-three documents on Indian outrages.
15	August 24	Power of attorney for recovery of stolen cattle to C. Tamayo.
16	August 28	Official copy of proceedings of a meeting of citizens of Brownsville.
17	September 14	Letter of committee of citizens of Brownsville to the president city council, Matamoras.
18	September 14	Letter same committee to Judge A. Menchaca, of Matamoras, (B.) and his reply, (C.)
19	September 14	Copy proceedings city council of Matamoras, Mexico.
20	September 14	Letter Consul T. F. Wilson to Don Dyonisio Cardenas (1) and Consul Wilson (2) to F. J. Parker.
21	September 14	Petition of committee of citizens of Brownsville to Judge A. Menchaca.
22	September 14	Circular Frank E. McManus, district attorney fifteenth judicial district of Texas, to rancheros.
23	September 18	List of claims certified to, formerly, by H. D. Howlet, notary public.
24	September 18	General affidavit of F. E. McManus, district attorney fifteenth judicial district, (with list of indictments.)
25	September 23	List of hides imported into district of Corpus Christi, Texas, 1867 to 1872.
26	September 23	List of hides imported into district of Brazos Santiago, Texas, 1866 to 1872.
27	September 23	Certified copies twelve indictments against Juan N. Cortina, for murder, &c.
28	September 27	Printed extract from Two Eagles, published at Laredo, Texas.
29	September 27	List indictments, 1853 to 1872, for violent crime, Cameron County, Texas.
30	September 27	Synoptical tables of the above indictments, from 1853 to 1872.
31	October 3	Printed report grand jury Cameron County, November, 1859.
32	October 3	Printed copy memorial of E. Downey, mayor. Senate Mis. Doc., No. 19, 2d Sess. 41st Congress.
33	October 3	Report on Mexican invasions and of grand jury, Hidalgo County, Texas, April 5, 1872.
34	October 3	The Cameron County grand jury on the border war, (printed,) April 22, 1872.
35	October 3	Printed original proclamation Juan N. Cortina, August 22, 1872.
36	October 3	Printed translation Cortina's proclamation. A. Ximenes translator.
37	October 3	Sample newspaper, with advertised stock-brands.
38	October 3	Printed copy hide and stock law.
39	October 3	Ranchero newspaper, August 5, 1871, account of cattle theft and fight.
40	October 3	Brownsville Ranchero, July 28, 1872, advertised notices.
41	October 3	Laredo Two Eagles, August 7, 1872, advertised notices.
42	October 3	Brownsville Ranchero, August 13, 1872, murder J. Alexander.
43	October 3	La Voz Publica, Matamoras, editorial on the American press.
44	October 3	Translation of No. 43.
45	October 3	Brownsville Sentinel, September 10, 1872, editorial and account murder of Captain Hatch.
46	December 4	Extract letter of George H. Abbott, October 31, 1872, to the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury.

Schedule of indictments for murder and outrage on the Rio Grande frontier.

(Document 29.)

1853 to 1863.		No.
Murder.....	.....	8
Assaults.....	.....	8
Conspiracy to murder.....	.....	1
Cattle-stealing.....	.....	12
Thefts, robbery, burglary.....	.....	7
Bringing stolen property into State.....	.....	3
Total.....	.....	39

NOTE.—The records from 1848 to 1853 were destroyed in the war of the rebellion.

(Document 30.)

1866 to 1872.		No.
Murder.....	.....	40
Assault.....	.....	62
Conspiracy to murder.....	.....	3
Cattle-stealing.....	.....	102
Thefts, robbery, and burglary.....	.....	173
Bringing stolen property into State.....	.....	4
Total.....	.....	384

NOTE.—No grand jury was empaneled between 1863 and 1866, owing to the war.