THE TWO REPUBLICS

«A FREE PRESS IS THE MOST CERTAIN PROMOTER, AS IT IS THE SAFEST GUARDIAN OF A HEALTHY PUBLIC OPINION.»

VOL. IV. City of Mexico, Saturday, August 6, 1870. No. 6.

THE TWO REPUBLICS.

PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF MEXICO

EVERY SATURDAY.

TERMS.

INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE.

SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	In the City.	Mailed.
Per annum	$10,00	$12,00
„ six months	6,00	7,00
„ three months	3,00	3,50
„ one month	1,00	

RATES OF ADVERTISEMENTS.

Single insertions at the rate of ten cents per line. No advertisements will be charged for less than 10 lines. Liberal inducements to yearly advertisers.

Address:

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1st Plateros, No. 5.
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COMMERCIAL.

STEAMER CONSTITUTION, VIA ACAPULCO.

(*Exclusively for the Two Republics,*)

SAN FRANCISCO, July 2d, 1870.

EXCHANGE AND BULLION.

Coin drafts on Atlantic cities, 1¼ per cent.
Currency drafts, premium on gold, 9¼ per cent.
Telegraphic transfer, 1½ per cent.
Exchange London, 60 days Bankers, 48¾ disc.
Gold Bars, 890 to 900.
Silver do, par, to ¼ per cent premium.
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THE MARKETS.

SAN FRENCISCO, July 2d, 3 P. M.

Bacon, Oregon, 15 to 15¾ cents.
Coffee, Central America, 17½ to 19 cents.
Coal, Australian, ton 8,75.
Do, West Hartley, ton 11,50 to 12,00.
Flour, California Brands.
Superfine, bbl. 196 lbs., $5,25 to 5,50.
Extra, do. do., $6,12½ to 6,25.
Rice, China, 6 to 6¾ cents.
Sugar, China 8¾ to 12½ cents.
Central America, 7 to 8 cents.
Peruvian, 7¾ to 8½ cents.
Lumber, Redwood and Pine rough $14.
Dressed, $24.
Sugar Pine, $45 to 50.
Cedar, $50.
Whcat, fair to good shipping, 100 lbs., $1,70 to 1,80.
Choice do, 100 lbs., $1,85 to 1,90.

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CALIFORNIA.

Condensed Foreign News.

Much excitement is reported to exist in London and throughout the Continent in reference to the proposed elevation of Prince Leopold, of Hohenzollern, to the Spanish throne.

In Paris, outside of official circles, the project is opposed.

The authorities in that city have been assured that fully three-fourths of the members of the Spanish Cortes favor the scheme. The King of Prussia is also reported favorable, and on this account refuses to reply Napoleon's note on the subject.

Madrid dispatches to Paris announce that at a council of Ministers held on the 6th instant, the course of Prim was unanimously approved, and the Minister of Foreign Affairs was authorized to present the name of the new candidate to the Cortes, which will probably be convened for this purpose.

The Prince is expected in Madrid early in November, accompanied by a Spanish fleet, dispatched to bring him.

It is asserted in Paris that an alliance between France and Austria has been concluded.

Scores of telegrams are said to have passed between Prim and Bismark before the intrigue was discovered.

France, it is not believed, will agree to a general conference, as the desire is to settle directly with Spain and Prussia.

Austria, thus far, is neutral.

A fleet is to start soon for the Miditerranean.

The rumor that Prim had abandoned his project was premature, but he insists that the movement is not hostile to France.

The «agitation and activity» at the Foreign Office is great.

Dispatches have been sent to Saint Petersburg and to Serrano.

Spain, it is reported, concluded a new treaty with Prussia on the 6th inst.

The Senate proposes to increase the military contingent to 100,000 men.

A later dispatch announces that a note from Prussia has been received, in which it is stated that Prince Leopold is not of the royal family; that Prussia did nothing to procure the offer of the crown, and will give no definite consent until the vote of the Cortes is announced, which, if favorable, and a Hohenzollern is chosen, Prussia will support him.

The press of Berlin are silent on the subject.

In Madrid, the *Tiempo* and *Epoca*, Don Alfonso's supporters are bitter against the Prussian movement.

The Prince Imperial of France will go into camp at Chalons next week.

Dr. Pope, formerly a resident of Saint Louis, committed suicide at his lodgings in Paris on the night of the six of last month.

The Viceroy of Egypt has arrived at Constantinople, and was well received by the Sultan.

A fund is being raised in Liverpool, under the auspices of Sir John Lubock, of London, in aid of the sufferers from the *Oneida* disaster.

A Berlin dispatch says the King is indifferent to the candidature of Prince Leopold.

The Duc de Grammont had no right to accuse, without evidence, another Power with a desire to disturb European equilibrium.

Prince Leopold is free to accept or reject the Crown, and neither course will affect Prussia's neutrality.

The Austrian Minister for Foreign Affairs has received with coolness the communication from Spain relating to the new candidate, and spoke, in his reply, of the bad effects that must result from such a surprise.

The *Gazette* has a report that Prince Napoleon has gone to Copenhagen to propose treaties of alliance with Denmark and Sweden.

A Madrid dispatch says that at a recent interview between the French Ambassador and Minister Sagosta the latter complained that France opposed all candidates, except the Prince of Asturias. He denied that Spain was under Prussian influence, and regretted French susceptibility.

In Spain the Regency has renewed the declaration that the choice of Prince Leopold was dictated by no hostility to France.

The *L'Imparcial*, of Madrid, insists that Napoleon is endeavoring to elevate Prince Alfonso to the throne.

Serrano, it is said, stated to the French Minister in an interview, that he never interfered with a nomination for the throne, in order that he might not be accused of wishing to retain the Regency, and in this matter he had acted as usual.

Prince Arthur sailed for England, from Quebec, in the *Crocodile*. Upon embarking, he made a pleasant response to an address presented to him by the Mayor and Corporation of the city.

Another general strike of operatives occurred the 9th inst. in France, this time at Millhouse, a city near Strasburg, and one of the most important manufacturing centers of the Empire. Troops have been dispatched to the scene of disorder. The strikers, according to some accounts, number 60,000.

A body of Egyptian troops recently disembarked at the Bay of Ashab, which recognized as a part of Italy, attacked the town, and after a fight tore down the Italian flag.

An Egyptian vessel sailed on a secret mission the 9th inst., from Suez to Massowah.

The English troops were reviewed by the Queen at Aldershot, the 9th inst.

The British riflemen are now encamped at Wimbledon.

Señor Alineidats will probably be appointed Minister from Portugal to Washington.

An Ottawa, Ontario, dispatch gives currency to a report that the Gover-General of Canada will soon issue a proclamation admitting Manitoba into the Dominion, with an amnesty clause.

Fort Garry advices represent that Relf is virtually a prisoner among his own people, who have sent deputations to offer the expedition the assistance of the inhabitants along the route.

A Bishop of the National Church of Russia has been commissioned to establish a See in San Francisco, under the title of «John, Most Holy Bishop of America and the Aleutian Islands.»

The Admiral and officers of the American squadron have arrived at Brussels, France, and been warmly received. The naval practice-ship *Savannah* is at the Scilly Islands.

Telegraphic News.

(*Despatches to the 14th July.*)

ENGLAND.

—The government has delivered the remains of the late Fenian convict Thompson into the hands of his friends, who have given a pledge that no unusual display shall be made at the funeral.

—Mr. Gladstone and Mr. Lowe have accepted the invitation of the Lady Mayoress to a banquet at the Mansion House on the 30th inst.

—The *Giornale di Rome* denies that any coercive pressure has been brought to bear by the Pope on members of the Council, and declares that the Holy Father has shown only patience and forbearance.

—The government of Portugal has sent orders to the Governor of Portuguese Guinea to receive from the English authorities formal possession of the Island of Bolamo.

Alliance Between Austria and France.

It is asserted in well-informed circles that an alliance between France and Austria has been concluded.

Earl Granville in the House of Lords to-night made some explanations in regard to the present condition of the Greek question, which elicited some comments from Lord Stratford de Redcliffe and some bitter remarks from the Earl of Carnavon.

—In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone said the government was not yet prepared to express its sense of the conduct of the Canadian troops during the recent Fenian disturbances on the border.

—The Corporation of London has tendered to M. Lesseps the freedom of the city.

—The *Telegraph* says: «Were Prussia to reply to the French note exactly in the sense France demands, the fact would not guarantee peace an hour.» The introduction of the treaty of Prague into the controversy, and the report that France will compel Prussia's observance of it, are denied.

—The London *Standard* inclines to the opinion that of all possible future kings the Prince of Asturias would probably be the best. His accession would entail complete separation from his mother; but the latter could scarcely object to making a sacrifice which she permitted to be made by her own mother for herself.

FRANCE.

—The Emperor wears morning for eight days, in consequence of the death of Jerome Patterson Bonaparte, of Baltimore.

—It is said that scores of telegrams passed between Prim and Bismark before the intrigue was discovered by the French Minister at Berlin.

—The Parisian journals have reports of an immense movement of troops in Germany. They represent that the roads to the frontier are encumbered with men and horses. Even in the Grand Duchy of Baden, the military activity is remarkable. The railway transportation has been so arranged that 35,000 infantry and 5,000 cavalry can reach the frontier in one day. Secret exercises of artillery have been going on in the fortress of Rastadt, and on the common roads in Western Prussia, sergeants of the regular Prussian army are drilling young soldiers in the handling of arms. *La Liberté*, alluding to a report that a special envoy had been sent to Russia, says it is incorrect, but a messenger has gone to Vienna to propose an offensive and defensive alliance between France and Austria. The same paper intimates that the King of Prussia would refuse, as chief of the House of Hohenzollern, his support to the candidature of Prince Leopold, but as King of Prussia he must give his consent.

—A questionable dispatch from Dusseldorf, this morning, says that Prince Leopold accepts the Spanish crown on the condition of immediate declaration of war against France should the latter attack Germany.

GERMANY.

—The Paris correspondent of the *Prussian Cross Gazette* says the Empress Eugenie is an implacable promoter of war to defeat the Hohenzollern and place Don Alfonso on the Spanish throne. Of the claims of the latter she is as strong a partisan as she was of the fatal undertaking of Maximilian in Mexico.

—The Kreuz *Gazette* treats the situation in language at once serious and energetic. Its article closes with the following sentence: «Germany indignantly repels the measureless arrogance of France. Prince Leopold renounce the candidature because he is unable to reconcile the character of a German soldier with an action involving Germany and Spain in war.

DENMARK.

A letter from Copenhagen to Paris states that while Prussia was sending from Berlin a special commission charged with the task of tracing out the new works which are to be raised on the island of Alsen, the Danish Cabinet was forming a committee of national defence with the object of fortifying the island of Zealand, on which the capital is built, and which is the last bulwark of Denmark.

The Legislature Chambers of this country, it adds, «are resolved to make any sacrifices to carry out that project.»

VENEZUELA.

Caracas, June 29.—Affairs in Venezuela are critical. The Guzman party is weak, holding only the port of Laguayra, which is blockaded by their opponents.

The Dutch steamer Honfleur and schooner Sarah are still detained, but Mr. Jessurum has been released.

The German man-of-war Meteor was recently fired into by the fort at Laguayra.

President Guzman has been supplied with arms and ammunition by a Danish schooner.

MOROCCO.

The recent accounts from Morocco are now entirely confirmed. Prince Muley Shman whose ambition is well known and who had incited the populations to revolt, with the object of dethroning the present Emperor, his relative, has abandoned that enterprise. He has dismissed the volunteers who had grouped around him and has left Tafilet to draw nearer to the frontier. The Moorish Emperor is said to have summoned him to Fez, to give an account of his conduct; but the other has refused to obey that order, fearing that the intention is to put him to death.

HAVANA.

—During an engagement lately near Moron, between the Spaniards and insurgents, Lieutenant Patino, of the Spanish army, and eighteen soldiers were killed. Seventeen insurgents were also killed. Colonel Naval also attacked this same body of insurgents on the 7th inst., killing thirty-one of their number.

Great excitement exists throughout the island over the European complications.

UNITED STATES.

—Two Chinamen have been arrested in San Francisco for making excellent counterfeits of the notes of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China.

St. Louis, July 14.—Five hundred Chinese laborers arrived here to-day and left for Memphis, where they go to the interior of Tennessee to work on plantation. They were very quiet and orderly.

Queen Isabel—Abdication Ceremonies

Abdication in Favor of Her Son—The Ceremonies—The Queen in Gala Toilett.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Daily News*, writing under the date of Sunday, June 25, gives the following account of the ceremonies attending the relinquishment by Ex-Queen Isabella of all claims upon the Spanish throne in favor of her son:

The abdication of Queen Isabella to which I shortly alluded yesterday, was enacted with very great pomp and ceremony at the Hotel Basileski. So far from making a mournful business of renouncing a throne, she made a gala toilette for the occasion. Her Majesty wore a rose colored silk dress profusely covered with white lace; a splendid *parure* of pearls, and a diamond girdle; and with that command of countenance which seldom fails to reward long practice in the performance of royal functions put on an extremely merry look. As she took her seat in a throne-room, Don Alfonso, Prince of Asturias, her eldest son, (who is about the age of the Prince Imperial of France) stood on her right hand simply dressed in a short black jacket and knickerbockers; next to him was the Infant Don Sebastian, the youngest and only surviving son of Charles IV.; on the left of the Queen were Queen Christina, her children and the Count d'Aquila. Don Francisco d'Assise (Isabella's husband) was, it seems, invited, but did not come. The young Duke of Seville, son of Don Henry de Bourbon, lately killed in a duel by the Duke de Montpenier, who is now in Paris, was also invited, but excused himself from attending. He is in the service of the present Provisional Government of Spain, and will not in any way countenance the pretensions of Isabella to dispose of the Crown. Among the witnesses of what in the Hotel Basilewski was called the «grand act» were Generals Lersundi Gassel and San Roman; the Dudes of Medina Cœli, de Sesto, de Rianzares, d'Arco, de Rivas, and de Ripalda; the Marquises de Bedmar, the Casa Irujo and Penn Floridas; Counts Marca, de Goyenecche, d'Espeleta, d'Albacete, de Rubio, de Guel y Rente, de Coello, &c. When every one of the company had taken the place assigned by the master of the ceremonies, Queen Isabella made a short speech, announcing her intention to abdicate. She read a manifesto to the Spanish people, in which she traced the history of her reign. She had been called upon to reign, she said, when in her cradle, and had grown up amid the turmoil of civil disorder. Whether as a child, a girl, or a woman, she had always had to contend with political parties or factions, and to their incessant attempts to obtain power for themselves, she attributed her failure to do all the good which she could have wished. She wished, however, to avoid all recrimination, she pardoned all her enemies, and confided her son to the noble character of the Spanish people. She then read her abdication in (nearly) these terms:

I, ISABELLA II, &c., declare that of my own free will and mere motion, and without any foreign pressure, I cede and assign to my son Alfonso all my political rights, reserving only the civil rights of a mother and a guardian.»

Great Steamboat Race.

The Western country has been greatly excited over the race between the steamers R. E. Lee and Natchez from New Orleans to Cairo. Several hundred thousand dollars were staked on the result in Louisville alone. The two boats left New Orleans last Tuesday evening at 5 o'clock. The Lee passed Memphis on Saturday night at 11:14 o'clock, her time from New Orleans being 2 days, 6 hours, 9 minutes. The Natchez was an hour behind the Lee, having lost time by the breaking of her pump.

The steamer Robert E. Lee arrived in St. Louis at 11:25 a. m. yesterday in three days eighteen hours and fourteen minutes, beating the Natchez's time on her last trip three hours and forty-four minutes, and the James M. White's famous time four hours and fifty-five minutes. The Natchez was detained by a heavy fog below Grand Tower, 120 miles below St. Louis, and did not pass that point until 8:30 a. m. The trip was an exciting one from first to last, all along the river. Thousands flocked from the interior to see the racers pass, and bonfires, cannon, anvils, and everything that was explosive was used on the occasion. The crowd at the levee was immense. The banks of the river from Corondolet for six miles above the city were lined with spectators. No similar event ever caused such excitement or brought forth such crowds. A million of dollars has probably changed hands on the result.

The race grew primarily out of a rivalry that has long existed between the steamboat builders of Cincinatti and Louisville. Until the other day the time between New Orleans and St. Louis, made in 1844 by the J. M. White, has been the fastest. That time was 3 days, 23 hours and 9 minutes. But on the 22d of June, the Natchez, a Cincinatti-built boat, arrived at St. Louis, having made the trip from New Orleans in 3 days, 21 hours and 58 minutes, thus beating the time of the J. M. White by 1 hour and 11 minutes. The R. E, Lee was built at Louisville, and having long claimed to be the fastest boat on the river, it was at once determined the attempt should be made to beat the time of the Natchez. So she stripped herself for a race, steamed down to New Orleans and waited quietly for the Natchez to make its appearance. The Natchez, it is said, made no such unusual preparations as the Lee. The latter boat arranged to have its fuel supplied from barges stationed in the middle of the stream, while the former made its regular landings, and received its fuel in the ordinary manner. In other respects, also, the Lee is reported to be in better running trim than the Natchez. It is also proper to state that the Natchez has a full complement of passengers, while the Lee has none.

Railway Over the Sea.

An English paper speaking of the proposed railway over the British Channel says:

The project, is to establish a pontoon service between Dover, in England, and the port of Andrecelles, near Boulogne, in France, the pontoons to be made somewhat like our ferryboats, so as to be boarded by trains at either end, and large enough to accommodate at one time twenty-four cars, with their locomotive and tender. Each floating platform will measure four hundred and twenty feet in length and have steam propulsion of sixteen hundred horse power. The resources of science and the experience of railroading and shipbuilding will be exhausted in rendering the transit as safe and easy as possible. The pontoon boats will, in ordinary weather, glide so smoothly and with such uniformity through the water that the passengers will feel scarcely any sea motion, and the speed attainable is confidently estimated at from twenty to twenty-five miles per hour. The computed cost of the works necessary at either port for the embarkation and landing of the trains and the shelter of passengers and goods will be about three million five hundred thousand dollars, while the vessels themselves will cost about six hundred thousand dollars.

Russia in Case of War.—An European war would, it appears find Russia well prepared. In a report presented a few weeks ago to the Czar, by the Minister of War, it was stated that the army was now in possession of 566,491 new and converted breech-loading rifles. It was also announced that up to the end of May, the now cartridge factory at St. Petersburg had made 15,000,000 cartridges, and that it was now capable of producing 500,000 per day. It is clear that we are not likely to see another great war in which the Chassepot or the needle-gun will be found opposed to the old muzzle-loading rifle.

A Maryland Camp-Meeting—A city in the Woods.

Oakington, Md., July 12.—The fifth annual camp-meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church opened at Oakington, Md., near Havre de Grace, this afternoon. The camp-ground is about two miles south of the Susquehanna, and an eigth of a mile from the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railway. A station with a covered depot has been constructed, and the arrangements at the camp-ground are complete in every respect. An immense tank of 10,000 gallons capacity has been built, into which the purest spring water is forced, and thence distributed by pipes throughout the grounds. Nine hundred tents are already up, and more will be erected to-day and to-morrow. Among these are a number of boarding-house tents, some conducted on the «European plan.» Ice is abundant. No spirituous liquors are allowed on the ground, but several soda fountains supply the thirsty. The Western Union Telegraph and Adams Express Companies each, have offices, and are kept busy. There is also a daily mail and post-office, abook-store, and a daily paper. Trains from Baltimore and Philadelphia arrived this forenoon, crowded, and judging by the number already here, not less than 18,000 or 20,000 will be present by to-night. Special, trains are run from Philadelphia and Baltimore at reduced fares. The weather is fair and not unseasonably warm.

Progress of California.—There is no better way of obtaining a correct idea of the progress of California than by citing some few particulars from the statistics recently published by the San Francisco papers. With a population of 600,000, of whom 70,000 are Chinese, Indians and negroes, we are told there were produced last year 20,000,000 bushels of wheat, 8,000,000 bushels of barley, 1,200,000 bushels of oats, 1.000,000 bushels of corn, 4,000,000 gallons of wine, 300,000 gallons of brandy, 220,000,000 feet of sawed lumber, 5,000,000 pounds of butter, and 18,000,000 pounds of wool. Of metals there produced 3,000,000 pounds of quick-silver, all the rest of the world producing but 3,500,000 pounds; $1,000,000 of silver, and $21,472,851 of gold. Manufactures yielded last year $75,000,000, and the total value of industrial produets was $182,000,000. When we consider that California is as yet only upon the threshold of her history, we may well hesitate to assign any limit to her future prosperity.

«China Town» in San Francisco.

Here they preserve all the manners and customs of their native country. They have stores and manufactories of all kinds, and trade exclusively among themselves, never spending a dime with any but their own people. They have four Joss Houses, where they go to worship their idols; three theatres, and gambling houses without number. The females are, almost without exception, common prostitutes. We can never be able to compete with them in the price of labor, for their manners and customs are so different from ours. They can subsist a whole day upon a few cents' worth of rice, and for animal food they purchase nothing but the most filthy materials, many of them never procuring anything better than the entrails or waste from the butchers, which you can see exposed for sale through all sections of their places of abode. You will find them working in all places throughout this city for small pittance daily, to the entire exclusion of the white laborer. I see by the telegraphic news that their agents are spreading them throughout the whole of our country; taking contracts from moneyed corporations or furnishing this coolie or slave labor in competition with the work now done by the whites. A fair sample of this is shown in the late importation of coolies into the shoe manufactories in Massachusetts.

New York Tribune.

THE CHINESE IN CALIFORNIA.—*Georgia to be Deluged with Chinamen—The Asiatics Ordered our of San Francisco—The Workingmen in Earnest.*

San Francisco, July 6.—Two car loads of Chinese left this city to-day for Georgia.

The Anti-Coolie Association demand of the authorities the removal of all Chinese outside of the city limits, in order to prevent the threatened epidemic engendered by the slovenly habits of the Chinamen. Unless this demand is complied with there will certainly be a popular outbreak.

Five hundred more Chinamen have been forwarded to the East.

INFALLIBILITY.—The dogma of infallibility, it is announced, will be proclaimed in Rome on the 17th July, with great pomp and ceremony. The publication will be made in the Church of Leo IV., and the Pope will occupy the veritable chair of St. Peter. Although the vote on the last chapter, which pertains directly to infallibility, has not yet been taken, advices from Rome received in Paris and London are to the effect that the dogma will be adopted and proclaimed, as above stated.

The Chinamen in Paris, fearing the popular anger, have carefully kept within doors since the dispatches in regard to the Pekin massacre were received; but the excitement in reference to the Spanish question has been such as to overshadow the news from China.

In the British Parliament, the 8th inst., the Irish Land bill was passed by the Lords.

John Bright, it is reported, is restored to health.

American Items.

—A circus in the Western States has what it calls «two wild Australian children» on exhibition, which are a pair of idiots from Warrick County, Ohio, apprenticed to show by their father three years ago.

☞ Martha Haines Butt Barnett has indignantly denied all connection with the woman's rights movements in Virginia, saying that her ideas «of what a refined and elegant lady should be are too exalted to permit her to descend from the pedestal upon which she would desire to see every woman placed.»