CLARKE, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER. Mexico, Saturday, August 6, 1870.

The War-France and Prussia. The small affair of the nomination of a German

Prince for the throne of Spain is the ostensible cause of this war, which now threatens the peace of all Europe. As we have before stated the real cause doubtless remains out of sight. France appears eager-for the conflict and Prussia seems equally determined to maintain her dignity and to defy the hostility of its traditional enemy. sonally came and appeared. There is no doubt in the minds of those who have been close observers of the events that since the day of Prussia's great triumph at Sadowa, Napoleon has been preparing to put a check upon her alarming expansion. Being prepared at this time for the experiment, and as a crisis at home threatens disaster to his dynasty, he has entered upon the conflict, and as is seen, the intervention of other Powers could not but fail where predetermination exists; and, ere this, France must have pushed the flower of her legions to the scene of war; it is in her power, and doubtless we will learn by advices of the French packet that she has thrown over two hundred thousand of the best armed and most efficient soldiers of Europe upon the Prussian frontier. From all that we have learned, France is better prepared with the latest improvements, inventions, appliances and facilities for war than Prussia, and can move upon a short notice to any point within her own borders, a larger and more effective army than the North German Confederation. But once upon the border, these advantages become weakened.

Napoleon, doubtless, calculates upon another short and decisive campaign like that of Jena. Times have changed since that eventful period; it is not likely that such an event at this time will be as conclusive as the first; but more likely will only mark the beggining of the conflict, which will be more stubborn and costly than that to which we have referred. As the French advances into the territories of Prussia, then will commence the «tug of war;» the increasing distance between the army and its resources, the diminution of numbers by the necessity of guarding railway lines in the rear, will, weaken its power every mile that the army advances, whilst Prussia will have shorter lines to concentrate upon, and will not be under the necessity of guarding her railways.

The French troops, endowed with all the chivalry that has ever distinguished that warlike people; with a confidence ever undaunted; flushed with hope of victory, will be a terrible enemy. The Prussians, brave as men ever get to be, under excellent discipline, commanded by officers of the said bonds. experience and great skill, and also flushed with a feeling of defiance and of coming glory, will be equally a terrible foe. Two such contending forces, with all the improvements in small arms and artillery, with all the new lights in military science, will render war terrible indeed. The present will be marked as a new era in war, and by the elements of concentration and destructiveness combined, it will overshadow the bloodest campaigns of the first Napoleon.

The conflict upon the water will present immense advantages in favor of France; her magnificent navy, almost unrivalled and not surpassed. Her «iron-clad» and «steel armored» will lay over, in numbers, that of Prussia; and the latter must succomb on that element. But it must not be supposed that Prussia is without a Navy. Eighteen or twenty steel armored frigates of the first class, with a dozen of powerful iron-clads, manned with the best, bravest and hardiest mariners in the world; with a number of vessels of a lower class will prove to be a very disturbing element in the midst of French commerce. If the war lasts, long enough, we may expect to hear hundreds of «Alabamas» sailing out of the American & English ports, which under the Prussian flag, will carry havock to French commercial vessels. We do not mean that this will be the result of sympathy on the part of the United States for Prussia. But liam Henry Sherwood and Alfred Cook, both reas France, with her small maritime border, was unable to prevent this class of vessels from escaping, to mingle in the conflict between the Federal and Confederate States; there can be no complaint, if with a sea coast ten times greater, hundreds of these cruizers escape from American rivers and harbors. Neither do we believe that all these cruizers will serve under the German flag; the in- (SEAL) ducements that will be offered by France will bring out a number for her; but as the German element prevails so largely in the United States, it is natural to suppose that greater energy will | Department of the Treasury and Public Credit. also prevail on that side.

Is it possible that two such giants as France and Prussia can long engage in a war without drawing in other nationalities? Is it not possible, with the extensive and smouldering republican element in abeyance in Europe, that this may the establishment of republics, dictatorships, new oligarchies and dynasties? All are are agog for the news of the French packet, which will reach here on next Tuesday or Wednesday at the farth-

France and Spain.—The Constitutionel, the Imperial Organ, of the 8th July, said that «when France becomes convinced of the persistence of Spain in considering the candidature of Prince Hohenzollern, she will terminate diplomatic relations with her.»

By the despatches of the 14th, we are advised that the Spanish Regency maintains the candidature of said Prince; and has so notified France. If France was serious in her threat, we may expect to learn by the French packet, that France and Spain are no longer upon entente cordial.

THE PARTY OF THE P The British Bondholders From the Diario Oficial of the 13th ultimo, we translate the following protest of the British bondholders against the right of the Mexican govacross the Isthmus of Tehnantepec and also the official reply of the Secretary of the Treasury to the same:

PROTEST.

protest, be it known unto all whom it may concern that on the fourteenth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, before me, Edwin Augustus Burwash, Notary Public by Royal authrity, duly admitted and sworn, residing and practising in the City of London, England, per-

Henry Brinsley Sheridan Esquire, M. P. of London for and on behalf of himself, and the other members of the Mexican Bondholders Committee, of which he is the Chairman acting as trustees of the holders of the bonds issued by the Mexican Government in 1851 and 1864 for and on account of the proposed unqualified alienation by the said Government of Mexico, of certain Nattonal properties and rights known as the concession of the Tehuantepec canal route across the Isthmus of that name, without due reservation, being made of the right of line thereon possessed by the said holders of the aforesaid bonds of one thousand, eight hundred and fifty one and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four-pending the non-fulfilment of the engagements expressed therein as unsatisfied creditors of the State of Mexico. Now, therefore, the said Henry Brinslev Sheridan sheweth:—1st. That by the terms of the said bonds of one thousand eight hundred and fifty-one, and one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, the Mexican Government makes itself liable for the payment of interest at the rate of three pounds per cent, on the respective sums of ten millions two hundred and forty-one thousand, six hundred and fifty pounds (say £10,241,650) and four millions eight hunrded and sixty four thousand, eight hundred pounds, (say £4.864,800) pledging as security for the same, in the latter case, the whole revenues of the State, and in the former in addition to such general hypothecation, a further special and distinct charge of one-fourth part of the import duties of customs, wherever levied, seventy-five per cent of the export duties of the ports of the Atlantic.

2ndly. That at this date, the interest for the last three and a half years on such bonds is overdue the payment of the same not having been provided for by the Mexican Government.

3rdly. That in respect to such default, the holders of the said bonds of one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four become specially creditors against the said State of Mexico, with right of lien upon every and all the national property of the Republic, of what kind soever, wheresoever situated and of whatever composed, until the full and complete satisfaction of their said claim.

4thly. That the right to construct a canal across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec through the national territory of the Republic, being a valuable property of the Mexican nation, it, in common with all their other psssessions, remains and: is subject to the lien, pending and until the entire fulfilment of the before mentioned engagement entered into by Mexico with the holders of

5thly. That said lien extends equally to any lands, mineral or water rights, that may be granted and included in the said concession, whether in fee simple, or subject to some or any rent or

6thly. That the said lien extends to and covers all immunities from customs duties granted to the holders of the said concession, whether as regards the introduction of goods and materials, pending its construction or extending to the future traffic on the said canal more especially as the customs duties of the Republic constitute in a particular distinct manner the security and to the extent of the satisfaction of their interest, the property of the bond-holders. Therefore, I, the said Notary, at the request of the said Henry Brinsley Sheridan, acting herein on behalf of himself, and other holders the bonds of the Government of Mexico, of 1851 and 1864; have protested; and by these presents do solemnly protest as well against the Mexican Government, as well against all whom it may concern, against the alienation, whether proposed or effected, of all or any of the said national property of Mexico, whether for the purposes hereinbefore named, or for any other purpose or purposes retaining his right as well as the rights of all others concerned, to obtain full payment and satisfaction to the extent of his and their lien on the same by all such equitable ways and means either in the Courts of Mexico, America or England, as for the said Henry Brinsley Sheridan and others interested therein may be advised.

Thus done and protested in London under my hand and Notarial Seal, in the presence of Wilsiding in this City, witnesses hereunto required. who, together with appearer and me, Notary, have signed these presents.

H. B. SHERIDAN,

Chairman.

W. H. SHERWOOD.

ALFRED COOK. Quod Attestor EDWIN A. BURWASH,

REPLY OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY. Section 2.

Mexico, July 10, 1870. you received from the committee of the Mexican | again recognized as an attribute of the crown af | abler liars than yourself on the ground?« bond-holders in London a protest officially regis- | ter the Restoration, and it has remained such up | ——Queen Victoria's negotiation for the mareventuate in a great revolutionary struggle, and tered by Mr. H. B. Sheridan, President of the to the present year. True, Parliament has gra- riage of another of her daughters to a prince of James Donnell. said Committee, before a notary public in Lon- | dually hedged about that authority so that its | Orange is reported to be a future. It is a pity the don, in regard to a concession which has been solicited from the Mexican Congress, to build a can- | virtual impossibility; but the dignity has remain- | ally themselves matrimonially with a subject, for | John Welch.

al across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec. the 7th inst., in which you beg to be advised of lice. the receipt of the protest referred to, with the objet of sending to your constituents the respec-

packet. Before the two commissions cited by you the Commander in Chief subordinate to the Sethere has been received in this Department a let- cretary of State For War, and thus virtually splater which Mr. W. H. Holmes, as Secretary of the | cing the army entirely under the authority of the Committee of Mexicun bond-holders, addressed House of Commons, a The power which she has from London, dated 14th of May last, to the Pre- | thus hid down is indeed small, but the dignity of ernment to grant a concession for a ship canal sident of the Republic, remitting a copy of the which she has stripped herself is great; and protest referred to. In the protest it is given for any monarchical country must be highly prized. granted that the bonds, issued in 1851 and 1864. There has been no crisis as yet to force a change, hypothecate the payment of the debt that they | nor any serious clash of authority between the represent, the rights and properties of every des- | War Office and the Horse Guards. Her resignacription of the Mexican Republic, even including ! tion, therefore, is not only a significant recogniits territory. It is well to note at once that this | tion of the progress which Great Britain is mak-"By this public instrument of declaration and supposition is entirely unfounded. The bonds re-, ing toward popular, government, but a graceful ferred to, contain the appropriation of a part of and dignified act which does her the greatest the public revenues of Mexico; but not of all its | honor. rights and properties, and much less that of its territory.

Mexican nation has not, nor can it recognize, the duced by Senator Fenton to incorporate the Te. licattention, so much so that the war is as comlegitimacy of the arrangements celebrated by them | huantepec Railway and Ship Canal Company. The with the Archduke Fordinand Maximilian of representatives of the Company assured the Com- [The slavery discussion will do more than the Hapsburg, who, protected by foreign bayonets, mittee that they intend to proceed at once with reigning epidemics or bullets of the enemies to pretended to exercise the public authority in Mex- | the survey for this important route, with a view co, and from which arrangements the bonds is to its immediate construction. The failure of the sued in 1864 emanated. The bond-holders also Isthmus of Darien route, which the Government know that, according to the Mexican laws, and took such a deep interest in, makes it necessary the rights of nations, by the fact of having treated with an enemy of the Mexican nation; and power to secure the opening of the Tehuantepec failing in the neutrality which they were bound | route. to observe in the war which the Emperor of the French made against Mexico, and that, by reason of this, they prejudiced the rights acquired by the contract celebrated with the Government of this Republic, the one which issued the bonds of 1851. In virtue of these considerations, the President believes that the protest, officially registered by the Committee of Mexican bond-holders in London, is groundless, and can have no value, nor produce any effect. I renew to you the assurances of my consideration.—M. Romero.—Mr. E. J Perry.—Present.

U. S. Congress.

In the Senate, the 7th inst., Mr. Fenton made a long speech on the subject of our relations with the Spanish American countries, referring particularly to the commercial aspect of the question. He closed with offering a resolution, which was adopted, having in view the promotion and fortherance of trade between the two sections. Several bills of minor importance were passed, and the following reports, among others, received: To incorporate the Tehuantepec Railway and Shipcanal Company:

In the Senate, the 8th inst., the first bill called up was that relieving from political disabilities some seventy-five Kentuckians. Among the names was that of Gustavus W. Smith, Ex-General in the Confederate army, and formerly Street Commissioner of this City. After some debate his name, and also that of Basil Duke, were stricken from the list, and the bill then passed. A General disability bill relieving about 5,000 of those engaged in the rebellion, was subsequently passed after certain names had been stricken therefrom. St. Joseph, Mo., was made a port of delivery. resolution of inquiry as to the emancipation of slavery in Cuba, was adopted.

In the House, Mr. Buttler's resolution ordering an investigation of the complaint made as to ill-treatment of the colored cadet at West Point. was adopted. The Senate amendments to the Miscellaneous Appropriation bill were non-concurred in, and a Conference Committee was appointed; one was also appointed on the Army bill. A resolution was reported from the Commerce Committee for a sub-committee to investigate during. the recess the tariffs and exclusive rights of ocean telegraph lines. A report from the Conference Committee on the Tax and Tariff bill was received: and after debate it was agreed to, by yeas 143, and nays 49. The report of the Conference Committee on the Funding bill was also received and agreed to. A joint resolution, suspending the use of whisky-meters at distilleries until the further action of Congress, was reported and adopted. Mr. Farnsworth attempted to procure the passage to suspend the rules for that purpose. Majority and minority reports were received from the Committee who have been investigating the charges against Gen. Howard. The former acquits him «of the groundless and causeless charges against him,» and declares that he is deserving of the gratitude of the people for having successfully organized and faithfully administered the Freedmen's Bureau; the latter recommends the trial of General Howard by Court martial. Both reports were ordered to be printed. The House adjourned at 4류 o'clock.

VICTOR EMMANUEL.—«King Honest Man,» as Garibaldi called Victor Emmanuel, has been doing something to deserve his title. The Parisian journal, the Liberte, states that a subscription was lately opened in Italy to present the King with a new royal crown. The sum subscribed amounted to forty-five thousand francs, (nine thousand dollars gold) and steps were being taken to apply the money to the jurpose proposed, when Victor ginators of the scheme, thanked them for their generous intentions, told them to express his gratitude to their felow-subscribers, but at the same time to assure them that he found his crown quite good enough, and that he begged them to spend the money in founding an hospital for the blind poor at Florence.

English Crown Giving Up Preroga-

In the midst of the remarkable practical reforms which have been made in Great Britain during the last ew years, one very significant change has been so quietly effected that it has passed almost without notice. Of all the demands of the Long Parliament there was none which Charles I. resisted so obstinately as the demand that he should surrender to the popular representexercise against he popular will has long been a | English constitution forbids the royal family to | as Dailey, J. O. McIntyre, Wm. H. Higgins and ed with the soverign, and limitations have been otherwise if the prince of Orange did not suit the In sending the copy of the protest, you were | imposed only indrectly. Parliament, for instance. | young lady could marry young Peel. belong to them as hypothecated creditors of the which, since 1681, has been enacted only for a ling varies from fifty to one hundred dollars. disposed to withdraw the protest spoken of. There | Commander-in-Utief was entirely irresponsible | you will feel as bad as you.»

tive answer of this Department by the next French | tive. She has signed an order in council making | what's in it.

Tehuantepec Canal.—The Senate Commerce Moreover, the bond-holders well know that the Committee to-day agreed to report the bill introfor the Government to render all the aid in its

Sl. Louis, July 5.—Captain Leathers, of the steamer Natchez, claims that, deducting six hours laid up by fog between here and Cairo, and thirtysix minutes lost repairing pump below. Helena. the Natchez beat the Lee's time some twenty minutes. A banquet to both Captains will be given at the Southern Hotel to-night.

Messages from the Sea.—The yacht Cambria is the first vessel at sea; to adopt the plan of conveying messages from ships that may be in distress or on the eve of being lost. An English paper describes the arrangement as follows:

and storm-proof, and externally is said closely to | when a body of 200 infantry which had just arresemble the palm fruit. An internal cavity provides for the safe reception of documents to the | night had fallen and stronger reinforcements were weight of sixty pounds, so that important papers | arriving for the Spaniards. During the night can be preserved besides the one recording the Bembeta withdrow to the mountains, leaving fifty. condition of the senders. Strong rope loops for | nine dead and carrying about 150 wounded with hooking on to or hauling in by, a secure flag-staff, | him. The Spaniards burried ninety-one dead and and a small metallic flag, brightly painted red, sent nearly one hundred wounded to Sancti Spiwhite and blue, complete the visible gear of the ritus, the slightly wounded remaining with the machine, which, it is supposed, either at sea or army. cast on a reef or beach, most inevitably sooner or later attract attention and fulfil its mission.

Prince Leopold Hohenzollern.

Prince Leopold, the distinguished individual whose selection as King of Spain is the heir-presumptive of the honors and dignities of the House of Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen, one of the junior branches of the family which in the person of William I, occupies the throne of Prussia. He was born in September, 1835, and is now, consequently, in his thirty-fifth year. He bears the honorary rank of Colonel of the first regiment of Prussian Foot Guards. His second brother, Charles Eitel, was elected Prince of Roumania in 1866. Married in 1861 to a sister of Don Luis, the present King of Portugal, he is already the father of three sons. His father, Prince Charles Anthony, is military Governor of Rhenish Prussia, and holds several other important offices under his royal kinsman. The hereditary titles and prerogatives of the family were, in 1849, merged in the Prussian Crown. The mother of Prince Leopold was the Princess Josephine, a daughter of Steph. anie, Countess of Beauharnais, the adopted daughter of the first Napoleon, and the maternal aunt of the third. His grand mother, on the father's side, was the Princess Marie Antoinette Murat, sprung from the stock of the great Marsal of the first Empire, who married Caroline Bonaparte and became King of the two Sicilies.

A Soft Impeachment.—A Pennsylvania bacheof a General Amnesty bill, but the House refused | lor, thus gets after lovely women. «I impeach her in the name of the great whale of the ocean, whose bones are torn assunder to enable her to keep straight. I impeach her in the name of the peacock, whose strut without permission she has stealthfully and without honor assumed. I impeach her in the name of the horse, whose tail she has servered from its use to the making of wavy tresses to decorate the back of the head and nists, who were under arrest in Glassgow, have neck. I impeach her in the name of the kangaroo, been discharged on surrendering into the hands whose beautiful figure she, in taking upon herself the Grecian bend, has brought into ill-favor and

Talents v.s. Good sense.—An old negro preaching in Auburn, N. Y. a few evenings since, refering to the general tendency of people to wish they had the talents of somebody else, then they would do a great dealof good in the world, put the case thus clearly: «What would de hummin» bird do wid de eagle's wings? be could sip de leastest sweet from no flower. And what could de eagle do wid de hummin' bird's wings? he would kick de earth Emmanuel, hearing of the affair, sent for the ori- all de time and nothin else. Bredren, use de wings appointed a committee to take measures for supof faith. God can gib you and God will care for both de eagle's and de hummin' birds' flight.'

> Fiske Dismissed .- The President deserves credit for dismissing John S. Fiske from the Consulate at Leith. Under the laws of Great Bretain to Queen Victoria a model of the monument at Fiske has been indicted for a felony, and will soon ! be tried. If his guilt were doubted, it would be ! but fair to await the conclusion of the trial before depriving him of his office; but the evidence already published has settled public opinion on bury were married at the St. James Chapel, the the subject, and every one will regard President Grant's prompt action as simply just and right. N. Y. Times.

Odds and Ends.

---- A young man who had been narrating some of his own wonderful exploits to a crowd of There has been received in this Department atives the contro of the army. The supreme mi- | loungers one day, was thus rebuked by an old | list of the killed and wounded of the U. States your communication of the 17th of June last, and | litary authority vas one of the most ancient and | codger among the listeners: "Young man ain't | steamer Mohican, in the engagement between the with it was sent, in fulfilment of the orders which | most valuable of the royal prerogatives. It was | you ashamed to talk so when there are older and | expedition from that vessel and the pirate steam-

your constituents charge you to manifest, in this once been used to compel the resignation of a mi- fore a company of newsboys and bootblacks as steamers. regard, that they do not wish by any means to | nistry which had lost the confidence of Parlia- | follows: «My dear children—You should be good

HAVANA, July 23 Nothing later from the States or Europe; reports from Eastern Department are favorable to Rhodas has issued a circular prohibiting drunhead courts martial, and the forcible bringing of

families into the town from the insurgent dis-The colonial ministry has ordered the lists of all persons entitled to vote to be prepared; every person who belongs to the learned professions, or paying an annual contribution of \$25 is entitled

to vote and eligible to office. The slavery question continues to absorb pubpletely forgotten and ignored as if it did not exist.

Bemdeta has once more shown that he has more

pluck and talent than the majority of Cuban Com-

mauders. He had invaded the jurisdiction of Puerto Principe with-only six hundred men, having to contend with the columns sent after him by Rhodas and the troops in front, the Spaniards numbering not less than four thousand men, all veterans. By rapid marches and feints he avoided a general engagement, and had retired to the vicinity of Palmira near Sancti Spiritus. The troops were led to his camp by a prisoner, the Spanish contra guerrillas in the van. When Bembeta's advance guards noticed the approach of the enemy, he was already charging on the camp. Bembeta formed in line and the engagement became general, she contraguerrillas being repulsed everywhere and surrounded three times by Bembeta; but suddenly coming to the aid of the contra guerrillas 200 infantrythe aspect of affairs was changed. Nevertheless, Bembeta stubbornly maintained his It is made of tough sheet copper, is water-tight | ground, and returned to the attack time and again, rived attacked him on the flank. By that time

> There has of late been a considerable exodus of Cubans here, as a report of an intended conscription is rife. It is, however, probably, a false alarm.

> I just heard from a very reliable source that in the Central Department of Cuba two American engineers have been executed without any trial. Their names are George Bode and John Titus. The latter has an aged mother residing somewhere on Long Island.

> Two Engineers named John Caniff and Henry Story, raised the American flag at a small country seat. The flag was torn down and trampled upon, and the two were strongly tied and taken to Puerto Principe, but were set at liberty by the Captain General.

Miscellaneous Cable Dispatches.

-The Prince Imperial of France will go to the camp at Chalons next week.

-The German tailors introduced into Cork by the employers have struck and joined the Irish. -John Camperdown has been appointed Junior Lord of the Admiraity, vice Trevelyan, re-

-Dr. Pope, an American, and formerly a resident of St. Louis, committed suicide in Paris on Wednesday night. .—The Convocation of Canterbury proposes to

create a permanent Committee to watch the proceedings of the Vatican.

-The arrival of the ship Cerastes, Captain Brunton, one of the racing clippers from San Francisco, March 14, is reported at Liverpool. -According to the weekly statement of the Bank of France, the amount of bullion has de-

crensed 29,400,000 francs since the last report. -According to the regular weekly statement of the Bank of England, the amount of bullion in vault has decreased £443,000 since the last re-

-The brothers Seitze, the New York tobaccoof the Court £13,000 sterling—an amount sufficient to cover the alleged-defalcations.

-Subscriptions are circulating in London and at Liverpool for a fund in aid of the families of the officers and sailors of the steamer Onoida. Sir John Lubock of London is at the head of the movement, and it bids fair to be a success.

General News.

The report of the death of Mr. Vizetelli, the artist, is contradicted.

The Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association have pressing the operations for a depression of prices which so injuriously affect the cotton market.

The Manchester Chamber of Commerce protest against the cession of British Gambia to France. George Cruikshank, the artist, has submitted Bannockburn.

The command of the English Channel squadron has been assigned to Admiral Drummond.

The Earl of Derby and the Countess of Salis-Dean of Windsor officiating. There was no display on the occasion.

The Mohican and Forward Affair—List of Killed and Wounded-Opinion as to the Action of American officers.

San Francisco, July 12.—The following is a

Killed-Ensign Wainwright and Coxwain

WOUNDED-F. W. Townrow, C. B. Scott, Thom-

Ensign Wainwright's body will be sent to New York. Lieut. Brown, who commanded the expepleased to manifest that the Committee of bond- | could at any time paralize the army by withold- | ----Fashionable dressmakers now-a-days re- | dition, says the Governor of Sinaloa, Consul Sisholders believe that, in case of the indicated con- | ing supplies, or eprive the officers of all control | quire thirty yards of black silk to make what | son and other prominent persons, urged Captain cession being carried into effect, the rights which | over their men by suspending the Mutiny act, | they call a full short dress. The charge for mak- | Low to destroy the Forward, as she was not only a piratical vessel in Mexican waters, but in their Mexican nation will be imperilled, You add that | year at a time. These powers have more than | ----A writer once read a speech delivered be- | opinion, intended to seize one of the Panama

The expedition found the steamer aground, and promote difficulties in the way of the progress of | ment. The sovereign, however, retained the right | because it is so good to be good, you should not | it being impossible to move her, she was fired and Mexico, and that in case of celebrating with them | of appointing the Commander-in-Chief, and thus | be bad, because it is so bad to be bad. If you are | burned to the waters edge. There are various opan arrangement for payment, they are thereupon | controlled an immense army patronage, while the | good, you will feel as good as I do; if you are bad, | inions in Mazatlan, where Gov. Rubi is command. er now. The lower classes sympathize with Placihas also being received your communication of to the ministry and independent of the War convenience to have women for post mistresses. Mexican waters. The better classes approve the Within a few lays the Queen has voluntarily They can not only inform an applicant if there is action taken. Gen. Vallejo and Raymunds Des. resigned this previous and time-honored preroga- a letter for him without looking, but can tell him | saldo, prominent Californians and friends of Vega, were the owners of the Forward.