LOCAL.

Mexico, Saturday, August 6, 1870.

Next Packets.

The *French* is due on Wednesday, the 10th of August. Will sail on the following 13th.

The *American* is due on Saturday the 13th August, and will sail on the following 18th.

Our Extraordinario.

Upon the arrival of every *Extraordinario*, it will be in our power to furnish the most reliable and copious news from the seat of War—our dispatches being a day later than those sent in the ordinary way, we propose to publish an *Extra*, PROVIDED, however, that we are properly sustained in our undertaking. During next week, the subscribers of the *Two Republics*, and others, will be called upon to subscribe to said *Extra*, and if a sufficient number of subscriptions are received, an *Extra* will be issued, within a few hours after the arrival of every «extraordinario.» Subscriptions received at the Despacho, where also copies will be sold. Price 1 real per copy. To newsboys 16 per $1.

☞ When nothing later or important is received, no *extra* will be issued.

NOTICE.

Hereafter, no advertisement will be received on Friday. Our space and time on that day will be occupied with the late news.

MEXICO & PUEBLA RAILWAY.—We call attention of our readers to an intended modification of the *Time Table* of the Company, by means of which, after the 10th inst., passengers will be allowed half an hour for breakfast in Apizaco instead of 20 minutes as heretofore.

This change has been made in compliance with the public wish; as expressed through the columns of several periodicals of this City.

The advertisement of the proposed change will appear in our next.

THE GREAT CONCERT—At the *Teatro Nacional* for the benefit of the popular Professor Don Antonio Aduna, will come off on the night of Monday 8th of August, at 8½ o'clock precisely. A magnificent programme is presented, with music from the inspirations of Mozart, Zamplini, Verdi. Beriot, Rossini, Arbau, Marcadante, Franz Conen, Donizetti, Bousquot, Lee, E. Gonzalez, J. Ortiz, Durand y Ketterer.

The Brewery of San Diego.—At the *Rinconada* of San Diego, Nos. 11 and 12, is, at this time, turning out some of the best Cerveza in this City. The «Salvator» is a drink «fit for the Gods,» and the *sencilla* is at a price to correspond with the pockets of those who feel the least able to indulge in such *necessaries*.

The Café Nacional.—This fine and popular establishment has been receiving a new stock of wines and liquors; comprising XXX No. 21, Cognac, No. 1 Holland Gin, Superior whiskeys, Sherry, Port, Claret, Champaign, Vermouth of the most distinguished brands. «George» is always on hand, with his barkeeper, the best in the city, and the most accomplished waiters. Those who are skeptical on this subject can have the *spirit* of conviction *enthused* in him, by giving the *Nacional* a trial.

Teatro Principal.—Has been for sometime, attended with full houses and applauding audiences. It is a matter of much regret to the public that Señora *Corro* continues indisposed.

Srita. *Mendoza* has been well received at the *Pricipal:* on the night of the 29th and 31st ult. her performances drew out frequent and enthusiastic applause. She has a rich voice of the *contralto*, an expression, which the Mexicans very handsomely apply as *sympatico* and quite interesting. Her actions upon the stage are not graceful or even easy, owing to her want of familiarity with exhibiting before the public, which excites a generous sympathy and a hope that in this respect she will improve. She evidently understands the *role* which she undertakes, and correctly impersonates her characters.

Señora *Areau* has reappeared upon the boards, after a long absence, and her impersonation of *Calipso* excited a general admiration. *Areau* has talent, is a good actor and will always give great satisfaction to the audience. Her grace and easy action on the stage are not to be surpassed.

Ruiz and *Poyo* still administer to the feast of merriment; *M. Areau* continues to strut the boards for which his varied talents so well adapt him.

We do not entend to overlook the merits of Señoritas *Pautret* and *Perez;* who invariable play their *role* to the satisfaction of the audience, and frequently draw down the house.

Gran Circo Nacional.—Was well attended on last Sunday afternoon; the fine bill of entertainments was concluded by a «mock» bull fight, which gave great amusement to the audience; although the young bull was not very combative. On to-morrow afternoon another combat in the «bull ring» will be given, and when it is expected there will be a bull of better game in the arena.

The Protest against Tehuantepec Concessions.

We publish to-day the protest of the British Bondholders against the right of Mexico to grant a concession for the construction of a Railroad or canal over the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, without the consent of said bondholders. While we agrea with Mr. Romero, and consider his answer conclusive, as to the absurd claim to protest against the Tehuantepec concession; we withold an opinion as to his views «that according to Mexican laws and the rights of *nations*, the failure of neutrality» in the war between France and Mexico, have prejudiced the rights acquired by contracts made in 1857.

The 15th August.

Next Friday, the 15th inst., is the feast of the Ascension of the Blessed Virgin. It is also the anniversary of Napoleon the III., and of course will be doubly celebrated by our fellow-residents, the subjects of His Imperial Majesty.

ZOLLY VENTILATOR.—This beautiful and convenient hat is to be found only at Zolly's, No. 3 Portal de Mercaderes. It is ingeniously constructed to furnish all the ventilation of the Chinese hat, without its symetry being destroyed. The verything for this season.

Feast at Huamantla.—The feast of the 15th inst., will be celebrated with great *éclat*, at Huamantla. Balls, music, fire-works, illuminations, bull encontres, cock-fights and several *other diversions* are to be the order of the day.

THE ACAPULCO MAILS.—Upon account of the bad condition of the roads, produced by the incessant rains, the transportation of the mails between this City and Acapulco are being very irregular. Our subscribers and correspondents in San Francisco will take this into consideration if the Two Republics fail to reach them as regularly as usual. We may expect this condition of things to last until the last of September.

LA UNION.—The sympathies of our colleague are for France in the present struggle with Prussia. The reason alleged, is that France represents the democracy of Europe. While we disclaim all prejudice towards either of the contestants, and shall preserve a strict neutrality and impartiality in furnishing the latest and most reliable news from the seat of war, we must deny the proposition of the *Union*. Both nationalities are Constitutional monarchies, both are military governments, and neither represent the American idea of republicanism, or the democratic idea in Europe.

☞ See advertisement in to-days paper, of Silberberg's, Watchmaker & Jeweler, in Calle La Palma No. 1.

The Tehuantepec Ship Canal.—The peurile and trifling legislation of the Congress of Columbia, in reference to the proposed Darien railroad and canal, leaves a splendid opening for Mexico to secure the valuable advantages of interoceanic communication over Tehuantepec, and we trust, that Congress will lose no time at its next session in September, in adopting the measures necessary to secure them.

Acapulco—Pacific Mail Steamers.

We regret to learn of the determination of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, to cease occupying Acapulco as a landing and shipping point, as will be seen by the following extract of a letter from that port, under date of July 24th:

«The Steamers of the Pacific Mail Steam Ship Company will touch here for coal until the 31st of August; any coal left after that will remain here as a reserve in case of accident; the agency will be abolished. Any business, whenever a Steamer touches for freight or passengers - probably once a month either way—to be transacted by the purser on board; the light house will be offered for sale to the Mexican Government; should they not purchase the same, it will be removed.»

MARRIAGE.—On Sunday the 3d inst., at the Church of Santa Brígida of this City, Mr. GONZALO A. ESTEVA, junior editor of the *Union*, to Miss FELICIANA CUEVAS.

May the happy couple who have just embarked upon the matrimonial voyage, always enjoy the sunshine of happiness, and every breeze be a zephyr of love.

WAR NEWS.

(VIA SAN FRANCISCO AND ACAPULCO)

280,000 French Troops ready to cross into Germany.

Railway and Telegraphic communication destroyed between France and Prussia.

Invasion of FRENCH Territory by the PRUSSIANS.

Italy and Denmarck Give Assurances Of Neutrality.

Demonstration in Florence in favor of Prussia.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ON THE PRUSSIAN FRONTIER.

Proposal to Confer Royal Powers on Serrano For There Years.

French Loan of 500.000,000 Fs. Taken Up in a Few Hours.

The troops of Saxony are in motion. The Dutch reserves have been ordered out to protect the frontier.

Belgium relies upon the British, French and Prussian assurances of neutrality for the immunity of her territory.

Munich, July 17.—The Bavarian army, including the reserve corps, has been ordered to take the field.

Hamburg, July 17.—King William has sent to the Chamber of Commerce of this city a grateful acknowledgment of the patriotic address of that body. He regrets to sacrifice the honor of Germany, but will do his duty, leaving the event in the hands of God.

Athens, July 17.—There is a crisis in the Greek Cabinet, caused by quarrels among ministers.

Paris, July 17.—President Rouher said the Senate thanked the Emperor for the permission of expressing to the throne its patriotic sentiments. «A monarchial combination, injurious to the prestige and security of France, has been mysteriously favored by Prussia. On our representations, Prince Leopold has renounced the throne of Spain.

Let your Majesty resume, with noble confidence, the command of the legions led at Magenta and Solferino. If peril has become the hour of victory, near and soon, a grateful country will decree to her children the honor of triumph. Soon Germany will be free from a domination which has oppressed her and peace will be restored to Europe through the glory of her arms.

Madrid, July 16.—A proposal is under discussed to confer for three years royal attributes on Regent Serrano. Prim goes to Vichy.

The Emperor will leave for the field on Wednesday.

A loan of six month Treasury bonds, to the amount of 500,000,000 francs, was taken up in a few hours. The Credit Fincier and the Bank of France made efforts to monopolize it.

Paris, July 17.—Evening.—His passports were sent to Count de Sainos, Chargó d'Affaires, of the Prussian Legation, the moment the news was received that the Prussian troops had violated the frontier.

It is announced that 280,000 French troops are ready to cross into Germany. Zouaves from Africa are disembarking at Marseilles.

Florence. July 17.—A great popular demonstration was made here to-day against France; crowds collected in front of the Foreign Office and the German Embassy and shouted, «Down with France!» «Vive Italian neutrality!» «Vive Prussia!»

London, July 17.—Authentic reports have been received that large bodies of Russian troops, 250,000 in all, have been concentrated on the frontier, divided into two commands, with all the appointments of two distinct armies—artillery, infantry and engineers—apparently ready to be sent across the line on the first announcement that Austria takes sides in the present conflict. If Austria should attempt to aid France by sending away any considerable number of troops. Russia is evidently making ready to take advantage of the movement by precipitating these mobilized armies on Austrian territory.

London, July 17.—A yacht, supposed to be the *Dauntless*, was spoken on the 8th instant in latitude forty-nine, longitude eighteen, by a vessel at Liverpool from Charleston.

A despatch from Berlin says the South German States are responding to Prussia's notice of a declaration of war, and are enthusiastic in support of the Fatherland; political differences are obliterated by the aggressions of France.

Columns of Prussian troops are moving in the direction of the Rhine and the North east.

Paris, July 17.—A. M.—It is rumord that an engagement took place near Forbach, resulting in a loss to the Prussians of 3,000 killed; the French loss was 2,000 killed. The report is traced no reliable source.

Pnris, July 17.—The *Journal Officiel* publishes the following official reports: Decrees have been issued creating a fourth battalion for each regiment of infantry, and a sixth squadron for regiments of cavalry. General Autemori, who commanded the National Guard of Paris, has been appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Imperial Guard. Regiments in the barracks of the Ecole Militaire have received orders to march on Monday. Military posts in Paris, made vacant by the departure of troops of the line, have been occupied by the Imperial Guard.

La Patrie says the news from Denmark and the Duchies and Jutland say the hatred against Prussia is so great that if their Governments hesitate to to take part in the present conflict, the people will rise against them. In Hanover there is great agitation, and the Prussian General commanding has asked for reinforcements.

The Prussian Government has given stringent orders not to permit the circulation of the French proclamation, but it will be sure to reach all points of Germany, where it can do good. Even now, numbers of the French circulars are being distributed throughout the German States.

Private subscriptions for the army will be opened all over France, and money and other gifts are pouring in. The popular enthusiasm is overwhelming.

London, July 17.—Crown Prince Frederick will take command of the armies of the States of South Germany.

The Chiefs of the different parties in Hungary met at Pesth, and adopted resolutions declaring that every victory of France would be a victory for Hungary.

The army of Wurtemburg has been ordered to take the field, and the Chambers are convoked.

Antwerp, July 17th.—An American squadron off Flushing, has been joined by the English channel fleet.

Paris, July 17—Midnight.—The enthusiasm is intense. The people offer to pay double taxes. The people are obliged to protect the residences of Thiers and Favre who opposed the war.

The King of Prussia passed through Cologne, where he was received by the people with every demonstration of enthusiasm.

Prussia proposes to invade France with immense forces.

THE WAR IN EUROPE.

(*From the San Francisco Alta Californian.*)

As we close up our cable telegrams this morning, the news from the French and Prussian frontier assumes its chief importance, from the statement that Prussia has actually invaded France. There is said to have been and engagement near Forbach, a French town in the Department of Moselle, on the Nancy and Mannheim Railway, forty-three miles north of Metz; but there is no confirmation of this story, and the only place where Prussian troops have actually made their appearence on French soil, is at Sierck, a small walled town, in the Department of Moselle. No engagement appears to have taken place, and the Prussians, who were only reconnoitering, perhaps, fell back before the French forces.

The Moselle, appears to be the line along which the greatest military activity now prevails. The French army, now numbering 280,000 men at that point, is concentrating at the fortified city of Metz, on the north bank of the Moselle, while the only Prussian advance of which we have any information must have pushed across the French frontier south of that point. It is now stated that the Prussian forces are advancing on Metz by two lines; one from a point near Thionville, on the north, and the other from a more southerly point, both lines converging at Metz, nearly at right angles.

But little can be predicted, however, on any movements which have yet been developed. The line of French invasion of Prussia would appear to be that of the Moselle, northeastwardly, somewhat south of the route of the First Napoleon, *via* Charlemont, and the land force, supported by a fleet of gunboats, which have already penetrated into Prussia, passing down the Rhine from Strasbourg, France. A bombardment of the Prussian cities on the Rhine, and the Prussian forts on the Baltic, must also be looked for soon.

As to the other Great Powers of Europe, and their participation in the coming struggle, their probable affiliations can only be gussed by antecedent circunstances. England, Austria and Russia yet remain neutral; but if England's neutrality depends upon the continued isolation of Belgium, as is constantly iterated, we may as well conclude that that neutrality will not be of long duration, and that France will be deemed an aggressor upon Belgium, and England will join Prussia, were her sympatihies naturally lead. Russia occupies a menacing position on the Austrian frontier, holding that Empire in check, while Austria promises to remain neutral only so long as Russia does. Denmark, who holds the key of the Baltic, sides with France, and Italy also has inclinations in the same direction; but the Italian people are strongly anti-French, and it is more likely that Italy will longer remain neutral than any of the other neighboring powers.

The Great Steamboat Race.—Has been decided in favor of the «Robt. E. Lee,» by some 5 or 6 hours over the «Natchez.» This race resulted from the intense rivalry between the builders in Cincinnati and Louisville. The «Lee» was built in the latter place and the Natchez in Cincinnati. Over a million of dollars changed hands upon the result. Two hundred thousand was the stake. Louisville alone bet $300,000 and large amounts were bet in every town on the lower Ohio and Mississippi rivers, from Cincinati and St. Louis to New Orleans.

WAYSIDE LITERATURE.—A sign on an eating-house on a New Jersey railroad says: «Coffee and fresh-laid eggs by Mrs. Jones.»

CONFIRMATION.—Mr. John A. Sutter has been confirmed by the United States Senate as Consul at Acapulco.

Gran Teatro Nacional.

Domingo 7 de Agosto de 1870.—Por la noche á las 8½

Obertura.—La gran comedia social en tres actos y en prosa:

LAS CIRCUNSTANCIAS.

POR LA TARDE A LAS TRES Y MEDIA.

EL CASTILLO DE FAUSTO

O

LA ALMONEDA DEL DIABLO.

EL SUNTUOSO CAN-CAN.

GRAN REBAJA DE PRECIOS

Por hoy únicamente.

Palcos primeros ó plateacon 8 entradas..	$ 4 0
Idem segundos con 8 idem	3 4
Idem terceros con 8 idem	3 0
Luneta ó balcon, una entrada	0 5
Asiento en palcos primeros	0 3½
Asiento en palcos segundos	0 3
Idem en palcos terceros	0 2½
Delanteros de Galería	0 2
Galería en general	1 1½

Gran Concierto Vocal é Instrumental,

En obsequio de la familia del malogrado Profesor Mexicano

D. ANTONIO ADUNA.

Que tendrá lugar la noche.

DEL LUNES 8 DE AGOSTO DE 1870,

A las ocho en punto.

PRECIOS.

Un palco primero ó platea con ocho entradas..	$ 8 0
Un palco segundo con idem	6 0
Un palco tercero con idem	4 0
Una luneta ó balcon con entrada	1 0
Un asiento en palco segundo	0 6
Un asiento en palco tercero	0 4
Un asiento interior en id	0 2

GRAN CIRCO NACIONAL.

ANTIGUAMENTE CIRCO CHIARINI.

Domingo 7 de Agosto.—A las cuatro y media.

Soberbia, estupenda y variada funcion.—Ejercicios *Acrobáticos, gimnásticos y de Funambulismo, Excenas cómicas, Bailes, Corrida y rifo de un torete.*

PRECIOS.

Palcos primeros con seis entradas	$ 2 2 rs.
Entrada á patio	0 3 »
Idem á balcones y grada 1ª	0 2 »
Idem á galería	0 1 »

TEATRO PRINCIPAL.

COMPAÑIA LIRICO-DRAMATICA Y DE BAILE.

Domingo 7 de Agosto 1870.

SEXTA FUNCION DEL 6º ABONO,

En la noche á las 8 y media.—Una Magnífica Comedia.

POR LA TARDE.—A LAS 4 EN PUNTO.

MUCHAS VARIEDADES, ETC., ETC.

PRECIOS.

Palcos primeros y segundos con 8 entradas..	$ 4 0
Idem terceros con idem	3 0
Idem grillés con cuatro entradas	2 4
Luneta con entrada	0 0
Entrada á palcos segundos	0 4
Idem á terceros	0 3
Galería	0 1

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FERRETERIA

Y

MERCERIA AMERICANA

DE

CONRADO ROTH.

Calle de Tacuba Número 2,
Zacatecas.

M. G. PRITCHARD,

BROKER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

No. 43, Merchant's Exchange,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Transacts every branch of the above named business; and all desirable information furnished in reference to mining enterprises, operations, prices of stocks, machinery, etc. tf.

JEWELRY—WATCHMAKING.

At SILBERBERG'S *Calle la Palma* No. 1, where all kinds of repairing of watches and jewelry will be done in the most efficient manner, at the shortest notice and upon reasonable terms.

Mr. LEON GILLET the best watchmaker in Mexico has charge of this branch of the business.

V. 4. N. 6.—t. f.

Ferro-carril de México á Veracruz.

CLASIFICACION DE EFECTOS.

Primera Clase.

Aceite en botellas.
Adornos de mármol.
Aguaras.
Alfombras y tapicerías extrangeras.
Alabastro labrado.
Becerrillos, tagletes y gamuzas extrangeras.
Carne fresca.
Calzado extrangero.
Cera extrangera.
Conservas alimenticias.
Cuadros y grabados.
Cueros y pieles extrangeras.
Drogas.
Dulces extrangeros.
Efectos de escritorio.
Idem plateados y dorados.
Idem químicos.
Idem de hoja de lata.
Escultura.
Especias finas.
Espejos, á riesgo del dueño la avería interior.
Flores artificiales y todo lo comprendido bajo la denominacion de «Fancy Goods» (efectos de fantasía.)
Fuegos artificiales.
Frutas secas extrangeras.
Ganados.
Grana.
Guantes.
Géneros de seda.
Instrumentos de música.
Juguetes de todas clases, extrangeros.
Lámparas.
Licores cordiales.
Loza extrangera.
Márcos para cuadros.
Muebles de todas clases extrangeros.
Madera labroda, extrangera.
Mercería fina.
Objetos de lujo de bronce ó cobre.
Porcelana ó cristalería, a riesgo del dueño la avería interior.
Perfumería.
Pinturas.
Relojes.
Ropa hecha de todas clases, extrangera.
Sombreros y gorras de todas clases, extrangeros
Tabaco extrangero.
Té.
Velas.
Vino en botellas.

Segunda Clase.

Aceites en barriles.
Aguardiente del país.
Algodon del país y extrangero.
Añil.
Armas de fuego.
Arneses.
Azúcar.
Alfombras y tapices del país.
Betun.
Botellas vacías.
Broches de todas clases.
Cajas de fierro.
Cáñamo.
Cacao.
Café.
Colchones.
Cera del país.
Casimires del país.
Chocolate.
Calzado del país.
Dulces del país.
Efectos de talabartería, del país y estrangeros.
Esteras de cáñamo ú otro género.
Frutas secas del país.
Ferretería.
Géneros de algodon.
Idem de lino.
Idem de lana.
Idem mixtos.
Galleta, pan y bizcocho.
Heno aprensado.
Huevos.
Hilo de cáñamo.
Jamones.
Jarabes.
Lana en pacas.
Máquinas de agricultura.
Maquinaria en piezas grandes.
Mercería ordinaria.
Pescado salado.
Paja.
Piezas fundidas de cobre y bronce.
Provisiones saladas en barriles.
Pulques.
Papel blanco ó de color.
Quese extrangero.
Ropa hecha del país, de todas clases.
Sombreros y gorras del país de todas clases.
Sagú.
Tabaco del país labrado ó en rama.
Vino en barriles.
Vinagre.

Tercera Clase.

Abonos para terrenos.
Acero en barras ó bultos.
Adobes.
Alumbre.
Arena, alabastro en bruto.
Arboles y plantas.
Arroz.
Barba de ballena.
Bronce, plomo y otros metales no labrados.
Ceniza.
Cereales.
Cimiento.
Costales.
Cooke, carbon de piedra de todas clases y carbon de madera.
Cueros y pieles del país.
Clavos.
Cal en bruto, ó piedra de cal y cal viva.
Fierro en lingotes ó en bruto.
Idem en piezas de mayor tamaño y peso.
Idem en barras, et
Fruta fresca.
Herramienta para artesanos
Harina.
Henequen.
Jarcia.
Jabon.
Ladirllo
Leña
Libros.
Legumbres.
Loza del país.
Maíz.
Minerales en bruto.
Mármol en bruto y materiales de construccion.
Metales sin labrar.
Máquinas en piezas regulares.
Muebles del país.
Madera labrada del país.
Pescado fresco.
Piedras minerales y piedras de alabastro.
Idem tezontle, etc.
Idem para pavimento.
Idem para molino.
Pizarras.
Piloncillos.
Petates.
Queso del país.
Rieles.
Semillas.
Sal.
Sebo en barriles.
Sosa.
Tejas.
Tierra y todos los artículos de poco valor no comprendidos en esta lista.
Vidrios del país.
Yeso.