The friends of Hancock claim that he will get fourteen Southern States in Convention, and Indiana and Pennsylvania to begin with, and that New York will come in the right time to give him the nomination.

The Little Rock *Gazette* says: «General T. C. Hindman arrived in the city on Thursday under arrest for treason. No more serious results are apprehended than perhaps the payment of costs.»

The Minneapolis (Minn.) *Tribune*, speaking of the Vice-Presidency, says: «We think Hamlin is actually stronger in the West than any other proposed candidate, excepting Colfax.»

The Chicago *Republican* comes out strongly in favor of Benjamin F. Wade as the Republican nominee for the Vice-Presidency.

B. Johnson Barbour has been proposed as a Democratic candidate for Governor of Virginia.

In Louisiana two of the Republican Presidential electors and a number of delegates to Chicago convention are negroes.

Foreign News.

The Impeachment Matter in Philadelphia.

Philadelphia, May 12.—The impeachment affair has created much excitement here. The Republicans are greatly depressed. The President's friends show no signs of rejoicing. Late in the day dispatches from Radical Senators somewhat relieved the feelings of the Republicans.

Philadelphia, May 12:—The Boston bill for better enforcement of the laws and abolition of the State Constabulary passed to-day over the Governor's veto in the House, by a vote of 145 to 62.

News From the Pacific.

San Francisco, May 11.—Extraordinary heat prevails here to-day.

The voters of Sonora voted to give $5,000 per mile in aid of a railroad from Cloverdale to Sancelito, opposite San Francisco. Crude California petroleum as fuel for steamboats, has, after experiment, been pronounced a success.

The steamship Golden Gate arrived yesterday from Panama.

Canadian News.

Ottawa, May 11.—The Duke of Buckingham has telegraphed Lord Monck that passports will not be granted to naturalized citizens traveling in Europe unless they come to the British foreign office provided with certificates of identity.

From Havana.

Havana, May 11.—Dispatches from Hayti state that Generals Nisage and Saget have taken Fort Dramond and the town of St. Marie, and proclaimed Goffard President. The northern part of Hayti is in possession of Cacos.

President Salnave is limited to the town of Ganaive, which is surrounded by adversaries and will soon fall.

A deputation has been sent to Kingston to induce Gafford to return.

It is reported that the American minister furnished money to instigate the revolution, and it is stated positively that Americans are in command of the troops among the Cacos, who are well provided with funds. Also stated Hayti would be proclaimed territory of the United States.

Poland.

The Polish patriots have determined upon erecting a monument commemorative of the struggle of Poland to regaining her national independence. The site chosen is in one of the most beautiful district of Switzerland, on the heights of Rapperswyl, bordering the Lake of Zurich. This memorial will consist of a column of black marble twenty-eight feet high, standing upon three platforms of granite, each of the latter serving as a step to the pedestal. On the summit will be an eagle with outspread wings. Historical inscriptions and the arms of Poland are to be carved upon four tablets on the lower part of the shaft, and the whole will be surrounded by an iron railing. The work will be completed in the course of the summer. A circular from Count Ladisias Plater, dated Villa Broelberg, near Zurich, April 22, has been issued, in which an appeal is made to all who have the cause of Poland at heart to assist in carrying out this patriotic demonstration.

Japan.

A telegram from Hong Kong states that the United States Minister to Japan has made a demand upon the Mikado for indemnity for the damage occasioned to the property of American citizens in the late disturbance. He is supported in his demand by the French envoy, and by the presence of a portion of the American and French East India fleets.

FROM THE CITY PRESS.

Rout of Betanzos.

The *Diario Oficial* of the 26th inst. publishes the following telegram:

«Tecomac, May 25th 1868.—Citizen Minister of War.—At this very moment, 5 o'clock in the evening, I have succeeded in overtaking the bandits who, under the command of the ringleader Betanzos, were marauding in these parts: we have killed three of his men and taken 25 prisoners.—Later, I will send you a detailed report.—I am resting my force, after which I will go in pursuit of another *cabecilla* called Fragoso; I will give you an account of the result.—Be pleased to bring to the knowledge of the citizen President this new triumph over vandalism; and accept the assurances of my esteem, etc.—*J. Antonio R. Bocardo.*»

In speaking of this feat of arms, the *Opinion Nacional* indulges in the following reflections:

»It is well known that Betanzos belongs equally to the constitutional party; although he is not as Aureliano and Negrete, in favor of Gonzalez Ortega for the Presidency. Betanzos, after having declared inviolable, the Constitution of 1857, for which he is decided to shed the last drop of his blood, proclaims President of the Republic, general Porfirio Diaz, and appoints for general in chief of the National forces, the notorious Ascension Gomez, of sorrowful memory.

«The *Diario Oficial* will publish to-day the act of *pronunciamiento* and the proclamation which the bandit Betanzos caused to be circulated in the villages of the district of Pachuca, and we recommend our subscribers to read these precious documents.

«It is already almost impossible to enumerate the number of banners raised by the bandits for the sole purpose of robbing. The constitutionalists themselves, cannot agree in the choice of their leaders, and there are some *vile* enough to invoke the name of Porfirio Diaz.»

Conviction of Mr. Gomez Cuervo.

«Congress yesterday, sitting as a court of impeachment, declared Gomez Cuervo, the Governor of Jalisco, guilty of the charges preferred against him, by a majority of 114 votes against 24.

«This is an act of real glory for the national representation. It is the vindication of the law against the abuse of power.

«Mr. Lancaster Jones, the defender of Gomez Cuervo, delivered an eloquent discourse which may be considered as a master piece of literature.

«The speech of citizen deputy Zarco was equally remarkable: elevation of ideas, extended views, we find all, in this precious improvisation worthy of its author.

«The galleries applauded when the sentence of the jury was pronounced, which has confirmed, once more, the high conception of which Congress is worthy, and the grandeur which answers the hopes of the nation.

«To-day Congress will organize itself into a grand jury, for the purpose of hearing the charge preferred against the Governor of Guanajuato, the citizen Florentino Antillon.

(*Monitor Republicano, May 28,*)

Bad news from Campeche.

A telegram from Vera Cruz had already informed us that the troops sent from Campeche against the insurgent indians, had met with a disastrous reverse. Seven hundred of these troops have been routed, and the death of Colonel Leandro Dominguez is announced, an officier of excellent antecedents and much promise. This sorrowful news is now confirmed by Campeche papers we have just received.

What gives particular importance to these events, is that they indicate, in the opinion of those who know Yucatan, that the natives of the South of this Peninsula, who were considered as friendly, have joined those of the East to war against the white race. A new war of castes is then imminent, if energetic measures are not taken immediately to prevent it.

(*Le Trait d' Union.*)

Cortina and Mixquiahuala.

«Following the two defeats experienced by the forces of Fragoso and those of Rosalio Flores, the Mexquital is about pacified, and if we add to this the hostile attitude taken by the village of Mixquiahuala against the disturbers of public order, we will shorthly enjoy in these regions an octavian peace.

«Cortina has completely routed Fragoso whose hiding place is now unknown; so that we may safely say that this band is completely destroyed. We can say the same of that of Rosalio Flores.

«Let general Cortina continue the pursuit of these bands; let Mixquiahuala, which we may say is the heart of the Mexquital, continue under arms to resist the bandits, the partisans of rebellion will be unable to unite themselves to these malefactors, and the enemies of Mixquiahuala will not have it in their power to say that, that locality is inhabited by a population of bad alloy.

«In relation to Mixquiahuala, we should say that according to informations that has been given us, this village is eminently liberal, and armed itself on the 8th inst. at the mere indication of general Cortina, and with the cooperation of the *Gefe Politico* of Actopan. We congratulate them both, as well as the inhabitants of Mixquiahuala; let all the other villages follow their example, and banditism will soon disappear.

(*La Opinion Nacional.*)

Paulino Noriega.

Mr. Editor of the *Diario Oficial.*—Mexico, May 26th 1868.—Dear Sir: My permanency in this capital and my sincere manifestations made to the citizen Minister of war, appears to me a sufficient protest against my having taken any part in the *manifiesto* of general Aureliano Rivera, that you have published in No. 135 of your periodical, which unexpectedly appeared authorized by the names of various chiefs. Nevertheless, I beseech you to insert the present letter in the columns of your journal, whose object is to make known the abuse of my signature to the document above referred to.

I subscribe myself your affectionate servant, etc.—*Paulino Noriega.*

Proclamation.

The Citizen Jesus Betanzos general of the Mexican Republic and Chief of the Northern Division to his compatriots.

Fellow citizens I address you with my accustomed sincerity. If you listen to me with attention and behold the fate of the country you will not vacillate in what I tell you; withdrawn from the court I have always fought against the oppressors of the people because I am their vassal. You well know that I accepted with all its consequences, the war of independence, and I conducted myself in a manner corresponding to my position. After the termination of that disastrous war, the whole nation was awaiting with anxiety the election-call to nominate their officers; and since then the will of the country has been declared in favor of Porfirio Diaz, fixing through him their hopes of a bright future. The whole Republic knows that Mr. Benito Juarez, without constitutional authority, issued the decree of the *Convocatoria*, published on the 14th of August 1867, in which he established capricious reforms prompted by the ambition to become dictator. By this treasonable act he mutilated, pulverized and trod upon the code of '57, which without any doubt, was that which saved our independence in the pretended intervention of Napoleon III. During that epoch, we all sustained the Constitution, we all believed that it was our salvation, and time has confirmed it. Why are amendments made to it by a mere nobody? I repeat, a mere nobody, because Mr. Benito Juarez is a mere constitutional nothing.

Mexicans! all nations have passed through the same difficulties that we are now passing, but they have finally organized themselves. It is necessary that we should know our rights, and that we should maintain them with firmness. I invite you my friends to rally around the standard of the free who, being united, will accomplish the final triumph of our injured institutions.

Companions in arms!!! we have to fight the Juarez traitors in their entrenchments, but our cause is holy and doubt not but what they will be conquered. Our programme is to sustain the Constitution of the republic, and General Porfirio Diaz for President. All persons know that Juarez is a usurper, having carried the elections in some States by force of arms, and in others by bribery. The result of his machinations has been favorable to him. And owing to what? there are men here of such deceitful hearts, that they prefer a crumb of bread to the happiness of their country. Against these deceitful citizens, and intruding dictator we should raise our voice, and if they resist the people, to chastise them severely; I have just received information from the commander in chief of the Republic: that civil war is about to break out in the principal States, besides those which have already pronounced, and I promise you that very soon we will shout in the capital of the Republic with the right of conquerors: *Viva la República!! Viva la Constitución de 1867!! Viva el Presidente Diaz!!* Soldiers you know me: in the fight I will be yours and will always be at your side, and in victory I will embrace you as a fellow citizen and friend.—*Jesus Betanzos.*

Headquarters in Hidalgo de Tamaulipas, April 8th 1868.

Editorial Which appeared in the Ferrocarril of Orizaba.

May 23d 1868.

We have allways been convinced that the mission of a writer is to procure the general good, and from the commencement of the publication of our paper we have had no other intentions, and the articles which have appeared in it, are the best evidence of what we say.

We have defended the interests of the railroad company, under the conviction that it was a useful improvement for the country, and for the reason that we are truly progressive friends of all kinds of advancement. Never have we written guided by particular interests, but that of the people. The pen with which we write, has been plucked from a turkey-cock and cut with a pair of scissors, and for this reason at no time, can it write well; nevertheless it is not for sale; although there has been those who have made us propositions to buy it. We have asked a subvention from the government; but could not secure it, we are not ashamed of this: we are poor and the proceeds of our paper does not cover the cost of paper and printing. «The Ferrocarril» would have already ceased to exist, had it been dependent on its own resources; but our Editor, by using the strictest economy has sustained it up to the present time; perhaps he cannot do so to-morrow and our poor journal will cease to exist: but it will die with dignity, for no one can accuse us of any bad action.

We have sometimes criticized the government and will continue to do so, unless a gag is put into our mouth. To-morrow perhaps we may be taken before a jury: very well: we will go with a firm step, uplifted head, and looking our judges in the face, whom we fear not if they act with justice which we think they will do: our conscience is tranquil for we always write in good faith: our ideas may be erroneous, they may be badly expressed, but we express them with sincerity and as we said before that our pen is not for sale we criticize evil doings wherever we see them, or think we see them. We would hold up to the view of the same government that might subvention us, its short comings wherever we might see them.

The Conspirators of Havana.

A correspondent writing under date of May 22d to the *Opinion Nacional* says:

«If formerly I have assured you that Márquez would remain quiet, I will now inform you that concealed and suspicious movements are observed, and moreover there have arrived conservative emissaries, several of whom have gone to Pacific ports.

«Don Antonio remains alone with his Minister of War, who lives on his income: Arellano who carried away the last $3,000 has not been heard from. Siliceo has gone to New York, to meet Uraga who had arrived there.

General Quiroga.

The *Rio Grande Courier* of the 16th, says that this ex-imperial chief is residing at Laredo. It is said, that he intends becoming an American citizen.

«He had the good luck lately of saving from the other side of the river, a train of some twenty wagons with their teams that had been in danger.

«He has a cattle *rancho* at Tanquecillo 30 miles from Laredo, on the road leading to San Antonio, which he is engaged in stocking at this moment. He is also putting up a large stone building, at Laredo. He says that he has no intention of returning to Mexico, and that he does not concern himself with Mexican politics.

«General Quiroga has been for many years a prominent man on this frontier; he was the personal and political friend of the late Gov. Vidaurri, and like him had espoused the Imperial cause. He is brave and enterprising, and has rendered good services as a military chieftain.

Tuxpan.

The *Trait d' Union* received a letter from that port, dated 25th May, from which we make the following extract:

«The San Carlos left for Galveston, on the 21st inst., with a cargo of fruit and 28 pasengers.

«These Emigrants belong to the American Colony. Many of them have purchased lands here, and are going for their families. The others belong to a class of individuals who have a mania for running after the wheel of fortune, and are unable to seize it anywhere. They are men who have no fixed residence, and who, like the Wandering Jew, are always moving without knowing where to stop. As to the industrious men, they are well satisfied with the country, and are doing all in their power to succeed in their undertakings.

The Result of Impeachment.

The *Times* would laugh in our face if we should assume that a single Republican Senator will vote to depose President Johnson for any other reason than to transfer the patronage of the Government from a neutral to a Radical engine next November. The *Tribune* proclaims the absurdity of such an assumption when it hounds on the Senate to convict for reasons other than and outside of the articles to which the President's defense is confined before the body which has the power to remove him.

A vote to convict, cast by any Republican Senator under these circumstances and for such reasons, is just as corrupt, just as outrageous, just as infamous a transaction as the acceptance of a bribe of one million dollars to do Mr. Johnson the obvious justice of an acquittal.

All these formalities, all these speeches, all this array of eminent counsel, all the marches of the House to the bar of the Senate, and all the sessions of the Chief-Justice and Senators do not blind our eyes, and they shall not, if the *World* can help it, blind the eyes of the people, to the actual character of this impeachment.

The impeachment charges are *trash.* The arguments of the Managers are *trash.* There is no more substance of justice in the indictment than of truth in the words: «General Washington committed suicide.» The impeachment business is a swindle and a sham; got up with formalities and decorated with the ingenious phrase-making of wordy lawyers; in the first place to draw to the pageant the people's attention which would otherwise be fixed on the South and the gigantic crimes enacting there; in the second place to get patronage enough, in conjunction with carpet-baggers' and negro votes, to carry the Presidential election.

(*The World, May 13.*)

«The Cry Is Hold Enough.»

A California paper says that no more people are needed or can be supported in the settled portions of that State. *Can this be so?*

Why is a joiner less handsome than his wife? Because he is a deal-plainer.

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Also a splendid Maynard Rifle and Fowling-piece, with all the appurtenances and ammunition complete, in a rose wood case and leather cover for the road.

One Wesson's breech-loading rifle, very light and handy for the road, and a few pistols, swords etc., of the most famous manufactures. Also a splendid secretary.

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Goat Skins, Each		0 02½
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Hides, „ „		0 25
Cochineal, „	seroon	3 50
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Merchandise „	cubic foot	0 35
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With 5 per cent primage.

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Merchandise per cubic foot	0 35
do. „ lb	0 01

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Hides, Each	0 25
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Merchandise, per cubic foot	0 30
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Mayo.. 14	« .. 21	« .. 24	« .. 26	« .. 31	Junio.. 4	Junio... 7	Junio... 13
Junio.. 3	Junio.. 10	Junio.. 13	Junio.. 15	Junio.. 20	« .. 24	« ... 27	Julio.... 3
« .. 23	« .. 30	Julio.. 3	Julio.. 5	Julio.. 10	Julio.. 14	Julio.... 17	« 23
Julio.. 13	Julio.. 20	« .. 23	« .. 25	« .. 30	Agosto. 3	Agosto. 6	Agosto. 12
Agosto. 2	Agosto. 9	Agosto. 12	Agosto. 14	Agosto. 19	« . 23	« ... 26	Setbre.. 1
« . 22	« .. 29	Setbre. 1	Setbre. 3	Setbre. 8	Setbre.. 15	Setbre.. 15	« .. 21
Setbre. 11	Setbr.. 18	« . 21	« . 23	» . 28	Octbre. 2	Octubre 5	Octbre. 11
Octbre. 1	Octbre. 8	Octbre. 11	Octbre. 13	Octbre. 18	« . 22	« . 25	« . 31
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