Clothing.

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A large and well selected stock of CLOTHS and CASHLERIES slways on hand.
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EPOOTS AND SHOES.—The subscriber has on hand a large and varied stock of BOOTS and SHOES, which he will sell at the lowest prices.

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PRING STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES

DORENT IL THOMPSON & OO. No. 314 MAR-LET Street, and Nos. 3 and 5 FRANKLIN PLAOS, have now in store a large and well-assorted stock of 300TB and BHORS, of City and Eastern manufacture, reliab they offer for sale on the best terms for Osah, or of the usual credit.

Buyers are invited to call and examine their stock.

Druge and Chemicals. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Madrathrers and Dealer PAINTS, VARNISHES, and WINDOW GLASS, Northeast corner FOURTH and

WHITE LEAD, ZING PAINTS, &c. -We offer to the public White Load, Zino Paints, Dolors in Oil, Varnishes, &c., at such reduced prices that we invite the attention of dealers and consumers of our stock.

2. ERGLER & SMIRR.

2. W. oor., Socoul and Green is.

WINDOW GLASS! WINDOW GLASS!—We havit the stention of the pubs to our extensive stock of French and American
indow Glass. The large and well selected stock of
lass constantly on hand enables us to fill all orders
the despatch, and as low as any other house in the
ty.

China, Glass and Aneensware.

Sole Agents for the sale of the celebrated Flo

Eng. Ven. Red.

Wilting. Gun Arabic, picked and sorts. Serma Alox. Oll Anissed. Paris Green, [P] Brand.

CHINA AND GLASS.

MES SHERIDAN, MERCHAN

L. SHARP, TAILOR, 148 NORTH YOURTH Street, below BAOK. lbug and trimining Dress or Freck Coats, \$9, ting and trimining Pantaloom or Vests, \$1.75.

VOL. I.—NO. 299.

APTERIA.

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1858.

TWO CENTS.

TUESDAY, JULY 20, 1858.

and certain Christianity of the eminent "Sage his closet daughter,) "that his family, by posof Monticello." Abounding, as it does, in a sessing this, should be enabled to estimate the nce with his family and most intimate

ersion. It runs thus: "I must ever believe that religion substantially good which produces an honest life, and we have been authorized by one whom you and I equally respect, to judge of the tree by the fruit. Our particular principles of religion are a subject of accumtability to our God alone. I inquire after no man's and trouble none with mine; nor is it given to us

He, uncleated by the people, claims to be Prest-dent under or by virtue of the organic law of 1857, which its framers (the Congress) infringed, and which its first President (Comonfert) abregated EPHEMERA.---No. 2. IN THE 'BUS.

of his faith to be the God of revelation—doclares his belief in the efficacy of prayer, and the duty of ascriptions of praise to the autory of all mercies—and speaks of the Christian religion as professed in his country as a benign religion, evincing the favor of Heaven. Had his whishes been consulted, the symbol borne on our national seal would have contained our public profession of Christianity as a nation. There is nothing in his writings or the history of his life to show that his public declarations were instincere, or thrown out for more effect. On the contrary, his most confidential writings sustain his public more effect. On the contrary, his most confidential writings as a belief in a future state of rewards and punishments." Moreover, he subscribed to Bible societies and other religious objects, and gave money for

the Republic, glancing only at the true present and future just interests of Moxico, and entirely free of all and every prejudice against any personality named or altaded to by him. The acts of public men are the facts of history, and mations must profit by the results which they produce. It would seem to be one offithe tactics of the enemies of the peace of Maxico to use improperly the name of General Santa Anna. General Santa Anna can do no other than uphold the Government of General Zuloaga. General Santa Anna wishes, above slit things, to know his country tranguilized, prosperous, independent, and happy. General Santa Anna is the friend of the nation's peace. He will uphold Zuloaga. General Santa Anna left Mexico. in August, 1855, to give to Alvarez and Comenfort the opportunity they desired to establish the peace which they slone broke. Instead of peace, they established war. Their war.comitines; not, however, through any fault in General Santa Anna.

In the Baltimore Patriot of the first and fourth April, 1856, the writer had the honor to point out certain matters of high moment to Gen. Comenfort, them President substitute only, which, had he, Comonfort, remoded, for the sate of peace, he would have had the dignified approval (support) of General Santa Anna and his friends. The errors pointed out it said letters in the Baltimore Patriot, (and transmitted to Comonfort.) unst tended to by him, brought about, se was therein intimated they would, the downfall of Comonfort.

It has within a few days past been stated in a New York warea the total to the land.

reality, had departed for, and was then in, Now York, to purchase muskets for Gen. Santa Anna." The writer begs leave to contradict that insinuation and to say that General Almonts would be incapable of so valgar a compromise of his personal dignity. General Almonts is attending to the diplomatic affairs of his nation in Europe. He ever was and is the friend of peace—a Government of reason, and not of violence. Should he at any time "want to buy muskets," he can purchase and ship them (sacretty) at London with less notoriety than at New York.

ublished, would astonish every honest Mexica and hurl utter confusion upon the stated cause of Juarez, Comoniort, Alvarez, and Vidaurri. The profile of Mexico have been in great peril of being sold to a foreign Government. The writer withholds the nature of the document, because this address is intended rather to pave the way to a noble peace, than to severely arraign the fatul mistakes of those who by war are against it. The document, however, statedly considered, would be utter discomfuer to the cause of Juarez. Vidauri, Alvarez, and Comonfort, but eminently calculated to sustain the lofty principle of just and peaceable rule upon which are nobly grounded the views of the conciliatory National Administration of President Zulouga.

PACIFICATOR. d hurl utter confusion upon the stated cause

premsoy of the Constitutional Government. It was stated that a portion of the liberal army under Degoliado and Blanco attacked Gandalajara, carrying all the outworks and driving the enemy to the main plaza, which was to have been stormed on the 14th inst. Miramon had left San Luls at the head of 4,000 men, to aid the besieged, and Zuazna was closely following in bis rear with a heavy force of rifles. A great battle was anticipated.

neary force of rities. A great battle was anticipated.

It was rumored that Moreno, commandant at Tampico, had been reduced to the necessity of making peace overtures to Caravajal, who answered that he could listen to no terms which did not recognise the existing authorities.

Galindo is military commander of Nuevo Leon during the absence of Viduarri, and is charged with the duty of organizing and supplying forces, amountion. & of or the army of the North. He position on the Rio Grande is considered highly favorable for obtaining supplies. Viduarri says they are determined to send liberal forces from the North to overwhelm the reactionists. A thousand men from Chihuahua, under Cornado, were marching to join the sumy of the North. It is ex-

copulation, or any information that will be interesting

The writer has an official Comonfort Governmen coument now lying before him, which, now con diered in reference to the course of Comonfor and Juares in Mexico, and towards Spain, an

ing to be able at that moment to give or transfor the power and Previdency of the Constitution which he had himself dethroned, and therefore could no longer make use of in his own person, into the had of a successor with the apparent in the had of a successor which the apparent in the had of a successor with the apparent in the had of a successor which compet the mean transformation of the property of the consideration which the had of a successor should endeavor to compet them to arree to. That would appear to be, to the writer, all the Presidency claimed by Juarce, at Vero Cruz, and reason to compet them to arree to. That would appear to be, to the writer, all the Presidency claimed by Juarce, at Vero Cruz, and reason would, therefore, seem to suggest and sanction the training the courtry, in defence of the errors and arbitrary will of an antecedent Executive. Far nobler will to lift, in compliance with the honorable suggestion already made to him, he seek a dignified a seek and the courtry, in defence of the errors and arbitrary will of an antecedent Executive. Far nobler will to lift, in compliance with the honorable suggestion already made to him, he seek a dignified and the courtry, in defence of the errors and arbitrary will of an antecedent Executive. Far nobler will to lift, in compliance with the deposition of the Rich Grande is considered by the world to the seek of the property will of an antecedent Executive. Far nobler will to lift, in compliance with the deposition of the Rich Grande is considered series of the entire will be first for the seek of the entire will be first for the seek of the entire will be first for the entire

and the castly procedure for that act which, united the capturity law of the Protestant United States, would be considered secritings and robs. The Church property in Mexico may be riewed in the property of the Church and the property of the C

of Magnitan. Two capital employed for this business amounts to \$500,000. He was expelled from Mexico by the Government party now in power there at the capital because he did not pay the tax levied on him until he was forced to do so by an armed body of men, who went into his house and solzed property belonging to him to the amount which they thought would be sufficient to cover the amount demanded. He thinks that in making this resistance, he strictly followed the instructions which he received from the American Minister. Mr. Migel was allowed but thirty-six hours for the settlement of his business before his departure from the country; and this, of course, leaves his business. In a deplorable state of neglect, from which he must consequently suffer very heavy losses. He leaves a wife and family in Mexico, exposed to the ofcumstances of the changes that may occur until he be allowed to return to the country.

MOTICE TO CORRESTUNDENTS.

aind the following rules :

Correspondents for "Two Pause"; will please bear in

ame of the writer. In order to insure correctness of he typography, but one side or a sheet should be writ-

We shall be greatly obliged to gentlemen to Pennsyle anis and other States for contributions giving the current news of the day in their particular localities, the

esources of the surrounding country, the increase of

## GENERAL NEWS.

A shocking affair occurred on Friday in the town of Calais, Vermont. A young man, about eighteen years of age, named Ariel Martin, took his rifle in the morning, went into a neighboring, haying field, put himself in ambush, and, as Mr. Wheelook, the owner, made his appearance to commence work, shot him deliberately through the heart. Mr. Wheelook fell at once, and in five minutes breathed his last. Martin immediately hurried off to another farm, where he met a laborer named Ainsworth, and, after exchanging a word or two with him, shot him also. Ainsworth staggered into the house not far distant, and died in about an hour and Martin took to the woods. He soon afterwards, however, made his appearance in the road, and was arrested. On being questioned why he had been shooting these men, he repilled, "because they were mean men." No cause can be assigned for the horrid sot. There had been me difficulties between the parties, and between Martin and Whielook a considerable degree of intimacy had existed. Both of the unfortunate men were young, and had families. Martin has always been considered rubar weak-minded, but has never been supposed in the reason.

There is reason to believe that the Indian Patriot, tand transmitted to Comenfort) unat tended to by him, brought about, as was therein intimated they would, the downfall of Comenfort— a fact which proves that the immartial vaidom of the writer is not at any time to be lightly is tended by the administrative rulers and peoples of Mexico.

It has within a few days past been stated in a New York paper that "General Almonite had left England ostensibly for the Continent, but, in cality, had departed for, and was then in, New York, to purchase muskets for Gen. Santa Anna." The writer begs leave to contradict that insinuation and to say that General Almonite would be incapable of so valgar a compromise of his personal dignity General Almonite is attending to the diplomatic affairs of his nation in Europe. He ever was and is the friend of peace—a Government of tensor, and not of violence. Should he attany time "want to buy muskets," he can purchase and ship hem (accracity) at London with loss notoriety than it New York.

The writer has an official Comonfort Government for the comment on lying before him, which now con-

employ this tribe to assist in subduling our commen enemy?

The Court of Appeals of Kentucky has affirmed the decision of Chancellor Logan in the telegraph case. The history of the case is briefly this: Mr A Camp made an offer by telegraph to a party in Cincinnal for also for whistery at a specified zum. In the transmission of the despatch over the wires a mistake of a quarter of a cert was made by increasing the price offered for it by Camp and the party at Circinnati sold it. The whister was shipped to Louisville, and Camp discovered the mistake. He thereupen brought suit against the telegraph company for the difference. The company, in their answer, plead the printed terms and conditions which bend their messages, to the effect that the company do not hold themalives responsible for mistakes in the transalization of messages, unless the same are repeated, for which one balf the original price is charged. The course sustained this plea.

At the Howard Athensemu, Boston, Mr. J. R. Owens had his benefit on Friday. The Course

sologo from those, a quarter for condescending to open the door. They had for a long time all the passenger trade of Rome, and the new vehicles, from having "bust up" this monopoly, were called by the "Prebi"—or the "great unweshed"—Omnutaters.

But enough for our present paper. We will conclude this exciting subject in our next.

But enough for our present paper. We will conclude this exciting subject in our next.

II.

PACIFICATION OF MEXICO.

For The Press.

Washington, July 18, 1858.

Permit me the indulgent use of year highly appreciated columns for the pertrayal of a few intermediate of the close of its own errors. The honorable esting particulars in reference to partical, the views of the Collegaga Government, the adjustment of exciting differences in, and the general package in the transmission of the control of the control of the stage with about 4,000 mean, to strack San Lus Pokes da sund of his feelings as and would not wait for the arrival of Vidalurri army of the control of the stage with about 4,000 mean, to strack San Lus Pokes da sund of his feelings as and would not wait for the arrival of Vidalurri of the army and conditions which head their certainty and the mation of the personality at the head of the Covernment.

This is not the accession in which it can be defined. The control of the stage in the effect that the company do not hold the messages, and the left ty principle of just and peaceable of the control of the same and conditions which head the independent to disting right and privilego, the opposition of President Talloung about the control of Naturally as the left principles of the control of the cont

The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press says : The Burlington (Vt.) Free Press Says:
The Ethan Allon monument is mow complete, excepting its cap stone, and this, probably. will be a clearated to its place the present week. When that is dose, the structure will be a becoming one, suit hale both to the State and the object of its erretion, creditable to the taste and care of the committee, and to the fidelity of the contractor. It is a plain Tussan column of granite, the whole height from the base of the pediment to the top of the tabaous being forty-two feet. When surmounted by Mr. Blead, the entire structure will be fitty feet in height, or a little more.

The clitrens of St. Paules are againsting the

THOS. JEFFERSON'S RELIGIOUS FAITH. Like other men, placed in high situations, the great Democrat, who wrote the Declaration of Independence, was suspected and even ccused of being an unbeliever. That large ass, whom Burns called "the unco righteous," seemed to think it a point of their religious duty to comment, in no measured terms, pon the presumed indifference of THOMAS JEFFERSON to that Future which rests beyond this world. Unjust, and eminently un-Christian, were such baseless comments. Even if they had a foundation, as they had none, the matter surely rested, not between THOMAS JEFFERSON and them, but between THOMAS JEFFERSON and his and their Maker. Whence, and from what authority, did these censors obtain their commission for misinterpreting the motives and arraigning the religious belief, or even the disbelief, of their fellow-men? No delegated authority to preach the Gospel gave them power to assail THOMAS JEFFERSON, whether he was alive or dead. We are involuntarily reminded, as we think of their conduct, of the impressive lesson given by the apposite relation of the

coand art.

Is usual with women of an active mind, Lola
is a great talker, but understands the art of conon sufficiently never to be wearlsome."—Fyaser's

COTICE.—The Coparinership herotofore existing between ISAAC B. BAXTER, JR., and GRO, W. BAXTER, and the that ame of ISAAC B. BAXTER, JR., & BROTHER, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 1st Inst. All porsous indebted to the late concern will please make payment to ISAAC B. BAXTER, JR.; who is alone authorized to receive that the late of the concern will be the concern will be a second to the late of the concern will please make the late of the concern will be a second to the late of the late

Agricultural. NEW OROP TURNIP SEEDS, of

> GRAIN CRADLES, SCYTHES kes, Forks, Manure Drags, Bramble Scythe BPANGLER & GRAHAM, No 027 MARKET Street, below Seventh.

July 1st, 1868.

Pharisee and the Publican. Randall's Life of Jefferson, the third and oncluding volume of which has just been published (by DERBY & JACKSON, of New York), supplies ample materials for putting an end, at nce and for ever, to all doubts as to the fixed large proportion of Jerrenson's private corfriends-letters never before published, and not written with the remotest view to publication—this Biography places Jeyperson before the world, not only as one of the greatest men of a time when there were giants in the land, but also as a kind and tender parent, a faithful friend, and a chivalrous and highminded man. In a word, this Correspondence gives a perfect photograph of Jeffenson, not only in his public relations (for it is also their exponent,) but also in the various relations, domestic and social, in which he honorably and enduringly participated, as a Christian gentleman should. Mr. RANDALL, by the judicious and liberal use of Jefferson's own Letters, and by testimony supplied by the Correscondence and statements of surviving mem bers of Jepperson's own family, and also of Jefferson's few surviving friends, has cleared away, at once and for ever, the misrepresentations with which the presumption of a numerous and meddling class (described by Pore as "graceless zealots") had attempted to darken his fair fame. JEFFERSON, with more candor than policy, hesitated not to declare his opinion of all Pharisaical pretensions, and the result was a constant blackening of his re-

putation. Of course, really religious people did not join in this. But really religious pcople are not so numerous nor so loud-tongued as what may be called the make-believe religious, who are excessively liberal in profession, and evidently consider intolerance point of duty-for, the moment a good man, "Whose life is in the right," even looks suspiciously at their pretensions, he

is set upon with the stereotyped accusation sometimes only whispered, sometimes proclaimed on the house-top--- Heed not that man : he is an Atheist."

From the closing volume of Randall's Life of Jefferson we collect a few proofs (out of many there given) of the belief of a man who has so often been assailed, dead and alive, for want, not only of saving faith, but even of religious feeling.

Inte concern will please make payment to ISAAC B. BAXTER, 'Br. who is alone authorized to receive debts due the late firm, and settle the business of the ISAM. ISAM. BAXTER, Jr. (110. W. BAXTER. Jr. (110. W. BAXTER. THE UNDERSIGNED have this day formed a copartership, under the firm of Moformed a constinue of the first day formed a constinues this under the firm of Mo-CAULEY, BROTHER & HREWSTER, for the transaction of the Importing and Jobbing business in Hosicry, Gloves, and Fancy Goods, No. 22 North HUGH B. McOATLEY, DANIEL W. MCCAULEY, CHARLES O. BREWSTER, July 1st, 1868. Early in 1804, when Thomas Jefferson was President, his favorite 'daughter, MARIA, was caned to God, in the bloom of beauty, at the early age of 26. More than half a century after this event, a niece of this young lad sent Mr. RANDALL a long letter relating the THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE FORMED particulars of the death. She adds:

a copartnership under the style of FROTHINGHAM
& WELLS, for the transaction of a GINERAL DRY
GOODS COMMISSION BUSINESS, and have taken the
store No. 24 South FRONT Street, and 35 LETITIA
Street. KIRR B. WELLS,
PRILADSLPSIA, June 1st, 1858. Je2-2m "My mother [Martha, eldest daughter of Jefferson] has told me that on the day of her sister's death she left her father alone for some hours. He then sent for hor, and she found him with the Bible in his hands. He who has been so often and so harsbly accused of unbelief; he, in his hour of intense affliction, sought and found consolation in the sacred volume. The comforter was there for his true heart and devout spirit, even though his faith was not what the world calls orthodex." THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY entered into a limited partnership, agreeably to the provisions of the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, approved March 21, 1830, entitled "An Act reintive to Limited Partnerships," and the supplement thereto; and we do hereby certify: In a letter written, at the time of his daughand the supplement thereto; and we do hereby certify;

1. That the name of the firm, under which such partnership is to be conducted, is J. F. & E. B. ORNE.

2. The general nature of the business intended to be transacted in the purchase and sale of Carpeting In the city of Philadelphia.

3. The name of the general partners are JOHN F. ORNE, residing at the northwest corner of Arch and Twenty-dirst street, in the city of Philadelphia, and The treet, in the city of Philadelphia, and The treet, above Twenty-dirst street, in the said city.

4. The name of the special partner is BENJABIN ORNE, residing at 285 North Ninth street, in the city of Philadelphia, who, as such special partner, has contributed to the common stock of the said dirm the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars in cish.

5. The said partnership commences July 14, A. D. 1868, and will terminate on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1869, and will terminate on the 14th day of July, A. D. 1861.

PHILADELPHIA, July 14, 1888.

Charicultural ter's death, to his old friend Governor PAGE, of Virginia, Mr. JEFFERSON alludos, sadiv and touchingly, to the ties which were so constantly breaking. He says, "We have, how-

HORSE POWERS, THRESHERS, Separators, Grain Fans, &c., of all the most red kinds.

we do not therefore say, as others did, in Jerreason's case, that an Unitarian and an Atheist are equally heterodox. In JEFFERSON's closing years, he would prevent discussion on religion by saying that he was an Unitarian and his family and friends "heard him habitually speak reverently of God, the Saviour. and the great truths of Christianity." That is, he spoke of such sublime subjects even as his accusers ought to have spoken. Jerrerson's own opinion as to gratuitous questioning of other men's religious faith was

tersely expressed, in 1814, to a Mr. Miles King, who declared himself to have received a special "call" for his (Jefferson's) con-

in this life to know whether yours or mine, our friends or our foes, are exactly the right Nay, we have heard it said that there is not a Quaker

wo nave near it said that there is not a quaker or a Baptist. a P esbyterian or an Episcopalian, a Catholic or a Protestant in Heaven; that, on entering that gate, we leave those badges of schism behind, and find ourselves united on those principles only in which God has united us all." Perhaps these sentiments are "not orthodox." Nevertheless, they breathe a fine free spirit of tolerance, a truly Catholic spirit. It is more Christian, we take leave to say, so to feel and write than to denounce, as the practice has been, the author of this declaration.

As we purpose being classical or nothing in the ollowing article, we have headed it with a quota tion, the aptness of which will strike all our read ors as irresistible. We have—in that celebrated paper, No. 1 of this series—spoken of the Rail, without raillery; we new approach the 'Bus, without bustle. Before that ancient and highly in out bustle. Before that ancient and nighty in-convenient vahicular contrivance—known to the general public by the name of Omnibus, and to the literati and professionals as 'Bus—passes out of existence, we desire briefly to chronicle its invention, progress, and decadence. And here we shall have an opportunity of bringing our wellknown antiquarian and classical research into

stantly breaking. He says, "We have, however, the traveller's consolation. Every step as hortens the distance we have to go; the end of our journey is in sight, the bed whorein we are to rest, and to rise in the midst of the friends we have lost. 'We sorrow not, then, as others who have no hope;' but look forward to the day which joins us to the great majority!'

"Early in 1814," says Mr. Randall, "in answer to a letter from Mr. Samell Green, now, who applied to him for aid to a Bible Society, and who stated to him that there were families in Virginia destitute of the Bible, Mr. Jepterson expressed his surprise at the latter assertion, but presuming that the society 'bad evidence of the fact,' he onclosed a draft of fifty dollars to his correspondent, 'sincoroly agreeing with him that there were was a more and sublime system of wiorality delivered to man than is to be found in the four Evangelists!"

Jepterson practically found more than "morality" in Sacred Writ. As we have shown and restricted with the state of the fact,' we have shown and restricted and the latter assertion in the four Evangelists!"

Isolated an elastical research into chasted to first his maternal grandfather, Mark and the maternal grandfather, Mark and the society 'bad evidence of the fact,' he onclosed a draft of fifty dollars to his correspondent, 'sincoroly agreeing with him that there were was a more and sublime system of wiorality delivered to man than is to be found in the four Evangelists!"

Jepterson practically found more than "morality" in Sacred Writ. As we have shown and classical research intored the whorein the courty, and classical research intored the state of restriction, and Zalonga holds the Fresidency to the state of the lath contract of the grand the success of the said revolution, and Zalonga holds the Fresidency in the intendity in the indiction of the part of the same success of the said revolution, and Zalonga holds the Fresidency in the light and success of the said revolution. The part of the part of the Committe

| Column | C

of the Constitutional Government," and that the Zulasga is "a Government opposed to a Constitution." The case shall be stated, as understood impartially. Junrex, a civil ['] judge of Mexico.

which its first President (Comonfrit) abregated and dethroned, because found ineffective to promote the welfare of Mexico Junes would thus be President under an admitted improper and ineffective abrogated and infringed organic law, without the consent (vote) of the people, but the deficiency of the people, would institute su organic law more in accordance with their wish and will than the abregated according to the program of the people, would institute su organic law more in accordance with their wish and will than the abregated according to the first of 1867.

It is not true that Juntez is "the representative

Into the avoral of a belief in a future state of vermits and provided to Biblo acciteties and other religious objects, and gave money of the vereit of the vertice of the clearly. He regularly attends to the religious objects, and gave money the vertices were religious to the clearly of the vertices of the colory. He regularly attends to the Episcopal Ohurch; was benitted into it in the Episcopal Ohurch; was benitted and died int. His cliniten also were haptited and marcied and marcied and marcied and marcied by the cording to its rites, and its burial services were read over those of his children who preceded him to the grave, over his wife, and family of the properties of the cording to its rites, and the burial services were read very those of his children who preceded him to the grave, over his wife, and family over himself. Lastly, he never was beard to the transport of the cording to its rites, and the burial services were read stated they wouldn't serve himself. Lastly, he never was beard to the grave, over his wife, and dentity of the serve of the state of the properties of the cordinal principles of the cordinal principles of the cordinal principles and the properties of the cordinal principles and the properties of the cordinal principles and the presenting the server of the cordinal principles and the presenting the server of the cordinal principles and the presenting the server of the state of the cordinal principles and the presenting the fact that the support of the cordinal principles and the presenting the fact that the support of the cordinal principles and the presenting the fact that the support of the cordinal principles and the presenting the fact that the support of the cordinal principles and the presenting the service of the cordinal principles and the presenting the service of the cordinal principles and the presenting the service of the cordinal principles and the presenting the service of the cordinal principles and the presenting the service of the cordinal principles and the presenti

accompli," and "per Bacchus" we'll "knock spots" out of these "curriculi" follows. These latter personages drove absurd little cabs, which they ridiculously called "curriculi", and were as great a set of impostors as the hackmon of the pregent day, charging you a dollar a head for driving you around the corner, and, when they got you there, a quarter for condescending to open the door. They had for a long time all the past defining the glorally President in General Zulozan beltus (stated at the moment antecadent to its formation. The Onstitution of 1857 dethroned, General Zulozan, beltus, and is now, President by the right and usage of revolution, in defence of all the right which existed at the moment antecadent to its formation. The Onstitution of 1857 dethroned, General Zulozan, beltus, and is now, President by the right and usage of revolution, in defence of all the right which existed at the moment antecadent to its formation. The Onstitution of 1857 dethroned, General Zulozan, beltus, and is now, President by the right and usage of revolution, in defence of all the right and usage of revolution. In defence of all the right and usage of revolution, in defence of all the right which existed at the moment antecadent to its formation. The Onstitution of 1857 dethroned. got you there, a quarter for condescending to open the door. They had for a long time all the pas-

ordo," were illegal and unnecessary, as well as a folent exercise of arbitrary will in the then Exe-utive; arbitrary will, which, as stated inaugudesires, it would seem, at the point of the hayonet, not by the use of reason, to thrust him self upon the Mexican nation as President, in defiance of a deficient Government, and without thereto being elected by the Mexican people.

He, uncleased by the people, claims to be Prasi-

conor.

For himself, it will be but justice here to say hat these comments and opinions are set down by he penner of them as the recognized defender of the Republic, glancing only at the true present and future just interests of Moxico, and entirely free of all and every prefudice against any per-

by the Centralists, but that he refused to joke, and was laughed at more heartly than all