OUSA. of the New East Tada ft

The Olimarchist Plan for the Abolition of Slavery in the Island.

Sources of Inspiration and Special Project of the Liberators - Impracticability of the Scheme-Bulletins from the Battle Fields - Cruelties of a Desperate War.

HAVANA, August 20, 1878. Not without some trouble has your correspondent een able to obtain the so much talked of "plan" fabolisning slavery in the island of Cuba, as prosed by the oligarchists. The plan is as indicrous it is lugubrious and impracticable, under present counstances. The whole affair is only a repetidon "dodge" by the *negreros* to preclude the pos-sibility of alayes ever being manumitted. The authors of the "plan" of the law of emancipa-don submitted to the Constituent Cortes, a coterie old slave-dealers and slave-owners, start with the presumption of speaking in the name of the in-habitants of Cuba, filling the preamble with long-winded arguments overflowing with startling usms. They speak of the necessity of nding to the preservation of the ith of the island and respecting as far as possible the rights acquired by slave-owners under the "shadow" of legality, which they have ot created. With mulicious candor the oligarchy, abmitting this plan to the Cortes, state that "the eccessity indicated is provided for by the plan nted in terms so definite that article 1 de. ares slavery in the island of Cuba to be forever collshed, without 'deferment' of any kind." In king this assertion the slaveocrats forget their additional" decree, in which they nullify all the ther decrees, innsmuch as by the "additional" the w is not to be established until six months after he last armed insurgent is wiped out, which will

about the time of the millennium. The second necessity which the oligarchists state property, which the laws have recognized herto, to that of "patronate." This, in reality, nly a change of name, or, to use a vulgar phrase, same horse in different harness." "This formation," they state, with all the cynicism are capable of, "is not only advantageous to he wealth of the island, which, as it consists ex-usively of the products of agriculture, would disvith the loss of the labor which sustains but it is also advantageous to the emancipados sedmen ?), who, if thrown suddenly into life as nes, masters of their acts, would produce in the aland of Cuba those scenes of vagrancy, disorder and misery which have afflicted all those countries where this question has been resolved without the accessary precautions." In the following paragraph *megreros* are sup-posed to have such a thing as "conscience:"-

In the following paragraph represes are sup-posed to have such as thing as 'conscience?'-But slave-owners would not comply with a sacred sity: would violate their conscience and would incur a rave responsibility with the nation, it, convinced as have are, that the adoption of mis law during the cality mee other armed insurrection, which provails in two epictments of the island, would produce grave pertur-compose the adoption of mis law during the cality of the surred insurrection, which provails in two epictments of the island, would produce grave pertur-tion of the island, would produce grave pertur-compose the adopted can be acception. In the aver of the without producing strate sectificate in the shared form of the island strategraph of the territory. For the without produce we reast the section of the statumat before a cited). 'is to be concerned in duration of the misments and for the island of bother and the the time the state of the sections of log and perhaps and the island demonstrations of log and perhaps and the section of the personal security of the whiles.'' In justice to the liberal party of Cuba it must

The units deards as as to be feared, subalty to be the second sec

brees which may be required are disposable, would be to leopardise the trangenility of the island, and even the metry of its inhabitants. The continual and implacable plotters and im-memorial iou...nters of the "institution" keep on in the same strain of argumentation, presenting the nost illogical grounds and reasons to prevent the bolition of sinvery. As matters and things have seen managed for the past hundred years the illigarculats propose to stave of, as formerly, all re-orms for a few hundred years longer. If is the ame oid song, with different notes, "Whiles a ingle armed insurant remains in the field," &c. The following are the ARTICLES

The following are the ARTICLES of the proposed law for the emancipation of slavery, is dictated by the oligarchy:-1. The institution of slavery in the island of Cuba is seclared to be forever abolished, without other indemni-facation than the right of patronate, which is conceded to owners, in exchange for the right of property, which is conceded to be present they have held upon the slaves which remained under servitade by the law of July 4, 15%. Con-requently said slaves pass to the condition of colonists, in conformity with the regulations established in the fol-wring articles:-

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MEXICO.

Scene at the Execution of the Tepic Chief, Loands-Last Moments of the Once Famous Outlaw-His Dying Declaration and Exhortation to His Friends-

Shot to the Heart

MEXICO CITY, August 11, 1878. The last tragic scene has been enacted in the life of the famous, ignorant and cruci Indian, Lozada, sometimes known as the "Tiger of Alica," the latter the name of a mountainous region on the Pacific coast, near Tepic, and his great stronghold. After having defied the federal government for many years; after having enforced absolute and terrible rule over a portion of territory as arge as some of the smaller of the American Eastern States, he finally consummated all by overestimating his strength for gathering his ill-advised Indian followers about him, the general government succeeded in uniting a consider able force against him, which force has, after a succession of small engagements, completely suppressed this rebeilion, and at last captured its hero. He was shot like a wild beast, and there are now great hopes that the State of Jalisco, and especially the neighborhood of Tepic, will enjoy a negree of peace and of hberty not experienced there for many years, and that the commercial interests on that part of the Pacific will receive an impetus resulting in great good.

BORNE AT THE EXECUTION.

With regard to the last moments of Lozada the Official Bulletin of Tepic reports thus :-

 a handed over to Colonel Zaratalia, and in accordance with the law of the 5th of May last. His TRIAL TRIAL immediately succeeded, and on the 18th inst. he was notified of the santence of death, which he asked for the favor of pardon, which was denied him.
 At six o'clock on the morning of the 19th a square was formed on the Loina de los Metals by the Twenty-fifth battallon of the line and a company from each of the military bodies in Tepic, under the command of Priseriano Flores.
 The culprit was conducted to the place of execution by the Seventeenth battallon and the Fourier is the start of the spin the sevent battallon of the sevent battallon of the start of the place of execution by the Seventeenth battallon and the Fourier is the sevent of the sevent of the sevent command of the substraint of the sevent science that I have never done any one wrong and increase that I have never done any one wrong and increase of the several of the several with my commands, the fault was not mine. If in the future misfortune shall fail upon these villages, on several will rest the blame, more particularly upon Domingo Nave. As I have before said, the fault is not mine; my intentions for you were good. I die with pleasure, and in the truthe that it is not be said of this moment, he told the truth

which the said functionary accertained to be correct by supprising them dynagrams; that he imprisoned them be cause this offence is punished by a corporal penalty, and that the expedience having been sent up to the drat magin-trate of the mation he ordered, on the 25d of May last, that the said individuals, as transpressors of the laws of reform and as otherwise pernicious, be expedied from the Republic, in use of the faculty found in article 35 of the faderal constitution, which, if its exercise were to be subordinated to the ordinary rules of trial, would cease to be a faculty of the President of the United States of Myzico and would pass to the common sphere of every trial.

to be a mentity of the state to the common sphere of the science and would pase to the common sphere of the spin-train second-That the importance of this principle recommends itself, aspectally by taking into consideration the grave difficulties which the contrary doctrine would afford in practice, if the Executive, in the use of the procedure established by article 30 of the Fundamental Code; I taking into the question the question whether, supposing the commission of a crime, the investigation and punishment of which belongs to the conclusion and punishment of which belongs to the conclusion of the trail.

before the proving the incurity of article is can be applied to the construction of the Oregonic and the trial. Tâtră de complaints which he mentions in his re-port and which are found in the cryackent sent up to the hupper and which are found in the cryackent sent up to the hupper and which are found in the cryackent sent up to the hupper and the summary drawn up in the investigation of a part of the summary drawn up in the investigation of a part of the summary drawn up in the investigation of the sole which it he law of July 12, 1285, is to be con-idered indisputably in force as to the classification of the sole which it designates as oftences, and its tencer be consider of has a ground for degriving the and logical to consider of his a ground for degriving the previsions of the cites which it force, to be each that, on being ar-ranged before the indicial authority, the presumed of sinder of his wiew is confirmed by the previsions of the cites, shall issue orders. Genees or have which support the links of the indicitations of the distingt of the links of the cites, shall issue orders. The force or the consider of a law of the such consistences or have which sinder may enjoy the guarantees a ranking sceneral of the cites, shall issue orders, the faderal judiciary which which which is and maintees in the support of the interior on the light of April. 1988, to the effect that "when the city and military authorities the size Legislatures, or even the Congress of the Union, exceeding their constitutional af-tinbuts, shall issue orders, the faderal judiciary will, which the area or the interiors on the size of a support deciarations, and limiting ties it singly to protect and abelor the individual whose guarantees are attacked invariably decide that an anti-constitutional and respected by all he authorities." *Pwille* and the same the observed and respected by all he authorities."

theilor the individual whose guarantees are attacked, invariably decide that an anti-constitutional law cannot prevail over the supreme Code of the Union, and that the latter is in all cases, to be obayed and respected by all the authoritics." *Fwith*-That in the communication addressed to the Governor by the Ministry of the Interior, on the 7th of June lask, and which was transcribed to the undersigned Judge on the 9th of the same month, it is alleged that the President of the legublic, although he dd not ortier the expulsion by virtue of the said law of 1850, neverthe-less made use of it in forming his opinique concerning the violations of the laws of reform mentioned in the pro-ceedings which that functionary seat up to him, in which are found important data which the complain-ants energetically deny, the truth of which its, there-fore, indispensible to verify, since by carrying out the measure in question the donicitle is loost, and, what is more, the honor, which cannot be preserved by a proreigner who, forgetting his dutiend to recognize from the moment he sets foot on its territory. *Simb*-That since, by the lare alt indices 3 of the Constitution, Sid of the law of December 14, 1860, and 190 to 193 of the recent penal coder it might be con-sidered donbitu whether the former is applicable to the measure is duestion by role alternate the principles of heurism manney, in accordance with the principles of hattraf equity, which form the invariable raise of inter-pretation, and which prohibit a condemnation to a penalty without first hearing in defence the person who is built in the former is applicable to the present case, the doubt should be recorded in inter-pretation, and which prohibit a condemnation to a penalty without first hearing in defence the person who is built it.

-That as it appears from the report of the Securit-That as it appears from the toport Officen Governor that the complements are at liberty under ball, and that therefore, if in ordering or execu-ing their detention be incurred any responsibility, this as not a matter to be herein decided in so, far as relates to said imprisonment, as appears by article 2: of the law

not a matter to be herein decided in so, far as relates to said imprisonment, as appears by article 25 of the law of January 20, 1869. In view of article 1 of the said law and for the reasons set forth in the expesiory portion of this sentence, I an bound to declare, and do hereby declare, that the justice of the Union shelters and protects the Presbyters Exteban Anticoli, Tomas Mas, Francisco Barragan, Vicente Manse, José Maria Bordas, Luis Monaco, José Morena, Gabriel Toellen, Amadeo Garibaidi, Pablo Greco, José Maria Vilaseca, Angelo Maria Vitalisno Greco, José Maria Vilaseca, Angelo Maria Vitalisno crder of the 25d of May last, expelling them from Meancan territory, because his execution would pre-vent their making use of the guarantees contained in articles 20 and 21 of the political constitution of the United States of May in she of Januar 20, Samates with the tenor of article 23 of the said law of January 29, the subsystem against the said flaw of January 29, the Prestypers against the said of a conv, certified Induce of the Onion does not shelter hor protect the same Presbyters against the act of Governor of the District in ordering their arrest. Let this sentence be promnigated; let a copy, certified by the Socretary, be attached to the respective expedi-ente; let ib e published in the newspapers, the Diario Oficial of the supreme government, and the Somanario Oficial of the supreme government, and the Somanario Judicical, and let it be sent up, with the accompany-ing documents, to the Supreme Court of Justice of the nation.

ing documents, to the Supreme Court of Justice or the nation. The Judge ordered and signed the above, which I certify. JOSE A. BUEHILI. F. DE A. OBORNO, SECRETARY.

A "SOLID" GRANITE PIER MASHED.

The Steamship City of Limerick Collides with Our New Model Dock and Crushes It Badly-Escape of the Steamship from All Damage-How the Acci-dent Occurred and What the Result May Be.

As the Inman steamship City of Limerick, Captain William Jamieson, was coming up the North River yesterday forencon, on her way to her dock at pier 45, she collided with the new bulkhead now in progress of construction at pler No. 1, doing con-siderable damage to the dock, but scarcely any to herself.

The City of Limerick took on board on Monday morning, at twenty-five minutes past seven o'clock, the pilot David A. Thomas, of No. 4 boat, and the vessel was in the harbor, of Gov-ernor's Island, at about half-past ten A. M. yester-day. When the vessel was about half-way across the stream she was unnecessarily detained by the pilot, who persisted in waiting half an hour to allow a sloop to pass by. Previous to this, when heading off Governor's Island, the pilot seemed as if he were going direct for the East River, but on being remonstrated with he still per-sisted in his course. After the sloop had passed he still headed the vessel as if for the Staten Island <text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> and during this time the Captain, in presence of the Chief Officer, William Eynon, and the Third Officer, Tarleton Baresthy, and J. C. Smith, Chief Boarding Officer of the Commissioners of Emispeed.

BREACH OF PROMISE.

A Nephew of Sir Richard De Lacy Evans the Falss One-Major O'Leary Sees and Is Conquered-Ardent Love-Letters by the Hundred-"No One Ever Loved Another as I Love Pessie"-"O God ! Yan

> End"-Miss Bessie Recovers \$9,500 Damages.

A remarkable and interesting breach of promise case was tried this month at the Limerick (Ireland) Assizes. The parties were of high social standing. The circumstances attending the affair were de-cidedly sensational, and the correspondence which was produced in court was of the most gushing and love sick character. The eyes of the whol

daughter of a magistrate, occupying a prominent and influential position. She is now twenty-six years old. The family lived in case and elegance, and the younger members having had the advantage of receiving a superior education, they were people of taste and refinement. Miss Bessie is beyond the ordinary height, and is described as possessing in mind and person all the qualities calculated to make her a desirable wife for any man, no matter how high his station in life. Major John O'Leary, the defendant, is a nephew of one who was among the foremost men in the British army-the late Sir Richard De Lacy Evansa commander who by his sword had made a for-tune. In Spain, fighting against Don Carlos forty years ago, and in the Crimea in 1854 and 1855, and in the field and in the council he had proved himself a soldier and an accomplished general.« Major O'Leary is one of two children of Sir Richard De Lacy's only sister. The parties to the action met for the first time in 1865. They were only a month acquainted when the Major proposed and was accepted.

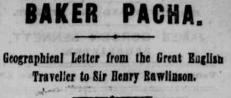
dent nature. O'Leary was major in the royal county militia. From his earliest life he was always in difficulties, and to drown his troubles drank heavily. He was allowed a small income, which was paid quarterly, and he remained idling way of promotion for him in the army. When the engagement was entered into Miss Bessie was a charming girl of eighteen. Sir De Lacy had some objections to his nephew marrying at all, and even if none existed in that quarter the Major was too poor to venture on matrimony. But on Sir Richard's death the defendant was to inherit a very large fortune. The old General died in 1870. It was stated on the trial that O'Leary had \$60,000 in cash, a fine family residence and an in-come of \$3,000 a year. The warm affection that sprung up between plaintiff and defendant-an affection which after the lapse of eight years finally died away and caused the fair plaintif to seek redress for her wrongs in a court of justice. She claimed \$25,000 damages. I will Love You As I LONG AS I LIVE. There were no less than 150 letters from Major O'Leary to Miss Sheehy introduced. The first ran as follows:-

as follows:-

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THE ALBERT NYANZA-TANGANYIKA The Efforts to Remove the Obstructions in the White Nile.

DEATH TO THE SLAVE TRADE.

[From the London Times, July 13.] Sir Henry Rawlinson sends to the Times the fds towing letter, which has just reached him from Sir Samuel Baker, and which contains infelligence of a much later date than is furnished in the commu-nication to Mr. Larking printed yesterday. Sir Henry says:-

nication to Mr. Larking printed yesterday. Sir Henry says:-The anciosure to Sir Samuel's letter, which was ad-dressed to Sir Roderick Murchison, and which I have so-cordingly handed to Sir Bartle Free for communication to the Koyal Geographical Society gives a very graphic account of the Boater tapedition the were circulated in Alex-dealers, which led to those sinister stories regarding the face of the Boater tapedition the were circulated in Alex-abetrace of the Information furnished to Mir South and the second state of the Hore tapedition of the second of the face of the baster expedition of the second of the face of the Boater tapedition the were circulated in Alex-abstrace of the Information furnished to Mir South I have apprecised of the information for the second of the tape of the second second of the second of the second of the tare of the information for the second of the second of the tage of the second of the second of the second of the tare of the information for the second of the second of the second second of the second of the second of the tare second second the positive evidence to the outring of the second second of the second of the second of the when Baker, on his aprival at Khartoom, learned of Using the statement of his afficient inform-ants. From the route which Baker gives it would escend that the merchanis as alling down the Albert Nyames leit the lake as Mirborror to pass he have do be a continuation of the Albert Nyames, and by which they descended fato Tamagarika. It is not se easy to explain the statement of the Second envise that there was a continuous wher passage from Oill to the hords and of the Albert Lakes is built cannot be accounted the or second the statement of the Second envise that there was a continuous wher passage from Oill to the by which the construction of the Uganda con-easy to explain the statement of the Uganda con-there was a continuous water passage from UH morth end of the Albert Lake; but it cannot be a in the face of Livingstone's discovery, that the the north end of Tanganyika is an Albent, and effluent It is to be noped that Mr Sannus B reach 1 agland in time to discuss this very in question at the approaching meeting of the Brit clation at Bradiord.

Bir S. Baker's letter is as follows :-

EAST OF DEROF'S IGUOF IS AS follows:--ERABTOON, July 2, 1573. My Dean Rawumson-We arrived here with the whole European party on the 28th uit. All well. The new steamer constructed at Ismailis answers admirably for passing the narrow channels of the Sahr Girañe, as the spence of paddles allows her to sip through the high grass. I found the Bahr Girañe completely changed in 1571, my cannis hav surread into permanent channels of deep water, and the force of the stream has cleared this screw steamer of 168 tons with intile difficulty. Is in screw steamer of 168 tons with intile difficulty. Is order throughout MORT AATISFACTORY

ideep wiser, and the force of the incream has cleared iversy by sendy shallows. We came through with the left everyshing in order throughout my territory—the povernment frmly established; the natives contented and paying that corn is the alaye hunters driven out of the country; the orders and troops in good health and spiring that corn is the alaye hunters driven out of the country; the orders for Khartoum. This is a charge that is the best proof of success. Two years are all officers and mon wahed to abandon the expedition and return to the Son-dar. The Vicercy has shown great determination in per-disting against the daive trade, and should the slave trade re-commance when I leave it will be the isual of the Sondan antitorites. There are now eleven steamers on the White Nice and with florest cruising no slaver could escape. The Vicercy and there, and should the slave trade re-commance when I leave it will be the isual of the Sondan authorites. There are now eleven steamers on the White Nice and with florest cruising no slaver could escape. The vicercy sent orders to Kharitoom that as all could be appoint a started last year and smooelded in cutting through the original dam and opened the river for a great distance. Fix large vessels were lost. During the raght the force of the stream in a new channel addenily broke up the dense vegetawny six vessels, and buried them many dense were settion, while, comms down in inmany dosting acres, sweptawny six vessels, and buried them have repedition will continue the work and matty were will be then transported to Ismalia, and here will be no difficulty in defivering the standars at involution. The very old data. I cannot ex-press my grist at the loss of my dear old friend Sir Moderick. I enclose a letter that 1 had written to him have dere through the erry old data. I cannot ex-press my grist at the loss of my dear old friend Sir dot of yours at Pailko, super the of manany that here does not appret to be any connectiony with the Albert Nyanza. Since I, wrote to

sent by M'toses all astired me that THE TANDAWICA is the M'wootan N'Zime (Albert Nyanza), and that Ujiji is on the eastern border; that you can travel by boat from Ujiji to the north end of the Albert Lake; bat you must have a guide, as some portions are very narrow and in-tricate. From my experience of the high water grass, I should expect islands and foating vogetatiou in the narrow passes described. I am by no means foud of geographical theories, but the natives' descriptions were so clear that is accopied as a fact that the "Inngayika and Albert likes are one sheet of water, with marshy, narrow straits, overgrown with water grass, frough and Albert with the second state of the second

Have Jilted Me at the

and love sick character. The eyes of the Whole country were turned upon the proceedings, and the court room during their progress was crowd. ed to excess, the majority being ladies, compris-ing the rank and fashion of the province.

THE INJURED FAIR ONE. The plaintif, Miss Elizabeth Shochy, is the

HE SAW AND SHE CONQUERED.

They continued corresponding lovers for years, and the letters, as will be seen, were of a very arhis time while his uncle could do anything in the

O'Leary to Miss Sheeky introduced. The first ran as follows:-Thursday Evening, August 12, 1578. Thursday Evening, August 12, 1578. MY Own Darting Bissing-I don't know how to begin my first letter to you, but I believe the best way is to say int there is not in the world a man that loves another as sincerely and devoledly as I do how to the day of my death. Will you be the same to me, my own darling? I am offst unning over this to be in time for post, and I am offst whill be late, although I began it early death. Will you be the same to me, my own darling? I am offst unning over this to be in time for post, and I am offst whill you and that, and the world is an own off the state of the same to me in the state and an offst unning over this to be in time for post, and I am offst unning over this to be in time for post, and I am offst you and they no other. Your Friend and anterionate lover to go ash. AN ARDENT EFFUSION. MY Own Danking, MY Loven and Eventors for as I felt on the 30th of Septembor he wrote :-MY own Making, MY Loven and Event felt as I felt on the day I left. There is you in easy that place is and off we without he ling near you, my own heards to you. Whatever any one says. I must see you. The same off will access the shale of read this, for my hand is as big as a dozen. He had a fail from a horse. J am, my own darling Besle and events your phanels as big as a dozen. He had a fail from a horse. J am, my own darling Besle and events convents. YOUR PONDLY ATACHED HUSBAND. Onickly lollowing came a was that memory commun.

YOUR PONDLY ATTACHED HUSBAND. Quickly following came a vast number of commu-nications, all breathing impassioned expressions of affection. In one be save

The emacropado (freedmen) of the foregoing article remain under the paronaic of those who are their remain under the paronaic of those who are their remain under the paronaic of those who are their remain under the paronaic of the paronaic shall remain in force ten years, and is ransmissible meanwhile by all the means known in law, and can be renounced for just causes.
 By the paronaic shall remain in force ten years, and is remain under the paron acquires the right to use the labor of the semencion and all the other rights belonging to guartina guado; the just the paron are:- Wrst-To maintain their wards.
 Boond-To clothe them.
 For assist them in case of sickness.

Revit—To pay them monthly a sum which this law de-armines.
 It is also the obligation of the patron to feed, clothe and aid in sickness the children of the colonists born uring the patronate.
 A The patronate of the colonists cannot be transferred success which she minor children under twelve years of are, whether legitimate or natural.
 The monthly allowance referred to in the foregoing riticle shall be the following :-To the sumscripted of relive to sighteen years of age, S2 per month will be said to their parents, or, there being no parents, to their ponsors guerriso. and from eighteen to sixty years of years and receive, the males 34 a month and the females be amonth, to be paid to them the last day of each south the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the same the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the same the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the same the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the same the sum of the sum of the sum of the sum of the same the sum of the same the sum of the sum o

The patronate ceases: - First, by the empiration of the ten years fixed upon its duration; second, by mutual greement of the patron and bis ward, without the in-fervention of any one; blard, by the renonneement of the patron for just molives; fourth, for abuses (proven) of the patron or for his failing in the obligations required

strom for just molives, fourth, for abuses (proven) of the patron or for his failing in the obligations required by article 4.
The patron ate of the owners having terminated by the arcoate of the State, a accordance with the regulations of article 9. If the patron at shall remain under the patron ate of the State, a accordance with the regulations of article 9. If the patron at should striminate by the arcement of the patron arc and the patron at the patron at the other should strike the patron of the patron at the patron at

their numerical strength, the enemy com-ak engagement with a force of fifty soldiers ors regiment, which it met, in their retreat

Lozada spoke with great firmness, and, having resisted an attempt to bandage his eyes, he re-ceived the fatal buliets kneeling.

ceived the fatal bullets kneeling. HIS BODY was taken to the military hospital. Lozada, before his execution, proposed that, if permitted to go to the mountains, he would quiet the still revolting villages there. It was late, how-ever, to make so good a proposition. THE REWARD of \$20,000 offered for his arrest was distributed among the chief and troops who effected his cap-ture.

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The Position of the Jesuits Under the Church Law Regulation Reform Bill-Law Court Decision in Favor of the

Law Court Decision in Favor of the Missionary Order. Missionary Order. Mission of the monastic orders from Mexico has received a check by the decision of the Court to which an appeal was made by the accused. It will be remembered that the United States Min-ister, Thomas H. Nelson, interfered in favor of two of the accused, who claimed protection as Ameri-can citizens, and that the correspondence which passed between him and the government of Mexico has been of a most determined character. The judgment as rendered by a Mexican Court is complimentary to the source which was adopted The judgment as rendered by a Mexican Court is complimentary to the course which was adopted by ex-Minister Nelson, as it sustains all, or nearly all, which was claimed by that officer. It was un-derstood that the decision of the Judge (Buohlii) has passed to the Supreme Court for review, and opinions are divided as to whether it will be sus-tained. Many profess to think that the Executive will use his position to obtain from that high Court a reversal of the decision, but those who know Seffor Lerdo best cannot believe for a mo-ment that he will in any way interfere with the expulsion, as the execution of such a decree would prevent their making one of the guarantees con-tained in articles 20 and fit of the constitution of Mexico, thus:--

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A CELESTIAL IN LOVE. How a Chinese Cook Showed His Love for the Daughter of His Employer. San Faanoisoo, August 24, 1873. Mr. Orin Dubois, a resident of San José, in this State, has had in his employ a young Chinaman, to cook for the family. The Chinaman fell in love with Mr. Dubois' daughter Allee, aged seventeen. but the young lady did not reciprocate his passion. He obtained possession of her photograph and she demanded its return. Yesterday he gave the plo-ture back to ber, and in the same instant fired three shots at her from a revolver. Her steel cor-sets turned the bullets and she escaped from him. The Chinaman then they his own brains out. The young woman is unjujured.

The Moins, an oreating impassioned expressions of affections, in othe 68 says.— You don't begin your letters half so kind to me as mine are. I hope and trust my own darling, that my missing sport will not prevent you from writing. If you know how gind I am when I gst your letters you would not mixer at hope and three all here know well the day I hear from you; I am quile a different man. I am getting on that may hen last your letters once I read them inst rate-not too fat, and looking ten years a younger man than when last you saw me. How llong to see you, and get-rif it was only one-long, long kiss again I i think I would be better only I am so anxions to see you, my own dear Bessie. I heard about Miss Evans' intended marriage, but also heard it was broken off. They seem to be very foul of breaking off matcheel in this part of the world. I wonder that gosips don't say oursis. I am so long without seeing you I am surprised they don't say it i know If I hear any such reports I will faitly and dis-tinctly contradict Your ever-loving and tondly-stached husband. TEN THOUSAND KISSES. The Major again unburthems himself as fol-lows:—

when I tell you that when I was staying at Bathkeale I made <u>A CONQUENT OF A CORE GENTLERAS</u>, who has a situation of 5500 or year. I don't mean to say that he asked me to have him, for he did not; nor did I may smything of it till he wrote to me the other day that he was anxious to find out through Roger if I weald have him; and the very day that I canne down here he came into town to see me. Now, John, I don't tell you as a boast, for fi is not one, but I will tell you with an booset heart, I would beg the world with you sconer than have a through and grar with any one clee, and you must know that I know you are bot

but it was known that he was to be her of his ong was in consequence of his poverty. THE YOCK LADY HAD NO FORTHAM. The that would be no matter if the husband was in-moderate means of some men cast resolution into depart. Miss sheehy had done everything in her power to induce O'Leary to give up drinking, and moterate means of some men cast resolution into depart. Miss sheehy had done everything in her power to induce O'Leary to give up drinking, and moterate means of some men cast resolution into depart. Miss sheehy had done everything in her power to induce O'Leary to give up drinking, and moterate means of some men cast resolution into depart. Miss sheehy had done everything in her power their client. They admitted that he was a porthless tellow, and that his means were greatly exaggerated, in fact, that he was without any ex-table they thought to have a girl of the beauty and accomplishment of Miss Sheehy throwing her-elso claimed that the promise to marry had been and accomplishment of Miss Sheehy throwing her-elso claimed that the promise to marry had been amount of damages was instead upon, even if they book the Major's last larthing. The jury, after a beck the disperior, returned a verdict in favor or plantiff of \$5.50. THE THENG GODERSES.

THE TREASURY DEFICIT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-

In your issue of the 23d August you instance, in the letter of your Washington correspondent, an interview with Treasurer Spinner denying the story of a dencit of ten millions in the gold account of the Treasury. General Spinner says:--"There has not been a time, and there never will be a time in

not been a time, and there never will be a time in the history of the United States Treasury, when some fool might not, by the publication of figures taken from reports, make it appear there was something wrong in the management of my office." This apparent "something wrong" can all be easily ovvilated. All that the Treasurer had to do to Wolf the "sent incongruity was, upon issu-ing his order to the "manule of gauteman" in wrere sent from the Department to San Francisco," to charge them with the amount of the order for the gold and to have directed the Sub-Treasurer at San Prancisco to make his books conform thereto-namely, debiting them per order and crediting himseli with so much con. When the coin (after "eight digw") came to Mr. Spinner, or any of his sub-treasurers, those "gontlemen" who were in transitu would be credited and discharged, and the recipical trom them would be debited with the coin.

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England in September. Ever very sincerely yours. BANUEL BAKER. The Datily Telegraph of this morning publishes a letter from Mr. James Baker, of Saighton Grange, Chester, enclosing a letter received from his brother, sir Samuel Baker, dated Ismalia, May 13, in which the latter says:--I can only thank God most sincerely that we have overcome all opposition, and succeeded in the main ob-jects of the expedition, the supression of the slave trade and the annexation of the Central Nile basin to Egypt The territory now extends to the Kauser. We have been many difficulties, and personal daugers have been of success. Our enemics have been cruined, and the government is now triumphantly established through-out the country.

CUSTOM HOUSE AFFAIRS.

The Lancaster Diamond Seizure-A Louisians Colored Delegation Desirous of Having a Mass Meeting Called to Orate Over the McEncry and War. moth Troubles-Governor Dig at the Collector's Office. Long before General Arthur, the Collector of the

Port, arrived at his office yesterday Mr. Lan-caster, the African diamond seeker, who had his caster, the Arican diamond sector, who had had precious jewels seized by the customs authorities, while coming from the steamship City of Chester, was already in waiting, to ascortain from the Col-lector where the seizure was considered legal and in what manner he could effect the release of his property. General Arthur listened very attentively to Mr. Lancaster's statement, after which he sent for Captain George Livingston,

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