SANTA ANNA.

Sitrring Address to the Mexican People The Father of the Republic of Mexico Defines His Position-He Exhorts Mexicans of all Parties to Unite and Drive the Usurpers from the Country-Befutation of His Alleged Monarchical Procivities-He Declares a Monarchy in Mexico to be an Imprasibility-Janrezand Ortega Advised to Shake Hands and Pitch into the Invadors-General Santa Anna Offers Hits Services to His Country-the Restoration of the Republic the Acme of His Ambition-Bown with the Empire-God Save the Republic! Etc.

General Antonie Lopes de Santa Anne to the Mexican People:-From time to time nations are tried by heaven in order to teach them that they should walk in the paths of reason, and to awaken in them noble sentiments of justice and of duty. The city of Numa reached the highest point in the scale of human groutness while right remained her guiding star, virtue her counsel, and union the shield and strength of her sons; but later, when these saving principles had become forgotten, the mistress of the universe became a days, and was forced to learn the tanguage of Attila and Alarie, in order to execute the orders of her masters. Such is the destiny of those nations that abuse the guts and advantages with which Providence favors them,

with which Providence favors them.

History is full of great but sorrowful examples of this fact. A sad fate has fallen upon our beloved country. The silence inspired by tyranny and the distondency of our fellow-citizens have succeeded the loyous festivals of liberty. The most energetic and expressive words lack strength and meaning to depict the desolation of our fields and the mourning that fills our cities. Yet we will not despair. Mexico has with a herself powerful elements to enable her to trumph over the evil and to even blot out her past record of misfortune. The heroic resistance of our compatriots confirms this hope, and we should not lorget that "a people figating for hierty and independenceare invincible."

On easting a glance over the blood stained plains of feexico, it is a consoling thought that all our misfortunes have been useful for the present and fruitial in lessons for the future. Those misfortunes have been useful for the present and fruitial in lessons for the future. Those misfortunes have begun to build up a new and a miral country, under the impulse of our common part cipation in misfortune. There were Mexicans, it is true, but no nation. Now all our domestic hatreds have been concentrated into one common cry for venerance on the invaders of the sacred soil left to us by our lathers. Yet, the nation does exist in the hearts of Mexicans, and great are the lessons which we have gathered from the field of errors and experience to gaide us in forming the rule of our future conduct. Though having fol owed different routes we meet to-day at the same point, tired, it is true, but not overcome by our constant fighting.

Let us embrace one another at this critical moment of our existence; let us work in concert for our common cause, as we did in those glorious days woen we broke to pieces the chains of the conquest; let

mon cause, as we did in those glorious days woen mon cause, as we did in those giorious days woch we broke to pieces the chains of the conquest; let the nation rise as one man; and the scoptre as well as the crown of Maximilian will fall and be buried in the depths of the seas. Our riches and prosperity in days gone by were the cause why our civic virtues, undermined by luxury and indolence, were disappearing from day to day; but adversity and disappearing from day to day; but adversity and poverty commence to develop avain in the nation those same virtues which are the strength and glory of every people. Let us learn in the great school of mistoriume to give their full value to those precious gifts of liberty and peace. Let every Mexican become a soldier of the republic, and after the victory has been won and the clash of arms has ceased, he will be a good citizen, skilled in defending the conquists made by his pair lotism and having an interest in their preservation.

Although it is contrary to my character, and notwithstanding my natural rejugnance to speak of myself, it is incumbent on me to do so on this occasion. Never, not even for a moment, have I ceased to be a Mexican, whatever may have been, at different times, my opinions regarding the system of gov-

ent times, my opinions regarding the system of government suitable to my country. Nor can I with justice be accused of self-will or egotism, for the motive of my actions has always been the happiness and prosperity of my native country. Providence has chosen that my history should be that of Mexico since 1821, when I figured as one of the leaders in the struggle for independence; and that heroic country should inscribe her name, with my aid, on the map of nations. I first proclaimed there the republic on the 2d of December, 1822, announcing h therto unknown divinity, as the apostle did on the Areopagus; and so little prepared were the process. For understanding and worshipping it motive of my actions has always been the happiness peop e for understanding and worshiping it worthily, that at various times the doubt assailed me whether I had accomplished my work. In the plan according to which a Mexican nationality was first organized, our independence had been by ught about in connecsion with the idea of constitutional for understanding and

morarchy. This was, at that time, the faithful expression of a very gereral desire in Mexico of an aspiration that was not foreign to Lonorable motives. Besides, in the other sections of Spanish America the cry for inde: endence had arisen, protesting against the intru-d ng Gevernment of Napoleon I. and swearing featly to Ferdinand VII, son of the debroned mon-acc. It is well known that the bad policy of the s vereign turned that sentiment into one in favor of complete emancipation, and that the goulds of lead-ers like Bohvar and St. Martin did the rest. Many d singuished and patriotic Americans had their thoughts bent upon monarchy at the time of organizing the new Governments; and some of the Ministers sent to Europe carried with them instruct ons to negotiate on that basis. The idea of a Republic, however, prevailed, and Spanish America was divided and organized under that form; and the flag which covered her indomitable legions in a hunared

battles was tri-colored.

This is not the proper place to treat of the armed European intervention, nor does it belong to me to speak now of that diplomatic combination, much less to write its history. Withal it is necessary to state that the Tripartite Intervention, as it was presected to us, differed totally from the manner in which it has been understood and carried out by a single one of the conflic ing parties. The intervention of three nations, each one powerful enough of itse f to carry out any definitive resolution regarding Mexico, could not be considered as a combination to usurp our rights, since its co-operation was generally regarded as a neutral element, and as a means af-forced to the Mexicans for putting aside partisan exc. sass of that they might be able to discuss, to rea: on, and come to an understanding as to the most reas on, and come to an understanding as to the most adequate and convenient manner of constituting their form of government for the maintenance of their nationality, independence, and autonomy. But the original place of the intervention have no been broken up by France, and taking upon he self alone the initiative in the matter, there came a total change over what had appeared to be the means of arriving at a settlement; and from appearing as a med afor the foreigner changed himself into the arbiter of our distinces. It was necessary at all hazares to visit the theatre of events, in order to investigate the proceedings and attempts being made by ar's to visit the theatre of

new interventionists
With this conviction, and following the suggest With this conviction, and following the suggestions of of freids, I resolved to go to Vera Cruz. What took place on my arrival is known to all. General Bazane rudoly drove me from the M xican territory, and I was obliged to re-embark shortly after my arrival. I hear no rescutment on this account. I am rather glad that the outrage was committed, because it may have saved me from a second count. I am rather glad that the outrage was committed, because it may have saved me from making certains comprom see which circumstances might have imposed upon me and because it opened my eves recarding the intentions of the intervention lats. Having been absent from Maxico since 1855, one ragents tock upon themse was to represent and direct public option, entirely free from my influence. It was others who were the guides of the allied layasion, who neso lated with the Archduke, and who finally escored him to the capital. My antagonists say that I went thither in search of an elevated position near the Archduke. The truth is, that I went thither in order to look after the interests and liberies of my compatriots, and not to separate mysell from the real interests of the people.

To we at greater glory could I aspire? What more could be have given me who was styled Emperor? Open the history of Mexico, and it will be seen that all my ambition has been satisfied. Nothing could Opin the history of Mexico, and it will be seen that all my ambition has been satisfied. Nothing con'd be of greater value in my eyes than the sash of General of Division, and the title of "well deserving of his country," with which, in 1829, on the banks of the l'anuco, the people's gratitude re-warded my patriotic (fforts in achieving the national independence. For no other honor have I more regard than for the wounds with which I am covered memorials of our glorious struggles against powerful nations.

I have thus in no manner compromised myself

with the empire. I belong entirely to the republic, and, in presence of the danger that menaces our country, the names of all parties disappear from my sight. I am got a conservative, nor am I a liberal, I am a Maximu.

sight. I am not a conservative, nor am I a liberal.

I am a Mexican.

It becomes me now to set torth the conduct which I have followed in my last administration, and that which has governed me since. In February, 1853, while I was living in a city of New Granada, I was called by my compatriots to exercise discretionary powers—a measure believed to be salutary in the midst of the nation's conflicts, divided as she was by hatreds and under the rule of anarchy. I was obliged not to besitate. Duty, patriotism dictated my resolution. I flew at the call of my fellow-citizons, and in April of that year I assum d charge of the supreme direction of affairs. The power of Dictator is a fremengous one, but I accepted it with the consciousness of doing good, and with the determination to use prudently so formidable a trust. I felt in my heart enough pariotism not to go beyond the wishes of my fellow-citizons; sufficient love of glory not to render myself unworthy of its appause. Fortified with these convictions I undertook the struggle against the obstacles which the genus of discord was heaping up on the road to peace, to order, and to the progress of the nahon.

Two years and four months did I bestow upon am a Mexican.

ing up on the road to peace, to order, and to the progress of the nation.

Two years and four months did I bestow upon that task, with a vigorous energy and an ucshakable resolution. Confidence on all sides was awakened, trade flourished, the acts sprung up, and the dome-tic as well as the foreign credit of the republic was re-established, as it were, by magic. I have the approval of my conscience; it tells me that I have done my duly. Supported by the whole nation, the acts of my administration received with respect; sus ained by a splendid army, full or courage, disciplined, and at ached to my person; and having in my hands the destines of the people and army, which they had placed there themselves, what better chance could there be to revive in my favor the plan of Igua a? But, say what my adversaries will, I am a straiger to the ambition of vulgar souls; sent ments more clevated find a home in my soul, as well as higher aspirations.

In order to have worn the imperial diadem it would have sufficed for ms to stretch forth my hand; but never has the royal purple dazzled my eves; and it at any time I could have dreamed of it the bloody picture of Yturbide would have aroused ms in time to fly from the seductive and treactionous delusion. Generals and even governors of departments awaited only my acquiescence in order to proclaim me Emperor on my birthday; but, inthful to my princt-

only my acquiescence in order to proclaim me Em peror on my birthday; but, taithful to my princt-ples, I was obliged to use even threats in order to silence the proposals of those who thought it a per-sonal honor to me and an advantage to the nation that I should wear the crown. In the most of the diverse intestine convulsions minds were binded by the extreme exaggerations of marky, and desparing of the extreme exaggerations of party, and despairing of being able to constitute ourseives in any stable manner, under a republican system, persons were not vanting to blame me publicly as the prompter or the originator of the interpretation that was given to the plan of fought after Yurvide's failure.

A few years afterwards, in Mexico as well as in other sections of Spanish America, a feeling of disagreentment.

other sections of Spanish America, a feeting of disappointment sprang up on witnessing the sad results produced by the trial given to our new institutions, and many men of well-disposed and of strict principles, became disabused to such an extent, that Generals Bustamente, Bravo, and Paredes, among us, and the flustaious Sau Martin, in South America, believed it to be their patriotic duty to advocate the establishment of a monarchy. There had been, on other occasions, at empts made to call a constituent assembly, in order to submit this retrograde step to its decision. Many worthy possons, during my just its decision. Many worthy poisons, during my last administration, wished to revive the same idea, and for this reason Senor Guinerrez de Estrada was authorized to have an understanding with the different Courts of Europe, and to inquire what were the ideas of foreign sovereigns on the subject before such a project should be undertaken. But the war which at that t me absorbed the affection of the war which at that t me absorbed the attection of Europe prevented said mission from having any result; hence the project was for the time abandoned. From this exposition it follows that the document which has been presented as overwheiming and conclusive against me is, on the confrary, a source of satisfaction to me, as it shows forth an act of disinterestedness and self-fehial on my part. As if to give greater force in my detriment to the publication alluded to, there have been likewise printed, with some a tenations, certain letters which have been confided to the discretion of friends for circulation. I will not underteke to call such conduct by tion. I will not underteke to call such conduct by its proper name, but I may be allowed to ask letters brought the intervention to Mexico and seated Maximilan upon his throne? How can my supposed complicity in such acts be explained when contrast d with the action of the French authorities in driving me from Vera Cruz, after having forefoly made me sign a paper recognizing events that had already taken place? In what document of that time, public or private, did my name appear as an accomplice of the intervention? What favors have I received from the Archduke? His silence gave fail

I received from the Archduke? His silence gave fail sanction to the violence used against my person. My adversaries admit that they have failed to bring the matter home to me, and that their deductions with regard to the letters in question are not as tenable as has been maintained.

On the other hand, is it just to make me alone responsible for an idea which, in addition to the examples already cited, has occupied the attention of other thinking and patriotic men, who, while they erred in judgment, did not do so knowingly, but in perfect good faith? Bolivar, who indigaantly squried san Marth's views, became subsequently the advocate of the form of a rejublic called Bolivian, which has been denominated monarchical by vian, which has been denominated monarchical by a number of Libera's, and yet three or four year-later many eminent Co ombians favored the estab-lishment of a constitutional monarchy in South America, and mage certain diplomatic moves in the bronders for the purpose of causing the new States to be ruled by European princes. Yturbide, the Liberator, was less disinterested as he derived per sonal advantages by his own interpretation of the sentiments upon which the Ignala plan was based. That e for cost him his hife; but his countryment specific discovered, after his coa h, the great services rendered by him to the nation, and how patrivices readered by him to the nation, and how patriotic and generous were his imperial projects.

I refer to these facts as the most convincing recor I refer to these facts as the most convincing record in the annals of Spanish America, and Lask, may I not also have erred in good faith, as well as so many other men of sound principles and recognized ability? Wherein is it criminal or unpardonable that I should have despaired, as many others have done, of our republic, and allowed a trial of a constitutional monarchy, established without my cooperation, and when the sceptre was not to be held by me?

Where is the Mexican who can refuse my services Where is the Mexican who can retuse my services without incurring the opprobrium of history, or deny me the right to fight, and die, if necessary, in the defense of our desolate hearths? If it is desired to achieve a solid and enduring peace, is it right or just to turn the back upon an o'd soldler of the nation who only asks his countrymen for a spot of ground where he can stand and fight avainst the usur, ers of our rights? Who is there that has sufficient authority to say to man "Stand hack! you usur, ers of our rights? Who is there the has saideline authority to say to me—"Stand back! you are a Moxican, but you cannot be allowed to draw your sword as of yore, in defense of the country which gave you birth, and of the republic which you yourself founded?" Upon what principle, whether liberal or conservative, cou'd such injustice be upheld? In the great struggle of our country, as comment lowever injustication of the republic with the properties of the properties. te upheld? In the great struggle of our country, no element, however insignificant it may appear, that can be used to the advanlage of the nation, can be considered useless. Further, I perceive, in view of the facts already stated, and of the events that have taken place in our country during the last five years, that the governal tendency of the people is in favor of a republic, and that a monarchy is impossible in Mexico. In Spanish Auterica, the throne is the foregunner of the scafford Languer timent must not be made the criterion of the course of son emporary actors. It rests with history course of contemporary actors. It rests with history to give an impartial version; and I am certain that

to give an impartial version; and I am certain that history will do me justice.

Stand together, my countrymen! Let us consign all such recriminations to obliviou, for they are detrimental to our country. I have given an explanation of my public acts, and in like manner i am ready to give any guarantees for my sincerity that may be required. Do not forget that domestic dissension, when the soil of our country is being profamed by fore gn invaders, is equivalent to desertion in the face of the enemy, and that, although there is no military law whereby it can be punished, yet we must pass through the ordeal of inflexible and avenging posterity which will reward only self-denial, patriotism, and true magnanimity.

Juarez is a good patriot, and Ortega is a worthy son of Mexico. Why are they not united? Why augment, through their disunton, the afflictions of our fellow-citizens? I hone yet to see them trends. It is not for me to say who has a right towine Presidency, nor on whose side is the law; my object is to

dency, nor on whose side is the law; my object is to avenge the affront offered to our country by driving far from her misst the implacable tyranis that oppress her. Let all discentions among our compatriots cease, and let all harred be reserved for the toreign domination that covers us how with ignominy and shame. Juarez and Ortega shou'd put an end to their resentments by a cordial embrace. Long and strengously have the detenders of the republic struggled in Mexico; and, notwithstanding such great heroism, so firm a constancy, and so much

sacrifice, the work is to-day no further advanced than

sacrifice, the work is to-day no further advanced than it was in the beginning.

By reason of my aniecedents, of my position in the Conserva we party, and even of my long absence from the country, I believe myself to be the one called upon to recencile all minds, setting the example of sut mission to the Constitutional Government, as I new sincerely do. Thus I perform a patriotic duty, I obey the impulses of my own heart, and I satisfy the desires of Lundreds of Mexicans who have called no to reform I will not surprise me to satisfy the desires of Lundreds of Mexicans who have called ne to neiton. It will not surprise me to find ney conduct misconstrued, and base intentions attributed to me, inspired by egotism. I expect that already: I am prepared for all. But, I shall nevertheless feel for my country at the sight presented by some of my follow-citizens rejecting all association with me in these solemn moments of our country's life. I shall have fears lest our past experience, and the

warnings we have received, be of no avail in pro-ducing union.

These who so oppose me will have given an These who so oppose me will have given an elequent explanation of our past misfortunes; but let them take note that I will never cowardly abandon the cause of the republic. Should my hopes be trustrated by unexpected events, or through the influence of bad passions, I shall have full led my duty at all events, and the world can judge whether others have done theirs more faithfully than I have. My heart is young enough and my arm is strong enough to take part in the glorious straggle when is desired to achieve the second independence of Mex'co. I feel that this is in accordance with my auteciden a my position, my years, and the gory Mark co. I feet that this is in accordance with my anteceden's, my postion, my years, and the g ory which I desire for my name. I do not wish to give up the sole ambition that impels and rules menamely, to drive our oppressors beyond the ocean, to resimble the republic, and then withdraw to private life once more. No thione on earth could tempt me from that retrement, and I solemnly decrease that on the day of victory I will demand no other reward. other reward.

Let us advance and unite the standards of our countre, which have been torn by the hands of the usurpers. Let us set again on its sacred pedcafal the usurpers. Let us set again on his sacred pedostal the statue of liberty, thrown down by the invadors. Lee us give no rest to the tyrant who oppresses us. He has changed our vast plains into terribe deserts, where the tones of our brethree, immorated on the altar of duty, or victims to the hired assassins of an empire, lie bleaching. He rains the nation's explanate, and rakes monetary contracts alread that empire, lie bleaching. He ruins the nation's exchequer, and makes monetary contracts abroad that are unwarrantable, selieving that it will be easy for him to throw their weight upon the shoulders of our martyred people. The Austrian Prince has spread a veli of mourning over the glory of our annals, and in place of the prosperity which he promised ne has loaded us with misfortune, and covered us with contempt and synominy. Thousands of widows and orphans cry out for vengeance. Let us avenge them, compariots! Union and fraternity be among us until we accomplish this!

It is now time, Mexicaus, to forget forever our past content our, and to make a strengous off art at

It is now time, Mexicans, to forget forever our past contentions, and to make a strenuous off it, at once terrible and simultaneous, against our common enemy. The tremendous on-muchts of our indomitable coldiers will bring the reveille of liberty, joy to the hearts of mothers, and rejoiding to our country. Heaven grant that the contentment which I foreshadow be not discushed by new fratricidal discensions? Union shall be my watchword before the fight. Union again after our victory.

God alone is infallible, and it would be a monstrous presumption on my part were I to set myself.

strous presumption on my part were I to set myself up, as free from error during my long public career; but, with my hand on my heart, I can say that never has my will been an accomplice in my faults, but rather the impotence of human nature to accomplish good in the absolute

Trust to ha sincerity of my words and intentions.
I cannot, I should not, nor will I close the book of my life with a falsehood. I only seek for my tomb a new laurel tree, whose shadow shall cover it in the midst of peace.

midst of peace.

Let us hasten the hour of our nation's triumph.

Confide in my words, and be ready

Down with the empire! Long live the republic!

A. L. DE SANTA ANNA.

ELIZABETHPORT, N. J., June 5, 1866.

WOMAN'S RIGHT TO DRESS.

Mrs. Dr. Major Walker Before the Commissioners of Police-Trial of Officer Pickett for Arresting the Major -Speech of the Complainant -A Lecture on Dress-Why the Female Major Dislikes the Predominant Fashtous-Instruction to the Police - Supposed Women in Pantaicoas to be Let Alone Mercafter, Etc.

At two o'clock yesterday atternoon Mrs. Dr. Mary E. Wa ker, who sained some celebrity in the recent war for the Union, as a surgeon and nurse in the army, appeared before the Police Commissioners, in pursuance of a complaint filed by her against Police Officer Pickett, for making her arrest without legal cause. The complainant came into court wearing a style of dress which has received, at dress conven-tions and in water-cure circles, the title of the "Ame-rican costume;" and is also called the "Bloomer" The complainant came into court wearing

suit was of fine black broadcloth, and consisted of a crees or gown gathered at the waist in the manner of ordinary dresses, and a skirt reaching thence a little below the knees. Under this was worn paulaloons of the same material, loosely fitting the limbs, and open at the feet as in the male attire. The whole ap earance of the dress was very suggestive of convenience, ease of motion, and personal near ress. The wearer bad the air of a law, with perhaps a slight tage of (feminine?) smartness and

quality.

Quite a col cotton of people, interested and by chance attendant, were present. After disposing of some previous cases which had been before the Board. Mrs. Walter came forward at the requist of Commissioner Acton, and said:—

I am stopping in New York for a few weeks, but do not reside here. I have your this style of dress for a good many years. Some seven or eight years ago was time first appearance in New York with it.

I hen went over a great part of the city, and was always tren ed with the greatest respect by all the policemen, they always giving me information which I desired, and along me in every way. I have been here several times since. Four years ago I spect a number of weeks here; and four or five other ladies wearing the same style of dress were with me tadies wearing the same style of dress were with me at the same time. We went over nearly all the st cets of the city, at different times, numo.ested and assisted by the police, as before. I have been here every year since. There were a number of lady students here dressed in this style, whom I anew; and some of the costumes were even four or live inches shorter than my own. The reasons of our wearing dresses of this style were these: Long dresses were so very uncontortable and inconvenient that it was im lossible to go up and down stairs without wrong the fifth from the stairs. In the streets our clothel became so fidly, in consequence of their length, that they had to be changed every time we went out; and not only this, but we deemed it impossible to wear hoops in the street, when the wind blow, and avoid exposing the limbs. In the United States a great many ladges leave were thus ayin for the same many ladies have worn this side for the same reasons. We have had conventions, where we have discussed this subject, and it numbers give a cause respectability, this certainly is so. Asice from the respectability, this certainly is so. Asice from the inconvenience of the other dress, and its immedesty—we could not go up into Bunker. Hill Monument or the dome of the Capitol with it—we wear it for its healthiu ress. I am a physician. I graduated in 1855, and have been engaged since, in civil practice before the war commenced, and in the United States service a terward. Have met a large number of the mist men and the most redined and est in the land, who have received med not their society and treated me with respect. I have been at the President's reception many times, and have diaged with officers of the tovernment and their wives rewith officers of the Government and their wives re-peatedly. During the past winter, I have boarded at a lone where two Generals and their wives boarded, and members of Congress, and have rebourded, and members of Congress, and have received all the attention that ladies received. I wish it understood that I wear this style of dress from the highest, the turest, and the noblest principle, and I believe that if there is anything that a woman receives from Heaven, it is the right to protect herself morally; and with the present tyle of dress, there are circumstances where she cannot do to. Within my professional knowledge there have been cases brought to my notice, where, if ladies could have had it is hiorally to be dressed in this style, their moral reputations would have been saved. Not three weeks since the widow of an autorist, a man of reputation and of honor, and she one of the nost reputable ladies that the country affords, is to-day so impaired in health price efforts to save her reputation in the present style of dress that she is scarcely able to sit up in bed. She efforts to save her reputation in the present style of dress that she is scarcely able to sit up in bod. She succeed d but it was by giving up her style of dress. And f say that, in this republican cannity, if a woman has not the right to dress in such a way that she can protect hereif morelly, as long as she has not so much playsical strength as man, every effort should be used for her protection. This country is not so filled with morality that any woman who tries to live a high and noble like should be compelled by a couple of policemen to put on the long dress and live just as they say she should live. There is another point

with the present siyle of dress, with hoops and long skirts there is a weight on the person. Mr. Spencer—I would like to know what this has to do with this case?

Commissioner Acton-Let her state her position Mre. Walker-With this cumbersome style of dress, the weight and the swaying motion oppresses the clest and viscina of the person, rendering it impossible to cure certain diseases to which woman a subject. I desire to produce as wilnesses on this

oint everal surgeons.
Commissioner Acton—All we want to know is to

Mrs. Walker—I only want to know if I am to be allowed to protect myself. (Lauchter.) I had been on Broadway, and a number of streets, on the day of the affair, and only went on Canal street, allowed to protect myself. (Lauchter.) I had been on Broadway, and a number of streets, on the day of the shair, and only went on Canal street, and entered a ladies' mininery store; was looking at some ha's; as I went to go out, there was a crowd before the door; I spoke to one of the ladies, feeing that pernaps it would amony them, and I would go out; she said. "No, I am not going to have my customer treated in this way; I will call a policenan." The street was full of people; as they came along, one stopped and another stopped; an looked at my medal, given me for "meritorious services during the war;" I remained upon her invitation, and she called a policeman; two policemen came; they rather smiled at the appearance of my drees; Officer P eket sand;—"Do you belong over to Laight street?" I said, "I stop there semetimes;" the lade said:—"This is Dr. Walker, who has besu in the Union service," touching the medal at the same time to call his attention to it; there seemed to come a hown on his face samediately; I could not tall why; I told the lady I would go; "Yes," said the peliceman, 'yen will go with me;" said! "I will go alone;" I went out, and he came out with me; said I. 'I can go alone, the crowd said a single word; they simply looked at me; I had never seen a band of nusic arrested for attracting attention in the streets, and could not see why he should me; but he said, authoritatively. "You go alone; he turned around and ordered me to go with him; after I got to the police station, the sergeant came out and they appeared to have some conversation; the sergeant passed behind the desk, and asked me what my name was; I refused at first to tell him, because I thought it was none or their business; he again demanded my name, and gave me to understand that I shou d be locked up if I did not give it to him; I told him; I asked him to look at my medal, which I desired him so to be assured of my name; he would not come and look at it, and I went up to the dest, and, in order to have him see it, I stood up on a l because he spoke to me in such an insulting manner. Commissioner—Was that true?

Commissioner—Was that true?
Dr. Walker—It was ironical.
Commissioner Acton—in a Pickwickian sense, I suppose. (Laughter.)
Dr. Walker—Said be, "This woman is dressed in man's clothes." I was very tired from walking—Mr. Spencer, counsel for defendant—You are a (W) clare. (Smiles.)
Dr. Walker—I asked to sit down, and looked stound the room for a chair; none was offered me. In the corner was a neavy chair; I went and got it, and dragged it cut mysell, and sat down—that policoman standing right there, with all his galiantry, (Laughter.) I don't care much about galiantry, though, but I do like justice. When I was a prisoner he might have had the decency to offer me a seat. I waited there about half an hour, wasting for the rere and to come out, and when he did so, he went to examining another woman. I remarked that I would like t, get away as soon as possible. He finally said to the policeman, "See her out through the crowd." Said I, "I don't wish you to see me through the crowd; when I wish the protection of a policeman, I wile ask an istelligent one (Good day," and walked out through the crowd, and had no trouble in geting home. I atterward went do vit to the Times, office, and a man came in, whom I recognized as having seen at the police station, and I think I have seen him here to-day. He came up to me and said, "As a friend, I advise you to go home; if you don't there are persons around here that will have you arrested." I asked for the local reporter. They fold me to zo up spars. I got up part way to the office, when this same lef ow— They told me to go up stars. I got up part way to the office, when this same fel'ow—

Commissioner Acton (comically)—"Gentleman," you mean?

Mrs. Walker No. "fellow." said. "You have got to go with me; I arrest you." I asked him for his authority, as he were no badge or uniform whatever. While he was tumbting in his posters I showed my Welker powers (lauvanter) and ran down stairs into the counting-room, and told shom of my adventure. Commissioner Acton—Did this officer treat you in

any way ungentlemanly in going to the Stat on Mrs. Walker-No. only when I complained of being fired on the way; there were street cars in that street, and I think he might have let me go on

the car.
Commissioner Acton-But that would have involved him to the extent of your fare.

Mis Walker—But I would tather have paid my own and his too. (Merrunent) The po teeman said there were about 300 persons in front of the in linery store when I was arrested. I thought there were not half that number, but the streets were full. It was just after the balloon ascension, and the streets were unusually full. He was not in the least uncivil or anything of that kind. Counsel for plaintiff—I think you have the facts. I wish to state that she was arrested afterwards by another policeman and brought up before Justice

Mansfield.

By Mr. Spercer—Q. Did you hear any cries torough the crowd, such as "Bring out that woman in man's clothes?" A. No, sir.

Q. What did the lady ask the policeman to do? . To disperse the crowd; and instead of dispersing ne crowd this policeman took me to the station The complainant was then asked by Mr. Acton to

be scated.

Mrs. Walker—"Thank you, sir." (Laughter.)

Mr. Sneneer, counsel for the defendant, then
opened for his even, by laying down the postulate as opened for his eigen; by laying down the postulate as a rule of new, that it was a mishike to suppose that a woman could cress as sha pleases; that the wearing of men's clothing by women was an offense; and should a woman dress in such a manner as to attract a crowd, and cause a public excitement, she should be airested by a policeman.

Mr. Acton—You don't pretend to say that there is any law against that lady's dressing as san is now?

Mr. Spencer—With couriesy to her, I do; and I say that if that or any other lady dressed in such a manner in public, it is a misdemeanor by law.

say that if that or any other lady Gressed in such a manner in pub ic it is a misdemeanor by law.

Screenit Scodeld was called. He was at the station house when Mrs. Walker was brought there; sat at the desk, and did not so into the other room; a prisoner was brought in before drs. Walker came and he had to attend first to that case, as was his custom; she refused to give her name; he told her she had better give it; the officer made no complaint against her, but simply stated that there was a large crowd there, and he could not get away the cowd and so be took her away to protect her; a large

and so he took her away to protect her; a large crowd followed them to the station house. Q. Did you make any abusive or impudent re-mark to her? A About all the a usive remark I

Q. Did you make any abusive or impudent remark to her? A About all the a us we remark I made was in trying to get her name; she was impudent; did not recollect the officers saying "there was a woman dressed in man's clother."

Ir. Dalton was called by the defense, but upon his sating that he knew nothing of the facts in this case, was discharged. No witnesses on the complaitant's character or history were desired.

Mr. Spencer than summed up for the desired, and expressed a great died of "strong-ininded women." (Sugge tion, that the next forse in effort of the learned counsel be embodied in a tilt arainst it has hoops, or an end aror to prove a balloon accession a misdemeanor because it craws a crowd.)

The counsel for Mrs. Dr. Walker then offered in evidence endorsements of his client by President Johnson and several other eminent personages, but it was rejected as unnecessary.

Commissioner Actori — As I understand the case, they lady was taken to the station house to protect her from the crowd. No complaint was made against her. I consider, madam, that you have as good a right to wear the clothing as I have to wear mine, and he has no more right to arrest you for it

against her. I consider, mantal, that you have as good a right to wear the clothing as I have to wear mine, and he has no more right to arrest you tor it than he has me. But if you were creating a disturbence, and there was a meb gathered there he would be justified in removing you. He was learful you would be insulted.

Mrs. walker—Why cidn't he let me go my own

Mr. Acton—Because he knew the mob would fol-low you on the street and hoot after you. Mr. Wniker—There was a street car I could have

Mrs. Wniker—There was a street car I could have stepped not.

Mr Acton—You are smarter than most ladies in the city of New York. I would have had no hesitation in letting you go your own way—you could light your own way—but he thought you a weak woman needing protection. (To the policeman.) Let her go she can take care of herself, Never arrest her again! (Loud laughter.)

And so the case ended.—New York World.

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOOM

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, June 14.

Postal. According to the new postal law, just approved by the President, prepaid and free letters are to

be forwarded at the request of the party addressed, from one postoffice to another, without additional postage charge; and returned dead letters are to be restored to the writers free of

The French Withdrawal from Mexico Secretary Seward will send, to-morrow or the next day, to the Senate such information as will show that Napoleon is ratiring from Mexico in good faith.

The Pacific Road.

Telegrams from Omana City report one hundred and five miles of the Pacific Railroad completed on the 8th instant, and one and a half miles of track were laid down on the 9th. Nine thousand feet of track were laid down by a single gang of men. This, probably, is the fastest track-laying and railroad building in the country, and indicates an early completion of the road.

Soldiers' Appointments. Generals Burbridge and Brisbiu are here, endeavoring to obtain appointments for soldiers who were maimed during the late war.

Pardoned. Upon the recommendation of Senator Pomeroy, who made a personal application to the President for the pardon of Lewis M. Coxsetta, a privateersman during the late war,. the latter has received the desired Executive elemency. This is the first and only case of any officer of that condition having been pardoned by the

The President yesterday, on the application of Admiral Shubrick, United States Navy, Governor J. Madicon Wells, of Louisana, and others, directed a warrant of pardon to be issued to Lawrence Rousseau, of New Orleans, Louisiana, for the part taken by him in the late Revel service. Mr. Rousseau once occapied the eminent position of a Commodore in the United States

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Presbyterian Church Troubles-Beath of a Kattroad President, Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Baltimore, June 14.—The congregation of Dr. Bullock's Franklin Street Presbyterian Church voted last night by a large majority to sustain him in withdrawing from the Old School regulations. Seventeen members protested, and claim the church property as subject to the control of the Old School side. There is no doubt that most of the Presbyterian churches here wili unite in forming an Independent Church South.

Rebert M. Magraw, formerly President of the Northern Central Railroad died of paralysi New York recently; and John L. Wilson has been appointed Master of Transportation on the Baltimere and Ohio Railroad, vice W. P. Smith. resigned, to take the Collectorship of Internat Revenue, Third Maryland District.

A Fight in a Railroad Train Between

Fenians. Poughkeersie, June 14 .- Three car loads of Fenians got into a fight on a milk train on the Hudson River Rathroad, last night, between Catskill station and Germantown. One of the number was thrown from a car window while the train was in motion. At Tivoli the roughs entered a hotel, helping themselves freely and paying for nothing.

At Rhinebeck on of the party was put off the train and injured in a terrible manner, his en trails hanging out. When the train passed through this station nearly all the roughs were asleep and quiet prevailed.

From Jamaica.

NEW ORLEANS, June 13 .- Advices from Kingston report that a grand emancipation celebration was recently had by the negroes of Jamaica. The orator of the day said that emancipation was good for them only during health and prosperity; that in sickness and adversity the negroes used to be cared for by their masters.

A political revolution was reported in Spanish Honduras, but the British colony was quiet and

From New Haven.

New Haven, Conn., June 14.-Lyman W. Cut ler was to-day elected by the Legislature to the office of State Comptroller, vice Battelle,

A colored man named George Knight, a freed, man, was murdered last night by unknown

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, June 14.—Cotton is very dull but non itself; unchanged. Flour dull; Common, 5@105. lower; sales of 5000 bbls. State, \$6.00.950; Oino, \$8.00.218.75; and Western, \$6.00.2040; Southern heavy, sales of 300 bbls. at \$10.30.217; Canadan 5.2.10c. lower; sales of 300 bbls. at \$3.65.218.50. Prime Wheat firmer; common grades are dult and deciming; raises of 15,000 busnels new No. 1 Milwaukee at \$2,18@2.25. Corn is active and 2c. higher; cales of \$5,000 busnels at \$5@86j cents. Beef quiet. Pork steady at \$31.50@31.02j for Mess. Lard unchanged at 10@19jc. Whisky dult at \$2.26

Sr. Louis, June 18—Four and Wheat steady and unchanged. Coin dull at 65@75c. Oats unchanged Bacon stiff at 20@20jc for c'ear sides; 15c. for shoulders, and 28@24c for sugar-cured hams. Lard firm at 21½@25c. Whisky dull, at 22@23c.

New Onleans, June 13 —Cotton firm. Sales 300 bales at 3:@39c. for Middlings Steriing Exchange 156@158. Freights on cotton to New York ic.; to Laverp co', [d.; to Havre Ic. Exchange on New York, [@] per cent. premium.

Probable Loss of a Noted Clipper.

We regret to say that the most painful anxiety felt by her New York owners for the safety of the large clipper ship Monarch of the Salety of about forty days overdue from Liverpool. She sailed from that port on the 20th or 224 of March with over seven hundred emigrant passen-March will over seven numbed emigrant pissengers, and an assorted cargo. Other vessels sailing about the same time for New York arrived here in 35 or 40 days. It was supposed last week that she had become dismasted, and put into Fayal, Island of Madeira, for repairs; but advices from that port to the 14th of May make no mention of her.—N. Y. Times, to-day.

FROM THE PACIFIC.

The Oregon Election Doubtful-Democratte Triumph in Washington Territory-Later News from Vancouver's Island, Auckland, Etc.

San Fhancisco, June 12 .- Arrived, steamer Sierra Nevada, from the Columbia river, with \$286,000 in treasure.

The result of the Oregon election is in doubt, Both parties claim the State by about one hundred majority.

The result of the election in Washington Territory shows large Democratic gains. The entire Democratic ticket in nine counties has been elected, and it is believed has also been carried in four other countles.

The 14th Regiment of Infantry, stationed at Vancouver, has been ordered to Arizona im mediately.

Arrived, steamer Constitution, from Panama, with New York dates of the 21st ult.

Victoria (Vancouver's Island) despatches say that the Fenian news from Canada created much excliement. Two men-of-war and two gunbouts had received orders to cruise off the

Admiral Denman had arrived at Esquimault on the frigate Sutlei.

New Zealand advices state that four of the murderers of the missionaries at Valkner have been condemned to death.

Sixteen of the murderers of the crew of the Kate were condemned to death as principals, and nine as accessories.

A terrible gale and flood had visited Auckland on the 1st of April, which sunk nine vessels in the harbor. The damage amounts to £20,000.

Arrived, ship Lookout, from New York. Stocks are irregular, Ophir, \$312: Imperial, \$108; Savage, \$925; Alpha, \$300; Yellow Jacket, \$640; Belcher, \$175; Choliar Potosi, \$195; legal

Fatal Accident. LOUISVILLE, June 13 .- Professor E. W. Gunter,

organist at St. Paui's Church, was thrown from

a rockaway to-day, breaking his neck, and

dying instantly. His family, who were in the same vehicle, were uninjured.

THE CHOLERA.

A Fatal Case in New York—The Disease at Quarantine.

The indications of an approaching epidemic, for which the Board of Health prepared itself some time since, with the extraordinary power granted by the proclamation of impending pes-tilence, issued by them and Governor Fenton jointly, are becoming daily more and more apparent. The scattering cases of cholera that occurred last week; seem likely to be repeated during the present week, as harbingers of those that will follow, unless a rigid quarantine and the most thorough cleansing rob the disease of its virulence and its victims.

As the season progresses and the heated term draws near, cases such as those already reported will naturally occur more frequently; and as every one demands immediate attention from the Board of Health, under whose direction disinfection must take place in many instances, if is more than probable that body will take such measures as will keep one of its em-ployes or officers on daty during those hours in which the office has heretofore been closed, so that its aid will be as readily available during the night and Sunday as at any other time. At all events, this would be a wise precaution, and one that would undoubtedly have a beneficial

result in the event of an epidemic. CHOLERA IN THIRTY-PIFTH STREET.

The disease has found a victim in the residence of one of our best citizens, and in the cleanliest and most salubrious part of the city. The origin of this case is somewhat hidden, but the circumstances, so far as they are now known. seem to be as follows: -Sarah Kelty, a servant in a family residing in the south side of Thirty. fith street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, last Sunday visited her sister, living in Willett street, where she remained until 9 o'clock P. M., in the mean time eating indiscreetly. On Mon-day morning she was attacked with a painless diarrhea, which passed through the regular stages to uncontrolled rice-water or albuminous discharges, muscular cramps, and collapse. The patient had the best of medical treatment, but only survived the attack thirty-six hours, dying

on Tuesday night. The house in which she died is said to be a model of cleanliness and hygienic care, so that the cause of the disease must be sought in some other place. The residence of her sister, in Willett street, is in one of those overcrowded districts so numerous east of Fifth avenue, and is surrounded by all the accumulations of filth which are almost inevitable where families are huddled together in tenant-houses. People so situated become accustomed to breathing a are huddled together in tenant-houses. vitiated atmosphere, which would soon sicker those accustomed to more healthful localities and better air. Whether she contracted the disease during her Sunday atternoon visit, and through her ind scretion in eating, cannot be known. That she gied of the Asiatic cholera, however,

cannot be doubted. Some other cases of incipient cholera were also reported yesterday afternoon, but they were not sufficiently well defined last evening to warrant us in giving the names of the patients, or the location of their homes.

THE CHOLERA AT QUARANTINE.

Dr. D. H. Bissell, Deputy Health Officer, under date of yesterday, reports three new cases re-ceived on board the hospital ship Falcon, and two deaths, as follows:—Admitted June 12, Johannis Johansen, aged 10 months, Sweden Johannia Johansen, aged 10 months, Sweden; Lenie Lamphin, aged 9 years, Hanover; Eva Johansen, aged 25 years, Sweden, Died, June 12, Cornelius Mohr, aged 52, of Germany; Johan-nis Johansen, aged 10 months, Sweden, Re-maining last report, 44; new cases, 3. Total, 47. Died, 2. Under treatment, 45,-N. Y. Tribune

Whittier's Religious Opinions.

The following letter from that eminently Christian poet, John Greenleaf Whittier, will be read with general interest:-

Christian poet, John Greenleaf Whittler, will be read with general interest:

'Amesbury, 7th 5th Month, 1866.—To the Editor of the Friend:—In a late number of thy paper there is a notice of a lecture by Henry Bianchard, of Brooklyn, which, doubtless unintentionally, gives a somewhat erroseous view of my religious opinions. Painfully sensible of my own moral infirmities and liabilities to error, I instinctively shrink from assuming the office of teacher and guide of others. I simply wish to say that my ground of hope for myself and for humanity is in that Divine inhoes of laye which was manifested in the hie, teachings, and self-sacrifice of Christ—the Way, the Truth, the Life. In the infinite mercy of God so revealed, and not in any work or merit of our nature, I reverently, humbly, yet very hopefully trust.

'I regard Christianity as a life rather than a creed; and in judging of my tellow-men I can use no other standard than that which our Lord and Master has given us; Br their fruits ye shall know them.' The only orthodoxy that I am specially interested in is that of life and practice. On the awful and solemn theme of human destiny I dare not dogmatice; but wait the unfolding of the great mystory, in the firm faith that, whatever may be our particular allotment, God will do the best that is possible for all.

"Thy friend,"