MEXICO.

Interesting Speech of Maximilian - A True Hapsburger Never Abandons His People Under Adverse Circumstances-The French Evacuation Progressing-An American Protectorate Wanted,

CITY OF MEXICO, September 19 .- The anniversary CITY OF MEXICO, September 19.—The anniversary of Mexican independence, 16th of September, was celebrated in the capita with more than usual magnificence. In the morning the Emperor, together with the royal household, civil and military dignitaries, foreign ministers, and others, celebrated high mass at the cathedra. The immense building was crowded to its utmost capacity, and the ceremonies were of the most imposing character. After the services at the cathedral were over a grand review was had upon the Plaza de las Armas of all the was had upon the Piaza de las Armas of all the

troops, pative and foreign.
In the alternoon the theatres were thrown open gratis to the people, and about fen thousand were treated to a buil fight, the first which has taken place in this city for six months. In the evening the Grand Piaza was crowded, principally by the lower orders, to witnes, the display of fire-works. During the whole ceiebration not a single disarbance took place, and the strictest order was everywhere observed. It had been contemplated by the Liberals that the people of the whole Valley should concentrate here on that day, and in a body present the mselves to the Emperor and ask him to get rid of the French as soon as possber but the affur fell though, and the attempt was not made. It is was probably owing to the action of the Government, which received an intimation of the proposed demonstration, and tearing an emcute, caused the arrest, on the Friday previous, of a large number of the leading Liberals. This jet the crowd with none to guice them, and consequently the programme was the trand Plaza was crowded principally by the to guice them, and consequent y the programme was not carried out.

In the morning the Emperor received at the palace a large der matter of citizens, the foregra embassics and consuls military officers, Council of State, the Cabinet, and city officials. Senor Lacuvsa, President of the Council of State, in behalf of the depution of the Council of State. tation, made a teeling and highly patriotic address to the Emperor, to which his Majesty replied as

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR. Mexicans: -Now, for the third time as chief of the pation, I ceeb ate with you with pleasure and enthusiasm our creat and plor ous family lestival. In these days of patriotic remembrances it is at vays a these days of patriotic remembrances it is at vays a necessity on my patriotic fellow-efficients and faithful words to my patriotic fellow-efficients, and to participate with them in the general rejoicings. Fifty-six years have passed since was heard the first cry of our nation's new birth. It is a half century during which Mexico has been struggling for her independence and pacific consolidation. The time seems long, undoubtedly, for pariotism is justly im attent, but in the history of a people just coming into life it is a moly the period of a severe apprenticeship which s mply the period of a severe apprenticeship which every nation must undergo if it wishes to be one day great and powerful. Without blood and without affile ion there are no great human triumphs, no political developments, to durable progress. The lesson which this first period of our free history addresses to us is that of ultimate sacrifices, or cordial, generous and frack union, and, more than all, immutable faith in our success. Let all loyal patriots support with energy, each in his sphere, the great work of tegeneration. Then my labors will no be sterile, and I will be able to follow, conscientiously, the difficult path on which I have energy. Let them have considered and good, will in tered. Let them have considence and good-will, in ord r that we may one day reap the fruits so desired of peace and prosperity. I am still firm in the position which the votes of the nation have made me occupy, notwithstanding all the difficuties, and without failing in my duties; for it is not in adverse moments that a true Hapsburg abandons his post, he majority of the nation elected me to defend its most sacked rights against the chemies of order property and true independence. The Almighty should therefore project us, it being a sacked truth that "the voice of the pople is the voice of God" this was shown in a miraculous manner at the time of our first national rising; it will be shown in the present regeneration. tered. Let them have considence and good-will, in rising; it will be shown in the present regeneration. The great herees of our country look upon our efforts. Let us follow their immortal examples

THE FRENCH EVACUATION. A French paper of this capital claims to know exactly the result of the last needtation with the Imperial Government, and that her Majos y could not but fail, as her propositions were contrary to engagements which France had contracted with the United States

glorious martyrs!

States

The movement of troops will be carried out to the very letter of the agreement with the United States. On the 28th, the Sist, 51st, the Zouaves, States. and Chasseurs d'Afrique will embark at Vera Cruz

Marshal Bazaine's intended departure next month Marshal Bazaine's intended departure next month it is reported, may possibly be postponed a lew weeks on account of the new phase which affairs seem likely to assume. Considerable anxiety is left by French resicents, many of whom will return to France at an early day. Their presence here, if the Liberals get into power, will certainly be unpleasant if not unsafe, judging from threats freely indulged in by the least cautious talking Mexicans. AN AMERICAN PROTECTORATE NEEDED AND

DESIRED

The advisability of an American protectorate has the advisability of an American protectorate has been fully canvassed in this city and prominent men frem every State in the Empire have become its advocates. Looking to the possibility of the sudden abdication of the Empirer at any time, it is proposed, in the event of Maximilian's resignation, that the Government be administered by a Triumvirate, appointed by a junta of notables, until a Con. gress can be elected and a President inaugurated. This Triumvirate as soon as appointed, to send com-missioners to the United States to place Mexico under Anterican protection, and to negotiate a loan of \$12,000,000 and the assistance of ten thou-sand men. This money and army, it is claimed, wou d pacify the country within one year, establish a republic upon a sure foundation, and the loan could also be repaid and the men returned within that time. Conservative men say the country is heartly tired of wars, and can be easily pacified. despecially as there are no military adventurers of ability in Mexico - there not being one of the whole number capable of planning a campaign or nandling a single brigade when pitted against a general of

THE ANTICIPATED ABDICATION. We have all sorts of rumors here, but nothing reliable. The Emperor's abdication is considered certain, but will not take place for some months yet Bazane, I think, will leave next month.

American intervention is prayed for by
classes as the only means of pacifying the couand rendering life and property secure. Yankees will prove of some account in Mexico yet.

MAN TO HEAD HIS TROOPS. The Estafette asserts that his Majesty is resolved to put himself at the head of the national army to

fight the repels.

General Almonte had resigned the position of Minister to Paris, but his resignation had not yet TAMPICO TO BE RETAKEN.

General Mejia left on the 12th, to take command of the Third Division at San Luis. Active measures were to be taken against Tampico.

RUMORED REVOLUTION IN CHIRCAHUA. Rumers were current that a part of the Juarist garrison at Chihuahua had pronounced in favor of Ortega, after killing the Governor Tenazes and causing Juarez to fly to Paso del Norte.

A new programme, conservative in its political some, is promised daily by the Imperial Government.

ment.
The Era, however, announces that Maximilian would soon leave on his projected journey to San

Palacios remained Governor of the State of Chihushua He is a friend of Oriesa, and is the author
of a protest against the further continuance in office
of Juarez as President
At last accounts E-cobedo was at Monterey, and
had imposed so eral loans on the population, and
emistation had been greater at Saltillo than at Monterey.—New York Heraid

The Empress Charlotte's Fortune-King Leopold's Will.

(From Courrier du Commerce of Brussets, Sept. 18.) The Empress Charlotte, whether she remain at Miramar to await the Emperor Maximi inn, as some assert, or whether she return to Mexico, will not visit Brussels. The day after the departure of the Empress from Paris for Miramar, MM. Jules Van Prest and Conway, we of the testamentary execu-Empress from Paris for Aliramar, M.M. Jules Van Pract and Conway, two of the testamentary execu-tors of the late King Leopold, left Brussels too Miramar, to confer with her Majesty on the subject of the deceased monarch's will. By law the execu-

tor have a year and a week from the date of the de th to perform their office.

It was to obtain the approval of the Empress to It was to obtain the approval of the Empress to the steps a ready taken that these gentlemen visited Mirams r. Up to the present the work of the executors has been slow and embarrassed their mission appears likely to be as low and difficult as that of M Dupin, the executor of Louis I hilliope.

The difficulty is principally in the presautions required to prevent the publicity of the will, which is reported to contain, besides general dispositions and numerous special legacies, some political considerations of very grave import.

tions of very grave import. GENERAL SANTA ANNAS MOVEMENTS The recent movements of Santa Anna have caused The recent movements of Santa Anna have caused great commotion among the sympathizers with the cause of the Mexican republic. Yesterday his head-quarters was thronged with parties representing all cases of interests, but the chances of obtaining further information as to the designs or doings of the General-in-chief become slimmer every day. The chiefs of the Fenian organization are almost daily to be met at the headquarters on Staten Island.

daily to be met at the headquarters on Staten Island.

KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

Yesterday banta Anna received, among other tenders of service, the following communication:

No. 120 Macdougal. Street, Oct. 3.—To His Excellency Don Antonio Santa Anna:—Sir:—Seeing your carnest efforts to drive the foreign invader from the soil of your native land, I respectfully beg to tender you my sword and my hearty sympathy and co-operation in behalf of Mexican independence. As the President of the Knights of the Golden Circle, I think I can furnish you many valuable and true friends who will not desert your cause. I am to well known to say more, and less I could not say, as I was one of the prime movers in the establi-hment of the Constitution of 1857. (Under which Comoniort acted as President.—Ed) I lave the honor to be, your Excellency.

I have the honor to be, your Excellency.
GEO. BICKLEY, of Virginia.
President of the K. G. C., and late of the C. S. A.

COLONIZATION POLICY OF SANTA ANNA. General Sweeney cailed on Santa Anna sesterday afternoon. It appears that Santa Anna has included in his plans the project of setting in Mexico a large body of Irish and Gormans. He expresses his ideas in this respect very freely. First, their military and fand support is invaluable; next, they can readily be induced, after the campaign, to settle upon the rich lands of the tierras templadas and interior of Mexico, and finally, he calculates that interior of Mexico; and finally, he calculates that it will be easier in this way to lay the basis of a closer connection with the English speaking republic of the North, upon which Mexico must lean for some

time to come.

He considers the white population of Mexico much the considers the white population of Mexico much too small in proportion to the other races; and, after the expulsion of the invader, he places colonization next upon his programme. There is no doubt but that a large number of the Fenians will enter into his views on this subject. So Canada may dishand her militia and resteasy. Tais is important when viewed in presence of Navoleon's letter to Marshai Forey, dated at Fontaineoleau, July 2, 1863, laying down the imperial policy of checking the expansion of the United States in the direction of the Guif

SENTIMENTS OF THE ORTEGA PARTY. REPORTED ADDRESION OF THE CITIZENS OF MATA

MORAS TO GENERAL ORTEGA. The partisans of General Ortega in New York were yesterday unusually elated owing to the recep-tion of private despatches from their Liberal friends in Mexico, the intelligence at hand announcing that the chiefs in and about Maramoras had expressed their reserve to raily around Ortega. It is stated that official documents and all defails per-taining to the subject will reach this city within a iew days; but as we have details from our own cor-respondents from the region indicated, and which contain no mention of these matters they are to be received with many grains of allowance.

THE FEELING TOWARDS SANTA ANNA. There is no concenting the act that the partisans of General Ortega are alled with a bitter hatred towards Santa Anna. The latter chieftein is declared to be an emissary of the French Government and a deadly for to the L berals. Though Santa Anon is reported to have repeatedly offered his services and co-operation to Ortega, the latter has invariably declined to accept either, the general opinion being that the first named Mexican would not dare set his toot on the soil of his country, even if his achesion o the Ortega faction were unfeigned and unmarred

without vacilation, without distrust; and to us will then belong the enviable task of consolidating and crowning the work of independence, which they becan with their precious clood. Mexicans! long live our independence and the memory of its by any arriere pensee.
It is stated that Secretary Seward recently autho rized General Ortega to deny officially any declaration to the effect that Santa Anna ever had any diplomatic intercourse either with the Secretary of State or with the United States Government, and that the General is in possession or documents that that the General is in possession or documents that can be jub ished at any moment for the purpose of showing the true position occupied by Sauta Anna. As an instance of the great unpopularity of the latter among the Mexicans of this city, it is averred that when he required a secretary he was literally unable to and an assistant among any of his fellow-citizens, and was compelled to accept the aid of Nanhyei.

GENERAL ORTEGA ABOUT TO QUIT NEW YORK. It is believed the General proposes to leave the city within a few days, the tenor of the news received relative to the addesion of the citizens of Matamoras being likely to hasten his departure. With General Ortega are at present about twenty-five Mexican officers, among whom may be mentioned General

Huerta, General Quezada, Colonels Ortega, Togno, Fernissa, and Lieutenant-Colonel Huerta. Many or the General's partisans, who were, at last accounts, awaiting the arrival of Ortega in Texas, are now at Matamoras Among the most prominent of the Liberals believed to be in anxious expectatow of Ortega's appearance on Mexican soil, are Genera's Patoni, Poinet, Friete, Nigrete, Senor Palacee, Governor of Chihuabua, and others, who have railied around Canales, pending the appearance of Ortega in Mexico — N. Y. Herald.

CONNECTICUT TOWN ELECTIONS To estop controversy as to which party gained in the town elections of Monday, we give below a list of all the towns which voted on that day, so far as we have returns. We have before us the Hartford Times, New Haven Register, and other Copperhead organs, and give them all they claim-often, we are confident, incorrectly. Here is a full alphabetica

Anderson, Andover, Beltham, Bristol, Bethlehem, Branford, Burlington, Canton. East Haven, East Windso Glasion ury (gain). East Lyme (gain), Enfield, Greenwich (gain). SSEX, Hartland Hartford, Guilford (gain), Hamden, Killingworth. Griswoid, edy ard (gain), Mariborough. Middletown (gain), Meriden (gain), Middlefield (gain) Milford Naugatuck, Simsbury, ontville, Madison (gain). Southbury. New Canaan, New Hartford, New London (gain) New Mi ford (gain) Tolland, Wal miord, Waterbury, Windsor Locks, Waterford-3B orth Haven. Norwalk (gain), Norwich (gain), North Stonington, Old Saybrook, Prange. Plymouth, Portland (gain). Redding.
Saybrook.
Seymour gain).
Stonington.
Sout dington (gain).
Stratford (gain).
Stamford (gain).
Sufficie (gain).

sufficid (gain),

Woodbridge (galu), Woodstock - 60.

Woodstock-60.

—These returns are not made up to serve a purpose—they are all that have reached us—and they are not so lavorable to the Republicans as the votes cast would indicate. Thus, Danbury, which was lost at the State election, is now regained by 130 majority; and the majorities in New London. Stamiord, Meriden, and other such towns, are unusually heavy. No fair man who scrutimizes the returns as we have done can doubt that the people of Connecticut are more decidedly Republican than they were last April.—New York Tribuse.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE SUNDAY CAR QUESTION.

Argument in Behalf of the Sanctity of the Sabbath-Affidavits by those who Favor the Running of the Cars.

Supreme Court in Equity-Juage Strong
-The case of John Sparinwa et al. vs. The Union
Passenger Railway Com, any, was called this morning for argument. he argument on behalf of the complainants was

tonimenced by U. Suart Patterson, Esq. He re-ferred at opening to the stockholders bill, which we published on Tuesday ast. He argued that under the act of 1794, and the decisions made thereunder, the running of the cars on Sunday is prohibited he defendants contend that they are empowered to run tuel, cars on Sunday, by reason of a mail contract with the General Government. But this corporation has no power to enter into such a Contract.
Under the statute or 1864, the Company is made

subject to the o dinances of Philadephila, one of which, passed in 1867, and before the charter of the Company, prohibus the carrying of anything but passengers on the street ranways. Neither has the teneral Government the power to authorize its agents to pass of or the streets of the cry wilnout hand publicated the minerical authorizes. And if agents to pass over the streets of the city wi nout being subject to the municipal authorities. And if Congress has the power to authorize one carrying of the mails through the streets on Sunday, this does not authorize the railway company to go beyond the terms of their con ract by carrying passengers for hire. It is not even necessary that they should mutheir cars for that purpose, as the mails coma be carried in any other kind of conveyance.

All, Patters in their adverted to the bill filed by private individuals who owned property nong the route of the railway, and who had been disturbed in the privace, of their homes, as well as a their

in the privace of their howes, as wen as at their public worship in the churches. He disclaimed any intention of basing the case of the companisation of the abstract bearing of the question, pincing it entirely on the right of every cingen of Philadelphia to iree and undisturbed enjoyment of the southeth. Sabbath.
W. J. McEroy, Esq., continued the argument in behalf of the complainants, contending that the defect dants were in court as the open violaters of the

law, while the complainonts came into Court as its supporters, claiming the protection of their rights, his reviewed the entire instory of the Sunday laws for the past one hundred and eighty-loar years, during which I ng period their spirit had remained the san e, although their outward form had under-

gone many changes.

To show that the defendants were by implication in their chaiter restricted to running their cars on week days alone, he cifed a case decided in the week days alone, he cifed a case decided in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania where a liquor dealer claimed the right to sen liquors on the Salbath, because his license did not expressly limit his freffic to six days in the week. The decision of the Court was in opposition to his claim.

In 10 harris, 169, the driver of a committue was fined for driving his stage on the Sabbath, the Court main-aising that it was, in all respects, similar to any other secular employment. To 2 Grant, 511, the subreme Court expressly occided that the run-

the Supreme Court expressly decided that the runhing of a passenger car on the Sabbath was an open violation of the act of 1794. Compensation was not a subscient remedy, the Court maintained, since all persons and corpora foas was to and their later on the Sabeata remunerative, would writingly pay the fine provided by law. Mr. A chiroy then adverted to the liberality of the

State to this Company in the terms of the charler granted them. The list of streets over which the Company are entitled to run their cars covers nearly three pages of a printed octave pampulet. The chatter was first granced in 1804 and each Legisla-ture since then has been appealed to for an increase

of privileges, and not in valu.

That the companies know they are in the wrong is proved by the fact, that has whiler they appeared to the Legislature for the additional privilege of running on Sunday. The bill introduced to provide for the running of the cars on Sunday was recred to the Scha e Committee on Vice and Immorality, who reported a resolution, which was adopted by a vote of 28 to 7, deciaring the laws should not be so altered at to allow it. In the House of Represen-tatives a bill providing for the submission of tae question to the people was rejected by a vote of 50

the means by which the Company have overriden the law was characterized by Mr. McErroy as a miserance subterfuge. The Company, by their mail contract, are authorized to make three trips in the morning and three in the evening, but gracually they came to running their cars all day.

Air. McEiros then read the affidavits which had been filed in support of the bill of complainants, testifying to the interruption of public worship caused by the running of the cars on Sunday.

A great number of affidavits in behalf of the defencants were read by their counsel. The following are among the most important, and give a general

idea of the whole;—
William V. McGrath, President of the Company, in his afficavit, says:—
"I know that a contract was entered into with the United states Government for performing the local mail service of this city.

'The performance of this service demands the use of three cars twice in the day on Sunday, to wit: three cars in the orenoon between 5% and 8% o'clock P. M.

"That sloce the execution of said company to the contract of the cars in the alternoon between 5% and 8% o'clock P. M.

"That since the execution or said contract the com-pany defendant have carried the mails in accordance therewith receiving letters from, and delivering letters to all the various sup Post Offices or stations named That as many as sixteen thousand persons have been carried over he line upon a sunday, mainly women and chi dren."

William H. Nolen says:—"I have seen the Rev. at Washington Square driven through the str ets in a wagon or carriage on Sunday, and remarked at the time, to a friend who was with me, that the wagon driven over the cobbe stones made more no se than he passenger railway car run without

Samuel Clapp, a conductor on the road says:

Samuel Clapp, a conductor on the road says:

During the period of running the cars on Sandays,
many persons have ridden in in; car to and from; charch.
A most every Sauday I have carried passengers to the
church in Seventh street, below Arch I know this,
because I have seen them go up the steps of the church,
atter alighting from the car, and from the fact, too, that
on rainy sunda s I have been asked by them to stop
directly in front of the church in Seventh street, above Brown.

I have carried many passengers on Saudays who
have asked me to let them out at the nearest point to
St. Ann's Church, at Richmond. I remember on one
rainy Sauday night I carried two ladles who got out
of my car at Rev. Mr Barnes' Charch, Washington
Square, and went into that church. Until recently,
when the time of my car was changed, I carried, every
Sunday morning, two clergymen and three or four lady
Sunday -school teachers. I know they were c ergymen
and teachers from what they and other persons in the
cars told me." cars told me "
Sparhawk vs Union Passenrer Reliway Company—
John U. Giller, who resides at No. 738 S. Tenth street,
and is a pewholder in St. Peter's Church, Third and

and is a pewholder in St. Peter's Church, Third and Pines reets says:—

"I have attended divine worship at said church since the cars of the eccond and third S reets Passenger Bailway Company have been running on Sundary directly in front of the church; that they have not asnoyed or distracted me during service; that, on the contrary I have not even been conscious, while in church of the act of their running.

"I have attended dixine service in said church on hanksgiving-days, Christmas and other days in the week when the cars were running along two addes of the church at shot intervals, and with he is attached to the horses, and have not been disturbed or annoyed thereby during the service.

the forses, and have been distance or annoyed thereby during the service.

The running of street cars on Sunday would, in my judgment, chance the value of church property, especially in the esstern part of the city, increase congregations and aid public worship by enabling many to attend at such worship who would otherwise be unable.

attendar state when the cars on Sanday as every to do se."
"I regard the running of the cars on Sanday as every way benedicial to myse I and the public at large by facili ating the going to church, when places of worship are at distam points from paces of residence; by enabling those who are closely confined during the week to enjoy the advantage of a change of air: by making intercourse hetween friends and relitives residing at distant parts more easy; and by affording factifies for innocent and healthful recreation in place of that which a large class of the community indulge in, in the absence of the cars on that day." the cars on that day."

There were thirty one others, of similar purport.
John C. Chiton, residing at No. 142 North Ninth
street avers "that the running of said cars on Sunday
has not in any way disturbed me, my family, or the resi

This affidavit was also subscribed to by 267 other persons living along the route of the Company's track, and another of similar import by 76 others.

Twelve persons deposed that the running of street

cars on the Sabbath in other cities as not regarded as a nuisance, and that they are used alike by clergy-men and citizens. United States Circuit Court-Judge Cadwalader - J. Atlee White vs. The Commonwealth National Bank. Before reported. The trial of this case still continues, the defense having opened yesterday. In addition to the de ense as set forth in our previous report, it is alleged on behalf of the Bank that the missing box was redelivered to Mr. White personally, on the 9th of September, by the paying teller, at the counter of the bank,

District Court—Judge Hare—Bridget Mc-Carty vs. Francis E. crawford and Edmund Bors-da l. An action to recover for services rendered, Verdict for plaintiff. \$250. District Court—Judge Strond—William Lip-pincott vs. Roeman Carter. An action for alleged

damages sustained in false imprisonment. On irial, George Thomas, administrator of John R. T. Jomas, deceased, vs. Rhoads T. Dunu, administrator of Joseph J. Money, deceased. An action on more general Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff, \$1103-05.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Allison, P. J .-Court of Quarter Sessions—Allison, P. J.— Ennuel Brown and W m Williams pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of twelve pairs of boots, valued at \$20, the property of W. W. Perse & Co., No 623 Market street Trees two boys were ob-served by one of the firm sitting on a bex contain-ing the boots, in front of the store. Thinking that they were unnoticed, they moved the box into the entry of the store next door. They then walked to Seventh street, and came back for the box. They had not taken it far before they were arrested.

Martin U och was charged with assault and battery upon Lewis Tahiman. The prosecutor testified
as follows:—On the night of the last Friday in
August, he went into his beer garden, and found
Utoch there. He told him to leave, saying that in
he did not go out quicky, he would not him out by he did not go out quietry, he would put him out by lorce Uloch recusing to go out, he, the prosecutor, attempted to put him our, when he pulled out a knife, and plunged it into the shoulder of the

prosecutor.

It was after dark, and Tahiman had some difficuity in discovering who it was that stabled him,
not being acquainted with the defendant. Tahiman
obtained a kuife from Uloch, and discovered the upon it. The physician who dressed the wound said
that it was a very deep one, about three inches deep,
but not in itself dangerous. On trial but not in itself dangerous. On trial

The Cholera at Nashville-Dreadful Scenes. The Louisville Journal says:—The merciless King of Terrors still holds high carnival at Nashville. With cool bracing weather there comes but a slight abatement of the terrible epidemic. Notwithstanding the assertion by the Banner, that not over a thousand people have left that city in consequence of the "dread-tul pestilence," we have it on the authority of many prominent and trustworthy citizens of that place, that not less than ten thouand per-ons have sought refuge in the interior of Tennessee and in neighboring cities. Our correspondent, who has just arrived from Noshville, represents the mortality as even greater than reported. Business is almost entirely at a "dead lock," and the streets, in their deserted appearance, sadly bespeak the calamitous effects of choiera. Nowhere, perhaps, in the country, has the epidemic proven more fatal. The physicians of the city are overworked. Three have tallen victims to the disease, and three others are lying ill. The municipal authorities are undoubsedly sadly at fault in tailing to disinfect and cleanse in time. While other cities of the country have expended thousands in this direction, the extent of the enerts put forth in Nashville has been the burning of a few gailons of tar. The alleys and streets in the suburbs are off-usively filthy, The gloom that enshrouds the city is that of a night of disaster, through which the people grope in fear and trembling, neglecting even the plainest dictates of sober thought—care and

The Devil Turned Saint.

CARD FROM MR. F. WOOD.
To the Electors of the Ninth Congressional Disrict:—I present myself to you as a candidate for Representative in Congress. I am not the nominee, nor shall I ask to be, of any

party, faction, or convention.

If elected, I shall be as independent as a representative as I am independent as a candidate.

I would not accept a seat in Congress at this time obtained in any other way.

I desire the election as a popular rebuke to those who uttered the malicious falsehood that, during the war, I was a "Rebel sympathizer" and disunionate and associated by the placed in an official position. ist; and a so to be placed in an official position ollow the dictates of my own judgment for the pub-

My guide will be the Constitution, as understood and explained by the lathers of the republic. those other grave matters which are not defined in that in strument, I shall tayor a permanent disposition of the unsettled quesions affecting the status of the Southern States and people, which shall forever remove all sectional or other differences. I want the principles determined by the war to be speedly recognized and conformed to, so that we may proceed to a serious consideration of the many other interests too long neglected, which vitally affect our prosperity. We have great national resources yet undeveloped, a heavy public debt to liquidate, a grievous burden of taxation to lessen, a depreciated currency to redeem, our foreign and domestic hose other grave matters which are not defined in ciated currency to redeem, our foreign and domestic commerce to enlarge, new enterprises to open and encourage, and the yet higher obligation to perform of reach mg the position which the Almignty de-signed for us, of being the first among the nations of the earth in progress, civilization, national properity and freedom FERNANDO WOOD. New York, October, 1866.

OBITUARY.

Rear-Admiral Gregory.

Rear-Admiral Gregory, of the American Navy one of the most distinguished officers service, died this morning, about 1 o'clock, at the Mansion House, Brooklyn, of inflammation of the bowels. The Admiral was born in Norwalk, Connecticut, and at the time of his death was seventy-seven years of age. He entered the service in 1809, and served in the war of 1812 as a lieutenant, and distinguished him elf on the lakes. He also served during the Mexi-can war as commander of the Raritan frigate. During the war he was superintendent of ironclad vessels-of-war. He had been 55 years and 11 months in the service of his country. Admiral Gregory at the time of his death was the third in rank on the retired list. He possessed rare qualities as a captain, and none was more respected and revered in his profession.

Organization of a Battalion for Service Against the Indians.—Brevet brigadier-General James H. Carleton, commanding the District of New M-xico, has issued an order for the organization of New Mexican volunteers for service against nestile Indians on the northern frontier of New The officers and men have been elected from the two regiments of New Mexican Volunteers now in service, the rank and file to be of men whose respective terms of service have not expired. General Christopher Carson, B evet Brigadie: General United States Volun teers, and Colonel of the 1st New Mexican Volunteer Cavalry, has been selected to commend the battallon, with the rank of Lieutenant-

Hermann Goldschmidt, a German astronomer of celebrity, is announced. He was born at Frankfort on-the-Main, June 17, 1802. He studied painting in Paris, under Schmorr and Cor-nellus, and, in 1836, became a permanent resident of that city. In 1847 he beran to devote himself to astronomy, since when he has discovered ten asterolds, and has pointed out over ten thousand stars that were wanting in the celes tal maps of the Academy of Berlin. His dis coveries were made with an ordinary spy-glass, from his attic studio. The French Academy be-stowed on him its grand astronomical prize.

Paper Mills -- In the United States there are 750 paper mills in active operation. They pro-1 ce 270,000,000 pounds of paper, which, at an rage of ten cents per pound, would be worth \$27,000,000. As it requires about a pound and one-half of rags to make one pound or paper, there are consumed by these mills 400,000,000 pounds of rags in a single year. If we estimate the rags to cost four cents per pound, there would be a profit of \$11,000,000 in this branch

manufacturing. The Cost of Living in New York.-House rents are still enormous in New York, the rates ranging from \$1500 to \$3500 a year for unfurnished tenements in good neighborhoods. The prices demanded by the boarding-house keepers are even more extravagant than those asked by landlords—suites of two or three rooms being held at from \$100 to \$200 a week, or from \$5000 to \$10,000 a year for families of moderate size.

THIRD EDITION STATE OF THE COUNTRY

THE MEXICAN LOAN.

Official Announcement from the Secretary of Legation.

MEXICAN LEGATION, WASHINGTON, October 4 .-The Minister of the Mexican republic having been informed that some parties are representing themselves as authorized to make contracts or issue bonds in behalf of the said republic, and binding the same, the public are hereby cautioned and respectfully notified that no contract of any kind, nor any bonds purporting to be concluded or issued in this country in behalt of Mexico, are or ever can be considered valid and binding on the Mexican republic, unless they be approved by its Minister accredited near the Government of the United States; this condition being in accordance with specific in structions received from the Mexican Govern-IGNACIO MARISCAL,

Secretary of the Legation. The official letter from the Mexican Legation was issued in consequence of an attempt of several parties in New York to put spurious bonds on the market, which has a tendency to

injure the Liberal cause.

There is but one authorized agent in the United States making purchases for the Repub-lic of Mexico, and he acts under the only power recognized by our Government, and under the instruction and approval of the Mexican Minister, Senor Romero. The only financial agents of the Republic of Mexico are S. W. Cortes & Co., No. 57 Broadway, New York,

From San Francisco.

San Francisco, October 3,-Queen Emma visited the fortifications in the harbor to-day, as

guest of the Collector of the Port. A letter from the Western Union Extension Telegraph party, dated St. Michaels, Northwest Coast, August 20, says:—The ships from San Francisco have not yet arrived, but are ex-pected daily. The telegraph employes have had no direct news from the outer world for more than a year. Colonel Hunicott, leader of the St. Michael's party, died suddenly at Mulatto bay last May. The remainder of the party are well, have stores in plenty, and the Bussian officers have treated the party with great kindness and

hospitality.
Three State Conventions are now in session at Carson, viz., the Union State Convention, the Johnson Union Convention, and the Democratic State Convention.

A. W. Carpenter, President of the California State Telegraph Company, is among the passengers arrived on the steamer Golden City One hundred thousand pounds of the fall clip of wool were sold last week at 14@16c. 2 lb. Wheat is firm at 150@155 2 100 lbs

Arrived, ship Victoria, Crap, from Glasgow. Mining stocks are dull. Choliar Potosi, \$118 Yellow Jacket, \$742; Imperial, \$84; Ophir, \$190; Savage, \$1130; Legal-tenders unchanged. Coles Basn'ord has been elected delegate to ngress from Arizona by a majority of 300.

Suicidal.

Hupson, N. Y., October 4 .- The wife of John D. Wager, or Ghent, in this county, hanged herself yesterday morning in an outhouse. She and been laboring under depression of spirits or some time.

Hudson, N. Y., October 4.—A gentleman of this city, whose name is withheld, was married on Tuesday evening last, and the same night attempted to commit suicide by cutting his throat with a razor. His recovery is doubtful.

Arrival of the "Britannia." New York, October 4 .- The steamer Britan nia, from Glasgow, has arrived.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. Thursday, October 4, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices were rather firmer. Railroad shares continue the most active on th ist. Reading sold at 59@594, a slight advance: Catawissa preferred at 324@321, a slight advance; Pennsylvania Railroad at 571, no change; and Philadelphia and Erie at 334, no change. In Government bonds there was no materia hange to notice. 111 was bid for old 5-20s: -40s. City loans were in demand; the new

sue sold largely at 901@991. City Passenger Railroad shares were langed. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 214 was bid for Second and Third; 71 tor West Philadelphia; 171 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Contes; and 28 for Girard College. Bank spares were firmly held at full prices.

t we heard of no sales.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. Lebigh Navigation sold at 59, no change (b) was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common 17 for preferred do., 121 for Morris Canal pre rred, 144 for Susquehanna Canal, and 564 for Delaware Division. Quotations of Gold-101 A. M., 1481; 11 A. M. 1484; 12 M., 1484; 1 P. M., 1484.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro , No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS. \$1000 N Pa 6s..... 92; 100 sn Catn pt..... 32; 100 sh Reading b30.58;94 100 sh do..... 2d 32;

100 sh do.... s60 585 | Section | Sect 4:0 sh Caldwell....c ? 348 sh Pa k, ...lots . 57 2:00 sh Cata pt...lots 324 100 sh Fulton Coal. . 63 2:00 sh do..lotsb30 324 100 sh 13th & 15th... 21 100 sh do..... s30 82}

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, October 4.-There is a very firm feeling i the Flour Market, and a steady demand for home consumption, but a total absence of any demand for exportation; sales of 300 bbls., including superfine, at 87-78 @875; old and new stock extras at \$9@II; Northwestern extra family at \$17 50@13 15; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. at \$13 50@14 50; and fancy brands at \$15@ 16-56, according to quality. Eve Flour is seiling in small way at \$6@6-50. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

small way at \$6@6.50 In Corn Meal nothing doing.

Wheat is scarce and in fair request at vesterday's quotations; small sales of Fennsylvania and Southern red at \$2.25@5.55; while ranges from \$3 ib to \$3.25. Bye is steady at \$1.15 for Western and \$1.18 for Pennsylvania. In Corn there is less activity; sales of yellow at \$1.10; and Western unixed at \$1.08. Oats have again advanced; sales of \$600 bush. Southern at \$9c. afloat.

2000 bush. Barley sold on private terms.

There is no change to notice in the market for Seeds; new Clover is seiling at \$7.07.50; 400 bush. Timothy sold at \$3.26.03.75. Flaxseed has declined; sales of \$60 bush. at \$3.7.66.3.30.

Whis ky is unchanged; small selesfor Western at \$2.44

Decrease of Savings Banks in France.-The number of savings banks in France is falling off,

CREAT SPEECH OF SENATOR SUMNER

Delivered at Boston, Mass., October 2d.

SCATHING REVIEW OF "MY POLICY."

The President a Usurper.

THE ONLY TRUE PLAN OF RECONSTRUCTION.

A Lesson from History. SOUTHERN STATE GOVERNMENTS

NOT REPUBLICAN IN FORM.

Universal Suffrage Demanded.

"THE ONE-MAN POWER VER-SUS CONGRESS."

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Boston, October 2 .- There was a large audience assembled in the Music Hall in this city this evening, to listen to a lecture upon "The One-Man Power vs. Congress," by Hon. Charles Sumner. The speech was prepared some weeks since for delivery at the Republican State Convention; but on that occasion Mr. Sumner failed to appear, and he has since worked it over in the form of a lecture. After being introduced to the audience, he spoke as follows:-

Speech of Mr. Summer. Mr. President:—It is now more than a year since I had the honor of addressing my fellow-cuizens of Massachusetts. On that occasion I dweit on what seemed to be the proper policy towards the States recently in rebellion, insisting that it was our duty, while renouncing indemnity for the past, to obtain at least security for the future; and this security, I maintained, could be found only in the exclusion of excould be found only in the exclusion of ex-Rebels from political power, and in irreversible guaratees especially applicable to the national irredman. During the intervening months the country has been agitated by this question, which was perplexed by an unexpected differ-ence between the President and Congress. The President insists upon installing ex-Rebels in political power, and sets at naught the claim of guarantees and the idea of security for the future, while he denies to Congress any control over this question, and takes it all to himself. Congress has asserted its control, and has endeavored to shut out ex-Rebels from political power and to establish guarantees, to that there might be security for the future. Meanwhile, the States recently in rebellion, with the exception of Tennessee, are without representation in Congress. Thus stands the

THE TWO PARTIES IN THE CONTROVERST. The two parties in the controversy are the United States in Congress assembled on the other side; the first representing the Executive, the second representing the Legislative. It is the One-Man Power vs. Congress. Of course, each of these performs its part in the Government; but, until now, it has always been supposed that the Legislative gave the law to the Executive, and not that the Executive gave the law to the Legislative. Perhaps this irrational assumption becomes more astonishing when it is considered that the actual President, besides being the creature of an accident, is inferior in ability and character, while the House of Representatives is eminent in both respects. A President, who has already sunk below any other President, even Buchanan, madly undertakes to give the law to a House of Representatives which, there is reason to believe, is the best that has sat since the formation of the Constitution. Thus, in looking at the parties, we are tempted to exclaim:-Such a President dictating to such a Congress! It was said of Gustavus Adolphus that he had drilled the Diet of Sweden to vote or be silent at the word of command; but Andrew Johnson is not Gustavus Adolphus, and the American Congress is not the Diet of Sweden.

IRREVERSIBLE GUARANTEFS MUST BE HAD. The question at issue is one of the vastest ever presented for practical decision, involving the name and weal of this republic at home and question of statesmanship. We are to secure by counsel what was won by war. Failure now will make the war itself a failure; surrender now will undo all our victories. Let the President prevail, and straightway the plighted faith of the republic will be broken; the national creditor and the national freedman will be sacrificed; the Rebellion itself will flaunt its insulting power; the whole country, in length and breadth, will be disturbed, and the Rebel region will be handed over to misrule and anarchy. Let Congress prevail and all this will be reversed; the plighted faith of the republic will be preserved; the national creditor and the national freedman will be protected; the Rebellion itself will be trampled out forever; the whole country, in length and breadth, will be at peace, and the Rebel region, no longer harassed by controversy and injustice, will enjoy the richest fruits of security and reconciliation. To labor for this cause may well tempt the young and rejoice the old.

And now, to-day, I protest again against any admission of ex-Rebels to the great partner-ship of this republic, and I renew the claim of irreversible guarantees especially applica-ble to the national creditor and the national freedman, insisting now, as I did a year ago, that it is our duty, while renouncing indemnity for the past, to obtain at least security for the future. At the close of a terrible war, which has wasted our treasure, which has murdered our fellow-citizens, which has filled the land with funerals, which has maimed and wounded multitudes whom death has spared, and which has broken up the very foundations of peace, our first duty is to provide safeguards for the future. This can be only by provisions, sure, turdenestal and irregulable which and fundamental and irrepealable, which shall as forever the results of the war, the obligations of Government, and the equal rights of all. Such is the suggestion of common prudence and of self-defense, as well as of common honesty. To this end we must make haste slowly. which precipitated themselves out of Congress must not be permitted to precipitate them-selves back. They must not be allowed to enter those halls which they treasonably deserted, until we have every reasonable assurance of future good conduct. We must not admit

them and then repent our folly. Those words, [Confinued on the Second Page.]