MEXICO.

Preparations for the General Election.

STRATEGY OF THE OPPOSITION.

Full Details of the Trial and Execution of General Tomas O'Horan.

Banditti to be Cleared from All the Highways.

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE OF THE HERALD.

The Case of General O Horan and American The Case of General O Horan and American Residents—The Liberation of Imperial Prisoners—Lozada Surrenders to Corona—Canales and Esconedo—The Roads Being Cléared of Baudits—Shipments of Specie from Vera Crax—Who Constituted the Imperial Junta of Notables.

Mixto City, August 15, 1867.

The indications are numerous that at last the people of this country are tired of war and revolution and that a universal desire prevails to return to the peaceful purits of life. The disposition has also been shown on the part of the government to inflict capital punishment only in such cases as demand it for the sake of exam de and in order to comply with the demands of just ce The authorities are less bloodthirsty than the admirer of empires and Olibusters would have the public under-Ishment for treason has taken place, and yet Queretard Mexico are tuil o military and political prison-It is not probable that more than two or three executions will occur. Marquez, if he land where there are said to be no revolutions. He s believed by many to be still secreted in this city, and castigatory act upon the priests and frars of this city rould result in his deliverance to the government He has been so completely identified with revolutions that it is believed he is hid in the city and avaiting an lution-placing himself at the head thereof. He is a liever in destiny and hopes yet to be the Napoleon of

email town near this city (flatpam), was brought to this city to-day in a carriage, with a strong guard. The rumor is current that he is to be shot to-day, notwithanding the reported off ris of Mr. Otterbourg, who was timate with him during the siege, to save him. Apropos ng to save a Mexican while se does little or nothing to s incarcerated under the charge of secreting Vidauri, ate Minister of War to Maximilian, and who was so of thout three weeks ago. Mr. Wright is need, and in the American war twenty years ago, he rendered emitent service to the United States army as a guide and cout. He new enjoys a dangeon in Mexico. The death entence will hardly be passed upon any of the prisoners at Querelaro, the officers of lower grade ha, ing been

prisoners, in which the sums vary from five hundred dollars to fifteen thousand.

The following legal gen lemen have been set at liberty within the last forty-eight hours:—Ortiz, Liceaga. Cortez, Echarza, Ortizosa and Cordero.

General Lozada, who has commanded a large force on the Pacific coast antagonistic to the present government, has given in his adhesion thereto and has surrendered to General Corona at of his arms and munitions of war. In about a formight he will arrive here, accompanied by two of his principal chiefs, to make personally their formal submission to the government. In the South, affairs are quiet, while Canales, in Tamanipas, has the only command in the field arrayed against the givernment. His proximity to Texas has, perhaps, occasioned the extreme State rights views which he en grains, upon which question, it is understood here, he has taken ritch question, it is understood here, he has taken fith President Juarez, ctaiming that the latter has hority to appoint a Governor over this State, and must, according to the laws of the State and or built, be elected by the people of the State.

stated here that General Paton is looking after a from the south, and that Escobedo, having made dloan of \$60,000 upon the merchants of san Luis, started toward Monter-y with his army on the 9th ust. We look for a rapid campaign, as the opportunity of the south o

terday a codoucta left or that place, taking nearly two million dollars in specie. Two conductas are also en their way to this city from the interior—one from the tate of Guanajuato and the

Two conductas are also on their way to this city from the interior—ose from the tate of Guanajuato and the other from San Lui Potost.

The Tyne sailed from Vera Cruz on the 1st instant with the following:—Gold and silver coin for Loudon, 2871,356; Frace, 240,100; Havana, 218,800; Ioras, 2730,256. Also medicinal salts, indige, samples of wood, specimens of copper ore and Mexican curiosities.

Mr. Chiarni, who purchased the Church of San Francisco and fitten it up for a cross, has found his project of faiture in consequence of the secret advice given to the people by the clergy not to attend his exhibitions because implousive conducted in a late church. He has accordingly advertised the caurch for sale, and intends to look for andismose where the priesthood have less power over the laymen.

General Portino Diag, General Garcia and General Parra are in town. The former is about to start for Tenucan to organize his command. General Corona has last Mexico for Jalisco.

The German friends of Mr. Otterbourg, of Mexico, are about to present him with a set of piate for his distinguished services rendered to them by him during the singe; also a gold wath to hr. Crippe, lately appointed Consul by Mr. Otterbourg. The latter has declared that he shall return to the States in October.

The Austrian Minnister left Mexico from Tampleo some time stuce, without passport, having gone overland to the coast and ecaped the courier who was sent from the capital to detain him till no should procure his passport.

The following is the professional distribution of the

The following is the professional distribution of the motables who called Maxim itan to the throne of Mexico in June, 1863:—
Government employée, 53 Medical 6
Millitary employée, 25 Artisans 3
Magistrates 13 Brokers 2
Mages 13 Miners 2
Mages 13 Miners 2
Mages 13 Miners 2
Mayers 19 Rotaries 2
Mayers 19 Rotaries 2
Macciesiastics 14 Public writers 1
Laborers 12 Assayers 1
Martines 12 Assayers 1
Martines 12 Assayers 1
Martines 12 Martines 1
Martines 14 Martin

The Trial and Conviction of General Tomas O'Horan-Fuli Details of His Execution.

Maxico, August 21, 1867.

The evidence having been taken last week at Tialplan, a neighboring village, in the case of the republic of Mexico against General O'Horan, late Prefecte Politico in this city, it was soon known here that it was of such a charater and degree as must result in the conviction of the General, as his rebutting testimony falled, and his name had so long been associated with misrule and bloodshed. He had formerly been Prefecte Politico at Malpian, and his tyranay and sacrifice of life there had been so notorious that there seemed no probability of his escaping punishment. It was rumored that money or personal influence had been employed upon members of his court martial to effect an escape from justice, and that these efforts resulted in the arrest, imprisonment and probable punishment of a high officer of the tritestimony baving been concluded and recorded on the part of the prosecution and the defence, and having been, as is the law in this country, rethe Auditor of War and Marine, and this officer having reported to the government that the case was such an one as called for a court martial, the prisoner was brought to this city and confined at the palace in the barracks of the battalion "Supremen Poderes." Immediately the Minister of War named a court martial, in accordance with the laws of September 15, 1857 (Comoniort) and January 25, 1862 (Junrez), as

Fuentes, Jesus Trevino, Vicente Mendoza and Joaquin to and danual Ind- and José Bentter for the pris

was filled in a few momenta. From this hour until nearly twelve o'cooks this annous crowd waited for the preceedings to commence without a murmor. I could not but atmite a people who could suffer such an imposition for four long hours without making some riotous demonstration. Would a more civilized audience in New York restrain itself?

Tables, chairs and lights having been procured, and a guard of soldiers having surrounded the stage, everything was in readiness, and soot the arrival in the our er court of the theatre of General O'Horan was announced by the clatter of the arms of his guard and his own brusque behavior and loud conversation. He requested not to be compelled to listen to the lengthy reading of the evidence and accordingly remained in the court in front of the sation of the theatre. General O'Horan here satured an acquaintance—Don Lius Barreiro—presenting his hand and saying, "Adios, old fellow!" Don Luis replied to him, "Adios, little fellow!" O'Horan is a small man.) Shaking and stamping the dust from his leet, he subsequently inquired if there were any one present who would black his boots; that he was ready and willing to pay any one for so deing. O'Horan made every effort to appear calm and unconcerned, but failed to produce the desired impression—his apparent joyousness and vivacity were but the studied efforts of a nervous organization excited by the scenes around him and his probable fate. Within the theatre the declaration of the prisoner, covering forty pages of manuscript, was being read, relating the position he had occupied in the military ser-loe—the eniefs with whom his had served, such as Marque Uraga, Tapia Alvarez, &c., in order to prove that he had not been unfainful, but that he shays had served the government de facts. He referred proudly to his having fought the French at Puebla, and claimed that he had adopted the cause of the empire, believing that the authority of the old government had been successfully overthrown, and that he could be of some service to the best intere

The following are the executions since the fail of Queretaro:—Maximilian, Mejia, Miramon, Vidaurri and O'Horan. It is supposed that astillo was shot a day of two since, but as the telegraph line is down between that city and Mexico the official notification has not been received. Should Marquez be captured his name will be added to the list.

Modelled on That of the United States For Call for an Election-Santa Ann to be De-fended by Maximilian's Counsel-Ortega to

Maxico, August 25, 1867. The peace and quiet which has reigned in Mexico for The peace and quiet which has regised in Mexico for the past four weeks, unknown for many a year, seems about to be broken in upon, and the discordant ele-ments among the people begin to manifest themselves and to make open declaration of their existence and power. It would appear that the people, so long accusomed to revolution and anarchical disquiet, find that tranquility and prosperity are unwholesome, and they long for the revolutionary leader and the war path. On the 14th of August President Juarez, desirous of

performing his duty to his country and to himself, issued the call for election of Congressmen, and at the same time having become satisfied that the constitution of the United States of America could not be excelled as a model, proposed that the people of Mexico should at the same time vote upon some amendments to the con-stitution of Mexico suggested by the former. The amendments are the granting of the veto power to the President, the right of the clergy to vote and be voted for, the organization of upper and lower houses, the requirements that Congress shall by resolution call for reports of minusters, the President shall order such reports to be made in writing to quirements that Congress shall by resolution call for reports of ministers, the President shall order such reports to be made in writing to them, and lastly, the responsibility of the press to the government, until the responsibility of the press to the government, until the responsibility of the press to the government. Until the response shall have been firmly established. These reforms, authough suggested to President Juarez by their adoption in the United Sates, and thus recommended to his people for their adoption or rejection, are not so much objectionable to the faction who are crying out against them as that which they are pleased to term his usurpation of authority in giving the people an opportunity to vote upon them directly, instead of waiting until the Congress convenes and allowing it to legis ato upon such amendments, which the faction claim is the method required by the constitution. The portion of the decree of Juarez which refers to the press has met the quite universal condemnation of the papers of this city, the two papers printed in English being the only ones not yet committed against it. The other items of reform suggested by the President are mostly popular, and the raising of the question of usurpation on the part of the President is feared by some to be a sort of nucleus or centre around which the elements and fact one opposed to Juarez, to repualitize Mexico, to progress and the friends of the latte Emperor, shall raily for the purpose of testing their strength and the probability of the success of any new revolutionary attempt. The President and his Cabinet are airve to all of the dangers of their situation. At first (thre days since) an assempt was made to divide the Cabinet were divided in their vote upon this question. Again, it was charged that Mejla, the Minister of War, had during the late struggle been sparty to a matter of bargain and sale of quartermaster's equipments to the Freeden, backed up by as strong authority as the brother of General Profitio Dax, but the former char

in the case of Maximilian and others, of one colonel and six captains, as ioliows:—

President of court, Colonel Juan Perez Castro; captains amilie Lojero, José Maria Ramirez, Felice in a six le clear and elegant, and its explana-

tions are dish. Suitshed by a force and reasoning which, if it does not convince all reveals the profosed convincion under when the government acted when it amounced the letter of a "wocation."

On the light of Suggest a "would be good to the On the light of Suggest a "would be good to the Ends and French held a city papers sexcept of the Ends are and issued there. Thom a protest against that portions of the convocatoria respecting the press, declaring that a "Message they should be good when the support the government is every lead this one to the bitter end. They should oppose it is this one to the bitter end. They should oppose it is unich they invite the press of the entire country to express its view, and we look for it.

In order to enable the President to act unrammeled, the Cabinet, as a unit, proposed to tender its resignation, which Juarez substitutingly returned to consider, announcing officially through the public organ that there was no disagreement in the Cabinet nor between the Cabinet, as a considerable to be a consideration of its contest, and you have been previously independent of the contest, and you have been previously independent of the contest, and you have been previously independent of the contest, and you have been previously independent of the contest, and you have been previously independent that his long and fastified service to republic out on the fact of the contest, and you have been previously independent that his long and fastified service to republic out the fact of the contest, and the substitution of the contest of the c

Otterbourg Presents His Papers to President

Junrez.
Mr. Marcus Otterbourg presented his credentials as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and in this character was received officially, on the 19th of following brief addresses were made:-

of the government and people of the United States, with the as-urance that they look forward to the time when the promise given by Mexico in her recent struggle for free institutions shall be fulfilled in an equally prosperous national career. For my part, Mr. President, having acquired, during my long residence in Mexico, a great sympathy for the welfare and prosperity of this people. I assure you, with equal frankness, that I shall continue the scope of my duty and instructions, and endeavor to cooperate to these mutually desirable ends.

endeavor to cooperate to these mutually desirable ends.

President Juarez replied as follows:—

The satisfaction felt under all circumstances on receiving an Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States of America, near the government of the Mexican republic, is augmented when you dedeclare to me that your nomination is an evidence of the sympathy of the United States for the trumph which Mexica has obtained in the defence of her independence and of her free institutions. The United States have given their moral support to the cause of republicanism everywhere, and to its free preservation in Mexica, by sustaining the just principles of international rights. The people and the government of Mexica, in their struggle for the cause of the republic axainst a foreign intervention, have estimated, or do estimate, to the full value, the sympathies of the people and the government of the United States, which, in the grandeur of their prosperity, have demonstrated the justice of their prosperity, have demonstrated the justice of their prosperity is usuationing the principles of non-intervention as one of the first obligations of governments in their respect due to the rights of nations. I gratefully acknowledge the expression of your benevolent santiments for the welfare of the Rexican people, and with them you give me the assurance of your efficacious cooperation in the desire which animates the government of Mexico in cultivating and improving its relations with the government of the United States, to maintain always a firm friendship, and to promote the mutual interests of the people. President Juarez replied as follows:-

The Call for a General Election.

a firm friendship, and to promote the mutual interests of the people.

The Call for a General Election.

RESITO JUAREA, CONSTITUTIONAL PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF MEXICO.

TO MY FELLOW CITIENS—Convening the people to exercise their sovereignly in the election of public officers to whom they may entrust their destinies. I have fulfilled my duty. And at the same time I have discharged another duty, inspired by my conscience and my convictions, in the proposal I make to the people for the reform of certain points in the constitution, in order that they may resolve the question by their free and sovereign will. My administration never had and never shall have any other rule of conduct than faithful respect for the national will. All the reforms made during my administration have been to develop and improve the principles of the constitution of the republic. Those proposed in the letter of convocation have and can have no other aim. The points there discussed are the sentiments of my profound convictions. After mature meditation on the past, with the aid of the experience of some years in government, and with the examples before me of our own history and that of other republics, which, under their whe institutions, enjoy a permanent guarantee of liberty, a pledge of peace, and a source of greatness and of prosperity. I have ventured to propose them to the people.

Nevertheless, there are those who pretend to censure the conduct of the government; and in order that my silence may not be misinterpreted, I have conceived it my duty to address my fellow citizens. Now that I amone more in the capital, I see, as I have before seen on similar occasions, that there are those who assume to change the conduct and the policy of the government; but it is my duty to stand firmly by my resolution to de that which is right without being awayed by those who represent only the small imnority and not the national will of the people. It is evident that they do not represent the opinion of a numerous party, even in the capital. I

their rectitude and their loyalty. My sole aspiration is faithfully to serve the interests of the people, and non-estiy to respect the national will. To defend and sustain our institutions has ever been the application of the power vested in my hands. That I read my country faithfully and that I love liberty is demonstrated by my middle care.

public care.

Maxicans.—It is your right to decide freely upon the reforms I have proposed to you; and it will soon be in your power to do so, when you elect the public officers who shall direct your destinies. I shall now simply reneat that it has been my sole object to propose to you at which I deem beneficial for your dearest interests, and these interests are security for peace in the future and consolidation of our institutions. Happy indeed shall I be if, before my death, I am witness to their enduring come indution.

Maxico, August 22, 1887.

RELIGIQUE SERVICES.

The Herald of the Com, us Saviour-Sermon by Rev. Mr. New.

The Rev. Mr. Snow preached a ser, non yesterday at the University in Mr. Saviour Presented in the University in the Univ the Coming Saviour," taking his text from the sixteenth chapter of Revelations-the "Preparation of the way of the Kings of the East." The gist of the reverend gen tleman's remarks consisted in unravelling the prophe that a certain body of saints will soon have both spiritual and temporal power on the earth, and all present rulers and party politicians be done away with. The morning star typified in the Bible means. Elias, who is to come and prepare the way for the Saviour, and is, in fact, the herald alfueded to by the preacher. The morning star, by a process of induction (wherein Vocus was included) and certain atmospherical phenomena alfuede to was proved equal to the day star, and this orb then supposed to be the equivalent of Elias. Six thousand years were set down in holy writ as the duration of the world, and that period of time expired, according to expert chronologists, in the year 1844. Whether the learned lecturer imagines himself to Elias, however, is a matter for inquiry, as the identity of that individual with any prominent branch of the Church at the present time was not sufficiently established. The earth is to be the scene of the future release of the saints, who are all going to be kings, atthough on a certain level of equality, which will prevent any mis understanding as to the choice of seats. These saints are to be one hundred and forty-four thousand strong, which is the exact number of people who will be saved, the remaining millions of the world being construed to the place of eterna were. This happy theory appeared to be

The Evils of Avarice—Sermon by Rev. R. C. Shimeall at the Everett Rooms. An interesting discourse was delivered last evening a not very large audience, by the Rev. R. C. Shimeall The services were inaugurated by the singing of a bymr and prayer, after which the preacher read the sixth chapter of the Gospel of St. John, commencing at the The reverend speaker then announced that the subjec-

of his remarks was "The Characteristics and Perils of Unsanctified Wealth," basing his allusions thereto upor the thirty-first chapter of the Book of Job, twenty-fourth and twenty-eighth verses, and the third chapter of the Episile to the colessians, fifth verse. His subject, be proceeded substantially to remark, was, perhaps, at the present time one of the most unpopular that could be suggested, when cotton and corn were universally proceamed to be kings. All efforts were directed through their agency to the accumulation of wealth, and therefore gold was king, and its throne in the hearts of all men. The vice of avarice had now gained such an ascendancy in the hearts and aineds of men that it was perileus to one's reputation to stand up and combat the secret workings of this iniquitous idolatry, which pervaded alike the Church and the State. Avariconsness and covelousness had assumed a phase of gross and positive idolatry, taking its insidens and secret seat in the hearts of all, and becoming a ranking canker. The money worship of these days was in no respect less a crime than the beathen worship of other lands. It was fore dien amid the thunders of Sinal, and the vice prohibited in the command there enunciated—"thou shalt not covet"—had been repeatedly and successively denounced by Solomon, Jeremiah, Job and all the sacred writers. Men had now become bautized adorers of modern wealth and bowed in lost adoration at the shrine of gold, and it was the sin or covetousness that constituted the greatest barrier to the progress of the gospei in these days. The pulpit was not less impregnated with this vice than other places, but sought to conclinate the minds of the people in regard to the commission of the enermity. Such he said, was the tenor of the sermon of the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher on Sunday last, when, in preaching from the text, "The love of mon y is the root of all evil," he counselled his hearers that to understand this passage they must emphasize it properly; and placing the emphasis on the word "love," ne sought to show Epistle to the Colossians, fifth verse. His subject, he the emphasis on the word "love," he sought to show that it was the love of lacre that was the source of ovi; and not the money itself. But the evit was not confined to any one department, but pervaded alike the departments of State, commerce and political affairs, though there was probably no one who would acknowledge to an himself was embodied this inordinate lust for accumulated weath. In the department of commerce it included the correllative irauds in the receipts of customs; in the department of trade it was evidenced in the gigantic efforts to monopolize and crush out a legitimate rivalry, and flowing from thee evils were the crimes of forgery and perjury. In the department of politics, as diveloped in Congress, the Legislature and the municipality, it was flagrantly manifested by a reckless disrogard of the sacred oath, and the sacrifice of the best interests of constituents. The popular voice demanded, what is the power of rank by the avord or in the council, if unconnected with the acquisition of money? and this had resulted in the embezzlement of flay millions of money by unscrupulous men in the various departments since the commencement of the late civil war. This financial land than the deadly upas tree, and threatened to vitate and poisson the nation's life. In the fields of nellect, literature and the mechanical arts the vice was also prevalent, and to-day it was with difficulty that a publisher could be induced to endertake the publication of a work on religious or moral themes, the reply being invariably, "we cannot publish that; it will not pay." The result was that the country was flooded with a literature which first vitiated and then pandered to and satisfied the cravings of the masses for reading matter of doubtful or negative merit and the merest local interest. Again, in the Church, among the professed Christians of the community, was this vice all pervading, and they who lived on the most aristocratic avenues, who were clothed in purple and fine time, were most completely overwhelmed in this idoustry of fuce, and at the same time inbused most strongly with Pharisaical self-righteousness. To thems lives alone, there individual power, they ascribed the ability to amass their wealth, and cleamed to be indebted to none other than themselves for their possessions.

In closing, the speaker stated that, as a prophetical student, he asserted that the time was rapidly approaching when the "trial by fire," alinded to by St. Paul in his epistic to the Corinnians, would be evoked, and the mammon worshippers of the earth would be subjected to the test of self-denial, which would prove their advocacy of or apostacy from the sacred truth, and he looked upon the recent introduction of the question into Europe, by France, of a syst m of unification of coloage as the primary step toward the uttimate development of this great ordeal.

THE BOSTON CATHEDRAL.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE HERALD.

Ceremony of Laying the Corner Stone of the Cathedral of the Holy Cross at Boston— Seventy Thousand Spectators in Attend-ance—Sermon by Archbishop McCloskey— Dimensions and Cost of the Edifice. Bostor, Sept. 15, 1867, 1

The corner stone of the new Cathedral of the Holy Cross, destined to be the second largest Roman Catholic cathedral in America, was laid with appropriate and imposing coremonies this afternoon in the presence of a concourse of sixty or seventy thousand people. The great structure is being erected on the corner of Washington and Maiden streets, and for several hours before and during the progress of the exercises all the available thoroughfares and housetops in the vicinity were a solid mass of butnanity, and nearly all remained until

the three hours' ceremony was concluded.

Some two hundred priests were present, many of There were also present Bishops McCloskey, of New York; McFarland, of Hartford; Laughlin, of Brooklyn;

There were also present Bishops McCloskey, of New York; McFarland, of Hartford; Laughim, of Brooklyn; Bacon, of Portuand; and Conroy, of Albany; and Governor Bullock, of Massachusetta; Mayor Norcross, the Judges of the Supreme Court, and many other prominent citizens and officials.

The ceremonies of laying the stone, conforming strictly to the ceremonies of the Church of Rome, were grand and imposing in the extreme. Bushop Williams, of the Boston discose, acted as celebrant, and was assisted by the bishops and clergy above named. The exercises took place in a large test, which had been erycted over the space which the coline is to cover, and were commenced by Bishop Williams blessing the place upon which the grand alrar of the exthedral is to stand. He then proceeded to the blessing of the corner stone, after which the form of depositing it in its place was writed out in a most imposing manner. The corner stone having been thus haid the Bishop, preceded by the leerly in procession, made the entire circuit of the wails, apringing the foundations with holy water and reciting appropriate psains. The Bishop and the several priests having returned to the corner stone, the "Verni Creator" was sang in a beautiful manner by a choir composed of upwards of three hundred of the best singers in and around Boston, with an overheastral scompaniment of forty pieces. After the singing the Bishop kneeled and offered prayers, beseeching the Lord that his Holy spirit may come down upor, the house which is about to be built, in order that he might sanctify their cities and the gifts of the people, and purify their hearts.

The prayers having beer, concluded, Archbishop McCloskey, of New York, delivered the sermon. He did not take any text, but "Jacoursed in general terms and in a very cice cent and forcible manner, to the

more.

The collections having been taken up, and the sermon concluded, the "Te Deum" was sung by the choir, and probably some twenty thousand of the spectators united their voices, the whole forming a scene highly grand and impressive. The deremonies were then concluded by the Bish-p giving the solemn pontifical benediction

Some idea of the extent of the structure may be gathered from the statement that it will cover an area of fifty. Ave thousand square feet of land, on the coruse of Mathington and Malden streets, purchased at a cost of 5.00,000. It will be built in the early decorative style of go, be architecture, presents af front of one hundred and fifty feet, with a three hundred and fifty feet tower and apire, and the extreme depth will be three hundred and sixty-four feet. The chief material to be used as granite, and the interior as well as the whole exterior will be finished and decorated in a style of rare and expensive elegance. The auditorium will have seals for five thousand persons. There will be a Sabbath school room for the accommodation of thirty-five hundred scholars, and there will be upper, taked three hundred beautifully stained windows of varies is designs in the edifice. The total cost, including fand, will be a million and a half of doilars, and when a impleted in 1870 it will be the next in size to the great ca-bedrai in Brooktyn, but second to none to the country in point of architectural beauty.

SPIRITUALISM.

e faithful, whe wreak their muscle upon unfortunate spirits from both a pper and nether spheres, that assem oled at Dodworth & all last evening—the occasion being lecture to be repest ad, or rather an essay to be read, by Robert Dale Owen, one of the fathers of the faithful, demonstrating how spi rits might hold communication with mortals, provided both parties were willing and had the requisite opports bity therefor. Hardly of the ilk was the ma semblage, jockey hats being scattered here and there from t desk to door, and gentle men having their hair for the most part cropped short, after the manner of the work I in general, and not in long tangled elf locks, after the manner of true believers. In short, about the audience there was nothing salient save the fact that every member thereof was ra lieved of twenty cents by the doorkeeper, the fathful alleging that, as the rent could not be paid its spiritual things, therefore something more tangible tha. I spiritual things must be demanded at the door, an allegation somewhat too practical in its bearing to be attributa. I altocether to spiritual surgession. Moreover, the fact a sing notorious that the discombodied seldom concern they selves about money matters, it may be considered as a emonstrated beyond cavil that the twenty cents was can acted from prodential motives, and not for any reason with "spiritual sm as a phase vitalizing other." whoses of the religious sentiment," which was the subject. Of the speaker's essay, though little upon that subject was said and a great deal upon other subjects not essay citality akin to it. men having their hair for the most part cropped short,

speaker's essay, though little upon that subja. "Was said and a great deal upon other subjects not esta 'citaliy akin to it.

At seven and a half o'clock, the audience having impatently waited for half an hour, a single solitary whice broke forth in "Remember me." accompanied with his siriek of an ancient melodeon, and the orator of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{.}\text{ 'employer} is siriek of an ancient melodeon, and the orator of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{.}\text{ 'employer} is siriek of an ancient melodeon, and the orator of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{.}\text{ 'employer} is siriek of an ancient melodeon, and the orator of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{ 'employer} is siriek of an ancient more cleanly shaven than the "Arrived things, somewhat more cleanly shaven than the "Arrived haspy whiskers, who, having deposited his umbrella on the platform, proceeded to seat himself on the left, as it to keep guard over his feeble and apparently spiritual prisoner. The solitary voice here ceased its croaking of deeper base, and the melodeon ceased its croaking of deeper base, and the speaker, arising deliberately from his seat, removed his overcoat, disposed of it carefully, as if aware of his company, stepped to the desk, then to the right of the deak, took a pair of spectacles carefully from his pocket and adjusted them across the bridge of his nose and, unrollings quire of footscap, proceeded to the demonstration of his theorem in substance in the following manner:—Having cleared his throat with customary "ahem," which is supposed to beloke great widom ten published and "Gene" of new processing the published and a supposed to beloke a real "cleared his throat with customary "ahem," which is supposed to beloke great widom ten published and "Gene". sprits—a creed vastly consuling to people in general, fail to make proper progress before they get in they also believed in analogical reasoning, since it only possible to prove by analogical reasoning since it only possible to prove by analogical reasoning since it only possible to prove by analogical reasoning is spirits existed at all—except as alcoholic stimula. They turthermore, believed that it cacht be very comforting to widows and orth to believe that they had friends in the of world—though they highly how friends in the other world might be may aliable here the pullosopher of the even did not state, although the point was certain of great practical importance; and the ewas concluded with a britishanty imaginative pration, in which spiritual scenery and spiritual fill were depicted with a creedingly graphic and original groups. Upon "spiritualism as a posse vitalizing or

THE ANTIETAM CEMETERY CELEBRATION.

Most of the invited guests have now been heard from ernors and ex-Governors, during the war, of the following States whose dead are buried at Antietam Cemetery, and all but two or three of which have contributed their

ing States whose dead are buried at Antietam Cemetery, and all but two or three of which have contributed their quota of funds, viz:—New York, Indiana, Connecticut, Maryland, New Jersey, Ili nois, Minnesota, Maine, Rhode Island, Pennsylvania, Ohio. Wisconsin, Michigao, Vermont, Deiaware, West Virginia, New Hampsbure and Massachusetts. A large portion of the Governors of the loval States have signified their intention to unite with the Chief Magistrate and the members of his Cabmet, and other distinguished men in military as well as civic life, in paying homage to the nation's natriosic dead on Tuesday.

The accommodations for their transportation (which have been arranged by President Garrett, of the Buttmore and Ohio Railroad, and his official associates) are understood to be ample, and the attendance is expected to be very large.

The special car, which Governor Ward has ordered for the Governor of New York and staff, whom he has invited to join him, will not stop at Baltimore, as previously announced, but on its arrival there on Tuesday morning it will be attached to the guests' special train from that point, at twenty minutes past nine o'clock. It will then proceed to the Washington jouction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, at the Reiaw House, where all the special cars, including Governor Ward's, will be coupled to the train which is to bear the Chief Magistrate and Cabmel and the other distinguished military and civic griests from Washington. Thus combined all the special cars will proceed to Keedysville, Md, the present terminus of the Mashington County Rail road, a new branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to which point the completion has been commendably burried by President Garrett and his official associates, expressly to enable the committee to appose the deducation for the 17th instant (the anniversary of the battle, From Keedysville the guests will proceed to the Cemetery, which is about two miles distant, in carriages, thus forming a most imposing civic feature to the grand procession wh

SCHORN DEATH. - A man, supposed to be named Ogden from papers found on his person, died suddenly on the sidewalk at Tompkinsville, S. I. on Saturday last. Desidewalk at l'ompkinsville, S. I., on Saturday last. Lo-ceased was blind of the right eye, about five feet nine inches high, and apparently about seventy-five years of age; was attired in black cloth frock cost, lines duster, dark vest and pants, pegged caffekin beets, and white shirt. Had a full set of faise teeth in his upper jaw. In his pocket were found some money, a pocketknife, pocket comb, pair of spectacles and silk handkerchief. An inquest was held by Coroner Dempsey on the romains, when the jury rendered a verdet of apoplexy. Any further information can be had by applying to Coroner Dempsey, New Brighton, S. I.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MOKROE.

FORTHERS MONNOR, Sept. 15, 1862.

The double-ender Lenapee, from Key West, arrived here to-day. She was boarded by Dr. Cooper, the Criarantine Officer, who found two cases of yellow fever on board and ordered her into quarantine.

The weather is stormy and a strong northeast galo is blowing outside. A large fleet of coal vesses, northward bound, is detained in the harbor.

PBITUARY.

M'ajor General & arles Griffin, United States Major General Charles 6. "iffin, whose death, as having

coursed yesterday morning, is elsowhere announced in

a telegraphic report from Gaire, "ton, Toxas, that officer having been temporarily invested with the command of the Fifth Million

the Fifth Military District upon the . "emoval of General

Sheridan, was born in Ohlo, graduated, at West Point in 1847, and was a classmate of Generale Burnside and Avres. Entering the artillery service, he was soon was ordered to Fiorida (in January, 1848), and in the susuing December to Old Point Comfort. In July, 1848, alry, was ordered to New Mexico, where he remained until 1854, serving with distinction in the Navajo camhight battery at Fort McHenry, the young Boutenant of 1857, remaining, however, but a few menthe, and afterward being ordered westward to Minnesota his command of a company. From Minnesota his command was ordered to Kansas, and thence in October of the same year, he revisited New Mexico in command of an escort to the Governor of that Territory, whence, returning through Texas, he joined his own proper command at Fort Leavenworth. In April following, having been assigned with his company to form a portion of the command of Colonel Burke at Fort Riley, he reported at that place for duty, remaining until 1859, when he was sent to Fortress Monroe, where soon after he received an appointment as instructor of Artillery at West Point, in which canacity he served until the broaking year he received orders to cross the mountains with his battery (known as the West Point Battery) to the rail-road and thence to proceed direct to Washington. In command of this battery, which was organized as Battery Do the Fifth cavalry, the young officer fought with heroic bravery at the first Bull run, remaining until June 26, 1862, in the capacity of cantain of the artillery, when he was commissioned as a brigadier general and bore an honorable part in the campaign of McCleitan upon the peninual, winning e-pecial distinction at the battle of Gaines' Mill and commanding even the admiration of the enemy. Again at Maivern Hill, General Griffin in command of the artillery supported his hrigade against the impetations assault of General Magrader, burling back the masses of the enemy and contributing most streamly been of the beleaguered General Ope, General Griffin's command releved a portion of Pope's worn-out legions at Elv's Ford, and subsequently at Warrenton Junction. About the 1st of General Hurnside at Frederick-burg, and still later accompanied General Hurnside at Frederick-burg, and still later and afterward being ordered westward to Minnesota is

A.—Universal Exposition. Parks. 1887.3 STRINGAY & SONN TRIUMPHANT, having awarded the PIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL for At can pane in all three styles exhibited, this medal i distinctly classified first in order of merit by the unaniverd ct of the international fury.

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Dr. Von Eisenberg Cures all Diseases of the Eye, Ear, Throat and Chest. 251 Fifth avenue, corner of Twenty-eighth street. Dr. Von Eisenberg Cores Catarrh and Asth-

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ac simile of medal, at WHEELER & WILSONYS.

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