THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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IMPORTANT FROM MEXICO.

Our Belize, Tampico and Puebla Correspondence.

Maximilian's Difficulty with England.

His Boundary Claim in Honduras Repudiated and Imperialism Forced to Submit.

DANGERS OF THE EMPIRE AT HOME.

Reported Attempt to Bribe the American Congress to a Recognition of the Crown.

List of Ex-Rebels from the United States.

Sterling Price, Isham Harris, J. Perkins, W. T. Hardeman, Roberts and Senor Maury Appointed Colonization and Emigration Agents.

MORE SOLDIERS FROM FRANCE.

&c. &c. &c.

By the arrival at this port of the steamship Manhattan we have received the following very important intelligence, in the shape of special correspondence and newspaper files, concerning the empire of Mexico, its prospects and the dangers which surround the newly established foreign throne.

The dates are Belize, British Honduras, Sept. 8; Tampico, Mexico, Sept. 26; Puebla, Sept. 28; Mexico city, Sept. 30, and Vera Cruz, Oct. 5.

The district of Oajaca is in full insurrection against the imperial forces. The imperial journals acknowledge that the successes of the Juarists there are really important. There are also troubles in Sinaloa, whence many of the French residents have been expelled.

The Emperor has decreed the establishment of an imperial school of public service, "designed to educate officers for the various branches of army service."

Considerable excitement has been raised in the city of Mexico by a murder and a speedy punishment of the criminals. Three men, named Trego, Penida and Guerrero, assassinated a young citizen named Julisa Castella. The public indignation was greatly aroused by the circumstances of the case, and the Emperor ordered that the murderers should be tried and punished by a military tribunal within forty-eight hours. This was done, and the three murderers were publicly executed at the same hour.

THE ANGLO-MEXICAN DIFFICULTY.

Our Belize (British Honduras) Correspondence.

BELIZE, Sept. 8, 1865.

Maximilian's Annexation Decree Repudiated by His "Good Sister" Victoria—No Invasion from Yucatan to be Permitted—The Monroe Doctrine and a "Back Out" by Napoleon, &c.

The following correspondence between her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Mexico and his Excellency Senor Ramirez, published by order of his Excellency Governor Austin, in the official *Gazette*, settles finally the vexed question of Mexican jurisdiction over the colony of British Honduras.

This official decree, issued at a time when the Emperor Maximilian imagined himself firmly seated on the Mexican throne, under the protecting Powers of France and Austria, was, beyond a doubt, intended to be carried into effect by the body of Belgian and Mexican troops sent to Yucatan; so at least the English government interpreted it, and in view of the fact held all of their West India troops under marching orders at an hour's notice, and despatched a gunboat to watch these movements; but the internal difficulties accumulating around Emperor Maximilian's throne, with the doubtful policy of the Emperor Napoleon, in connection with the sudden collapse of the rebellion at home, and the probable attitude of our government in forcing respect to the Monroe doctrine, changed the spirit of his dream, and Senor Ramirez now politely renounces the decree as some error (which no one will doubt), and that Mexico has never enunciated the pretensions indicated, or if she has the Emperor's government will correct it immediately.

The time appears not far distant when the worthy Senor will have to announce to the world that the empire of Mexico was also an error, and that the Emperor will correct it by retiring into private life.

THE OFFICIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

VICTORIA TO MAXIMILIAN.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, BELIZE, August 17, 1865.

His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor has been pleased to order the publication of the following for general information.

AUSTIN WM. COX, Acting Colonial Secretary.

MEXICO, March 6, 1865.

Her Britannic Majesty's Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, Mexico, to his Excellency SENOR RAMIREZ:—

The undersigned, &c., &c., has the honor to inform Senor Ramirez that the attention of her Majesty's government has been drawn to a proclamation or decree issued by certain Commissioners of the Emperor of Mexico, on the 19th of September last, and published in the *Gazette* of Yucatan of the 23d of that month, wherein the boundary of the Province of Yucatan is traced in such a manner as to comprise within its limits the British colony of Honduras. The undersigned is ordered formally to declare to the Mexican Ministers for Foreign Affairs that it is the opinion of her Majesty's government, and does hereby declare, that Mexico has no right whatever to any part of the territory which forms the colony of British Honduras, and which is under the exclusive sovereignty of the British crown. The undersigned, &c.

P. G. SCARLETT.

[True copy.] MALCOLM MACGREGOR, Ensign Second West India regiment, Private Secretary.

MAXIMILIAN "BACKS OUT."

MEXICO, March 9, 1865.

His Excellency Senor Ramirez to her Britannic Majesty's ENVOY EXTRAORDINARY AND MINISTER PLENIPOTENTIARY, Mexico:—

The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Scarlett's note of the 6th instant, in which he acquaints him that his Imperial Majesty's Commissary in Yucatan issued, on the 19th of September last, an announcement or decree fixing the boundaries of that department so as to comprise within their designation those of the English colony of Honduras; for which reason Mr. Scarlett formally declares, in the name of the government of her Britannic Majesty, that Mexico has no title whatever to any part of that territory, as it belongs exclusively to the concreignty of the British crown.

The undersigned in his turn has the satisfaction to declare to her Britannic Majesty's Minister that there must be some error in the case, as Mexico has never enunciated the pretensions indicated. If anything has been done to the contrary the Emperor's government will correct it immediately, for, as it is jealous of the inviolability of its frontiers, it will it religiously respect that of its neighbors.

The undersigned hopes it have the pleasure of giving to Mr. Scarlett explanations which shall suffice to remove all doubts on seeing the antecedents of the affair.

F. J. RAMIREZ.

[True copy.] MALCOLM MACGREGOR, Ensign Second West India regiment, Private Secretary.

THE MEXICAN EMPIRE.

Our Tampico Correspondence.

TAMPICO, Sept. 26, 1865.

Imperialism on the Decline—The Position of the Liberals on the Coast—Reinforcement from Europe—Commercial Disarrangement—Anxiety Respecting the Policy of the United States, &c.

Imperial rule in this section of the country has for several months past manifested an unmistakable inability to control the free and independent sentiments of the people of this State and the Huasteca.

From the immediate vicinity of the port of Matamoros to this place—that is to say, within a few miles of this place—the coast of Tamaulipas is in the possession of the liberal forces. Altamira has been in our hands nearly three months, and the city of Victoria about seven months or more.

Panuco and all the other towns in the Huasteca are also under our control, the people in that section being unanimous in their praiseworthy efforts to recover the independence of their country.

Tamasnequi, the great depot for all merchandise sent from this port for the various interior markets, has recently been declared untenable by the French commandants, in consequence of the insalubrity of its climate. A more obvious reason is doubtless known to Marshal Bazaine.

Reinforcements of about three hundred and fifty men, all Europeans, have landed here for the object of still holding this place. In numbers it is a feeble force, and it looks to me like a dying struggle for the continuance of this farcical empire, intended by the great agitator to be set up on the dying embers of the republics of the United States and Mexico.

We now hear that Tamasnequi is to be forthwith abandoned as a military post, all the military supplies to be brought back to this port, as also upwards of four thousand bales of merchandise which is held in check there by our forces on the road. Some heavy failures have taken place in the mercantile community at San Luis Potosi, while the detention of the above mentioned merchandise, which is now to be brought back to this port for an indefinite period, will affect them still more seriously.

The amount of the merchandise detained there is estimated at $250,000. The European merchants are a little disturbed upon this subject, which they bear with remarkable silence, notwithstanding the consequences to them are serious in the extreme.

If it should sooner or later turn out that our neighbors in the North would give a helping hand and release us from French and Austrian fetters, the foreign merchants will become as ardent republicans as the best of us. Rumors say that the notorious Colonel Chas. Du Peu is soon to return here with a force of two thousand mounted men, to act as another scourge upon the lives and property of the inhabitants of this State and its southern neighborhood, but I doubt the correctness of this rumor.

We are looking forward with great anxiety to ascertain what action the United States will take in regard to their sister republic, which now so loudly appeals, in its agony of oppression, to the noble sons of the North to reinstate her again in the family of nations. Impress the people and the authorities of the North with the important fact that the subversion of Mexico by European Powers is only a prelude in the great political drama for the subversion of their own government by the same infamous means, and it will doubtless awaken them to a sense of the dire necessity of prompt action in our and their own behalf.

But they must already know the great danger of having such a recreant neighbor so near them, and I cheer myself with the certain belief that I shall soon see the glorious flag of the great Union waving its graceful folds side by side with our own republican banner.

Our Puebla Correspondence.

PUEBLA, Mexico, Sept. 28, 1865.

Patriotic Sacrifices of the Liberals—Maximilian Without a Native Party—Rumor of an Attempt to Influence the American Congress—Discontent of the Austrian Troops, &c., &c.

The patriotism of the high liberals and leading friends of President Juarez has prompted them to make a very great sacrifice in support of the national cause. They do not now, nor have not for some time, received any money from the President, but are arming the numerous bands of guerillas, who are operating so determinedly against monarchy, at their own expense and from their private fortunes.

I cannot conceal, however, from your readers that the main hope of Juarez for the ultimate vindication of democratic principles in Mexico lies in the expectation of countenance and material aid from the people and government of the United States.

The Emperor has now really no native party, either conservative, liberal or clerical. His Austrian troops are discontented, because they were deceived by the representations made to them in Europe. I have heard many of them, officers and men, express their joy at the prospect of marching from Puebla to the Rio Grande, from which point they hoped to be able to desert into the United States. The pay which they receive here does not keep them in tobacco.

It is reported here in very influential circles that Maximilian has already forwarded to the United States five millions of dollars to be expended in Washington, with the view of influencing members of Congress to vote for the recognition of the empire by the United States during the next session.

Newspaper Accounts.

THE EMPIRE—MEXICO IN 1865.

[From the Mexican Times (city of Mexico), Sept. 30.]

Superfices, in

Departments.	*sq. miles.*	*Population.*	*Capitals.*
Yucatan	30,639	263,547	Merida.
Campeche	18,594	126,368	Campeche.
La Laguna	10,531	47,000	El Carmen.
Tobasco	11,908	99,930	St. Juan Bautista.
Chiapas	11,696	157,318	San Christobal.
Tehuantepec	12,494	85,275	Suchil.
Oajaca	11,493	235,845	Oajaca.
Ejutlan	7,231	93,675	Ejutla.
Teposcolula	8,450	160,720	Teposcolula.
Vera Cruz	13,243	265,159	Vera Cruz.
Tuxpan	8,331	97,940	Tuxpan.
Puebla	7,151	467,788	Puebla.
Tlaxcala	6,437	339,571	Tlaxcala.
Valle de Mexico	2,562	481,796	Mexico.
Tulancingo	6,437	266,678	Tulancingo.
Tula	3,856	178,174	Tula.
Toluca	6,844	311,853	Toluca.
Iturbide	5,206	157,619	Tasco.
Queretaro	5,915	273,515	Queretaro.
Guerrero	10,425	124,859	Chilpancingo.
Acapulco	12,496	97,946	Acapulco.
Michoacan	10,937	417,378	Morelia.
Tancitaro	7,462	179,106	Tancitaro.
Coalcoman	6,206	96,456	Coalcoman.
Colima	7,069	136,738	Colima.
Jalisco	7,826	219,987	Guadalajara.
Autlan	5,722	82,674	Autlan.
Nayarit	10,757	78,608	Acaponita.
Guanajuato	9,075	605,856	Guanajuato.
Aguascalientes	11,050	433,151	Aguascalient.
Zacatecas	11,156	192,823	Zacatecas.
Fresnillo	14,368	82,860	Fresnillo.
Potosi	14,137	308,116	San Luis.
Matehuala	13,116	82,427	Matehuala.
Tamaulipas	12,506	71,480	Ciudad Victoria.
Matamoros	13,719	40,034	Matamoros.
Nuevo Leon	14,868	152,645	Monterey.
Coahuila	24,975	63,178	Saltillo.
Mapimi	28,300	6,777	S. F. de Rosas.
Mazatlan	13,125	94,387	Mazatlan.
Sinaloa	28,700	82,185	Sinaloa.
Durango	21,273	103,608	Durango.
Nazas	19,306	46,495	Indice.
Alamos	16,606	41,041	Alamos.
Sonora	26,212	80,129	Ures.
Arizona	30,325	25,605	Altar.
Hujuquilla	27,993	16,092	Jimenez.
Batopilas	18,545	71,481	Hidalgo.
Chihuahua	33,981	65,824	Chihuahua.
California	52,731	12,420	La Paz.
Total	712,850	8,218,080	

MATERIAL PROGRESS—VAST AGRICULTURAL AND MINERAL RESOURCES OF THE COUNTRY.

[From the Mexican Times, Sept. 30.]

The statement is correct—*it is official.* The empire is divided into fifty departments, with an area of 712,850 square miles, *and a population of 8,218,080 souls.* It is more than three times as large as France, four times as large as Spain, and about thirty times the size of Holland and Belgium. It is in extent, and internal resources a first class empire.

No country on earth has as many natural advantages. Mexico *is self sustaining in every way.* She raises her own breadstuffs of every kind; her beef and pork; her coffee and sugar and chocolate; her indigo, cochineal and vanilla, her wool, thread and cordage, and is now producing a large quantity of her cotton. She produces wines, aguardiente, mezcal and pulque in the greatest abundance. In the northern departments, bordering on the Rio Grande, there is a fine grazing region. Here are immense herds of horses, mules, cattle and sheep. The middle portion of the empire is more devoted to agriculture—to corn and wheat and rye and barley and oats. Here the Irish potato grows wild. The Pacific and Atlantic coasts are well adapted to sugar, coffee, tobacco and rice, and all the tropical plants and fruits. In the extreme South, in Yucatan, Campeche, Tehuantepec, Tabasco and La Laguna, is the country for dye woods, mahogany and the very best cacao. Here also grows in very great perfection the cocoanut and the chirimoya and every other inter tropical fruit. The lovers of natural history will find here in their native forests the noblest specimens of animated nature.

Oajaca produces cochineal and indigo in large quantities, while the high lands of Jalapa have monopolized for years the production of the celebrated "purgative drug."

The most valuable silver mines are situated in Tulancingo, Zacatecas, San Luis Potosi, Guanajuato, Jalisco, Guerrero, Sonora, Sinaloa and Chihuahua. The copper mines of Chihuahua are said to be the richest in the world, and the pearls of Lower California have ever been in great demand. The silver mines of Real del Monte and Pachuca, in Tulancingo, are but a short distance from this city. They are the most valuable in the country, and are now yielding their owners large dividends. The mines of Guerrero are not only rich in silver and gold, but the streams abound in precious stones.

The mint of Mexico has coined from 1800 to 1860, in silver, $405,924,496, in gold, $26,175,544. How much of these precious metals was coined before 1800, and how much *was taken out of the country by Spanish viceroys, by refugee Presidents and generals, and by that system of smuggling carried on so successfully for so many years, will never be made known.*

This is a vast empire of mountains and valleys. The valleys are exceedingly rich and productive, while the mountains are filled with hidden treasures. Two-thirds of all the silver in circulation in the wide world has been taken from Mexico. If she is but true to herself—*if her citizens will rise above the small bickerings of party,* and rally around our republican Emperor and support him in his onward march of progress and improvement, this empire will soon be one of the richest and happiest portions of "God's green earth." *Mexico is richer to-day than she ever was. New mines are daily discovered and worked with improved machinery.* There are in her mountains ten thousand times more silver and gold than have been taken out. *All she wants is energy—energy—energy.*

COLONIZATION OF PUBLIC LANDS.

[From the Mexican Times, Sept. 23.]

It is our pleasing task to state that the following gentlemen have been appointed agents of colonization by the imperial government:—Senors Sterling Price, late of Missouri; Isham Harris, late of Tennessee; Jno. Perkins, late of Louisiana; W. T. Hardeman and Roberts, late of Texas.

Senors Price, Harris and Perkins left this city on the 19th instant for Cordova and the region of country bordering on the "tierra caliente." Senors Hardeman and Roberts left on the 20th instant for Tepic and the country bordering on the Pacific. Their duties are to examine the lands offered for colonization purposes, and to make their report to the proper authorities as soon as practicable. We look forward with the greatest interest to the report of these agents. They are men of the highest respectability. Their statements can be implicitly relied on. We beg our friends who have come to Mexico with the intention of seeking homes, to wait with patience for the result of the labors of these gentlemen. We assure them that the government will act in the most liberal manner, and that in a very short time they will be amply repaid for the delays and privations to which many are at present subjected.

As Abraham said to Lot, the "whole land is before you where to choose," therefore be not impatient—God in His Providence has so arranged it that you all will have good and comfortable homes in the dominions of the best of Emperors. In a few weeks the report of the Agents of Colonization will be received, and good lands in healthy districts will be appropriated to every one who wishes to become a citizen of Mexico.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRANTS INVITED.

[From the Mexican Times, Sept. 30.]

Open wide the doors to immigration. Encourage by the most liberal policy good citizens from Europe and the United States to come and settle upon the wild and uncultivated lands, and soon there will be seen an industrious and thrifty population, who will fully appreciate their new homes, and be ready at all times to defend them against domestic or foreign foes.

MEXICO, Setiembre 23 de 1865.

S. M. el Emperador, queriendo dar un testimonio señalado de su estimacion al mérito distinguido y relevantes cualidades que adornan a D. Mateo Fontaine Maury, y accediendo á su solicitud, se ha dignado conceder le carta de naturalization de mexicano, con todos los goces y privilegios que corresponden á los súbditos mexicanos, incluso el derecho de optar los puestos publicos y empleos reservados á los nacidos en el territorio del Imperio.

El Oficial de la Seccion de Contabilidad, encargado de la de Cancilleria, IGNACIO M. DE CASTILLO.

SENOR (LATE COMMANDER) MAURY'S PROSPECTS AND STATE OF HEALTH.

[From the Mexican Times, Sept. 30.]

We are much pleased to see that Señor Maury has become a citizen of Mexico. Like the great Humboldt, his fame belongs to the world. Emperors and kings have sought his acquaintance and have ever shown him that attention due to distinguished merit. We know that the good people of Mexico will welcome him as a brother in their midst. His great learning will contribute much to the improvement of practical science in this county. For information to his friends—and he has many in every portion of the civilized globe—we are happy to state that Señor Maury is in most excellent health, and is now actively engaged in the duties assigned him by his Majesty the Emperor. Although his misfortunes have been great, enough to weigh a royal merchant down," still he seems cheerful and happy and contented with his lot. 'Born in Virginia, without wealth or titles, he has made for himself a name that will never die. Maury's "Wind and Current Charts," and his "Physical Geography of the Sea," will be studied by every navigator in every clime, so long as the winds blow and the waves of old ocean roll.

Know this, my lord, nobility of blood
Is but a glittering and fallacious good;
A nobleman is he, whose noble mind
Is full of inborn worth, unborrowed of his kind.

GENERAL PRICE'S EXILE—HIS EMPLOYMENT AS AN EMIGRANT LAND COMMISSIONER.

[From the Mexican Times, Sept. 30.]

The *Noticioso*, of Vera Cruz, extracts the following from the New York papers:—

The Brownsville correspondent of the New York HERALD writes, that from a conversation that took place between him and a Confederate officer, he learned that General Price, of Missouri, had taken service under Maximilian, who authorized the General to recruit a cavalry force of thirty thousand men from the late Confederate army. He also learned that several other prominent rebels had received kind favors from the Emperor, whose intentions are to collect a force of at least one hundred thousand rebels, in less than one year, in order to face General Sheridan on the Rio Grande.—*La Sociedad.*

This will certainly be news to General Price. For information to all concerned, we here state that General Price has no hostile intentions against the United States of America. He came to Mexico as an exile, seeking for himself and family a home; for he had every reason to believe that he would not be permitted to live quietly in his own State. His Majesty the Emperor has appointed Senor Price an agent to examine lands for colonization purposes. In company with Senor Perkins, late of Louisiana, and Senor Harris, late of Tennessee, he is now at Cordova, in the State of Vera Cruz, actively engaged in the duties assigned him.

EX-REBELS IN THE EMPIRE.

[From the Mexico Times, Sept. 30.]

Name.	*American Residence.*	*When Arrived.*
Sterling Price	Missouri	August 9, 1865.
J. B. Magruder	Virginia	August 5, 1865.
Isham G. Harris	Tennessee	August 9, 1865.
E. Clark	Texas	September 3, 1865.
Trusten Polk	Missouri	August 9, 1865.
Jo. O. Shelby	Missouri	September 3, 1865.
H. W. Allen	Louisiana	July 28, 1865.
H. Denis	Louisiana	July 28, 1865.
W. A. Broadwell	Louisiana	September 7, 1865.
M. F. Maury	Virginia	June 1, 1865.
J. Perkins	Louisiana	August 9, 1865.
Heber Price	Missouri	August 9, 1865.
H. M. Duncan	Missouri	August 9, 1865.
J. P. Tucker	Missouri	August 9, 1865.
W. T. Hardeman	Texas	August 20, 1865.
H. P. Bee	Texas	August 20, 1865.
M. W. Sims	Texas	July 22, 1865.
George Young	Missouri	August 20, 1865.
R. J. Laurence	Missouri	August 29, 1865.
C. G. Jones	Missouri	August 29, 1865.
J. N. Edwards	Missouri	August 29, 1865.
D. C. Cage	Louisiana	August 9, 1865
W. Yowell	Missouri	September 3, 1865
George Hall	Missouri	September 3, 1865
F. M. Kephart	Missouri	September 3, 1865.
D. A. Collins	Missouri	September 3, 1865
Y. B. Blackwell	Missouri	September 3, 1865.
J. Terry	Missouri	September 3, 1865.
J. Moreland	Missouri	September 3, 1865.
T. Boswell	Missouri	September 3, 1865.
W. J. McArthur	Missouri	August 20, 1865.
J. C. Wood	Missouri	August 20, 1865.
Ras. Woods	Missouri	August 25, 1865.
M. M. Langborne	Missouri	August 25, 1865.
F. T. Mitchell and family	Missouri	July, 1865.
Senor Wood and wife	Missouri	July, 1865.
D. W. Bouldin	Missouri	August 20, 1865.
S. Hunkel	Missouri	August 9, 1865.
J. Beard	Missouri	August 9, 1865.
W. Skaggs	Missouri	August 9, 1865.
B. Simms	Missouri	August 9, 1865.
C. M. Wilcox	Tennessee	July 16, 1865.
R. Joseph	Missouri	September 3, 1865.
T. Weston	Louisiana	September 12, 1865.
H. B. Acton	Missouri	September 3, 1865.
J. Donahoe	California	September 3, 1865.
I. Reed	Virginia	In San Luis Potosi.
T. J. Divine	Texas	In Monterey.
J. Brown	N. Carolina	September 3, 1865.
Senor Coprow	Missouri	In Monterey.
Senor O'Bannon	S. Carolina	In San Luis Potosi.
Senor Kimmel	Missouri	August 9, 1865.
D. Leadbetter	Alabama	August 9, 1865.
O. G. Jones	Louisiana	August 9, 1865.
S. Gregory	Texas	August 9, 1865.
Senor Thorn	Texas	August 9, 1865.
H. T. Chiles and family	Missouri	Sept. 11, 1865.
M. J. Kruser	Missouri	Sept. 11, 1865.
J. S. Kemper	Missouri	Sept. 11, 1865.
T. Whalen	California	Sept. 11, 1865.
J. M. Meador	Missouri	Sept. 11, 1865.
T. Collins	Missouri	Sept. 11, 1865.
W. Fox	Missouri	Sept. 11, 1865.
[illegible]	Missouri	Sept. 11, 1865.
D. F. Jones	Missouri	Sept. 3, 1865.
J. H. Kirtley	Missouri	Sept. 3, 1865.
J. D. Conner	Missouri	Sept. 3, 1865.
G. M. Winship	Missouri	Sept. 3, 1865.
J. Ward	Missouri	Sept. 3, 1865.
R. Lilly	Texas	Sept. 3, 1865.
N. T. Fischer	Texas	Sept. 11, 1865.
H. McNamee	California	Sept. 3, 1865.
R. J. Flynn	Louisiana	Sept. 3, 1865.
R. H. S. Thompson	Louisiana	August 6, 1865.
Senor Bartlett	Mississippi	August 6, 1865.
G. Mitchell	Missouri	August 9, 1865.
J. N. Lane	Missouri	August 9, 1865.
B. H. Lyon	Kentucky	August 20, 1865.
J. J. Gaenslen	Virginia	August 20, 1865.
T. C. Hindman	Arkansas	Sept. 10, 1865.
J. H. Brown and family	Texas	Sept. 12, 1865.
J. Brown	Texas	Sept. 12, 1865.
P. M. Brown	Texas	Sept. 12, 1865.
W. C. Cook	Texas	Sept. 12, 1865.
Richard Taylor	Kentucky	August 25, 1865.
O. M. Watkins	Louisiana	August 8, 1865.
T. G. Reynolds	Missouri	August 8, 1865.
Ridley	California	August 8, 1865.
F. Kirby Smith	Florida	July 17, in Cuba.
J. N. Martin	Missouri	July 25, in Cuba.
E. G. Walker	Missouri	July 25, in Cuba.
T. O. Moore	Louisiana	July 25, in Havana.
W. Preston	Kentucky	July 25, in Canada.
Senor Roberts	Texas	August 25, 1865.
Alfred Mordecai	N. Carolina	July 18, 1865.
Frank Moore	Alabama	July —, 1865.
A. W. Terrell	Texas	July 17, 1865.
Geo. Flournoy	Texas	July 17, 1865.
Senor Longuemare	Texas	July 17, 1865.

MORE SOLDIERS FROM FRANCE.

[From the Mexican Times, Sept. 30.]

Troops *are arriving in our city daily direct from France.* On yesterday a battalion of Turcos marched through the streets, exciting the admiration of all. They are a fine body of men, well drilled, and inured to every hardship and to all climates. We noticed they were commanded by native officers.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

[From the Mexican Times, Sept. 30.]

To-day will be inaugurated the statue recently erected to the memory of Jose Maria Morelos. Their Majesties will be present, also Marshal Bazaine, the high dignitaries of the empire, and the distinguished generals of the French and Mexican armies. The address will be delivered by the Licentiate Hidalgo y Teran. Morelos, Hidalgo and Matamoros were all curates—humble priests of the Catholic Church. They gave up their lives for their country. Their virtues and their achievements will be written in enduring brass and monumental marble, while their memories will be ever honored and revered by a grateful people.

We have most excellent ice in the city of Mexico "all the year round." It is brought from the volcan Popocatepetl on the backs of burros (donkeys), and sold at one and a half cent per pound.

In memory of the independence, and to honor the name of the illustrious man who achieved it, an imperial decree declares that hereafter the Second batallion of the line shall be called the Batallion de Iturbide.

THE RED SHIRTS.

The Firemen's Parade in Philadelphia.

One Hundred and Fourteen Companies in the Procession.

THE LINE SEVEN MILES LONG.

The Procession Over Three Hours in Passing a Given Point.

VETERAN SOLDIERS IN THE COLUMN.

Illumination of the City in the Evening.

&c. &c. &c.

Special Despatch to the Herald.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 16, 1865.

The firemen's parade here to-day was one of the most brilliant and best organized displays of the kind ever witnessed in this country. All ages, sexes, colors and classes in society—citizens generally and visitors especially—evidently disposed themselves to take a hearty interest in it.

Since Saturday morning last the city has been in a continuous state of excitement, and since Sunday morning all the hotels, boarding houses and lodgings about town have been filled to their utmost capacity. Many citizens have generously thrown open their houses and are now hospitably entertaining the firemen with good cheer and downy beds.

THE IMMENSE CROWD OF VISITORS.

The generally quiet Quaker City was in a blaze of glory, and the hosts and hostesses are giving the guests an unreserved and happy welcome. Last night the correspondents of the HERALD were among the two or three thousand unfortunates who arrived on midnight trains. All these trains were dangerously jammed with passengers. No less than five hundred strangers were waiting at one of the principal hotels for an opportunity to register their names, while at the same time seven hundred people were already lodging in the house. No rooms, no beds were to be had, and no accommodations of any kind could be secured at any price. It was the same at all the other hotels and public houses in the city. In all of them sofas, tables, chairs and floors were brought into requisition to supply the wants of dozing humanity. The guests in many instances were most oddly laid out. Some persons, overcome by sleep, took the cool shelter of doorways; others walked the streets all night, and others again formed parties of four and hired hackmen for about twenty dollars to drive their vehicles to quiet localities and keep them there until daylight, to enable them to take a doze. The hackmen did a thriving business. They picked up strangers on all the corners, and rushed them here and there about the city to find places to lay their sleepy heads, while they in no instance failed to fully wake the traveller up when they announced the amounts of their little bills for such kind attentions. All the restaurants, too, were crowded, and many actually went from one open saloon to another begging for something to eat. From the above and many other causes the principal streets presented a very lively appearance at the very early hour of six o'clock this morning.

By eight o'clock the ladies began to appear and show their smiling faces from open windows, balconies and on the streets. By nine o'clock there was quite a throng on Chestnut street.

THE PROCESSION,

which commenced to move at ten o'clock, was composed of twenty-two divisions, each numbering from four to six companies, making in all one hundred and fourteen, including over thirty visiting companies. Of the latter six are from the city of New York, one from Boston, one from Albany, one from Buffalo, one from Salem, Mass.; two from Jersey City, one from Newark, two from Washington, one from Lebanon, Pa.; one from Allentown, one from Camden, N. J.; two from Reading, one from Harrisburg, one from Pittsburg, and one from Wilmington, Delaware. Most of the visiting companies brought their apparatus with them. Many of the Philadelphia companies turned out with entirely new engines and hose carriages, which were decorated, like those of the visiting companies, with most excellent taste.

The last general parade of the firemen took place in 1862, and this is the first time that all the steam engines of the city (thirty-five in number) have been displayed at any one time.

The ambulances which have been used by the firemen for the conveyance of sick and wounded soldiers during the war formed a most interesting feature of the procession. Many of these ambulances have been gotten up regardless of cost, and with a view to comfort as well as beauty.

Broad street was well filled for a distance of nearly two miles by sight seers. Stands were erected on vacant lots and in front of houses, and filled to their fullest capacity. Men, women and children stood on many of the housetops, while in some instances the reins separation mounted chimneys on chimney tops. All the morning a gentle breeze kept blowing, contributing much to the pleasure of those who had to march in the line, which extended over a distance of seven miles, and embraced between ten and eleven thousand firemen, together with their machines, carriages, horses and all the other usual accompaniments of such a display.

At the head of the column rode the High Constable and six members of the reserve police force, who were followed by the chief marshal and a host of aids, special and district ones, and the chief and assistant engineers.

In the first division, which was headed by Hibernia Engine Company No. 1, were seven companies, two of them from New York—American Fire Company No. 6, one hundred men, and the Alert Hose Company No. 41, forty men. The American machine was decked with patriotic emblems. Alert Hose carriage was also tastefully decorated. The men looked well in dress and *physique*, and were the recipients of much praise.

In the second division there was only one representation from New York—the Firemen's Association, ninety men, with the Fourteenth New York regimental band. The hardy character of these men was generally remarked.

There were no companies from New York or vicinity in the third division.

In the fourth division appeared the Albany Steam Fire Association, with thirty men and Patten's band; Liberty Steam Fire Company, of Jersey City, N. J., with seventy men, and a delegation from Eagle Hose Company No. 2, of Buffalo.

The Manhattan Fire Company No. 8, of New York, with eighty men and the Twelfth New York regimental band, was in the fifth division. Manhattan Engine was gaily decorated, and bore a stuffed elephant in a conspicuous position on it.

In the Ninth division was Minot Fire Company No. 7, of Jersey City, with forty men. The boys looked well, and seemed to enjoy the parade highly.

The Thirteenth division had in it Marion Hose, from New York, with thirty-five men and the Manhattan band.

In the Sixteenth division was Live Oak Fire Company No. 44, from New York, seventy one men, with Colt's armory band.

George B. McClellan Hose No. 56, from New York, forty men, with Phoenix band of Connecticut, paraded in the Twentieth division.

In the Twenty-second division was Ferry Hose Company No. 23, of New York, forty men, with Eighty-fourth regimental band and twenty pieces.

Some of the Philadelphia companies were at considerable expense in gaily and tastefully decorating their machines. Some of their hose carriages looked as if literally embedded in artificial roses and rose leaves, so profusely were they spread over them. The bandsers carried by some of the companies were very happy in design, and remarkable for the skill and workmanship displayed in getting them up. Some of them were of the very richest material. One displayed by Franklin Hose Company No. 28, of Philadelphia, had on it a full length portrait of Mr Lincoln, done up in elegant style. Cheers were given along the line as the banner passed. In some instances citizens took off their hats as it went by. By some of the companies there was a dazzling display of silver, in various forms and designs. One Philadelphia company carried a shield, or a banner, in the form of a heart, composed entirely of red and white roses and blue violets, the latter dotted with small stars, to show that their heart was enlisted under those colors, right or wrong. One of the observable and remarkable features of the occasion was the number of fire dogs that moved in the line. It would require a vast space to give anything like a general description of the whole parade, so novel and interesting were many of the minor parts of it.

THE LINE OF MARCH,

as laid out, extended over a distance of nineteen miles. The procession was in motion until nine o'clock this evening. It is estimated that between two and three hundred thousand people were upon the streets witnessing the parade. There are fifteen thousand persons here from New York, five thousand from Lancaster, Pa.; twenty-five hundred from Harrisburg, Pa.; about the same number from Pittsburg, three thousand from Baltimore, two thousand from Washington, D. C.; and from all other parts of the country a number that cannot now be ascertained. So great was the desire to witness the parade that windows in public and private houses were let out at extravagant rates.

THE DECORATIONS

along the route were made apparently regardless of cost. Stands at some of the street corners were so bountifully supplied with flowers that they seemed tried in both strength and space with the weight of the natural and artificial in the floral line. Over half the men who figured in the parade to-day were at times during the progress of the late rebellion soldiers or officers in the army. In the course of the march the firemen were the recipients of handsome wreaths and valuable presents of many kinds. The ladies were indeed very generous as well as considerate. While some gave floral ornaments and *bibelots*, others occasionally threw eatables, cakes, apples, &c., arranged on wires.

The Firemen's Association of New York introduced into the column as a part of this display the famous Fire Department banner and colors of the Ellsworth Fire Zouaves.

ILLUMINATION OF THE CITY.

Portions of the city are brilliantly illuminated to-night. Some of the New York companies will to-night be formally, but nevertheless socially, entertained with grand suppers. The guests of the Hibernia Company, including the Americus of New York, were entertained by them this evening at the Corn Exchange. Yesterday afternoon the Hibernians treated their visitors to an excursion to the Wissahickon falls of the Schuylkill, employing forty barouches and a band of music. The Hope Hose and Moyamensing Hose companies are also entertaining their guests handsomely.

In the parade to-day there were one hundred and fourteen companies. The number of visiting companies in line was thirty-two. One of the most remarkable features in the parade was the introduction of an original sight to most people. This was the model of an old New York engine, which was mounted on a light wagon and drawn by two ponies. It was generally commented upon and particularly attracted the attention of those who never before had a view of the old style of piano engine, formerly in use in the New York Fire Department. Another interesting sight was a chariot with a lady in it, costumed as the Goddess of Liberty. The chariot was drawn by four white horses. The line was three hours and fifteen minutes passing any one given point, and all travellers here to-day agree in saying that the turnout of the people and the firemen equalled any carnival time ever known in Rome or on Lord Mayor's day, in London. Many circumstances combined to bring about this extraordinary gathering from all parts. First, the Episcopal religious world is here to attend or witness the proceedings of the General Episcopal Convention of the United States. The delegates to the grand Fenian congress are also here from every section of the country, and there is a grand combination of political interest which makes the presence here of distinguished men particularly necessary at this time.

To-night the hotels are more than crowded, and men, some of them travelling with their families, are seeking any and every kind of shelter wherein to lay their heads. Already some of the poated ones, especially those who were here and houseless last night, are anchoring themselves in arm chairs at the great hotels.

The parade closed entirely about nine o'clock. Even at this hour in some of the hotels the sounds continue to discourse melodious sounds to listeners, who are of necessity well fatigued. The best of order has prevailed all day. Many of the strangers are preparing to leave out of the city to-night. Thus ends the firemen's grand parade. The occasion will be remembered.

Large Fire in Bridge Street.

BURNING OF ANOTHER STORAGE ESTABLISHMENT—EXTENSIVE DESTRUCTION OF PROPERTY, ETC.

Between ten and eleven o'clock last night a fire was discovered on the first floor of the storage store No. 3 Bridge street, kept by Harrison & Osbrey. The flames soon spread to the second story, and, up to the time of our going to press there was every indication that the fire would not extend, the firemen apparently having control of it. The premises contain a large amount of property. The damage, at the time of going to press,