MEXICO.

INTERESTING SPEECH OF MAXIMILIAN.

A True Hapsburger Never Abandons His People Under Adverse Circumstances.

THE FRENCH EVACUATION PROGRESSING.

AN AMERICAN PROTECTORATE WANTED.

&c. &c. &c.

By the arrival of the steamship Morro Castle, Captain Adams, from Havana on the 29th ult., we have been placed in possession of our correspondence and files from the West Indies and Mexico.

OUR CITY OF MEXICO CORRESPONDENCE.

CITY OF MEXICO, Sept. 19, 1866.

THE 16TH OF SEPTEMBER.

The anniversary of Mexican independence, 16th of September, was celebrated in the capital 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 cathedral. 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 troops, native and foreign. In the afternoon the theatres were thrown open gratis to the people, and about ten thousand were treated to a bull fight, the first which has taken place in this city for six months. In the evening the Gran Plaza was crowded, principally by the lower orders, to witness the display of fireworks. During the whole celebration not a single disturbance 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 themselves to the Emperor and ask him to get rid of the French as soon as possible; but the affair fell through, and the attempt was not made. This was probably owing to the action of the government, which received an intimation of the proposed demonstration, and fearing an *emeute*, caused the arrest, on the Friday previous, of a large number of the leading liberals. This left the crowd with none to guide them, and consequently the programme was not carried out.

In the morning the Emperor received at the Palace, a large deputation of citizens, the foreign embassies and consuls, military officers, Council of State, the Cabinet and city officials. Señor Lacunsa, President of the Council of State, in behalf of the deputation, made a feeling and highly patriotic address to the Emperor, to which his Majesty replied as follows:—

SPEECH OF THE EMPEROR.

MEXICANS—Now, for the third time as chief of the nation, I celebrate with you with pleasure and enthusiasm our great and glorious family festival. In these days of patriotic remembrances it is always a necessity on my part to address frank and faithful words to my patriotic fellow-citizens, 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 patriotism is justly impatient, but in the history of a people just coming into life it is simply 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 affliction there are no great human triumphs, no political developments, no durable progress. The lesson which this first period of our free history addresses to us is that of ultimate sacrifices, of cordial generous and frank 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 regeneration. Then my labors will not be sterile, and I will be able to follow, conscientiously, the difficult path on which I have entered. Let them have confidence and good will, in order 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 difficulties, and without failing in my duties; for it is not in adverse moments that a true Hapsburg abandons his post. The majority of the nation elected me to defend its most sacred rights against the enemies of order, property and true independence. The Almighty should therefore protect us, it being a sacred truth that "the voice of the people 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. The great heroes of our country look upon our efforts. Let us follow their immortal examples without vascillation, without distrust; and to us will then belong the enviable task of consolidating and crowning the work of independence, which they began with their precious blood.

Mexicans! long live our independence and the memory of its glorious martyrs!

THE FRENCH EVACUATION.

A French paper of this capital claims to know exactly the result of the last negotiation with the imperial government, and that her Majesty could not but fail, as her propositions were contrary to engagements which France had contracted with the United States.

The movement of troops will be carried out to the very letter of the agreement with the United States. On the 28th the Eighty-first, Fifty-first, the Zouaves and Chasseurs d'Afrique will embark at Vera Cruz for France.

Marshal Bazaine's intended departure next month, it is reported, may possibly be postponed a few weeks, on account of the new phase which affairs seem likely to assume. Considerable anxiety is felt by French residents, 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 been fully canvassed in this city, and prominent men from every State in the Empire have become is advocates. Looking to the possibility of the sudden abdication of the Emperor 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 Congress can be elected and a President inaugurated. This Triumvirate, as soon as appointed, to send commissioners to the United States to place Mexico under American protection, and to negotiate a loan of $12,000,000 and the assistance of ten thousand men. This money and army, it is claimed, would 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 heartily tired of wars, and can be easily pacified, especially as there are no military adventurers of ability in Mexico—there not being one of the whole number capable of planning a campaign or handling a single brigade when pitted against a general of any foreign service.

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. Bazaine, I think, will leave next month.

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

MAX 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 rebels.

General Almonte had resigned the position of Minister to Paris, but his resignation has not yet been accepted.

TAMPICO TO BE STORMED.

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

RENEWED REVOLUTION IN CHIHUAHUA.

Rumors were current that a part of the Juarist garrison at Chihuahua had pronounced in favor of Ortega, after killing the Governor Tenaza and causing Juarez to fly to Paso del Norte.

A newspaper, conservative in its political sense, is published daily by the Imperial government.

The *Sun*, however, announces that Maximilian would soon leave on his projected journey to San Luis.

Palacios remained Governor of the State of Chihuahua. He is A friend of Ortega, and is the author of a protest against the further continuance in office of Juarez as President.

At last accounts Escobedo was at Monterey, and had imposed several loans on the population, and emigration had been greater at Saltillo than at Monterey.

CUBA.

The New Customs Decree—Large Fire in Havana—Commerce, &c., &c.

HAVANA, Sept. 29, 1866.

The royal order of the 25th of August, by which export duties are suspended in Cuba for the period of six months, counting from the publication of the order in Havana, was published for the first time on the 25th inst. The order will tend, it is supposed, to animate the trade of this island.

A large fire occurred here on Thursday night. Tretchi's provision store sustained a loss of $100,000. In view of the fact of there being considerable petroleum deposited in the store, the Governor has ordered, and allowed one month for him order to be carried into effect, that all petroleum stored in future be stored outside of the city, in some isolated house.

Among the passengers of the Cristal Cundal, from Vera Cruz, are reported an ex-Confederate General, his family and two girls.

The Governor General is to move into town from his country seat on Monday, and preparations are being made to give a reception, as he has been in Marianao ever since his arrival.

The quarantine regulations are still in force.

Exchange on New York is 20@70 discount.

The Cuba is expected to arrive to-day, from New Orleans to Baltimore. She will touch here and take passengers for New Orleans, via Key West, there to be transferred to the Liberty, touching on her way to Baltimore.

THE CAMPAIGN IN PENNSYLVANIA.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Imposing Demonstration in Harrisburg in Support of the President's Reconstruction Policy—Speeches of Mr. John Hogan, of Missouri and Mr. Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, &c.

HARRISBURG, Oct. 3, 1866.

There was another imposing demonstration here this evening in support of President Johnson in his reconstruction policy. The principal speakers were John Hogan, of Missouri, Richard Vaux, of Philadelphia, and Colonel Holdeman. Mr. Hogan's speech was a fine effort, and was received with enthusiastic applause. He was particularly severe on the radicals for their abuse of the President and the conservative party, and exposed their hypocrisy in an able manner. It was, he said, one of the arguments of the radicals that if the conservatives got into power they would be apt to repudiate the national debt. This was nice talk from a set of men who, under the previous question, repealed a law of Congress which allowed loyal slave owners in Missouri, Kentucky and other States three hundred dollars compensation for each slave furnished to the Union army. Was not that law just as sacred as the one which created the seven-thirty loan, and was it not repudiation on the part of Congress to repeal it in the manner they did? The speaker then proceeded to discuss the operations of the Freedmen's Bureau. He had investigated the matter fully and without prejudice, and he assured them that slavery in the South never was so horrible as it has been since the Freedmen's Bureau has been in operation. When he was in Washington last winter he saw a petition signed by thirty negroes, on a South Carolina plantation, praying that the government might grant them some relief from the injustice and cruelty practised upon them by the officers of the Bureau. They stated that they were compelled to pay three prices for everything at the Bureau store, and that the scant allowance paid them for their labor was not actually enough to buy them food to eat. One of the women on the plantation was unable to appear at roll call on account of sickness, and because she stayed away a single day she was placed across a barrel and whipped in such a barbarous manner that death subsequently ensued from the punishment. This was Northern philanthropy. He also cited a similar case of brutality which occurred in Mississippi. Two negroes, while on their way with a gang to some Northern plantation, were taken sick with the small pox. The philanthropic agent of the Bureau who, in addition to his salary, was receiving ten dollars a head for the gang under his charge, cruelly placed these sick men in a skiff, and set them adrift upon the Mississippi to die. That was another instance of pure benevolence and philanthropy. Mr. Hogan then passed on to the state of things at present existing in Missouri. The people of Pennsylvania did not know what radicalism was. If they wanted to see a little of it just let them go to Missouri for a little while. There two-thirds of the white population of the State were disfranchised by a tyrannical legislature, and no one could preach, practise law or hold any public office unless he took eighty-two oaths, each one as long as his arm. Ministers of the gospel have been dragged from the altar and cast into prison because they had not taken the oath, and Sisters of Mercy have been dragged from their convents and cast into dungeons because they, too, had not subscribed to the radical oath. In conclusion, the speaker announced that in his solemn judgment Pennsylvania was prepared to stand by the President in the impending struggle. He had been travelling through the State for nearly a month, making speeches every day, and if he read the mind of the people aright there would be such an uprising of the masses as never occurred during any other canvass. There was a huge earthquake about to engulf the radicals for all their sins, and it did not require a man of more than ordinary intelligence to see that the explosion was near at hand.

Mr. RICHARD VAUX, of Philadelphia, then followed with some interesting prophecies as to the result of the election in Pennsylvania. He was quite sanguine of success, and assured his audience that the radicals would be beat on handsomely at the polls on Tuesday next.

CITY POLITICS.

TENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.—A meeting of the Tenth Assembly district Fenton and Woodford Club, was held last evening at the Demi Dispensary, James M. Thompson, in the chair. On calling the meeting to order, Mr. Wallace, late of the Army of the Potomac, was introduced, and made a speech of considerable length, discussing in detail the political issues involved in the coming campaign. He was followed by Judge Leysar, of Missouri, who said he had been one of the delegates to the "mean white" convention at Philadelphia. He then said that as a citizen of a border State, he had enjoyed ample opportunities of witnessing the disastrous effects of President Johnson's policy. A few remarks were then made by Mr. Isaac Dayton, and the meeting adjourned.

THE GERMANS.—Under the auspices of the General Committee of the German democratic Union party a meeting of German democrats and republicans was held last night, at the Germania Assembly Rooms, at which the German campaign organizations of the different wards were represented, for the purpose of forming a central campaign organization. A committee, composed of Messrs. Outendorfer, Magnus Gross, Tautphaens, Edelsheimer and others were appointed to prepare an address to the German voters of this city and vicinity. In conclusion a naturalization committee was appointed.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

The cauldron of Kings County politics bubbles and boils more and more furiously as the "ides of November" approach. The City Hall and vicinity thereof are the centre of the excitement, and gentlemen of muscular proportions, rough attire and shortly cropped hair are seen bobnobbing with candidates, whose greenbacks flow in refreshing rills into the thirsty coffers of the neighboring rum mills. Both parties, like opposing armies, are now in motion, but it is difficult to tell at the present time which will bear off the honors. The democracy claim Kings county, but the contest this fall promises to be one of the most exciting which has ever taken place. The republican ticket, which is partly made up, stands as follows:—Congress, Third district, A. B. Chittenden; Sheriff, Chas. C. Talbot; Surrogate, P. V. W. Ostrander; City Judge, G. C. Reynolds.

The candidate for the Second district has not been nominated. General Crooke is the most popular man among the leaders. The Assemblymen and Street Commissioner still remain to be chosen. Yesterday afternoon the democrats completed their city and partly completed their county nominations.

The struggle for the nomination of Sheriff was very exciting. The candidates were Patrick Campbell and Thomas Giddings, and both gentlemen have long been identified with the democracy of Kings county. Giddings is a young man who has a host of friends at his back, and they contended that he was the strongest man. Campbell is a wily old veteran, who bears honorable scars received in serving his country at the primary elections. He was formerly assistant keeper at the Penitentiary, was afterwards keeper of the jail, and has the reputation of being well fitted by experience for the office of Sheriff.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The County Convention met shortly after ten o'clock yesterday morning, when Mr. George G. Herman was elected chairman and Michael Ryan secretary.

The German Central Club sent in a communication to the effect that they had nominated Colonel C. Urban, of the Tenth ward, for the office of Superintendent of the Poor for the First district, and urging the convention to endorse him.

On motion, the convention proceeded to nominate a sheriff, and the vote was as follows:—Patrick Campbell, 38; Thos. Giddings, 36. The nomination of Mr. Campbell was made unanimous.

The contest for the nomination for Surrogate was between Mr. Roswell C. Brainard, the present incumbent, the Hon. Wm. D. Veeder and Mr. S. M. Ostrander. The ballot resulted as follows:—Veeder 39, Brainard 23, Ostrander 2. Mr. Brainard has held the office one term, and it was thought that the democratic rotation in office should be applied to his case. Mr. Veeder is a young lawyer of good ability, and has served one term in the Assembly. The convention then proceeded to the nomination of a Superintendent of the Poor. The ballot resulted:—John Delany, 36; Richard Duane, 15; C. Urban, 13. Mr. Delany was declared nominated, and it was afterwards made unanimous. Mr. Delany has been Superintendent of the Poor for the past three years. A committee was appointed to appraise the gentlemen of their nomination, when they adjourned.

THE CITY CONVENTION.

The city convention met at 347 Fulton street, at two o'clock yesterday afternoon for the purpose of nominating a street commissioner and City Judge. The convention organized by appointing A. J. Michaels as chairman and James Duffy as secretary. The following persons were then nominated for Street Commissioner:—Robert Furey, Peter O'Brien and Alderman Wilson of the Eighth ward. Wilson and O'Brien's friends tried hard to effect an adjournment but were unsuccessful. The following is the result of the ballot:—Robert Furey, 33; Peter O'Brien, 6; Alderman Wilson, 21. Mr. Furey's nomination was made unanimous. A motion was then made to adjourn, and another to go into a nomination for City Judge. The Chair said a motion to adjourn was always in order, and he put the question, and notwithstanding it seemed to be a pretty even vote, the Chair adjourned the Convention until to-day, at ten o'clock A. M.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

The following nominations were made by the citizens' wing of the democratic party last evening:—In the Third district William E. Robinson, for the long term; John D. Hunter, for the short term. Robinson is United States Assessor for the Third district. Mr. Hunter has been long known in connection with bank interests in Brooklyn. Two votes were cast for General Eugene A. Kozzy, who was nominated for the short term in the interest of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union Johnson Club of Kings county. The Second District Convention met at Flatbush early in the afternoon, and, after a session of several hours in length, adjourned until this morning, without making any nomination. The candidates were—Denise Barnes and ex-Mayor Martin Kalbfleisch, whose chances appeared about even; Janes G. Bergen, R. C. Lichtfield and William C. DeWitt.

DEMOCRATIC ASSEMBLY NOMINATIONS.

The Democratic irregular Assembly Conventions were held last night. The Sixth District Convention met at Union Hall, corner of Clymer street and Broadway, E. D., and adjourned until this evening. The Seventh District Convention met at No. 110 Grand street, and failing to nominate a candidate on the second ballot, adjourned until to-night. The Eighth District Convention met at No. 400 Grand street, but in consequence of the absence of a delegate an adjournment took place until he turns up.

QUEENS COUNTY POLITICS.

At a meeting of conservatives and democrats held at the Court House, Flushing, on Tuesday, the following nominations were made:—Charles A. Roe, of Flushing, for the office of County Treasurer; for the Assembly in the Second district, Wm. B. Wilson, of Astoria, and in the Fifth district, Francis J. Skillman, of Roslyn.

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

A Claim Agent, of Washington, Charged With Swindling the Government—The Knights of Arabia In New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3, 1866.

A huge swindle of the government, to the amount of about half a million dollars, has been unearthed by United States detectives. The party implicated is J. Lowenthal, of No. 207 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, who is a claim agent there, and who left here yesterday to avoid arrest, as a warrant was out for him. It is said that several paymasters who "fight the tiger" are partners of this swindler. I will send full particulars to-morrow, as affidavits have been filed setting forth the facts.

Colonel McIves, whose arrest by the department commander has already been announced, is a high officer of the Knights of Arabia, of which Bain, arrested in New York, is grand commander. I have a copy of their by-laws, from which I learn that their object is an armed emigration to a country not named, whose products are tobacco, cotton, sugar and coffee. I learn from reliable sources that the Knights do not propose to violate our neutrality laws. They were to embark this month, but the arrest of Bain and McIves has materially interfered with their plans. Probably the commander of this department will throw some light upon the expedition. Colonel McIves is a genuine Scottish gentleman, a British subject, and her Majesty's Consul is working to obtain his release, as he has committed no overt act against the laws of this government except being a Confederate officer.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 3—Evening.

I have learned further particulars of Lowenthal's frauds. It appears, as claim agent in Washington, he was in the habit of getting from C. Dibble, Notary Public, of this city, blank sworn affidavits setting forth that certain discharged privates of regiments were entitled to certain amounts of back pay and bounty. Those blank affidavits were familiar to Lowenthal, who filled them up by forging names of discharged soldiers, and, by endorsing them, got checks for the amount from Paymaster A. D. Robinson and others, of Washington. One of the detectives was present and saw him forge several of these documents. A warrant was issued yesterday, by Judge Augustine, and placed in the hands of United States Marshal Bullitt, but Lowenthal had left for Washington, carrying with him about twenty checks of from $100 to $300. It is asserted that a large number of Paymasters and citizens are partners of Lowenthal in the swindles, which amount to about $1,000,000.

PARADE OF NEW ENGLAND VETERANS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery of Boston and the Amoskeags, of Manchester, N. H., Visit Newburyport, and Have a Good Time, &c.

NEWBURYPORT, MASS., Oct. 3, 1866.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston, the Amoskeag Veterans of Manchester, N. H., and the Veteran Artillery Company of Newburyport—the three oldest military organizations in America—have been observing their annual parade in this city to-day. The occasion was an unusual one in Newburyport, and the day was made a holiday. The mills, stores and schools were closed, and all the town were out to see the military show. The Ancients from Boston were accompanied by Adjutant General Schouler, who represented the State, and the Amoskeags from New Hampshire by Governor Smythe, Adjutant General Natt Head, and nearly all the members of the Governor's staff.

After parading through all the principal streets the three ancient companies brought up in front of the City Hall, from the steps of which Mayor Graves delivered to them a brief, happy speech of welcome. After this they marched into the hall and partook of an elegant dinner, got up in the best of style.

The Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company returned to Boston during the latter part of the afternoon, and finished the day with a dinner at the United States Hotel. The Amoskeag veterans remained, and made their headquarters at the Merrimac House.

Governor Smythe, Adjutant General Natt Head and the Governor's staff officers are the guests of Major Ben. Perley Poore. In honor of the Amoskeags a grand levée and ball took place this evening at the City Hall, at which the Newburyport beauties and the New Hampshire braves tripped through the mazy dance.

To-morrow there is to be another parade and visit to Salisbury and a dinner. The Amoskeags return home on Sunday.

CONVENTION OF COLORED MEN.

OUR TROY CORRESPONDENCE.

TROY, Oct. 3, 1866.

A convention of the colored citizens of this State is to be held at Albany on the 10th of the present month, to deliberate upon the new condition of things, and to urge their rights upon those who, as the call states, "have the power to perfect and confer them in the form of permanent blessings."

The call that has been issued for this convention is duly authenticated by all the forms that mark similar documents from the chairmen of the several partisan State committees when about to convene their representative adherents in State or national convention.

Mr. William Rich, of this city, as chairman of the State Committee, authorizes the assembling of the Convention in the following call, which, after setting forth the reasons for calling the negroes together, concludes thus:—

We, therefore, by authority vested in us by William Rich, Esq., chairman of the State Central Committee, hereby recommend the people to assemble by delegates in State convention, in Albany, at twelve o'clock noon, on Tuesday, the 10th day of October, 1866.

Wm. Howard Day, James W. Duffin, Charles B. Ray, Edward V. Clark, George Smith, James J. Spelman and John J. Zuille, Committee of mass meeting, New York city; William Rich, Troy; William H. Johnson, Albany; John Peterson, William Spelman, William H. Decker, Jacob Day, Sr., J. H. Townsend, William F. Randall, New York city; P. W. Ray, N. R. Ashby, J. Morris Williams, Brooklyn, E. D.

Mr. Rich, who will probably be the permanent President of the Convention, by virtue of his great influence and managing ability, is a native of Worcester, Mass., where he was born in the year 1805. Colonel Rich was taken into the family of the late Levi Lincoln, then and for many years Governor of Massachusetts, whence he removed to this city in 1826, the year in which emancipation took place in this State. Colonel Rich, by his honest, industrious and praiseworthy career here, has built up a really enviable character for probity and good deeds. He is the founder of the African Presbyterian church in Troy, and the William Rich public school in this city was named in his honor. He is quite wealthy, returning an income on upwards of $60,000. Among his people he is in every respect—intellectually, morally and socially—a foremost man.

The Convention will appoint a new State Central Committee, to be "composed of representative men (colored), who shall act for the people during the ensuing year, a year likely to be a most important one in the history of the colored people in this State."

In reference to the pending canvass, it is proposed to ask politicians of all parties if their votes are at all worthy of consideration. It will also be held that colored men must sit on juries, and have equal rights in the public schools.

It is proposed to hold a short and sharp business convention of two days, the call stating that the "negro conventions generally are too discursive."

FREDERICK DOUGLASS

has promised to be present, and after participating in the proceedings will address the Convention on the political issues of the day.

NEWS FROM CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 3, 1866.

The fire at the Jeffersonville (Ind.) Penitentiary was much heavier than at first reported, the loss footing up $215,000. The fire broke out in the tobacco factory, and spread to the foundry and machine rooms, all of which were destroyed. Only $15,000 of the loss falls on the State. Hall, Moore & Miller lose $150,000 in the machine shops, and Nolk & Jans $50,000 in the tobacco factory.

Isaac Cronnie, of Louisville, died a year ago, bequeathing $100,000 to be equally divided between the Sisters of Mercy of New York and the Louisville Presbyterian Orphan Asylum. He failed in his will to give the legal appellation of either institution, and the heirs have entered suit for the estates. In addition to this, there is a schism among the Louisville Presbyterians, and they are wrangling as to which faction should receive the bequest.

The stockholders of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad have voted to extend their Lebanon branch to Knoxville, Tenn.

The wife of detective Charles Billings, while laboring under temporary insanity, superinduced by puerperal fever, attempted to commit suicide last evening by cutting her throat with a razor. She inflicted a frightful wound, and cannot possibly recover.

Since the appearance of cholera in Cincinnati last July there have been one thousand four hundred and six deaths from the disease. Only two or three cases per day are now occurring.

MIGRATION OF FREEDMEN.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Oct. 3, 1866.

Large numbers of freedmen continue to leave the State for the Mississippi valley, induced by offers of higher wages and by a desire for change. White labor is in demand.

THE MEXICAN MUDDLE.

What Santa Anna and Ortega Think of Each Other.

BOTH SIDES OF THE STORY.

Movements of the Rival Parties in New York.

&c. &c. &c.

GEN. SANTA ANNA'S MOVEMENTS.

The recent movements of Santa Anna have caused great commotion among the sympathizers with the cause of the Mexican republic. Yesterday his headquarters was thronged with parties representing all classes 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.

THE KNIGHTS OF THE GOLDEN CIRCLE.

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

NO. 120 MACDOUGAL STREET, Oct. 3, 1866.

To His Excellency Don Antonio Santa Anna:—

SIR—Seeing your earnest 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 too well known to say more, and less I could not say, as I was one of the prime movers in the establishment of the constitution of 1857. [Under which Comonfort acted as President.—ED.] 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 Sweeny called on Santa Anna yesterday afternoon. It appears that Santa Anna has included in his plans the project of settling in Mexico a large body of Irish and Germans. He expresses his ideas in this respect very freely. First, their military aid and 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 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 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 disband her militia and rest easy.

This is important when viewed in presence of Napoleon's letter to Marshal Forey, dated at Fontainebleau, July 2, 1863, laying down the imperial policy of checking the expansion of the United States in the direction of the Gulf.

SENTIMENTS OF THE ORTEGA PARTY.

REPORTED ADHESION OF THE CITIZENS OF MATAMOROS TO GENERAL ORTEGA.

The partisans of General Ortega in this city were yesterday unusually elated owing to the reception of private despatches from their liberal friends in Mexico, the intelligence at hand announcing that the chiefs in and about Matamoros had expressed their resolve to rally around Ortega. It is stated that the official documents and all details pertaining to the subject will reach this city within a few days; but as we have details from our own correspondents 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 concealing the fact that the partisans of General Ortega are filled with a bitter hatred towards Santa Anna. The latter chieftain is declared to be an emissary of the French government and a deadly foe to the liberals. Though Santa Anna 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 foot on the soil of his country, even if his adhesion to the Ortega faction were unfeigned and unmarred by any *arriere pensée*. It is stated that Secretary Seward recently authorized 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 of documents that can be published at any moment for the purpose of showing the true position occupied by Santa 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 find an assistant among any of his fellow citizens, and was compelled to accept the aid of Naphygi.

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 adhesion of the citizens of Matamoros 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, Tegno, Fernissa and Lieutenant Colonel Huerta. Many of the General's partisans, who were, at last accounts, awaiting the arrival of Ortega in Texas, are now at Matamoros. Among the most prominent of the liberals believed to be in anxious expectation of Ortega's appearance on Mexican soil, are Generals Patoni, Poucel, Prieto, Negrete, Senor Palacios, Governor of Chihuahua, and others, who have rallied around Canales, pending the appearance of Ortega in Mexico.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Requisition on the Comptroller for $300,000—Janitors' Salaries to be Increased Twenty-five Per Cent—Female Evening Schools to Close at Nine P. M.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of the Commissioners of Education was held at three P. M. yesterday at their hall, corner of Elm and Grand streets, the President, J. McLean, in the chair.

The Committee on Finance reported, submitting a requisition on the Comptroller to place with the Chamberlain $300,000, subject to the drafts of the President and Clerk of the Board. The report was adopted.

A communication was received from the trustees of the Fifth ward, asking for authority to advertise for furniture for the primary school building in course of erection in Vestry street, in said ward. Referred to the Committee on Teachers.

The Committee on Normal School presented the following resolution:—"That all teachers who hold certificates of grade B, and are employed in grammar schools, and all those who hold certificates of grade C, whether employed in primary or grammar schools, be required, unless excused by the Committee on Normal School, to attend regularly the sessions of the Saturday Normal School, under the penalty of forfeiting their situations as teachers." The resolution was adopted.

A resolution was also adopted that all female evening schools under the jurisdiction of the Board close at nine o'clock P. M. and open at thirty minutes before seven o'clock P. M.

The Committee on Buildings reported in favor of increasing the salaries of the janitors of the various school buildings in the city twenty-five per cent. The report was adopted. The Board then adjourned.

CITY PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION.

Pro and Con of the Underground Railway—Meeting of the "West Side Association."

Pursuant to a call emanating from the "West Side Association"—an organization of property owners in the upper part of the city—a public meeting was held last evening at Everett Hall, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fourth street, to consider the subject of the rapid transportation of passengers through the city. The principal subject of discussion was the ways and means for the accomplishment of this end. The meeting was very respectably attended, the majority of those present being interested to a greater or less extent in real estate in the portion of the city lying north of Sixty-ninth street. After a formal opening, by reading minutes and a report of the Executive Committee on general business, a resolution was read and adopted declaring as the unanimous sense of the association that in appropriating the evening to the discussion of the question of the more rapid transportation of passengers in this city the association in no way declare themselves in favor of any particular plan of railroad or route, but confine their action to an urgent demand upon the public authorities for immediate provision for increased facilities for travelling on the west side, and by more rapid conveyance. The groundwork for the discussion was in an elaborate address delivered by the Chairman, Mr. William A. Whitbeck, presenting the alleged advantages of an underground steam railroad, underlying Broadway and extending from the Battery to Fifty-ninth street (Central Park.) He spoke of the adaptation of steam to transportation as against horse power, as causing at this time an unnatural growth and increase of every town, city and village in the vicinity of New York city, and then proceeded with an argument intended to show that the interruption to business along the line and the damage to buildings anticipated by those who opposed the project were not at all necessarily attendant on its construction. He gave a history of the sub-ways in London, and treated at length on the subject of sewerage. After Mr. Whitbeck had concluded his remarks, a gentleman went into a sort of rough-and-tumble opposition to the tunnel plan proposed by the first speaker. He characterized it as Utopian and many years in advance of the age. His substitute for the plan was to have the west side of the city, which he said was now left out in the cold, thoroughly provided with street railroads extending throughout the entire length of the city. He alluded to the fact that while every avenue on the east side was traversed by a railroad, the west side was comparatively almost without them. He succeeded in calling forth from the meeting an expression of their desire to hear no more from him and he subsided. Others took a conservative view of the matter, favoring steam as the motor, but preferring to have the vehicles run above ground. Several other speakers presented their views, varying but little in their objections or reasons of approval. The association hold regular meetings once a month, and are pledged by their own individual interests to see that the best plan is eventually adopted and carried into execution as speedily as practicable.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Applications for Permission to Visit Castle Garden.

The regular meeting of the Commissioners of Emigration was held at three P. M. yesterday, at Castle Garden, the President, G. C. Verplanck, in the chair.

Mr. A. Andreen, who has been appointed by the Augustana Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church to attend to the spiritual and temporal wants of the Swedes residing in this city, requested permission to visit Castle Garden, for the purpose of communicating with the Swedish emigrants arriving at that place. The Swedish Consul supported this application.

Mr. J. M. Ferris, Secretary of the Board of Foreign Mission of the Reformed Dutch Church, requested the Commissioners to inform him if they would employ a Hollander at Castle Garden to attend to the interests of emigrants from Holland arriving there, or permit him to employ a man to do so.

Both applications were referred to the Castle Garden Committee.

The following is the last official report of the Commissioners:—

Number of emigrants arrived to Sept. 26, 1866	181,645
Number since to Oct. 3, 1866	4,997
Total	186,642
To same date in 1865	140,218

	1863.	1864.	1865.	1866.
Inmates in Wards Island Institutions	710	961	1,050	936

Balance in bank	$12,007
Aggregate receipts to Sept. 26, 1866	$435,113
Received since to Oct. 3, for commutation of passengers, &c	10,712—445,825
Total	$457,832
Disbursements as per previous account to Sept. 26, 1866	$428,210
No Payments	— 428,210
Balance in bank	$29,623

During the month of September twenty-seven steamers and sixteen sailing vessels, with a total of fourteen thousand eight hundred and fifty-six emigrants on board arrived at this port.

THE NATIONAL GAME.

Championship of Connecticut.

The match for the championship of Connecticut was played on Saturday last at New Haven between the Charter Oak Club of Hartford and the Chester Club of Norwich. The game was witnessed by an immense concourse of spectators assembled from all parts of the State. Before the commencement of the game the Chesters were the favorites by long odds; but early in the game the tide of opinion changed, and the friends of the Chesters were sadly disappointed, inasmuch as the game was won by the Charter Oak Club by a score of 39 to 22.

The Game in Sullivan County, N. Y.

The Walkill Club of Middletown and the Monticello Club of Monticello, played the return game of the series on Monday last, on the grounds of the former at Middletown, in the presence of a large number of the admirers of the game. The general play was very good, but, as the score shows, the Monticello was too much for the Walkill and won the game by the following score:—

Monticello.	*O.*	*R.*	*Walkill.*	*O.*	*R.*
Quinlan, c	5	4	Wiggins, 3d b	3	4
W. Strong, 1st b	4	5	Bradner, p. f	3	2
G. Strong, 2d b	3	5	Sayer, c. f	4	2
Buchanan, 3d b	4	4	Cox, p	2	3
Royce, l. f	3	5	D. Horton, l. f	2	3
Starr, s. s	2	5	Hulse, c	3	3
Niven, c. f	5	4	Graham, 1st b	3	4
Burnham, p	0	6	Royce, s. s	1	3
Bennett, r. f	1	5	C. H. Horton, 2d b	6	2
Total	27	43	Total	27	26

Clubs.	*1st.*	*2d.*	*3d.*	*4th.*	*5th.*	*6th.*	*7th.*	*8th.*	*9th.*	*Total.*
	INNINGS.									
Monticello	5	2	7	3	7	3	3	12	2	43
Walkill	2	2	7	0	0	2	12	0	1	26

Fly catches—Monticello, 13; Walkill, 7.
Out on fouls—Monticello, 8; Walkill, 7.
Time of game—Two hours and thirty minutes.
Umpire—J. B. Gillogly.

Athlete, Jr., vs. Young America.

These young clubs, belonging respectively to Washington Heights and Fort Washington, played a game on the grounds at the latter place, which, after seven innings, resulted in favor of the Athletes, Jr., by a score of 32 to 21.

The Atlantics of Brooklyn vs. The Camdens.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 3, 1866.

The Atlantic played the Camden club this afternoon. Score—Atlantic, 37; Camden, 7.

Game Between Negro Clubs.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct 3, 1866.

A match was played here this afternoon between two negro clubs—the Batchelors, of Albany