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NEW ORLEANS:
THURSDAY MORNING, SEPT. 28, 1865.

SAVE YOUR COMBS.—Messrs. Drake and Markham, No 56, Camp street, have Wire Mercerge sheen that will make a glove, only six dollars a pair.

On our second page will be found sheriff's and auction sales, bank notices and various miscellaneous advertisements.

We are much obliged to the officers of the Mobile Able for New York dates of the 18th in addition to the latest Western papers.

The Fenian Movement.

There is no doubt, from the recent tone of the English press on the subject, that the Fenian movement is beginning to cause concern to the people of England, and from late constabulary and military manifestations in Ireland it is not over certain that it is engaging the serious attention of the British Government.

In tracing the development of Fenianism we find in it something at once amusing and melancholy. At the outset it looked like a sort of unlawful and half jocular effervescence of Irish blue to England. Its pretensions were so exact compared with the apparent insignificance of its strength, that it was hard to regard it as involving a serious project or one worthy of serious consideration. The invasion of Ireland from the United States, the overthrow of the British dominion in that island and its conversion into an independent republic or annexation to the United States, were objects which was not easy to conceive as being really entertained by a society totally destitute, if unfed by some national power, of the means necessary to a military organization or expedition on a large scale and of a practical nature.

But the Fenian idea, whatever it is in reality, is as wild and fantastic as it may appear, has taken strong hold of the Irish imagination at home and abroad, and manifests its power in popular demonstrations in Ireland and even contains a sanguinary attempt at a general rising against the British Government.

Is there is anything about the society calculated to perplex the British authorities, it is the singular openness accompanying its asserted secrecy, the undisguised nature of its purposes as well as expedients while it puts on, if we may so say, the *show* of profound mystery. Its members are openly drilled in all parts of the land; they permit it to be known that they seek arms and wish to become expert in using them; they procure refuse and not wanted muskets and pistols from England, and do not try to conceal that these are intended to rid their country of the "detested Saxon rule;" in all ways indeed, they would seem to take pains to warn the authorities fair warning of the Fenian revolt and challenge them to the struggle.—The authorities might well doubt whether a design so trumpeted was in earnest, whether there could really be a conspiracy where were so few indications of secrecy. On the other hand, they might dread the existence of some secret, too profound and too ingeniously veiled to exhibit any exterior sign or symptom.

Meantime it is impossible to believe that the Fenian leaders, if truly friends of Ireland, and possessing a particle of prudence and common sense, are aiming to bring about a contest between their Irish followers—nondescript—men who would have the Catholic Irish against them as well as the Orange Protestants—and the whole power of the British Government. It would be madness and cruelty to do so, for the result would be as certain as deplorable for the ill advised insurgents. Perhaps those leaders consider a war between England and the United States and wish to be prepared for action in the event. If so, they have given England plenty of time to prepare for them.

CHAS. DOLHONDE & Co.—We invite attention to the card, in another column, of Messrs. Chas. Dolhonde & Co., who have opened a general commission and forwarding house at No. 7 North Second street, between Chestnut and Main, in St. Louis, as a branch of the house of F. Dolhonde & Co., at No. 37 Natchez street in New Orleans. The parties comprising the firm are known as reliable and experienced business men, who give eidee personal attention to all matters entrusted to them, and aim rightly to merit the continuous growth of their business. Orders for purchase or sale of cotton, sugar, molasses, coffee, &c., &c., and consignments of such articles, cannot be directed to safer hands than Messrs. Cobb, Dolhonde & Co. We commend them to the confidence of the commercial community.

THE CONCERT ON MONDAY.—That was a most striking and brilliant display of grace and musical talent and cultivation, which was seen on Monday evening at the Opera House in the concert given to Mr. Eugene Chadeayne, one of our most accomplished music teachers, by his many lady pupils. We were fully assured that Mr. C is every way worthy of the testimonial, and the high proficiency of his pupils confirmed the assurance.

The President's Policy in Mississippi —Withdrawing the Troops.

The Jackson, Miss., correspondent of the *Memphis Commercial*, who is Radical in politics, writes thus in a late letter:

While I am writing these words, the newspapers are running through the streets with the *Mississippian Extra*, containing an extract of a dispatch lately received by Governor Sharkey from President Johnson. This dispatch simply states that the President's policy will be to remove, as soon as possible, the troops now here, and substitute the State militia. I have already forwarded the dispatch by telegraph.

What the consequences of this step will be no one can foretell. I only wish they may be for the best. The news of the reception of this dispatch produced an effect upon the army which I never before witnessed. Two more thoroughly accomplished men to arouse to anger, but those less expert or less well informed, give vent to their dissatisfaction. All alike, both soldiers and officers, express the sentiment that Mississippi should be controlled by the forces of the regular State militia or Federal troops. I think there can be little co-operation, little harmony of action, between men so lately arrayed in hostile ranks. They do not say that Mississippi is out to the Union and given over sane to reason, but if they are replaced by the militia, on the contrary, they are willing and anxious to be mustered out and return home. They are willing to leave Mississippi in the hands of her own citizens, but they are mainly unwilling, under certain any relations of alliance or co-operation with men whom they have so lately defied and disarmed. They are too good soldiers to think for one moment of disobeying orders from the Commander-in-chief. I will not venture to give the propriety of removing all the troops, white and black, from this State, at present. I will leave the question for events to decide since the President has so ordered. But I believe the army is not generally, even the officers, sufficiently disposed to consider the wisdom of the change which must of necessity take place in replacing military by civil government. All the civil institutions of this State have been broken to shreds, by the surrender, and for a period of nearly months, the bayonet has been the only law of the State. The impression demand of the country now, is for a speedy resolution of expenses, and the President in order to meet that demand, decides to withdraw the troops.

This whole vast fabric of civil government is now to be restored, and that is not the work of a day, or of a month. While this is going on, the army is slowly withdrawing from one extreme to the other recedes. It must necessarily be so, and there must inevitably be occasional slackings and confusion. The duty can not be lifted up, as with a strong hand and transported at once from the State, but rather can the peace be organized in like haste. Services, then, and forbearance should be the order of the hour. If the highest authorities agree that Mississippi should be lost in her old keeping, let not the army suddenly and unduly cast all charge from their hands, but withdraw from the post of accomplished duty in good temper and in good order.

The work of withdrawal has already begun. Orders have been issued to bring in the guards now from several of the guard mounts heretofore stationed, and all the black troops who had been at work on the various railroads in the district commanded by General Osterhaus, have been ordered in.

News from Western Papers.

The steamer Mollie Abble, from St. Louis, arrived yesterday with Western papers as late as the 21st, from which we take the following:

Cork Correspondence—The Feminas in Ireland.

New York, September 18—The *World's* Cork, (Ireland,) correspondence says, in Lemerick meetings of Feminas have been regularly chronicled; and an organization has established an absolute court wherein the names of those countrymen too timid, or too lukewarm to give an adherence, are set down, and committees appointed to wait upon them. Delegates from the parent Society are said to abound in the country, well supplied with money, actively encouraging the martial spirit.

In Cork the Feminas have boldly marched past the Capwell Police Barracks, their officers armed with green rods, and chanting, as they marched, a new national song, "The Green above the Red." They were pursued by the Police, but the country people, at the intimation of parents, went by detour through the fields, and informed the Feminas, who, without breaking ranks, but simply by detached marches in various directions, at faster speed, melted away.

At Nenagh the grounds of Castle O.way have been ravaged by the Feminas. At Desmaven the Police have been beaten Bantry is entirely given over to the Feminas who drill in the town without opposition. Through the deep fastnesses of Uoonaught, where the people are the same of moldsmen, this organization has extended of itself, traces of it being discovered and reported at Galway, Roscommons, Sligo, and even at Castle Carr. I am told by a friend, who fully understands this subject, that there is in each of the following counties, men enrolled as follows: Limerick, 6,000; Kerry, 1,500; Cork, 11,000; Waterford, 1,000; Tipperary, 7,000; Kilkenny, 800; Wexford, 1,200; Wicklow, 1,000; Clare, 500; Kildare, 500; Dublin, 800. This makes a total of nearly 40 000 men, and if we estimate for the Northern counties where Fenianism is yet weak, and the Government has more partisans, half as many more.

As yet these men have no fire arms, nor do they ever meet in public or private with weapons of any sort, but, at a signal, could fill the country with muskets. Every Fenian, it is said, who left the Northern army, has retained his musket. Enough Irishmen, trained in war, have returned to their native island, to officer the entire able-bodied population of Munster. The nucleus of an army is being already formed within the headquarters in America, and a bureau of intelligence at once at the archives and indexes of your War Department. The excitement over these Fenian alarms has had an immediate effect upon capital. Money is held more tightly, and Dublin papers complain that it is being driven away from the island. Rockhemeau, resident here, not stipendiaries of the Government, profess to be weary, also, of the many outbreaks, of which this is the last, and are anxious to leave a populace which hates them, once and forever. It may not prove the least significant feature of this exposé, that the very British army which is to put down the Fenians, is composed of native Irishmen.

In the army in the Fenians are at work, and the garrison at Cork may be caught by plotting against the interests of the sovereign who employs them.

There are in the Queen's ranks 5000 men who are put there by the Fenian Brotherhood as a sort of cheap West Pointers, and they are instructed not only, to perfect themselves fully in soldierly training, but to corrupt their countrymen of every garrison. When the Fenian revolution begins we may expect to hear of a revolt from Canada to India, wherever there are two Celts in the same regiment with two Saxons.

The Limerick *Chronicle* says upward of 300 young men were seen, a few nights since, in one of the most retired corners of the city, acting through what appeared to be military evolutions. Almost all had sticks, and obeyed in silence words of command given in a suppressed voice. There is reason to believe that the Fenian organization in Limerick numbers at least 2000 strong.

A Belfast paper describes a similar meeting in that city.

TREASURY CIRCULAR REGARDING FIRE ARMS, &c.

Washington, September 20.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day issued the following circular to Collectors of Customs:

Treasury Department,
Sept. 15, 1865.

SIR—The circular of the 1st instant, in relation to shipments of guns and ammunition into States heretofore declared in insurrection, is hereby so far modified that you will hereafter grant permits, without any reference to this Department, for the shipment of sporting guns and ammunition, as heretofore, in any reason able amount, and also blasting powder for mining purposes.

You will make weekly returns on the last of each week of the several applications granted by you, showing the names and residences of consignees, and the amount and character of the powder and shot and of lead shipped, which returns be stated in pounds, and not kegs, bags, or casks. It is designed that there should in no case exceed what may, in your judgment, be necessary to meet the wants of the country. All other applications you will refuse.

With great respect,
H. McCULLOCH, Sec'y Treasury.

AN INTERNATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.

New York, September 20.—The Richmond *Whig* says the meeting of capitalists, Monday evening, to organize a great national and international express company was large in numbers and representation of capital. Hon. W. H. McFarland acted as chairman, and J. A. Gowar as secretary. In a few minutes the sum of $151 700 was subscribed. The sum to be subscribed in Richmond is to be limited to $250,000, with a maximum capital $500,000. The remaining $250,000 to be taken in Northern States. Governor Pierpont subscribed $5000, eliciting much applause. Among those present and subscribing, was the rebel General Echols. In organizing this National Express Company it is proposed that the officers and employed shall be officers and soldiers of the armies of the United States and the late Confederate States—in the Northern States officers and soldiers of the United States army, and in the Southern States officers and soldiers of the late Confederate States army. At the head of the company highly qualified and competent officers of the two armies will be placed, the object to give employment to many of the gallant and brave men now out of employment, and whose families are almost, if not entirely, destitute of support, as well as to establish an affinity of interest between the two sections.

GOV SHARKEY ON TAX SALES, &c., IN MISS.

Washington, Sept. 20.—The reply of Governor Sharkey, of Mississippi, to a letter addressed to him by a gentleman of this city, who owns a large tract of land in this State, inquiring what would be the status of land confiscated or sold for State taxes during the rebellion, and whether practical difficulties might not arise in consequence of such situation, will be of interest to parties in the North who own property in that State. Governor Sharkey says there is no officer now authorized to receive taxes on land in Mississippi, nor will there be until the meeting of the Legislature on the 16th of October, after which, I suppose, a new system of taxation will be adopted. I do not think that any lands have been confiscated during the rebellion, or if they have I should not regard any such act as operating title. It may be that some lands have been sold for taxes, but in such cases ample opportunity, I think, will be given for redemption. It will probably be well for owners to have an agent to redeem their lands in case they have been sold.

ENGLISH HOLDERS OF CONFEDERATE BONDS.

Washington, September 18.—Many of the holders of the confederate cotton loan, in England, attended the recent meeting in London, evidently for fear of the exposure of their complicity in the ridiculous transaction. As the London journals, therefore, seem to be at a loss to know who the happy speculators are, they will be enlightened by the following list of some of the British subjects who have thus invested, with an estimate of the losses sustained by them, respectively:

Sir Henry Dethoughton, Baronet, £180,000; Isaac Campbell & Co., 71 Gurmyn street, London, army contractors, £150,000; Thomas Sterling Bigbee, 50, Mansion House Place, London, ship owner, £140,000; the Marquis of Bath, £50,000; James Spence, Liverpool, correspondent of the *Times*, under initials, £30,000; Mr. Brassord Hope, £40,000; George Bowen Seymour, stock Broker, Tarregmorton street, London, 40,000; Messrs. Fernie £30 000; Alexander Collie and partners, £20 000; Fleetwood, Pullen, Wilson, and L. Schuster, Directors of the Union Bank, London, together, £20,000, W. L. Lindsey, £20,000; Sir Cousts Lindsey, Baronet, £20,000; John Tradeus Delane, Editor of *News*, £10,000; Lady Georgiana Time, sister of Lord Westmoreland, £15,000; J. S. Gillies, Director of the Bank of England, £10,000; D. F Forbes Campbell, 45, Dover street, Piccadilly, London, £8,000; George Peacock, M. P., £50,000, Lord Wharncliffe, £20,000, W. H. Gregory, M. P., £1 000; W. J. Mudell, proprietor of the *London Morning Post*, £4,000; Edward Ashmeyer, £1,500; Lord Campbell, £1,000; Lord Strathmore, £1,000; Lord Monteagle, Government, £1,000; Hon Evelyn Ashly, son of Lord Shaftesbury, and private secretary to Lord Palmerston, £2500; Right Hon. William Ewart, Great Western, £2000. Total, £600,000.

The attitude of the United States Government on the subject is plainly set forth in the following official letter:

MR. SEWARD TO MR. ADAMS.

"DEPARTMENT OF STATE:
"Washington, March 13, 1865.

"Charles Francis Adams, Esq., &c.,

SIR—An impression is understood to prevail in Europe, especially among the holders of the insurgent loan, for which cotton was pledged as security, that in the event of the restoration of peace, in this country, this government will assume the public debts of the insurgents, or, certainly the particular debt referred to. It is believed, however, that no impression could be more erroneous. There is no likelihood that any part of that debt will be assumed by the United States Government. It is proper and advisable, therefore, that by any proper means at your command, you should authoritatively undeceive the public in England on this point.

"I am your obd't. serv't,
WM. H. SEWARD."

St. Louis Markets of the 20th.

St. Louis, September 20th, P. M.—Tobacco—Low grades were inactive, but there was a good demand for the better grades at full prices. The break comprised 153 hhds; bids on 4 of which were rejected, and sales included 4 cerops at $1 30 to $2 40, 6 stems at $1 50, 5 green and damaged lugs at $3 70 to $4 60; 13 factory do at $4 70 to $5 90, 21 planters' do at $6 to $8; 15 common leaf at $8 90 to $11 75; 13 medium at $12 to $14; 6 common manufacturing leaf at $11 75 to $12 75; 3 medium do at $24 to $31 50; 1 good do at $41, and 1 fine do at $70 per 100 lbs.

Bagging and Rope—Very little business in bagging. We quote at 20 to 30½ for domestic and 27 to 28½ for India, with a small sale of 45 pieces India at 27c. Sales of 800 coils rope, in round lots, at 14 1/2c, and 600 do, in small lots, during the past week, at 14 3 4 to 15 per lb.

Flour—Received 2,320 brls. Market very dull, but we can make no change in quotations. A small business was transacted, including sales of 200 brls Plain's extra at $13, 230 brls branded double extra, but would not inspect, at $8, 360 brls fall single extra at $7 50 a 7 75. 100 do spring extra at $7. 85 do super at $6 50 to 6 75; 50 sacks choice double extra at $5, and 336 do low do at $4 15. We quote choice extras to the best family brands at $10 to 15, low double extra at $8 to 9; fall single extra at $7 25 to 8; spring extra at $6 75 a 7 25; fall super at $6 25 a 7, and spring super at $5 75 to 6 25.

Oats—Received 1 030 sks. Holders were firmer on account of small receipts, but buyers or tractors would not advance their price, and the market was consequently slow. Sales included 700 sks white at 69 to 70c, 1,125 do mixed and yellow, subject to Government inspection at 66; and 179 do mixed on its merits at 65½ per bushel.

Oats—Received 1914 sks. Market steady, and sales 163 sks choice at 48½c; 1,500 sks subject to Government inspection, at 47c, 760 do on their merits, at 44 to 46c, and 150 do poor at 35c per bushel.

Provisions—market firm, with a steady, small demand, and sales of 540 bbls mess pork at $29. 75 pieces bulk shoulders, loose, at 15½c; 31 casks do clear sides in loose at 31c, and 4 kegs pickled pork clear sides, smoked, 19c per pound.

Whisky—Market exceedingly dull, with refused sales at 35c bbls at $2 24. Round lots could not be sold at this price.

Hides—We quote flint at 15½c, dry salted at 12½c, green salted at 6½c per lb.

Hay—Received 410 bales. The market continues dull, with sales of 80 bales loose prossed timothy at $19, and 60 do tight pressed mixed at $18 per ton.

Potatoes—The market is firmer, and dealers are buying from wagons furnishing their own forage, at 60 and 1 00 per bbl, for mechanocks, and $1 and 1 10 for millers.

Onions—Market steady, and sales of 455 bbls prime at 50 and 55c per bushel, and 70 bbls at $1 75 and 2 per bbl.

Green Apples—Sale of 23 bbls choice bellefluwers and pearlies at $4 50 per bbl.

Butter—Sale of 12 packages common at 20c. Choice is worth 35 and 38c.

Eggs—Scarce, and the cool weather causing the demand to increase, prices have advanced from 24 to 25c, shipper's count.

Dried Fruit—A small lot of new peaches in halves brought $3 40 per bushel.

White Beans—Market dull at 75c to $1 50 according to quality, with a sale to-day of 10 sacks at $1 25 per bushel.

Bar Iron and Cast Nails—Pittsburg dispatches of yesterday quote an advance of ½c per lb in bar iron. Here the price is firm at 6½ per lb for common bar. Stocks of cut nails in this market and elsewhere are small, and the demand is brisk at $7 to $7 25 per keg for 10d.

Gunnies—Business light at 32½ to 33c for new single.

Wool—Market steady, and sales 21 bags tub-washed at 45 to 46c; 1 do blank do at 35c, 7 do fleeced washed at 35c; 16 do do unwashed at 25c, and 2 do inferior do at 30c per lb.

Groceries—Market steady and quite firm, with considerable activity. We quote prime Porto Rico sugar 17 to 17 1/2c, prime Cuba at 15 1/2c; muscovado at 14 3/4 to 15c; fair and prime Rio coffee at 30 to 31 1/2c; choice do cargoes at 32 to 33c; shrimpings at 28 1/2 to 29c; Java at 38 to 40c, molasses steady and firm, with sales from store of New York syrup molasses at 90 to 95c, and Hanna's New Orleans syrup at $1 per gallon. Rice was steady at 11 1/2c, in sacks, and 12 1/2c in tierces.

Beef Cattle—Receipts liberal and market more active. We quote prime and extra at $5 50 to 6 50, and 50 cents to $1 below medium steers $4 to 5; cows and inferior cattle from $2 50 to 4 50 per 100 lb gross.

Hogs—There is some demand at $10 to 11 50 per 100 lbs gross for good and extra smoke.

Sheep—Good sheep are in demand, but poor are dull. We quote good and choice at $4 50 to 6; inferior and common at $2 50 to 3 50 per head. Lambs are worth $2 50 to 3 per head, with none here.

Milch Cows—Good and choice are in demand from $45 to 60; common from $25 to 35.

[From the New York Times, Sept 16]

Independence for Canada.

A SCHEME OF PEACEABLE SEPARATION.

The evidences have neither been scant nor doubtful—since the scheme of a British American Confederation was first broached—that the British Government, as urging the consummation of that scheme, as it has done, was simply paving the way for erecting the Colonies adrift in the least offensive manner possible. In addresses of Confederation, the Home authorities have author zed the institution of a Confederation Council for the regulation of such international questions as the Reciprocity Treaty. This new executive authority is evidently intended to supply the place of a Foreign Office for the whole of British America; and its creation is the most advanced and the most practical step yet taken toward terminating the colonial connection.

A curious commentary on the recent negotiations for the establishment of a Colonial Union, is supplied in certain pages of a book just given to the British public by Lord Bury, the Treasurer of Her Majesty's Household. The book is entitled *The Exodus of the Western Nations*. And the little pamphlet by there is in it seems to be directed to the question of Colonial Independence. The author's speculations are not of the purely abstract kind. He takes the case of British America boldly in hand, without any needless diffidence, disposes of the political fortunes of the British Americans, in a way which ought to edify them. His scheme of separation, we reproduce this morning, that it may be seen how the struggles of the Colonists to perpetuate their present relationship to the British Empire, are regarded by an officer of the Queen's Government. Lord Bury is in such haste to dissolve the connection between the Provinces and the Mother Country, that he proposes that the United States shall join Great Britain in a Protectorate of the new Hyperborean nation he creates. The scheme altogether is a curiosity in its way, as is also the author himself, from all accounts. The Colonists will doubtless be delighted to find themselves objects of interest to the Royal Treasurer.

The following, entitled "Grides of separation to be agreed to between Great Britain and British North America," appears to be both *The Exodus of the Western Nations*, the author of which is Lord Bury, Treasurer of the Queen's Household:

Whereas the British North American Provinces have increased of late years with great rapidity, both in point of population and wealth; and, whereas it is desirable that the said Provinces should at some future time assume the dignity and undertake the responsibility of an independent nation, it is agreed as follows:

Art. 1. It shall be lawful at any time for the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland to give twelve months' notice to his subjects in the new nation colonies, of his intention to discontinue the exercise of any sovereign rights over the said Provinces now known as British North America, or any part thereof, and to reorganize the government of the part so freed from control as an independent government; and the Sovereign of England shall give such notice as aforesaid, either by and with the consent of the Lords spiritual and temporal and of the Commons in Parliament assembled, or at the request of the inhabitants of the British North American Colonies, conveyed by an address from both Houses of their Legislature.

Provided always that the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland shall in no case give such notice (except at the request of the inhabitants of British North America conveyed in aforesaid) within the first years of the date of the allegiance of the present disturbances between the United States and Confederate States of America, and provided also that, at the time of giving such notice, there shall be no reasonable prospect of war, or aggression to be feared from the British North American provinces.

Art. 2. The British North American Provinces shall, from and after the termination of the notice given as aforesaid by the Sovereign of Great Britain and Ireland, be known by the name of

Art. 3. For the purpose of this treaty, says, the new nation shall be entitled to assume as her national standard the Union Jack, as adopted by England and Scotland in the time of Queen Anne, with such difference as may be considered by the Herald's College.

Art. 4. Any fortification, barracks, or other military works constructed within the British North American colonies at the expense of Great Britain, shall be handed over to the new nation; and any fortification or other military work which shall have been undertaken by the Imperial Government, and which, at the time of the giving of the notice mentioned in article 1, shall be in course of construction, shall be completed at the expense of the Imperial Government, according to the original estimate submitted to the Imperial Parliament at the time of the undertaking of such work, and shall be paid for either by an annual grant proportioned to the English estimate, or by a sum handed over by the new nation to the mother country, as may hereafter be agreed upon.

Art. 5. It is agreed between the contracting parties, that as a further mark of good will toward the new nation, the British Government may assist the government of the new nation in the completion of any military or naval works of defence which may, at the time of the Royal Proclamation of Independence have been undertaken by the British North American Provinces, with the consent of Great Britain, and which at the time of said Royal Proclamation may be in progress, by guaranteeing the interest of any loan which may be necessary to finish the said works.

Art. 6. It is further agreed, that all military or commissariat stores, guns, arms, ammunition, &c., as may at the time of the royal proclamation be in any fortress or other places within the limits of the British North American provinces, shall be handed over, free of cost, to the authorities of the new nation.

Art. 7. It is agreed that the new nation may stand as far as possible free and unincumbered by debt, it is agreed that any moneys which may due from the government of the British North American colonies, to the British Exchequer, shall be remitted. But any grants which may have been given by the Imperial government to the colonies for the purpose of internal improvements, such as railways, canals, &c., as may at the time of the royal proclamation be in course of construction, shall be completed by the new nation.

Art. 8. There shall be a special treaty of friendship and alliance between Great Britain and the new nation, and diplomatic officers of suitable rank shall be sent by each government to the other.

Art. 9. It is agreed between the contracting parties that in case the new nation shall be attacked by an external enemy, Great Britain will exert her utmost efforts to defend her by sending to her assistance money, subsistence, or such military force as may be found conducive to the due carrying out of the spirit of this treaty. And it is further agreed, that Great Britain shall use her influence to induce the United States of America, and the maritime nations of Europe, to join her in guaranteeing the perpetual independence and freedom from attack of the new nation.

Art. 10. It is agreed that no differential duties shall be imposed by either of the parties to this treaty, on the imports and exports of the other. And, further, it is agreed that no privileges which either of the parties to this treaty may grant to any foreign nation, shall not be extended as of right to the other party to this treaty.

Art. 11. It is agreed that the provisions of the Alien Act, as now in force in Great Britain shall not extend to the inhabitants of the new nations, and that any inhabitant of the new nations shall be entitled to all the rights and privileges of a natural born subject of the Imperial Parliament, as to hold property, and generally to exercise all the rights of citizenship which may now be exercised by a native subject of Great Britain. And it is further agreed that a similar privilege shall be accorded to the new nation to native born or naturalized subjects of Great Britain.

Democratic Meeting at Point Coupee.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of the Parish of Point Coupee, held this day, September 16 A. D. 1865, at the court house of said parish, on motion,

Col. F. L. Claiborne was called to the chair and Alcide B. Landry was elected Secretary.

The chair explained that the object of the meeting was to appoint delegates to represent the Democracy of this parish in the Democratic Convention to be held in the city of New Orleans, on the 23 of October next.

On motion, a committee composed of Messrs. W. Beasley, P. Bordenave, J. H. Ellery and J. S. Seibert was appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting.

After deliberation the committee introduced the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted, to wit:

Resolved, That we have witnessed with feelings of great satisfaction the untiring efforts of Governor Wells to restore Louisiana to her rank in the Union. That so far as his policy was developed in the message to the Legislature, and that it meets our entire approbation, and that it will sustain that policy by our votes when called upon to cast them.

Resolved, That the noble conduct of President Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, has won our heartiest thanks for his able and patriotic efforts to restore harmony to the country, by the reinstatement of the Constitutional rights of the States.

That we feel assured that the factious opposition which he has met with from the North will soon be overborne by the returning tide of pure patriotic sentiment which is now manifesting itself, and we see his unmistakable wishes crowned with success.

On motion of John Yoist Esq., the chair appointed the following named persons a committee to nominate delegates to the Convention: Messrs. W. Beasley, J. Yoist, J. H. Seibert, B. Sewell, P. Bonnenhead, F. Jeffries, A. Soudy, J. H. Halsey, L. Cheesman, Dr. Peyton, A. Provezey, and P. Patin, Jr.

After retiring a short time the committee reported the meeting the names of the following persons as delegates:

Messrs. F. L. Claiborne, J. H. Halsey, Dr. J. G. Archer, John Yoist, B. Sewell, J. H. Seibert, Judge A. D. M. Hardin and Albert L. Barrow.

On motion the Point Coupee *Echo* and New Orleans papers are requested to publish the proceedings of the meeting.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

F. L. CLAIBORNE, President.
A. BOURCHER, Secretary.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Killed by an Alligator.—Daniel Davis, a discharged negro soldier, from the 127th Pennsylvania Regiment, while in Chalmette, at the office of the Provost Marshal General of Freedmen, Carondelet street, on Monday evening, endeavored to make his escape. As he was going down the stairs, he suddenly below, names Terrance Strong, who directed to stop him, and Davis being intoxicated fell down the stairs and was impaled upon Strong's bayonet. The weapon passed through the body, perforating the heart, and the wound caused death almost immediately. An inquest was held, a verdict of accidental death returned.

The Putrid Meat Case—John Dorcly, the butcher, in Triolet market, whose arrest we noticed some days ago, on a charge of selling putrid meat was yesterday examined before Recorder Gaudiel, and fined fifty dollars for the offence.

Recorder Gaudiel—Henry Rourke, accused of stealing a pair of spectacles, was yesterday sent by Recorder Gaudiel to the Parish prison for thirty days.

Mary Rose brought up for stealing a pair of ear-rings and a pocket, was sentenced to the same term of imprisonment in the Parish prison.

A large basket of Champagne, but exact quantity undetermined, was disposed of by Recorder Gaudiel, but exact quantity undetermined, was disposed of by Recorder Gaudiel to the above, the same were the disposition of which is not interesting, and the interest exhausted by the parties immediately concerned.

Ingests.—Three inquests were held by the Coroner yesterday upon the bodies of persons who died from natural causes, viz: at No. 126 Josephine street, on a corpse, aged five years, who died of spasms; at No. 60 Carondelet street, on a child named Augusta Torres, aged five years, who died of spasms; at No. 168 St. Philip street, on a white child, Amelia Latapie, aged one year, who died of spasms, and at 168 St. Philip street, on a negress, aged forty-five years, who died of general debility.

Registration of Voters.—The number of voters registered yesterday was 6,210; the number who have taken the amnesty oath since the Mayor's office was opened is 3,901.

Death of Lalande.—In yesterday's edition we noticed the death of Lalande, and hoped that Bayou bridge, by the name was named after the colored United States soldier, who fell in the Carondelet street, while attempting to arrest a deserter. We understand that the negro who shot Lalande, on a charge of stealing a pair of boots, from the 127th Pennsylvania Regiment, is in custody, at the office of the Provost Marshal General of Freedmen, Carondelet street, on Monday evening, endeavored to make his escape. As he was going down the stairs, he suddenly below, names Strong, who directed to stop him, and Davis being intoxicated fell down the stairs and was impaled upon Strong's bayonet. The weapon passed through the body, perforating the heart, and the wound caused death almost immediately. An inquest was held, a verdict of accidental death returned.

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Accidents.—The following accidents were made known to us yesterday:

In the First District, Willis Barker, for pilfering cotton, and resisting and drawing a knife upon officer Bagnin who arrested him; John Caldwell, negro, at the instance of the captain of the steamer Ida, for breaking open Government freight and stealing from a box a pair of boots. The case of Caldwell was remitted to the Provost Court.

In the Second District, James Haney, driver of dray No. 2,019, on complaint that he had not honestly possessed himself of a cask of beets he had, for which he failed to account, satisfactorily; John Simpson and James Thompson on habitual pilferers on the levee, and Riley Jones, a white boy, and Ossive and Gumps Farley, black boys, charged with pilfering cotton. A negro named Williams, bearing that a charge of larceny had been preferred against him by Cesaire Voisaire, negro, surrendered himself.

In the Third District two negroes, Green and Hy. Quinn have been arrested for a petty larceny.

Recorder Campbell—Upwards of twenty cases fixed for examination were disposed of by Recorder Campbell yesterday, all of which except the subjoined two were on trifling and unimportant charges, and were disposed of as follows, viz:

CAMILLE—Alias of 74 bones, short weight, fined $25 and costs per lb. The stock is light and is in the hands of speculators who are retailing at 25½c per lb for short weights, and 30c for full weight.

TALLOW—Is in request. There are some 200 hhds in the market, held at 14 to 15c per lb, which buyers decline to pay; they are willing to purchase on a reduction on these figures.

CANDLES—Alias of 74 boxes, short weight, fined $25 and costs per lb. The stock is light and is in the hands of speculators who are retailing at 25½c per lb for short weights, and 30c for full weight.

MONEY—Common Restified is selling in lots of 50 to 100 at $2 34 1/2 to $ 35 per gallon Country brands command 5c per gallon more.

RICE MEAL STUFFS—We note a better and more general demand. There have been sales of 1,000 sacks of the best two or three days including 400 sacks to-day; of 700 sacks Bull Rope in lots of 100 and 200 sacks at 15 1/2c per lb. It is retailing at 16c per lb. There was more inquiry for Lake Bagging to-day, and holders asked 34 1/2c per yard, on advance of 1/2c, but we did not learn of any round sales. 24c per yard was paid yesterday for some from New York and Boston, and 25c for some from Mississippi. Molasses is mostly always injured. Good India Bagging is retaining at 32c per yard in rolls and 33c in bales.

COTTON—There was a fair retail demand at previous prices; Fair to Good Fair Mid 31 to 31 1/2 c.

BUTTER AND CHEESE—The market is bare of choice Butter. It is very much in demand and would command 45 to 48c P lb. Common to dull, and Western is plenty. Cheese is scarce and in demand at 19 to 20c P lb for Western, and 18 to 20c for Northern.

POTATOES—Potatoes are selling on the landing at $75 to $2 50 P bbl. Onions at $1 75 to $2 25, $3 to $3 50 P bbl, and Cabbages at $15 to $18 P bbl. Eggs are scarce and sold on the landing at 30 to 40c P dozen.

HAMMETS—The market is very firm and rates by merchants are raised with an upward tendency. They have very little unengaged room in their Mobile and Texas steamers. Cotton for New York readily. Steamers not due obtain 1c P lb. Freight to New York and Boston, 1/2c P lb. Freight to Havre 1 1/4c P lb. Freight to Liverpool at 1/4 P lb for Cotton. Molasses taken up for Boston at 2c P gallon, and to load in a week. Shipping very active.

Shipping Reports.

Custom Market.

CITY OF NEW ORLEANS, September 26, 1865.

Arrived yesterday: ex Texas Belvue, 160 Steers, 15 Milch Cows and 200 Veal.

Arrived at Shell road: 324 Texas Beeves, 22 Steers, 9 Milch Cows and 200 Veal.

Arrived at Bayou Sara: 24 Texas Beeves, 22 Steers, 22 Milch Cows and 200 Veal.

Western Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ head...	00	@ 00
Western Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ head...	00	@ 00
Western Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ head...	00	@ 00
Texas Beeves, 1st quality, ₩ head...	00	@ 00
Texas Beeves, 2d quality, ₩ head...	00	@ 00
Texas Beeves, 3d quality, ₩ head...	00	@ 00
Western Cows, 1st quality, ₩ head...	00	@ 00
Western Cows, 2d quality, ₩ head...	00	@ 00
Western Cows, 3d quality, ₩ head...	00	@ 00
Texas Cows, ₩ head...	00	@ 00
Calves, ₩ head...	00	@ 00
Veal, ₩ head...	00	@ 00
Sheep, ₩ head...	00	@ 00
Hogs, ₩ head...	00	@ 00

MARINE NEWS.

Port of New Orleans, Sept. 26, 1865.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Mariposa, Hoover, for New York, J M Gourtney
Steamer Mollie Able, Kempler, for Mobile, Master
Steamer H F Banks, Lowndes, for Galveston, A L S Lange

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

U S Transport Steamship New Jersey, Hicks, from Brazos Santiago, to U S Quartermaster—Sick.
U S Transport Steamship Mississippi, Hamblet, from Brazos Santiago, to U S Quartermaster—Sick.
U S Transport Steamship South Carolina, from Fremont, with 1 bale U S Mail and 1 passenger in charge of U S Mail, to U S Quartermaster—S