THE NEW ORLEANS BEE.

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NEW ORLEANS:
MONDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1865.

Messrs. Drake & Markham, No. 56 Camp street, sell Boots and Shoes of better quality, for the price, than any retail house in the city.

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

☞ Copies of the Bee can always be found at Mr. Auguste Simon's Bookstore, No. 85 Baronne street, between Union and Perdido.

THE MAISON DORÉE.—We are able to announce that this new and elegant establishment, at No. 144 Canal street, unsupassed, by Mr. John Broussa, the widely known and accomplished restaurateur who has so long conducted "John's Restaurant" on Carondelet street, on Sunday the 1st inst., It is needless to say that everything pertaining to the best edibles and potables, everything demanded by a scientific and wholesome gastronomy, everything essential to the aristology of the table in its most comprehensive sense, will be comprehended in the administration of the Maison Dorée.

STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, &C.—Messrs. Bonneval & Dolhonde are announced as associated in business as brokers in bonds, stocks, notes, exchange, insurance script, gold, silver, &c., at No. 155 Common street, in this city. Mr. Alex. Bonneval has had experience of twenty years in the business, and Mr. Jno. Dolhonde was for fifteen years connected with a large produce and cotton house in this city. Both are well known, capable and reliable.

Mr. E. Parmele, one of the ancient population of the city, and long engaged in his mercantile pursuits, is announced as a candidate for State Treasurer.

FOR AUDITOR.—Mr. H. Peralta is announced as candidate for the office of Auditor of Public Accounts, before the Convention of Monday. Mr. Peralta has had a long experience in Auditorial duties, and his qualifications in that respect are undisputed.

PONTCHARTRAIN WINTER ARRANGEMENT—The fall and winter arrangement of the Pontchartrain Railroad will commence on the 5th inst. Its time schedule for the City and Lake ends will be seen in another column.

The Democratic State Convention,

Circumstances conspire to make the Democratic State Convention, which is to meet to-day in the hall of the Mechanics' Institute, the most important and eventful assemblage of the kind ever convoked in Louisiana. Never were men called together in a situation more delicate and more exacting, in an exigency that demanded more prudence in deliberation, and, above all, more practical sagacity, more *tact*, in coming to a decision.

The Convention will not be a party one in the ordinary sense of party. It will be a body of men embodying the interests of the entire State, and on whose counsels hang the fate of the State, and largely that of the whole country. Its members, in marking out the course which it becomes all true Conservatives to pursue, ought to bear carefully in mind three leading considerations: to comprehend fully accomplished facts which admit of no debate; to understand clearly the necessities and the dangers of the present; to fix wisely and harmoniously upon the true object to be aimed at in the future.

They should strenuously avoid all irrelevant issues, all distracting discussions. For this reason it may be well for them not to raise the question of revising the Constitution of 1864 in any of its features; but rather to leave the matter to the next Legislature, with an expression of a wish that the Governor call an extra session of that body immediately after the election.

The gravest and most critical duty of the Convention will be the selection of candidates.

The choice of Governor is not now, as it usually was in former times, a local affair. It has at present a national significance, and is full of consequence as regards the policy of the general Government and the political destiny of the country at large. Upon the Governor it will necessarily devolve to act in concert with the Executive power at Washington in the reorganization of civil government in Louisiana and in restoring the State to its former footing in the Union. In his antecedents, in his present status, in his political repute in and out of his State, but more especially out of it, there should then, be nothing obnoxious to the President or to those in the North, whether called Democrats or Conservative Republicans, who support the reconstruction policy of the President. We could look for no mutual confidence, no cordial concert of action, no efficient and satisfactory co-operation, if this plain requirement of the situation were disregarded in the selection of the Executive head of the State.

It behooves members of the Convention to consider this aspect of the matter frankly, calmly, patriotically, as men ready to sacrifice personal preferences, precious memories and dear associations, if need be, to the wisest means of accomplishing the one paramount object, but resolved, at the same time, not to make such sacrifice with timidity and precipitation, but only as the manifest interest of the State and obvious public duty may require it.

A similar line of remarks will apply to the choice of Representatives to Congress. If the paramount object in view is constantly taken as a guide, there cannot be a serious mistake as to means. The case is not one for the recompense of personal or political service, for the gratification of aspirants to national honors, or for a mere struggle for partisan victory over traditional opponents. The thing to be considered in the first place, above all others is to secure Representatives who can get into Congress. All other considerations, except a reasonable assurance of good faith on the part of the Congressional delegation, should give way to this. It ought not to be forgotten that the admission of Representatives must be effected with the aid of the Administration and of the conservative Republicans who will support the Administration in a contest with the Radicals.

The organs of the Administration tell us that this assistance can only be had on condition that the South, in the choice of Representatives and otherwise, shall present undoubted guarantees of returning in perfect good faith to the Union. We know, as for ourselves, that men who were most zealously for the Confederacy, are now among the most sincere loyal and trustworthy Unionists, and Southerners, whose sympathies they have, would naturally give them the preference. But this is not the light in which they may be viewed at Washington. It is too soon for them to be fully understood there, and it might be fatal to offend certain sensibilities by sending such Representatives thither. The men wanted are such as would confess most in point of both personal and political unexceptionability, to the success of what will have the nature of a delicate and momentous diplomatic mission.

But in view of the test oath prescribed by act of Congress, the policy of electing Representatives who can not exhibit Union antecedents, would seem not to be an open question. It would be vain and egregiously inadvised, to send men to Congress, who could not take the qualifying oath. Such a ballky night prove a great disaster.

As for State Senators and Representatives, the Convention can not well go wrong if it studies the plain interests of the State, the subjects that will demand future legislation, and give prudent heed to the lessons of existing circumstances.

Death in Mexico. Blanco and Forsey, chief of the migrant Olive Branch, for valued Western favors.

BY TELEGRAPH

(To the New Orleans Bee.)

Various Pardons by the President.

Democratic Nomination for Governor in Massachusetts.

REGULAR ARMY 50,000.

Kentucky to be Relieved of Martial Law.

SURVIVORS OF FRANKLIN EXPEDITION.

Negro Suffrage Rejected in the Colorado Constitution.

Orr Nominated for Governor of South Carolina.

ACTION OF THE SOUTH CAROLINA CONVENTION APPROVED BY THE PRESIDENT — CLAIMS AGAINST ENGLAND FOR DAMAGES BY CONFEDERATE CRUISERS.

New York, Sept. 29.—Six hundred Executive pardons were granted yesterday and Wednesday.

The Democrats of Massachusetts have nominated Gen. Couch for Governor and endorsed President Johnson's policy.

It is understood that Kentucky will be relieved from martial law.

The number of the regular army in future has been fixed at fifty thousand men.

There were survivors of the Franklin Expedition heard from as late as December, 1864. Three are reported living, having supported themselves on the dead bodies of their comrades.

The Episcopal Convention in this Diocese have endorsed the project of reunion with Southern churches.

The Savannah has been ordered to go in search of the Shenandoah.

The people of Colorado have ratified the State Constitution submitted to their vote, but have rejected the negro suffrage clause, separately submitted.

New York, Sept. 30—Badger, of North Carolina, McQueen, of South Carolina, McRae, Confederate Cotton Agent, have been pardoned. All Governor Sharkey's recommendations have been granted, and the pardons have been forwarded to the Governor for distribution. Two hundred Alabamians were pardoned yesterday.

Orr has been nominated for Governor in South Carolina. Gov. Perry will probably be made U. S. Senator.

The President has telegraphed Gov. Perry approving the action of the South Carolina Convention.

Dispatches from Governors Perry and Parsons were laid before the Cabinet yesterday.

Claims against England for damages inflicted by the Confederate cruisers are being sent out from the State Department to the U. S. Minister in London.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET.

New York, Sept. 30.—Cotton is firm at 45 cents. receipts of the week, 23 000 bales; sales, 15,000 bales to exporters and spinners.

Late from Western Papers.

By the arrival of the steamer Olive Branch, Capt. Jones, we have Western papers of the 26th Sept., from which we extract the appended:

REPORT ON FREEDMEN'S AFFAIRS IN MISSISSIPPI.

Washington, Sept. 25.—The following is an abstract of an interesting report received today by Gen. Howard from Colonel Thomas, Assistant Commissioner of Mississippi, relative to freedmen's affairs in that State. He reports there are eighty-one plantations, embracing 13,500 acres leased by freedmen in the States of Louisiana and Mississippi, while one hundred and seventy plantations, consisting of 52,500 acres, are leased by loyal whites. About one half the lands leased to white lessees have been abandoned, owing to the overflow of the Mississippi. In his report, Colonel Thomas says a tremendous pressure is being brought to bear by returned citizens of all classes to get possession of their property. They are continually writing letters to the President and heads of bureaus at Washington, filled with all kinds of representations to effect their purpose. As an illustration of the opposition of the planters to the distribution of the abandoned lands among the freedmen, Colonel Thomas says:

I have made no attempt to distribute lands in small lots to negroes as I know it will meet with strong opposition from all parties. It will require a here to execute it and a military force to protect the freedmen during the terms of their lease. He also states that he believes he will yet find it necessary to withdraw many of his officers for want of military protection, so averse are the planters to conform to the free labor system. The total number of freedmen in the State of Louisiana receiving rations from the Government is twenty thousand. In reference to the organization of the military of Mississippi, Col. Thomas remarks: The organization of the military in this State has created a greater panic among the freedmen, than any action of the Federal or late Confederate authorities. It will do more to disturb the relation of freedmen to the whites of the State, than anything which has been done. If the military is organized, as foreshadowed by the Governor's proclamation and endorsed by the President of the United States in his dispatch to the Governor, I have no idea that the freedmen will remain quiet as laborers in the cotton fields.

They are excited and partially armed, and they have some idea of what war is, and they certainly know all about slavery, and have no idea of returning to any such condition. That collisions will occur, and that a disturbed state of society, will be the result, there is no question. The hope of organizing labor of the State in such a way that the freedmen will return to the fields and assist in recruiting the agricultural wealth of the State, as field laborers seems to vanish with the promulgation of this military order. The members of the late State Convention have visited me, and are all anxious to have me prepare for them some kind of system for adoption at the meeting of the Legislature, by which they can take complete charge of freedmen's affairs, and do away with the necessity for United States officers. I hear of but little trouble between freemen and their employers. Nearly all the white people of the State working on plantations have been contracted with, and employers are anxious to make contracts for the year 1866. For years labor will be hard to get at the beginning of the season.

FENIAN DEMONSTRATION IN ST. LOUIS.

There was a grand Fenian demonstration in St. Louis on the 25th Sept., with torchlights, banners, transparencies, and speeches. The following mottoes displayed in procession, and the appended resolutions, serve to reveal the spirit of the occasion:

"Ireland again Great, Glorious and Free."
"We Will Return with a Vengeance."
"Onward, the Green Banner rearing."
"Go fan every sword as the lightning
On our side are virtue and Erin.
On their's are the Saxon and Guilt."
"Who fears to speak of '98?"
"No compromise with the Saxon."
"Remember the men in the Gap."
"Slaves and traitors stand aside.
Slaves and dastards, fling a Ballagh."

Whereas, The people of Ireland are now about to engage in a life and death struggle for their redeliverance from foreign rule, which force and fraud originally planted and yet maintains upon their native soil; and

Whereas, The intolerable injustice, oppression and cruelty which have marked every act of the English Government towards Ireland, from the inception of British dominion to the present time, have made resistance upon the part of the people not only a right but a sacred duty, ratified alike by the laws of God and man, and by the judgment of all civilized nations; and

Whereas, The brave and true sons of Ireland have been preparing and organizing during seven years past to throw off the yoke of the oppressor, and have now reached a degree of strength as home which gives a reasonable assurance of success, provided the friends of freedom in this country shall generously aid them to purchase the arms necessary to strike down the hated foe; and

Whereas, The men of Ireland, with this assurance, are now determined and ready to commence the work in spite of the fears of cowards, the treachery of tenders and servility of slaves, or the threats of power, whether it speaks in the shrend menace of religion, or with infamous blasphemy proclaims God the ally of tyrants and the foe of freemen; therefore, be it

PRIVATE LETTER FROM MR. LINCOLN TO GEN. WADSWORTH — HIS VIEWS ON UNIVERSAL SUFFRAGE.

New York, September 26—The *Southern Advocate* of the 15th, says:

The following extract, which has just been published, is from the late President Lincoln's letter to Gen. Wadsworth, who fell in the battle of the Wilderness. The letter, which is of a private character, is to be sent to Gen. Wadsworth's family. It shows that Mr. Lincoln, who desired the bestowal of the elective franchise on the blacks, was also, at an early day, in favor of granting fed'veral amnesty. White, for some strange and unaccountable reason, is still withheld from the South, notwithstanding it was known it was his intention to grant, without any exception, a general pardon. His wishes, in this particular, the American people cannot afford to disregard. Congress will, no doubt, assert the right of suffrage for the blacks. Why universal amnesty should be withheld until that time, we are unable to see.

This certainly was not Mr. Lincoln's plan, whose intentions all parties should sacredly obey. The following is the extract referred to, to which Mr. Lincoln says:

You desire to know, in the event of our contemplated success in the field, the same being followed by a loyal and cheerful submission on the part of the South, if universal amnesty should not be accompanied with universal suffrage? Now, since you know my private inclinations as to what terms should be granted to the South in the contingency, I will here add, if our success should thus be realized, followed by such desired results, I cannot see if universal amnesty is granted, how, under the circumstances, I can avoid exacting in return universal suffrage, or at least suffrage on basis of intelligence and military service. How to better the condition of the colored race has long been a study which has attracted my serious and careful attention. Hence I think I am clear and decided as to what course I shall pursue in the premises, regarding it as a religious duty, as the nation's guardian, to grant it to those people, who have so heroically vindicated their manhood on the battle-field where, in contesting to save the life of the Republic, they have demonstrated in blood their right to the ballot, which is but the humane protection of the flag they have so fearlessly defended.

MR. BENJAMIN OF THE TREATMENT OF FEDERAL PRISONERS.

Among the news by the Etna from Liverpool on the 13th ult, it is said:

The *Times* publishes a letter from ex-Secretary Benjamin, denying that the rebel Government treated Federal prisoners with cruelty, and vindicating Jeff. Davis from charges of inhumanity. Mr. B. says the chief cause of suffering was the course of the Federal Government relative to the exchange of prisoners.

The *Times*, the following day, published letters from a Federal naval officer denying Mr. Benjamin's statement. The *Times* says in absence of precise information concerning the Fenians, it is impossible to determine its significance. It is to be attributed to reported movement of members of the order; but the amount of repression will be very slight, as the feeling of dissatisfaction is entirely confined to the lowest class of the Irish people.

MEETING OF THE STATES RIGHTS DEMOCRATS.

New York, Sept. 25.—A meeting of the States Rights party was held at Cooper Institute to day; Theodore Lannian, presiding. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the Democratic nominations and platform, as absolving them from all obligations to support the party tickets, proclaiming themselves for the "Constitution as it is and the Union as it was", and affirming that all aggressive proclamations and decrees affecting the rights of the States, are unconstitutional, null and void. The nomination of a State ticket, left to the decision of a committee of 20 or 25. The Assembly districts are said to have been represented.

Western Markets.

Cincinnati, Sept. 25, P. M.—Flour—Steady; superfine steady, at $7 75.

Wheat—In good demand, at $2 for prime old red, and $1 75 @ 1 80 for new.

Corn—Quiet, at 63 @ 65c for sound shelled and ear.

Oats—In good demand, at 45c in elevator.

Rye—In fair request, at 78 @ 80c for new, and 93 @ 95 for old.

Barley—Unchanged and prices nominal; prime old fall is held at $1 50.

Whisky—Quiet, at $2 25.

Provisions—Buoyant, and prices nacetited, holders ask a further advance of ½c, and not much disposed to sell, even at that.

St Louis, Sept. 25, P. M.—Tobacco—With small breaks to-day, the market was generally active, and for the medium grades of leaf the price was a little higher. Sales 2 hhds stems at $2 10, 3 hhds green lugs $3 45 @ 4 50, 12 hhds factory from $5 @ 5 80, 12 hhds planters' $6 @ 7 70; 8 hhds common shipping $8 50 @ 11, 11 hhds medium do $12 25 to 14 25; 3 hhds common manufacturing $15 to 22; 4 hhds medium do $25 25 to 31 25; 5 hhds good do $38 50 to 45 25 @ 100 lbs. Bids on 19 hhds were rejected.

Flour—Receipts were 4,379 bbls, 1053 sks and the market was much better for all grades, especially for medium qualities. Sales 1 bbl superfine super at $6 25, 376 bbls fall super at from $6 75 to $7; 135 bbls spring extra at $7 25 @ $7 50; 900 bbls fall single extra at $7 65, 350 bbls do do, part delivered at $7 75; 50 bbls double extra at $8 25; 72 bbls double extra, branded extra, at $9; 100 bbls double extra, at $9; 100 bbls choice do do at $10 25; 100 bbls fancy "Castilian" at $11 75; and 200 bbls fancy do do at $12 @ bbls; also, 45 sacks double extra at $5 25; 200 sks do at $4 45; 200 sks do at $4 10; 300 sks do at $4 15; 100 sks delivered at $4 40; and 80 skf super at $4 60 @ sack.

Corn—Receipts were 2,755 sacks, and the market was steady, with sales of 1 462 sacks, in second hand sacks, at 63 to 64c; 1500 sks prime mixed and yellow, in new sacks, at 66c; 65 sks in new at 69c, and 222 sks do, in two lots, at 70c @ bushel.

Oats—Receipts were 5,496 sacks, and the market was active, without material change in price, with sales of 244 sacks rejected at from 35 and 41c, 2,800 sacks subject to Government inspection, at 45c, and 1,325 sacks choice heavy in sacks to feeders and stores, at 47 and 48c per bushel.

Whisky—Market quiet and no sales reported. There were no buyers at $2 25 per gallon.

Provisions—Market higher with sales of 653 bbls mess pork at $29 35, 200 bbls do at $29, and we heard $31 being refused for a lot of 2000 bbls. Clear sides have advanced, and are now held at 22 and 22½c, with small sales at the latter figure.

Lard—Sale of 100 cans at 30c per lb.

Wool—Market steady, with light receipts, and sales of 5 sacks tub washed at 56½c; 1 sack do at 56c; 4 sacks do burry, at 50c; 1 sack do do at 47½c; and 1 sack unwashed, at 38c per lb.

Butter—The better qualities are in good demand at 35 and 40c in kegs and tubs; inferior and common dull at 20 to 25c.

Eggs—Supply small and demand active at 25 and 26c, shippers coast and recovered.

Bran—sales 180 sacks at 75c per 100 lbs, including the seeks.

Seeds—5 bbls timothy were sold at $3 60 per bushel, with the packages. Flax 2 75.

Hay—Dull, and no sale to report.

Potatoes—Sales of 35 bbls Mechanicsville and flukes at $2 20 per bbl; 69 do peachblows at $2 10, and 94 sks buckeyes and Mechanicsville at 60c per bushel.

Onions—Market steady but active; sales 75 bbls at $1 60 per bbl, 24 sks at 52½c per bush, and $13 do, in various lots, at 50c.

Fruit—Sales of 10 bbls dried peaches in halves at $3 50 per bushel; 3 do choice dried apples at $3 50, and 10 bbls cranberries on private terms.

Hides—Market steady at 15¾ to 16c for flint.

Soap and Candles—The following is the price list of M. Shaeffer & Co.: for lots of 100 boxes, with 30s extra for each box: palm soap No. 1 10 1/2c; German soap 12 1/2c; mottled soap 12c; extra citine soap 11 1/2c; castile in cakes and bars 15c; extra family soap 12c; solar sperm candles 23c; star candles, 14 cs, 26c; star candles, 13 cs, 25 1/2c; tallow candles 19c; summer pressed 20c; lard oil $2 per gallon.

LETTER FROM PRESIDENT JOHNSON—The following letter, says the London *Star*, has been forwarded to us for publication. It was addressed by President Johnson to an American gentleman living in Berlin:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE,
Washington, July 20, 1865.

Mr. G. H. Comfort, No. 8 Frauen-dorfe strasse, Berlin, Prussia.

MY DEAR SIR—I thank you for your letter of the 30th of June.

I shall use my best endeavor to make my Administration national, and not partisan.

Perverting power or influence to partisan ends is only less criminal than attempting the nation's life.

Our nation has come out of its four-years' struggle for existence strengthened and purified and with a capacity for a growth in the future unparalleled in history.

I am pleased to hear from so intelligent an observer as yourself that the fact that our Government is a Government of the people, deriving all its power from the people, existing only for the people, is being appreciated in Europe.

I trust our national success will prove the success of popular principles throughout the world.

I am, sir, very truly yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
President of the United States.

A French editor has given the following amusing description of the effect of an advertisement: "The first time a man sees an advertisement, he takes no notice of it, the second time he looks at the name, the third time he looks at the price, the fourth time he reads it, the fifth time he speaks of it to his wife, the sixth time he buys."

The English Mechanics' Magazine says that a specification "has recently been filed at the Patent Office for improvements in boiling eggs. This was shortly after followed by a patent for a machine for removing the tops from the shells when boiling them. We hope next week to be able to announce that a patent has been granted by somebody's grandmother for making the above delicacy."

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

Arrests.—In the First District yesterday, Alexander, a negro was arrested on suspicion that he had stolen five pounds coffee and five pounds rice, which he had.

Mary Delaney, a negress, was arrested on suspicion of having stolen some property taken from Mrs. Bridge Keenan.

John Baptiste and John Thomas, both negroes, were arrested for pilfering cotton.

In the Second District M. Lebert has been arrested on a complaint of buying stolen property, and four boys, James White and Antoine Gerbe, were arrested yesterday, charged with a petty theft in the Vegetable Market.

The police records of the Third and Fourth Districts report nothing worth noticing.

Child Drowned.—The police report the dead body of a young child in the New Basin, at Hercules street. No inquest has been reported by the coroner.

Fire Alarm.—The alarm of fire about noon, yesterday, was caused by the burning of a chimney in the house No. 100, St. Charles street. No damage.

VARIETIES THEATRE.—The new company, on Saturday night, brought out Tom Taylor's great comedy of "Still Waters Run Deep"—the best, because the most natural, production of the English stage for the last half century.

Mr. Baker, as John Mildmay, left nothing to be desired. Mr. Floyd's Captain Hawksley, was gentlemanly and inoinating, which, we take it, is Tom Taylor's idea of the man. Mr. Corran made an admirable Mr. Potter, and contributed greatly to the amusement of the evening. Mrs. Chandrau, as Mrs. Sternbold, although good, was, we think, hardly vigorous, hardly passionate, enough. Mr. Potter thinks she has but one fault, that "contradiction does so fly to her head." Mrs. Sternbold, in the hands of Mrs. Chandrau, here her contradictions a trifle too meekly, it seemed to us. Miss Adams' Emily was like that excellent Mrs. Mildmay herself, respectable—nothing more.

To-night, will be presented one of Bourcicault's Plays—"How She Loves Him"—for the first time in this city. We cannot judge of it beforehand, not having seen it in print, but we feel sure that, although it may be complicated, involved, and full of a dawdling sentimentality, "How She Loves Him" will be, for all that, dramatic, artistic, and highly interesting. That is Bourcicault's way, at least.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Wren Combination Troupe is still drawing large houses. We learn that this is their last week among us. They leave this city at the beginning of next week for Augusta, Georgia, where they intend opening the Theatre for the coming season.

To-night, those who have read Mrs. Henry Wood's well known novel of East Lynne, will have a chance to see it dramatized at the Academy. When we say that Miss Ella Wren Hastings will take the part of Lady Isabel, we believe that it will be sufficient guarantee for its being well rendered. The fact is, the more we have seen of Miss Hastings, the better we like her. She is an actress of a high order of talent, and will leave a host of admirers behind her.

INSTRUCTION IN LANGUAGES AND MUSIC.—Mrs. C. Hedemoster, 120 Race street, announces that she will give instruction in the French and Spanish languages and in music, piano and guitar; she also translates whatever may be desired from the above languages. Mrs. E is the authoress of the English version of the *Brise du Sud*, lately sung with eclat in the concert at the Opera House.

PHILADELPHIA DRAUGHT ALE.—Bieffer & Co., 26 and 28, Bleecville, and 52, New Levee street, agents for Massey, Collins & Co's. Philadelphia new XX draught ale, which only is on such repute in the city, are receiving fresh supplies by every arrival from Philadelphia and New York, which they are prepared to distribute to merchants, steamboats, bar-rooms, hotels, and families, by the barrel, half-barrel and in bottles.

DISSOLUTION AND NEW FIRM.—The firm of W. J. Wilson & Co. is dissolved, and Messrs. W. J. Wilson and B. R. Warner have associated under the style of Warner & Wilson in the steamboat agency, cotton factorage, forwarding and receiving and commission business, office No. 19 Union street, to which they will shortly add the cotton business.

SPLENDID EVIDENCES FOR SALE.—The elegant residence at 44 Rampart street, is for sale, and terms of purchase may be had on the premises or by applying to Mr. A. Cotonel, No. 15 Carondelet street. See advertisement for further particulars.

The Richmond Times, in an article upon the political prospects of the South, which it looks upon as promising, now that the slavery question is dead, states the following as facts which were strictly ignored by Southern men before the war:

The influence of the Southern States was for nearly seventy years paramount in the National Congress. Southern Presidents, almost in succession, from Washington for half a century, and wholly administered the Government. Slavery had nothing to do with this political supremacy, but *it was slavery* which ultimately dashed its heathenism from our lofty pinnacle of national glory, and left us a helpless minority. It was slavery which diverted immigration from the South, and sent millions of hardy white men to carve twenty new States out of the unbroken forests of the West and Northwest. It was slavery which drained the South, while the North was rapidly assuming the proportions of a giant. It was slavery that at last arrayed the North against the South, and stripped our Southern statesmen of all power and influence in the National Legislature. It was slavery agitation which destroyed all those kindly relations which once bound the different sections of the Union together, and thus plunged the nation into a long and terrible civil war.

Mass Meeting of the National Democracy of West Baton Rouge.

Pursuant to public notice, the National Democracy of this parish assembled at Brusle Landing, on Saturday, Sept. 29, 1865.

The meeting was called to order by N. W. Pope, Esq., who proposed Raphael Hebert, Esq., as President, who was unanimously elected. Henry J. Hymes in a similar manner was elected Secretary.

The President then stated the object of the meeting to be for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic Convention, to be held in New Orleans on the 24 day of October next.

On motion, a committee of three was appointed to nominate delegates to said Convention, consisting of Messrs. N. W. Pope, Dr. T. F. Vaughn and Guy Labauve, who, after a short recess, reported the names of the following gentlemen as delegates to said Convention:

Messrs. B. R. Warner, Jesse L. Lobdell, J. V. Durable, H. M. Favrot, Alex. Sarrow, John M. Brooks, Alfred Hebert, Raphael Hebert, Sosthene Millet, Hypolite Sarradet, Dan. Hinkey, J. S. Lovergne and Wm. Lyde.

On motion the committee was added to the list of delegates.

On motion of N. W. Pope, Esq., the delegates of this Convention were requested to attend a meeting of the planters of the State, which is to take place in New Orleans at the St. Charles Hotel, on the 4th day of October next, in relation to the levees and other matters of general interest.

On motion, the Secretary was authorized to have these proceedings published in the Baton Rouge *Advocate*.

The meeting then adjourned *sine die*.

RAPHAEL HEBERT, President.
HENRY J. HYMES, Secretary.

NOCTURNAL OPTICS FICTITIOUS—Complaints reach us continually of the thefts committed in the cotton fields by industrious pickers at night whenever the moon gives light enough to see. These complaints are generally of the following order, who thinks to work during the day at the liberal prices paid for such services, or "night work" is far more profitable. A friend of ours, who thinks he knows a thing or two, recently gave the lie to a few nights ago, caught two "nocturnal" pickers, who, in the presumption, at work about 12 o'clock, and when asked what they were doing, was told they were "getting a good start for to-morrow." When the interview came, one gentleman thinked in thirty-eight pounds and the other forty-two. Now the fact is, the cotton thus picked, is carried off, and sold to unwonted buyers, who of course, care nothing as to how the cotton is procured so long as they can buy it for a bribe.—*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

The Montgomery Convention.

Montgomery, Sept. 29.—The Convention today adopted resolutions ordering an election of State officers on the first Monday in November, legalizing marriages of negroes, authorizing county commissioners to provide for indigent freedmen, and directing judicial officers to continue in office of the President's Bureau.

Queer Statements About the Fenians.

WM. H. SEWARD SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE BOTTOM OF THE MOVEMENT.

THE FENIAN TROUBLE—BRIEFT OF THE COMMENCEMENT.

(Dublin correspondence Daily Telegraph, Sept. 8.)

There is reason to believe that the government are giving to Fenianism an attention which evidences considerable official anxiety on that subject. The extent of the organization, especially in the county of Cork, is known to be very great; and it is believed that arms in formidable numbers are in the hands of the affiliated. There arms it is said, come from abroad, being sent by the American brethren. In support of this view is to attributed that rifles are being sold throughout the country districts in Cork at a third of their apparent value; if this, as one must see, would be just as good evidence to show that the patriots are purchasing a class of gun warranted to do no harm to anybody except the man who attempts to fire it. The chief day one of the Fenian groups stated that the police had gone on board a vessel from America, while lying at Kilrush, county of Clare, in search for arms; and that, although they found none, they arrested one of the crew, "an American," as a policeman would say, "of information received."

What more some of the matter has not transpired—a circumstance which suggests some slight doubt as to the authenticity of the original statement. Talking of ships and Fenians, almost every steamer which comes over from America brings a handful, and sometimes a good handful, of disbanded Yankee soldiers; and, while there is nothing very sensational in this, considering that at the other side of the Atlantic they have just got to the end of a war in which the Lion tore a prominent part, the prevalence of Fenianism in Ireland renders the arrival of the ex warriors somewhat noticeable.

W. H. SEWARD THE REAL HEAD CENTRE, AND CANADA THE OBJECT OF THE MOVEMENT.

Dublin, Sept. 6, 1865.

To the Editor of the Dublin *Freeman*:

SIR—The country and most of the metropolitan journals have raised a tremendous cry about Fenianism in Ireland and America. They argue that Fenianism retards the prosperity of the country by keeping capital out, and thereby preventing the development of Ireland's great National resources, while they forget that it is the publicity which they give the doings of a few crazy peasants that does all the damage they allege to be the result of Fenianism. A man in a position to know the exact aim and objects of the American Fenians, perhaps a short history of that organization may help to allay the fears of the Orange newspapers of Dublin and the provinces. For we think it has been laughing over the absurd stories told by several journals of responsibility, and the fears they entertain of the dreaded Fenians.

The Fenian is essentially an American organization, commenced about seven years ago for a very different object than the freeing Ireland from the English yoke. It is not, as we have alleged, entirely composed of Irishmen. At the present moment it numbers many thoroughly native Americans, and Americanized Germans, and has a large minority at its back. The mean number of enrolled members, at the beginning of last August, was two hundred and seventy-three thousand five hundred and eighty (273,581). Notwithstanding the numerous of Fenian prisoners on pleasure and other gatherings in the United States that the object is to free Ireland, I know that such is not the case. These statements are put forward to mislead the public and keep the British authorities on the scent. The real object is to attack and conquer Canada, and divide the immense territory of Britain on the American continent among the states of Erin. Her let the statements of Mr. McGee undeceive the public. He asserts that Irish Canadians are true and loyal to the British crown. That may be the case with Mr. McGee and others who are well paid for their loyalty; but I know that the great majority of the Canadian Irish in Canada are Fenians, and stand ready sworn to aid their brethren in the States to free British authority from the Western continent.

It may be supposed that an aggressive war on Canada would not be allowed by the United States Government; but let me tell you, dear, that the United States authorities do not only wink at the Fenian movement, but that movement is sanctioned by the Government and ruled by Mr. Seward, the wily and able Secretary of State. If Mr. McGee was right when he said that the last great war for American freedom would be fought on Canadian soil, he might have been deeply his countrymen in the Canadas were deceived with disloyalty than; or, if he did, he must be a Fenian prophet himself. When I joined the Fenian organization, I was led to believe that the Government of the United States was the grand object of the society, and I believe that such was the intention of the leaders then; but the United States Government now wishes to use the Fenians against the Saxon, and even found a champion to defend the cause of Irish patriots in Yankee ends. Let me assure your readers that the laws and governing rules of the society are framed at Washington, printed in the Government printing office, and sent from thence to every circle in the Union and in Canada.

When the United States notified Canada that the reciprocity treaty should terminate next July, the Fenian leaders were informed that a war between the two nations, except that in which not with to give Canada the advantage of a knowledge so important, and time to profit by it. That a quarrel will be picked with England before the 1st of next July is as sure as that I live while I pen these lines. Every nationality represented in American society or canada is war with England, and the enthusiasm of the Bushs, if they even were severe to such a war, would have a grand field to display their valor, and vanish their pledges in thing an American statesman never does. John O'Mahony, the venerable leader of Fenianism in America, is the Lieutenant General of Washington, and Mr. Stanton, the Secretary of War, during the rebellion and since its close, has been organizing the Irish element in the army into regiments, brigades and divisions, for use early next year. The clothing and boots kept under pay, and the arms provided at a large money outlay, they finish their work in Canada. The debonding of three quarters of a million soldiers is only to allay the fears of the country and ward off suspicions of evil designs. They have not forgotten the one week whenever the plot is ripe, though I confess there will be little use for them if the Fenians act as they say. I was a member of the Fenian Convention at Chicago and Cincinnati, and heard the designs of the Canadian Irish in both instances addressed were just forth to the Irish people calculated to impress people with the notion that the Fenians intended coming to Ireland to break the chains of centuries, when the real effort was directed towards Canada! At the Cincinnati Convention several military chieftains from the different armies were delegates, by authority of the Secretary of War, and a letter was read from Mr. Seward congratulating the Irish for their patriotism and valor, and directing the Convention the proper course to pursue in reference to the Canadian invasion. This letter was loudly applauded, and a resolution made to abide the decision and action of the Government.

Canada free, a nation of great power will soon be the result, and, with the aid of the United States, can, no less than five years, wrest Ireland from England. Such is Fenian theory in America, and such I think is the Fenian theory in Ireland. Kickmen are told to be ready to assist the Canadian invaders when they come five years hence, but I mistake not they will tire of waiting, or find State employment on the Island long before the five years are out.

It may be considered cruel to spoil the trade of the Orange press of its security, though it must be consoling to the people generally to know that they can in future slumber without the nightmare or the fear of Fenianism. If the War Office should send the High Rose and all the troops stationed in Canada to Ireland, the fact that has been nothing such terror but the Fenian, into American waters, more might be done for the safety of the country and the perpetuation of the Union than by keeping them idle in Irish barracks, and in St. George's Channel and the Irish Sea? If, sir, you desire the information I give of sufficient importance to lay it before your numerous readers, most men can the given by your obedient servant,

AN AMERICAN FENIAN.

P. S.—I endose my card.

The Irish Question.

The Irish question—that is, the Fenian question—is beginning to be the leading topic of newspaper discussion on both sides the Atlantic, says the New York *Express*. The query is, are the Fenians in earnest, and if so, how, when, and where are they to begin? The report that an one of the bank note engraving companies in New York are actually filling an order for the bonds of the new Irish Republic, makes a sensation—what is it, can it, to turn?

The English journals by the last steamer are greatly concerned at what is going on. Indeed, next to the cholera, and "terrible murders," the Fenian movement occupies the uppermost place in their minds.

The London *Herald* warns the "boys" that they are likely to receive very little substantial aid from the American Government.

"However strong the New York Fenians may be to assist their sympathizers in the United Kingdom," the Editor says, "it happens that the Atlantic Ocean rolls between the two nations, and that intervening mass of water puts a tremendous barrier in the way—a barrier which would not be surmounted even under the pressure of a much greater grievance than Ireland has in the present condition of Ireland beneath British rule.

President Lincoln and his advisers would look upon any attempt to invade Canada, or Ireland, from America, as a blow at England, and Ireland could only be assisted from American succor by way of a diversion that would have small practical effect, or a forlorn hope that must be forlorn indeed. It would be better for the sister island to discountenance the rash and miserable attempts at rebellion implied in marching, drilling and singing, and to sit down soberly to increase that prosperity which is proved to exist in several of its provinces.

At the very moment when we hear of these Fenian demonstrations we are told of an advance in the comfort and general well-being of the Irish peasantry in many quarters of the land. Wages have necessarily undergone a like advance, and instead of the Walkers, the Kilkenny, or the Waterford peasant working for a mere pittance, he receives a hire scarcely exceeded in the agricultural districts of England—a fact like this weigh heavier than Fenian boasting, and they must, if the end, gain a victory over mere sentimental fancies. Possibly the time may come when Young Ireland will march and drill in the same legalized manner as Young England. But that time must inevitably be preceded by any amount of demonstrations in which green wands and melodious songs are idly flourished in the face of authority."

CASE OF THE STEAMBOAT BURNERS.—The testimony of Edward Frazier, taken before the Military Commission yesterday—a verbatim report of which appears in our local columns—will be found interesting. The witness states that he visited Richmond in company with two incendiaries named Clark and Dillingham, and that the rebel Secretary Benjamin there paid them a large sum in gold for their services in destroying steamboats in St. Louis and the Gov. estimated the loss at half a million. He further testifies to meeting and conferring with Jeff. Davis, but that the latter expressed his opposition to steamboat burning and avowed his intention to stop it.—*Chicago Republican, 23d Sept.*

Waterloo for Dullness a Drama.

Referring to the dullness of the Theatrical season at Paris, the correspondent of the *London Daily Telegraph* says that the dramas daily enacted at the Police Correctionnelle make amends for them, and are both instructive and amusing. He mentions the following as an example:

A few days ago, a boy, not fifteen years of age, entered a jeweller's shop upon the Boulevard Montmartre, and offering a small lump of metal stained with mud, demanded to know if it was good silver