THE NEW YORK HERALD.

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EUROPE

News by the Cable to Saturday, September 22—Noon.

Napoleon at Biarritz and Eugenie to Go to Rome.

THE PRUSSO-SAXON PEACE NEGOTIATIONS

An Amnesty by the King of Prussia.

Arrests of Fenians in Liverpool and Seizure of Arms and Munitions of War.

OUR LONDON AND DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE

The Reform and Fenian Agitations Advancing the Popular Cause.

French Opinion of the Bank of England and English Money Crises.

LONDON AND LIVERPOOL MARKETS &c. &c. &c.

BY THE CABLE TO SATURDAY—NOON

FRANCE.

Movements of the Emperor.

PARIS, Sept. 21—Evening.

The Emperor Napoleon is at Biarritz.

Eugenie to Go to Rome.

PARIS, Sept. 22, 1866.

It is said that the Empress Eugenie will shortly repair to Rome to confiole with the Pope.

The Cabinet Changes.

PARIS, Sept. 22, 1866.

There is an apparently well grounded rumor that M. Lavalette will retain the French Foreign (?) office.

[This despatch—to the Associated Press—is not intelligible, for the very latest accounts, both by cable and mail, show that the Marquis de Moustier had been appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs of France, in place of M. Drouyn de Lhuys, and was about to set out from Constantinople to assume the portfolio. The Marquis de Lavalette is Minister of the Interior in France.—ED. HERALD.]

PRUSSIA.

A Royal Amnesty.

BERLIN, Sept. 21—Evening.

The King has issued a decree of amnesty for sundry offences.

AUSTRIA.

The Diplomatic Representation at Berlin.

VIENNA, Sept. 21—Evening.

Austria has sent a Chargé d'Affaires to Berlin, who will represent the government until a minister is appointed.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Army.

VIENNA, Sept. 22, 1866.

Archduke Albrecht has been made Commander-in-Chief of the Austrian army.

SAXONY.

The Peace Treaty With Prussia.

DRESDEN, Sept. 21—Evening.

Peace has been concluded between Prussia and Saxony.

The News Contradicted.

DRESDEN, Sept. 22, 1866.

The *Gazette* of to-day, in an editorial, says that the announcement of the conclusion of a peace between Prussia and Saxony was premature. It admits, however, that good progress is being made in that direction.

GERMANY.

The Freedom of Frankfort.

FRANKFORT-ON-THE-MAIN, Sept. 22, 1866.

A memorial is being extensively signed for the independence of Frankfort.

THE FENIANS.

A Number of the Brotherhood Arrested in Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22—Noon.

Quite a number of Fenians were arrested here to-day. Arms and munitions of war supposed to belong to the Brotherhood were also found secreted in various parts of the city and promptly seized.

THE FLOW OF SPECIE.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22—Noon.

The Cunard steamship Persia, which sails from here at noon for New York, takes out £83,000 in gold on American account.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22—Noon.

The royal mail steamship Asia, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Queenstown this morning *en route* to Liverpool.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, Sept. 21, 1866.

There is no change in the money market.

Consols closed at 89¾ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, Sept. 21—Evening.

The following are the closing prices of American securities:—

United States five-twenties	72¼
Erie Railway shares	48
Illinois Central Railroad shares	78½

LONDON, Sept. 22—Noon.

The money market is quiet and steady.

Consols opened at 89¼.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

The following are the opening prices:—

Five-twenties	72⅛
Erie	48
Illinois Central	78½

The Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21—Evening.

The cotton market has been quite active to-day, and prices advanced ⅛ of a penny per pound. The sales were 16,000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted at 13⅝d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22—Noon.

The cotton market opened to-day less firm. Middling uplands are quoted at 13½d. The estimated day's sales are 16,000 bales.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21—Evening.

The breadstuffs market is unchanged. Mixed Western corn, 27s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 22—Noon.

The market for breadstuffs is firmer.

Liverpool Provisions Market.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 21—Evening.

Beef has advanced 2s. 6d. per cwt. Pork is inactive. Bacon and cheese are each slightly lower.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

ENGLAND.

OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 8, 1866.

CONTINENTAL DIPLOMACY AND POLITICS.

While the great reform movement pursues its way quietly and almost unnoticed, the public mind of England is attracted to continental events, the most noticeable of which, for the moment, are the resignation of M. Drouyn de Lhuys and the fulfilment of the September (Roman) Convention. Touching the former, the weight of opinion appears to be that the retirement of the French Minister is attributable to the immovable purpose of the Emperor to adhere to the September Convention and withdraw his troops from Rome, rather than to any misunderstanding relative to the frontier question with Prussia. That the Minister retires of his own free will appears to be the opinion of the best informed, and not, as some would insist, that he has been dismissed—nay, even disgraced. This only goes to show that there is much conjecture, because the true state of the case is not known, and we are not assisted to a solution by finding that in Vienna stocks went down, while in Berlin they went up, a circumstance which only goes to show what people thought in those capitals, but by no means what they knew.

It is well known that, of all men in the confidence of Napoleon III., Drouyn de Lhuys was the one most committed to the ideal doctrine that "the empire is peace." He is eminently a peace man, and it would be rather an amusing surprise if the Sphinx of the Tuileries were now to take a step in a direction opposite to that which is supposed by so many to have induced the "dismissal" of the Minister. That would be a reversal of the picture well calculated to astonish your smart conjecturists. But I am not going to predict anything of the kind. My humble opinion clings to the skirts of that other supposition which attributes the ministerial change to the Emperor's determination to remove his troops from Rome, a proceeding of which M. Drouyn de Lhuys would rather not share the responsibility, for reasons best known to himself.

THE REFORM MOVEMENT AT HOME.

The press of Europe, including England, is ringing with these questions and conjectures, to the exclusion of everything else, except an occasional editorial in the London papers on the course pursued by such men as Gladstone or Roebuck, the Eyre defence and-aid fund, and a few columns of details of the various commissions of inquiry into election briberies.

Curious enough, too, are these details. Commissioners, lawyers, witnesses, culpable and innocent, and every one present, enjoy the thing as a huge joke and laugh in chorus at the revelations, as if to take a bribe was rather a commendable piece of smartness than otherwise—one of the liberties guaranteed the subject by that ingenious contrivance the British constitution, and with which it would be a pity to interfere. But seriously, the result of these inquiries is a weapon in the hands of conservatism against the "manhood suffrage" of Mr. Bright; for if the evil is so frightful while the elective franchise is confined to decent farmers and respectable householders, what will it be when the desired privilege shall be extended from the upper crust downward through all the strata of society to the very lowest dregs? It is coming to this rapidly, and is worthy a moment's reflection. The hideousness of the spectacle to be presented by England when this reform triumphs, when villany and ruffianism and all the untutored savageism of the back lanes and slums of the large cities shall come forward to do what Mr. Bright tells them they are entitled to do as freemen and British subjects, may well appal the spectator and force him to think that such a state of things is but the prelude to a still more stupendous revolution. It may have been some such reflection which drew from an American in London a letter on the subject, in which the reform movement is rather deprecated than approved. Not having seen the letter, I can only judge of it by the comments of the London *Times* in support of the writer's views, and in which the mistake is made of comparing universal suffrage in the United States with universal suffrage in Great Britain.

The comparison cannot be made until the conditions of society in both nations are identical. For the present it must suffice to say that in the United States a healthy universal suffrage, if not yet attained, is certainly possible; while in Great Britain, with a widely different social condition, it is impossible. With us the love of peace is proverbial; but the abuse that grow out of it find their checks not only in popular opinion, but in popular action. In England a successful politician, going from his loom at Manchester to a seat in the House of Commons, enters a new social sphere and is removed a certain distance from his former status as a mere plebeian. In other words, it is a struggle of class with class; for the castes of India are not more distinctly marked than are the classes in English society.

While this distinction exists, therefore, there will be a perpetual temptation to men of the Manchester weaver stamp to exalt themselves individually, not for the sake of others of their class, or for any higher principle than the privilege of entering a circle in which they have hitherto been tabooed, and the envied pleasure of hob-nobbing with "my lord." With us, political success confers no social distinction, though we reverence industry in the wealth it produces and eminence which is the child of talent. We know no other distinction, a distinction which makes a class only for a lifetime.

In England it is very different; the dignity of labor provokes a smile from your conservative peer, and is patronized as a poetic license; at best an encouragement to his lordship's gardener not to spend his time in an ale house. But the system which makes the duke and the gardener socially, if, at the same time, intellectually and pecuniarily equal, will never do for aristocratic England. This is the reason why an American cannot view the present reform movement without a conviction that a terrible revolution which shall upturn the whole social fabric, is a logical sequence. The "manhood suffrage" system can not now be such a success in England as we in the United States can make it; but the people here will soon find out that the way to do it is by imitating us. That is the precise point.

Those who think and act with Mr. Bright may think the British people sufficiently educated to exercise universal suffrage, and whether or not they foresee a social revolution, such as I hinted at above, as logically inevitable, or whether they think a perfect harmony can exist between aristocracy, as a privileged class, and a powerful democracy, I will not undertake to say. I am awaiting further developments.

THE BRITISH ARMY.

A writer in the London *Times* exposes the frightful inefficiency of the British army, and in the issue of the same paper of the 3d inst. proposes a system with which no fault can be found by those who admire large standing armies. Think of the whole available armed force in great Britain, amounting to only 25,000 of all arms! Dreadful, in these days of Fenianism and monster republican reform meetings! Add to that the fact that the navy does not give complete satisfaction, when compared with others that we know something of, and you can easily fancy how nervous conservatism must feel. Another raid on Canada, and only three or four regiments can be spared. No wonder the Governor General is on his way home to England.

IRELAND.

OUR DUBLIN CORRESPONDENCE.

DUBLIN, Sept. 6—Sunday.

A NEW REFORM BILLER IN PROSPECTIVE.

Time was when events occurring in Ireland similar to those of the past week would have occasioned a considerable stir. The entry in state of a new Lord Lieutenant into Dublin is not of so frequent recurrence as to be commonplace; and yet there has been no excitement here whatever, save among the corporate bodies throughout Ireland, who have busied themselves in presenting congratulatory addresses to his "Excellency." This, perhaps, is the most healthy sign possible. Irishmen have at length become sick of the mockery of a court as kept up in Ireland; and though they be not Fenians, yet are sufficiently national to understand, that the presence of a viceroy of a foreign government can in no way conduce to the benefit of the country. This is more especially the case when it is an acknowledged fact that such viceroys never feel the least interest in Ireland, nor have they the smallest atom of sympathy for Irishmen.

It has been a perpetual calumny on Irishmen in their own country that they are servile to aristocracy and rank. The imputation of grovelling at the feet of those in power, and fawning upon nobility (so called) has been frequently cast at them. Novelists put "yer honor" into the mouth of every Irishman, and place him before one as something continually "tugging at his forelock," or, hat in hand, "bowin' and scrapin' to the quality."

A CHANGE OF ATTITUDE.

Such may have been the case, but it is so no longer. They have begun to look upon themselves as equal to their fellows, be they of whatever rank, and have relinquished fawning, toadyism and flunkeyism. A democratic spirit has crept into the country that augurs well for its future. Perhaps the truth of my remarks has never been more forcibly shown than on the occasion of the entry of the Marquis of Abercorn upon the duties of his office. The castle and civic officials treated him with a respect to which his position as Lord Lieutenant entitled him, but the people exhibited no enthusiasm, and his reception by those he came to rule can hardly have been gratifying to the new Dictator of Ireland. There were no immense crowds, no triumphal arches, no shouts or cheering, and the want of enthusiasm was but ill supplied by the military bands that attempted to blarney the Irish by playing "Patrick's Day" and other national airs.

TONE OF THE MUNICIPAL BODY.

The Marquis of Abercorn's reception by the Corporation of Dublin must have even more surprised him than the want of enthusiasm on the part of the people. The Aldermanic and Councilmanic Boards of the Irish metropolis do not differ materially from those of other cities. There is as much nap consumed by its members as by those of the New York body, nor is the wrangling and squabbling of the latter highly virtuous assemblage found wanting here. Indeed for years past the Dublin Corporation has been a by word of shame among all respectable men. Latterly it would seem it had been born again, and its last act induces us to overlook its former short comings. It is customary on the entry of a new Lord Lieutenant for the corporation to present him with an address of congratulation and welcome. These documents used always to be replete with expressions of unbounded loyalty to the Queen, unswerving faith in the British constitution and fulsome flattery of the Irish Viceroyalty. However discontented or unhappy the country might be, the address was always given as from a contented and prosperous people. The one presented to the Marquis of Abercorn forms a striking contrast to all former ones.

It commences by acknowledging the state of the country to be unhappy and far from prosperous, refuses to "ignore the perils referred to by her Majesty," and endorses what Lord Kimberly said in reference to the existence of a widespread treasonable conspiracy. "This," it says, "is a lamentable state of affairs, and we cannot behold our country a prey to such perils, miseries and fears, without seizing every legitimate opportunity for declaring our present situation to be the evil of legislative neglect." What is necessary to the prosperity of the country and the pacification of the people it states to be, "laws that will stimulate improvement by securing tenant industry, promote social harmony by removing every trace of sectarian ascendancy, and extend useful knowledge by establishing freedom of education." These are assuredly three of the rights that Ireland wants and must have, but a stronger stand does the address take, and the following bold remonstrance does its compilers credit.

After recapitulating some of the evils perpetrated by former administrations, it says that the course England has on all occasions adopted seems to denote that the "extirpation of the race is designed by British policy." And now comes the most important portion of the document. "Sixty-six years of imperial legislation," it says, "has proved a disastrous failure. The great principle of self-reliance—that chief incentive to individual and national exertion—is violated by the system that compels us to look to others for what we should do for ourselves, and makes us unwillingly appear as suppliants and dependants constantly importuning the imperial government in London in reference to matters which relate solely to the local interests of this country."

WHAT IS WANTED.

Thus for the first time in the lapse of many years has an Irish municipal body boldly stated the wrongs their country has sustained, and is sustaining, and pointed out as the only salvation of that country—its legislative separation from England by a repeal of the iniquitous act of Union.

It is needless to say the noble Marquis' answer was not in any way satisfactory. "These are matters for legislative action," he says, "and are under consideration." So they have been for half a century, and still there seems no hope of redress. He promised to look into the state of affairs and see what could be done, but such prevarication can only be taken as such, and unless a change occurs somewhere, Ireland has little to hope for from its new Dictator.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF WRONGS.

Thus, is it a settled fact that Ireland has wrongs? Earl Kimberley acknowledged it, and all honest men coincide with his admission; but whether those wrongs will ever be redressed is another and very different matter.

FENIANISM: ITS APPEARANCE AND STRENGTH.

In the absence of any apparent vitality in Fenianism it might be imagined the cause was really dead. Occasionally some poor wretch who has in default of evidence against him been remanded to prison a dozen times is brought up before the magistrate only to be remanded again, while the public has become so used to the repetition of defective evidence that it hardly notices the event. The court martial farce which has been going on for some time past is ended for the present, the court having adjourned *sine die*, and that without accomplishing very much, except bringing itself into ridicule.

All the Fenian prisoners throughout Ireland have been removed to Mountjoy Prison in Dublin, and when those arrested under the habeas corpus act will be brought up for trial is uncertain. But notwithstanding this, the vigilance of the police and government detectives is in no way relaxed.

A CONSENSUAL ENGLISH PLAN.

Paid spies still continue to carry on their disgusting trade, and a word incautiously let drop may endanger a man's liberty, though he may not have the least "taint of Fenianism" about him. This course, far from rooting out Fenianism, is strengthening it among the masses, and men whose sympathies have always been the other way are beginning to see they have been wrong. The Irish have clung to the faith of their fathers through centuries of persecution, and still hold it unpolluted; and so do they adhere to the principle of freedom from oppression.

But, though the feeling of hatred to English rule is more intense than ever among the masses of the people, still they seem to have no hope of disenthralment; nor is there any to be gained from Fenianism. In America patriotism has degenerated, it would appear, into swindling and dishonesty; and even if it were not so, and Irishmen there were as sincere as they are here, nothing could ever be done by the organization that would cause England to relinquish her grasp on Ireland.

THE NUMBER OF FENIAN PRISONERS.

There are at present two hundred and seventeen persons in confinement under the suspension of the Habeas Corpus act. Of these one hundred and seventy-nine are lodged in Mountjoy and the remainder in Kilmainham jail.

AMERICAN CITIZENS.

But one of the number is an American, Edward Morley. He has his discharge on condition that he leave Ireland for America. He is perfectly satisfied to do so, but has not any money whatever wherewith to pay his passage. Fifteen others claim to be naturalized citizens of the United States. The names of the principal are—Colonel J. W. Byron, Captain J. O'Carroll, Captain T. H. O'Brien, Lieutenant T. H. Lawlor and J. K. Condon, U. S. N. The other names I have as yet been unable to procure.

Byron's confinement rests on him lightly as he is very good humored and a great favorite with the warders and officers of the prison. It was he who, under the escort of two soldiers, *examined all the fortifications* in and about Ireland. O'Carroll claims to be a cousin of Thomas F. Meagher. I applied to the Irish Executive for permission to visit and speak to the prisoners and am happy to say the permission is granted for Monday next, when I hope to lay before your readers some interesting matter in reference to them.

THE UNITED STATES CONSUL.

As to Captain Condon's complaints in reference to Mr. J. B. West, United States Consul in Dublin, I have reason to think he is not so much to blame. As a naturalized citizen, the British government claimed him, as well as the majority of the others, as subjects. The question is a vexed one, and was not in the power of any consul to decide without special authority from the United States government. The terms were agreed to by Captain Condon himself, and seem only fair as it could not be expected the government should let them go at large again in Ireland.

THE PRISON FARE.

I procured the dietary of the prisoners from the head-director of the convict prisons, he having obtained permission to give it me from the government (so strict are they) and for prison fare it seems by no means bad. Four days of the week they have for breakfast, three-quarters of a pound of bread and one pint of coffee; dinner, half a pound of beef, one pint of soup and two pounds of potatoes; supper, three-quarters of a pound of bread and three-quarters of a pint of new milk; and three days of the week they have for breakfast, one quart of stirabout, one-quarter of a pound of bread and three-quarters of a pint of new milk; dinner, three-quarters of a pound of bread and one pint of new milk; supper, three-quarters of a pound of bread and three-quarters of a pint of new milk.

GENERAL TREATMENT OF THE CONSPIRATORS.

As far as I can learn the treatment of the prisoners was by no means harsh; nineteen were allowed to smoke, nineteen to chew tobacco, the tobacco being furnished by the prison. One man was permitted to use snuff, which was, however, supplied by his friends. They were allowed books and papers of a sympathetical nature, and could write or receive as many letters as they liked, all, however, being previously perused by the director, who asserts that no complaint of bad treatment was ever made to him by any of the prisoners. Soon I hope there will no political prisoners in Ireland, and by what means soever it be accomplished, I trust that Ireland will shortly be a happy and prosperous nation.

MONEY CRISES AND THEIR CAUSES.

French Opinion of the Position, Action and Effect of the Bank of England.

[From the Paris Siècle, Sept. 6.]

* * * For more than three months, from the 12th of May to the 16th of August, the Bank of England maintained its rate of discount at the usurious price of 10 per cent, and during that period the capital in specie remained completely deaf to that appeal. The rate of 10 per cent was not a sufficient attraction, and the Bank being *defeated* was obliged to lower its terms. During the whole of that time the Bank of France maintained its interest at 4 and 3½, and its reserve, already very large, did not cease to increase. The majority of the other large banks of Europe followed the example of that of England, and saw their reserves diminish until the day on which they relaxed their rigor and reduced their rate of discount. It is said with good reason that gold and silver are merchandise, that their scarcity should cause a dearness, and that cheapness can only be produced by abundance. But high rates of capital may be determined by some other cause than its rarity, *namely, from want of guarantees or security.* When a bank suddenly raises its terms for discount by one or two per cent in a few days, as the Bank of England did recently, it *proclaims the approach of danger and signalizes a want of security,* which drives away capital. The more it raises the rate of discount the more it manifests that the guarantees offered to it in exchange for its specie are not in proportion to the risk it must incur. Capital is then withdrawn and waits in the hands of its owners until the storm has passed over; the high price of money does not tempt them; they prefer to gain less and to run fewer risks. The defenders of *the monopoly* pretended that banks should raise their discount to prevent the exportation of gold and silver; they affirmed that, after a certain period of dearness, the exchanges became modified, and that there was an influx of specie from abroad. Yet the history of the last four months has proved that foreign countries were not concerned in the disappearance of capital and could not have any influence in its return. All the great banks of Europe, with the exception of that of France, raised their rate of discount concurrently and gradually with the Bank of England, and all saw their metallic reserves diminish. When the change took place and the English establishment reduced its rate to eight per cent, all the other banks also diminished their interest, and gold again flowed in to them as it did to the Bank of England. Thus neither was England exporting to the Continent, nor the latter to England. The panic had passed away and the capitals were again seeking a sure and productive employ. If the Bank was consistent with its promises it would go on continually raising its discount, according as its reserve became exhausted, and its treasury would become impoverished under the pressure of the panic which the bank had created; but the bank stops, people begin to breathe at their ease, and if the directors of the institution are skilful they seize the moment to relax the situation, and with confidence gold returns as if by enchantment. But if the bank persists in its error, the crisis continues indefinitely for three or four months, as we have just seen in England. *With liberty such mistakes could not occur,* because the reserves of all the banks would not diminish at the same time, and the contents of the different reservoirs which they would form would flow from one to the other, so that the level would be maintained almost without variation.

THE FENIANS.

French, Hungarian and Polish Refugees Supporting James Stephens—The Picnic To-Day—Meeting in the Bowery Last Evening, &c.

The persistency with which James Stephens has adhered to his plan of establishing an Irish republic by fighting on Irish soil, and the skilful manner in which he has brought order out of the chaos produced by O'Mahony's mismanagement of Fenian affairs, have been recognized by the French, Hungarian and Polish refugees in this country. On Friday night last he was waited on by a large and influential delegation of Frenchmen. They were all political refugees, and many of them had formerly filled important positions in *la belle* France. After expressing their sympathy for the wrongs of the Irish people they expressed a desire to aid in establishing an Irish republic either by furnishing material aid, or by giving their own services in the field whenever fighting shall commence. Several members of the delegation formerly served in the French army, and during the rebellion in this country one of their number won the stars of a general officer. From different parts of the country letters have been received from Polish and Hungarian refugees inclosing subscriptions of money to aid the cause of freeing Ireland, and all expressing the warmest wishes for its success. It is a rather singular fact that in proportion to their numbers the subscriptions of the refugees from Continental Europe have been much more liberal than those from Irishmen residing in this country.

THE PICNIC TO-DAY.

To-day the Fenian sisterhood will hold a picnic at Jones' Wood, the proceeds of which are to be for the relief of the families of Irish political prisoners.

James Stephens to Return to Ireland—His Advent There a Signal for Battle—Stimulated Efforts in Behalf of the Cause, &c.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Fenian Brotherhood, was held at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery, yesterday. Fifty-five circles were represented by three hundred and eighty-one officers and delegates. The greatest unanimity prevailed, and when more than twenty of the officers, who had but recently returned from confinement in British dungeons, avowed their unalterable determination to go back to Ireland to fight the good fight of Irish nationality at the order of the Chief Organizer, the walls rang again with enthusiastic plaudits. Unmistakable indications of a complete revival were visible on every face. While intended only for a meeting of the circles of New York and vicinity, there were also in attendance delegates from Canada, Troy, Michigan, Connecticut and Massachusetts, who were all eager to know of the contemplated movement in Ireland this year. Mr. Anthony A. Griffin was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. James O'Sullivan Secretary. Mr. O'Connell, of the Irish Avenger's Circle, presented the following

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS,

which were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas James Stephens is bound in honor before the world to return to Ireland this year; and whereas, his advent in Ireland must, we believe, be the signal for battle, be it therefore

Resolved, That any man or party, be they Irish or foreign, who should henceforth endeavor to obstruct, or in any way injure his work, shall for evermore be looked upon as enemies of Ireland; and with the powerful unanimity of our people, we pledge ourselves to remember, for good or evil, the words and deeds of all such Irishmen or foreigners as aid or oppose us in this momentous struggle, involving not alone the independence of Ireland, but the very existence of our race.

A committee of five was then appointed to draft

FURTHER RESOLUTIONS,

expressive of the sentiments of the meeting. The committee was composed of Messrs. Patrick G. Duffy, John M. Carey, T. L. Lynch, John Murphy, and John M. Grath. On their return the committee presented the following resolutions which were unanimously adopted:—

Resolved, That we recognize James Stephens as the chosen chief of the Irish people both at home and abroad; that in his ability and devotion we place the most unlimited confidence, and should Almighty God spare him his life and strength we sincerely believe that he will achieve the great object for which he has worked and labored so long—the liberation of his native country from worse than Egyptian bondage.

Resolved, That we appeal to all Irishmen without distinction, having the least particle of love of liberty, pride of country, self respect or hatred of tyranny, to aid in saving their native land and raising her from her present degraded and prostrate condition.

Resolved, That we feel ourselves called upon to declare our utter contempt for and indignation at any attempt calculated to lessen the standing or impugn the integrity and patriotism of our distinguished and respected Chief, as we consider that those guilty of such wicked and mischievous conduct aid and abet the government of England in the exercise of her murderous policy toward Ireland.

Resolved, That we will use our utmost exertions to procure sufficient means to enable our countrymen at home to consummate the object dearest to all true Irish hearts, the freedom of their native land.

Resolved, That each circle appoint a Committee of Ways and Means for the purpose of collecting war material and money to aid in realizing the great aim we all have in view.

THE CIRCLES REPRESENTED.

The following were circles represented at the meeting:—Benbarb, Hamilton Rowan, Brian Boroo, Wolfe Tone, Red Hand, Lavelle, St. Lawrence, O'Toole, I. R. B., Garryowen, Michael Moore, Corcoran, James Cody, McHale, Malachi, Owen Roe O'Neill, Hugh O'Neill (Jersey City); Faugh-a-Ballagh (Brooklyn); Tara, (Brooklyn); Caleb O'Doherty, (Brooklyn); T. F. Meagher, Irish Republic, (Williamsburg); John Mitchell, (Brooklyn); Doheny, (Jersey City); Wolfe Tone Cadets, General Kearney, Kickham Cadets, Dolcetti, (Brooklyn); Daniel O'Connell, Phœnix Zouaves, "A. No. 1," Marshal McMahon, Clontarf, Irish People, James Stephens, (First N. J.); John Mitchell, (N. Y.); Emmett, (Williamsburg); John O'Leary, Michael Corcoran, (Brooklyn); United Irishmen, Napper Tandy, McManus, Emerald, Emmett, (Newark); Mullaghmast, Heber McMahon, Davis, besides circles from Tarrytown, Troy, Sing Sing, Nyack, Connecticut, Michigan, New Jersey, Massachusetts, and Canada.

DONATIONS OF MONEY AND ARMS

were given, and large donations promised. James Stephens was present and addressed the meeting, which was also addressed by Colonels Kelly, Kerwin, Burke, and Gleason, Captains Condon, McCafferty, Mykins, Gleason, Dunn, O'Sullivan, L. O'Brien, M. O'Brien, Costello, O'Boyle, Lalor, and several others, all avowing their determination to return to Ireland whenever ordered by James Stephens.

The meeting adjourned with the utmost harmony.

NEWS FROM PICTOU, N. S.

PICTOU, N. S., Sept. 22, 1866.

The Tarrible arrived here at seven o'clock this evening. She and the Medway, as soon as coaled, will proceed to the Straits of Northumberland.

Mr. Field came a passenger in the Tarrible from [illegible] Port.

WASHINGTON.

Settlement of the Difficulty Between the United States and Brazil.

OFFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FROM MEXICO.

Defalcation of Another Army Paymaster.

Effect of the Herald's Recommendation to Adopt the Constitutional Amendment.

ITS WISDOM GENERALLY ACKNOWLEDGED.

The Pressure on the President to Accept It.

HE EVINCES A DISPOSITION TO YIELD.

&c. &c. &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1866.

Settlement of the Difficulty Between the United States and Brazil and the Argentine Republic.

Recent news from South America brings the important intelligence that the difficulty between the United States government and Brazil and the Argentine Republic has been happily terminated. It will be remembered that our Minister to Paraguay, Mr. Washburne, was returning to his post, when he was stopped by the allied forces, who were blockading the Paraguay river. The United States government, on learning the facts, immediately and emphatically insisted that he should be allowed to proceed, and that to prevent him would be regarded as a violation both of international custom and courtesy and of international law. In view of these representations, it is now stated on good authority that the allied governments have withdrawn their opposition, and that Mr. Washburne has accordingly passed through the blockade and proceeded up the river to his post.

Official Intelligence from Mexico.

Mr. Romero has received to-day despatches from Vera Cruz with dates of the 12th inst., containing the following information:—The French were fortifying the city of Vera Cruz on the land side approaches, as the Mexican soldiers came so near that the city is thought to be in danger of capture. The steamer Panama, from St. Nazaire, reached Vera Cruz on the 10th. She took on board one hundred and thirty French soldiers for Mexico. The news from the interior is most gloomy for Maximilian and the French. Their former partisans are deserting them by the hundreds.

Mr. Romero also received official despatches from Chihuahua up to the 27th ult. President Juarez, his Cabinet and government were making preparations to remove to Monterey, to establish there the national government. The city of Durango had been abandoned by the main French force there. Only five hundred men remained. President Juarez had sent an expedition against Durango, and expected soon to be in possession of the city.

The official paper of Chihuahua, of the 24th ultimo, publishes some correspondence between the Mexican government and the French General Douay in regard to the exchange of prisoners. It appears that the Mexican government has been willing to come to some agreement about a general system of exchange, while the French General declines to accept the propositions made to him, although he was the one who first applied for a partial exchange.

Another Heavy Defalcation by an Army Paymaster.

It has transpired that a United States Paymaster of the regular army, late chief of an important district, has dishonestly appropriated to his own use a very large amount of coupons attached to seven-thirties, cutting them off previous to paying them out to the troops of his district. The paymaster held the bonds back until the January interest accrued, distributing them throughout several remote States minus the coupon adjuncts, which he feloniously retained for his own private use and gain. It is understood that charges have been preferred against him at Washington, and that but little time can elapse before the public will be fully apprised of the facts. The sum involved covers many thousand dollars.

Prominent New Yorkers in Washington.

Collector Smythe, of New York, arrived here this morning, and after an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, returned to New York this evening.

Postmaster Kelly and Thurlow Weed also arrived here this morning, and are still in the city. The mission of these gentlemen to the capital at this time is unknown, but it gives rise to endless conjectures. Thurlow had a protracted interview with the President this evening.

Further Changes of Office Holders Urged in Maine and New Hampshire.

A large number of the most prominent supporters of the President's policy in Maine and New Hampshire, including Hon. Charles A. Shaw, the Mayor of Biddeford, Maine; General Roberts, of Bangor; Colonel Gomey, recently of Governor Coney's staff; Hon. S. D. M. Sweat, of Portland; Major Mann, of Gorham; Hon. Daniel Marcy, of Portsmouth; Mayor of Manchester and others, are now here urging a further change of government office holders in those States.

Camps to Be Preserved as Mementoes of the Terrible Past.

Camps Convalescent and Distribution, names familiar to thousands who took an active part in the late struggle for the perpetuation of the Union, have grown to be such important features in the history of the terrible past, that the government authorities manifest a disposition to preserve them as mementoes to remind those who once shared their meager hospitalities, when in the future they may visit them, of the days when they congregated there in the characters of convalescents, stragglers, coffee boilers and flankers, by converting them into a depot for the receipt of negro recruits for the regular army. Already very nearly a regiment of colored troops are quartered there.

Georgetown's Commercial Future in Peril.

The neighboring city of Georgetown has occasional fits of anxiety for its commercial future, as involved in the powerful influence exercised over it by the trade on the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal. The business men of Georgetown harbor a feeling of jealousy in regard to the growing importance and increasing business prospects of Alexandria. These feelings of rivalry have recently been brought to an issue by the disposition made of the aqueduct bridge over the Potomac, which has for a long time been in the possession of the general government. Mr. P. Quigley and General H. H. Wells, the latter formerly Provost Marshal of Alexandria, some months ago obtained a lease from the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company of the Aqueduct bridge for a term of ninety-nine years, and have been endeavoring to obtain possession from the government, with the intention of repairing and opening it to transportation, receiving toll therefor. The opposition offered by the corporation and merchants of Georgetown to this object of Messrs. Quigley and Wells has long prevented them from arriving at any successful result; but the government has at length decided the matter by consenting to turn over the Aqueduct to the lessees, and possession, it is said, will be given on the 27th inst. by the opening of the Aqueduct bridge to trade. Georgetown will no longer be the terminus of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, this commercial advantage being thereby transferred to its more fortunate rival, Alexandria.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 21, 1866.

The sensation recently occasioned among democratic and conservative politicians residing and sojourning at the Capital by the recommendation of the HERALD to the Southern people and the President, to accept and adopt the constitutional amendment proposed by Congress has [illegible] subsided. The entire entity to most quotations showered for a time from almost every quarter on the head of "old Bennett" for his "treachery," for "deserting the democracy," for "selling out to the radicals," and the like, are no longer heard, except now and then from some drunken copperhead or rebel, or ignorant democrat or conservative who can say nothing better. The arguments by which the recommendation has been from day to day supported, have demonstrated its wisdom and satisfied many sagacious politicians that its prompt adoption is the only course left to head off the radicals, and speedily restore the rebellious States to their proper position in the Union. Among those who have embraced this opinion are several friends and advisers of the President, both in and out of the Cabinet, including—I have high authority for saying—the Secretary of the Treasury, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, the Attorney General and General Grant. The President himself, if he cannot be said to concur in the views now held by these officials, cannot, on the other hand, fairly be said to differ with them. One of the Cabinet, the Postmaster General, I think, as soon as he had read the recommendation of the HERALD, waited on the President, and in a very deprecating style pointed out to him the article as a heavier blow to the hopes and prospects of the administration party, than the unfavorable result and example of the Maine election. The President replied that he had perused the article very attentively, but had been unable to perceive that it was calculated to damage the chances of the party in the coming elections, inasmuch as it did not advocate the adoption of the constitutional amendment from a conviction of its propriety or justness, but simply as a strategic measure, whereby the disunionists could be beaten on their own ground, that the recommendation was not addressed to the people of the North, but rather to the people of the South and his administration in view of the too probable result of the Northern elections, and that therefore he thought its only effect in the North would be to incite its patriots to more determined efforts. In the South, he said, the effect of the recommendation could not fail to be salutary. It would prepare the public mind to make further concessions if necessary, and it pointed out perhaps the best course for the State governments and people to pursue in the event of a radical triumph throughout the North. That, for his own part, he was not prepared to say but that, if he could concede the assumption of the HERALD that even New York, from which State he expected far less than he did when he traversed it a few weeks ago, would follow the course of Maine, he would, without more ado, accept, and advise the South to accept the constitutional amendment proposed. But he expressed strong hopes that his principles and plan for restoration would be vindicated and sustained, and declared that if it proved otherwise he should believe, and find consolation in the belief, that the result was attributable to the failure of the democratic and conservative politicians to put their best men in nomination, and not to any error or unsoundness in his doctrine. Then he added, almost petulantly, take New York; had they nominated Dix, or Wood, or Slocum, or one of several others who rush on my mind, for Governor, success would have been certain, and my policy would have been vindicated by that great State; but because a pack of reckless politicians see fit to put forth against the present popular incumbent a candidate of local reputation, because forsooth a good man and a good Mayor of a city, I and my national policy must be measured by his bushel. Still we must not despair, and it will be time enough to adopt the recommendation of the HERALD when the hypothesis upon which it is founded becomes an established fact.

But the President had scarcely uttered these hopes when unfavorable indications came pouring in from all parts of the country premonishing him of his danger, and of the further danger of delay, and deciding him to take time by the forelock. Accordingly correspondence was opened with the Governors of the lately rebellious States as to the propriety, in view of the probable success of the radicals in the North, of ratifying the constitutional amendment, and the Governors of South Carolina and Alabama have already replied signifying a readiness to assemble the Legislatures of their States and recommend the adoption of the amendment, if the President adjudges it expedient to do so, or to co-operate with him in whatever course he may deem it advisable to pursue. It is believed that the Southern people are so confident that the President earnestly desires to get them restored to the Union on the best terms possible, that they will unhesitatingly adopt any course he thinks proper to advise to that end. It is stated by prominent Southern politicians here, that but for the known hostility of the President to the constitutional amendment every Southern State would have made a virtue of necessity and adopted it long ago, but that they could not be expected to do so while encouraged by the head of the government to look and wait for better terms.

On yesterday Secretary Stanton and General Grant had a protracted interview with the President, and though their business related chiefly to military matters, they did not fail to urge on him the propriety, and indeed the necessity of recommending the South to accept, with as little delay as possible