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NEW ORLEANS DAILY CRESCENT.

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VOLUME XVI. FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1866. NUMBER 33.

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

OFFICIAL JOURNAL

—OF—

THE STATE OF LOUISIANA.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 21, 1866.

Local Intelligence.

Man Killed by a Police Officer.

Lieut. Jacobs reports that officer Johnson shot and instantly killed a man named Edward O. Heron, at about half-past 10 o'clock last night, at the corner of Spain and Victory streets. Johnson was arrested and locked up by Lieut. Jacobs. The cause of the difficulty is not known.

Since writing the above, we visited the Third District police station, where we found that Officer Johnson had already been brought, and gathered from the prisoner, himself, the following particulars:

At about half past ten, he heard a noise proceeding from a house at the corner of Spain and Victory streets. He did not at first pay any attention to the noise, until he saw a woman running up the street, followed by a man. Prisoner followed the man to the house, and saw him enter. The door was then locked. Prisoner then inquired into the difficulty of the woman, and told her, in answer to her statement of the facts, that it would be impossible to arrest the man in his own house. She then requested prisoner to get her child out of the house. Prisoner said he would try. He then knocked at the door several times, and was refused admittance. At last the deceased demanded what he wished inside before he concluded to open the door. Prisoner told him he wished to have a friendly conversation with him—that he was treating his wife and children badly. The deceased said it was none of his business, that he had charge of the house and could tend to it; "and d—n you," said he, catching hold of prisoner by both arms, "I will show you so." With that he flung prisoner out into the middle of the street. The deceased was a man of great strength. Prisoner then put his hand on his revolver, without drawing it. On seeing this, the deceased rushed along the banquette towards his grocery, and immediately went into it. He remarked at the same time that he would knock prisoner's d—n head off, or something to that effect. He soon after rushed out with some sort of a weapon, (a heavy sledge hammer was found upon the spot after the shooting,) and made a threatening movement with it at prisoner. Both parties were now in the street. When he had approached within ten yards of prisoner the latter fired. The deceased then turned immediately around and ran back into his store. Prisoner ordered a policeman to spring his rattle, and then sprung his. Up to the time of last meeting prisoner and deceased had been the best friends from boyhood. Never had any difficulty or misunderstanding whatever. The impression of the prisoner was that the deceased had been drinking.

The statement of Lieut. Jacobs is that he went to the store where the wounded man was, attracted by the sound of a police rattle, and found him still breathing. The wounded man was shot under the arm-pit, and the shot did not come out. He lived only a few moments afterwards, not speaking at all. A doctor was sent for, but none arrived. The wife stated at the time they she had seen her husband shove or push Mr. Johnson, but she seemed too much confused by trouble to give any connected statement of the matter. Johnson then delivered himself up to the lieutenant. It was some two or three minutes after the latter arrived on the ground before a light could be procured, during which time it was not known that Heron was shot.

Heron leaves behind him two children, and possessed no other property beyond the grocery in which he was killed. His body is still there awaiting the coroner.

The Royal Street Railroad.

On Tuesday, Mr. Montgomery, an owner of property on Royal street, obtained an injunction in the Fourth District Court, prohibiting Messrs. Nicholson & Co. from laying a railroad track on that street. The consequence was that the tearing up of the pavement, preliminary to the laying of the track, was arrested. The grounds upon which the injunction was asked was that the streets of a city are for the common use of all citizens; are not objects of special appropriation, and the common council, whatever its contract might be, had no right to divert the public thoroughfares from the purpose for which they were ceded and designed.

A resolution was taken by Messrs. Nicholson & Co. yesterday to dissolve the injunction.

The case has not yet been heard. When it is we shall report the result.

Fire Alarm.

The alarm about ten o'clock last night was caused by the breaking out of a fire in the kitchen of a grocery at the corner of Julia and Magnolia streets. It was extinguished with very slight damage.

Theft.

A vase containing holy water was yesterday stolen from the German Catholic Church on Josephine street.

The Case of Mr. Merkle.

Mr. Augustus C. Merkle, who surrendered himself on Wednesday night, to answer for his affray with Mr. Morris Day, was yesterday discharged by order of Recorder Abern, no complaint being lodged against him, and Mr. Day having been less injured than was first supposed, his severest wound being a slight contus on about the eye.

Coroner's Inquests.

The coroner yesterday held inquests upon the following cases:

Upon the body of colored Emonet Bell, native of Louisiana, 50 years old, who died of cholera at 217 Burgundy street.

Upon the body of Marie Blanche, aged 5 years, a native of New York, who died at No. 12 Toulouse street, of ataxical fever.

Meeting of the Police Board.

A meeting of the Board of Police Commissioners was held last evening. Present—Messrs. Conway, Moore and Soule, Mayor Monroe presiding.

Charges were read against Officer C. Raymond, No. 309; first by Lieut. Ramel, that Mr. Raymond had been guilty of neglect of duty, in absenting himself from his post without leave; second by Mr. Josiah Cole, president of the City Railroad Company, that, in riding on the cars of the company, he had refused to pay his fare.

The president remarked that he did not think the jurisdiction of the board extended to an enforcement of the payment of debts. The same remedy was in the hands of the City Railroad Company against a policeman as against any other citizen for non-payment of fare, and, if the Police Board was to become an instrument for the collection of the company's debts, they might, with equal propriety, hold policemen to appear before them to answer for non-payment of rent or grocery bills. These were not matters embraced in the category of official misdemeanors. The charges against Mr. Raymond were dismissed. The president, Mr. Soule, Mr. Conway and Mr. Moore all arguing that, although the charge preferred by Mr. Cole had been dismissed for want of jurisdiction, police officers should be aware they had no more right than other citizens to ride free in the cars of the railroad company.

Mr. Soule called the attention of the president to the fact that an officer in the Third District had been suspended, during the last three weeks, for being asleep on his beat, but the complaint had never been laid before the board.

The mayor said he was ignorant of any such case; and the chief of police was sent for to explain the matter. The chief appearing before the board, said only the mayor had authority to suspend—the chief himself never exercised such authority, and if any of the lieutenants had exercised it, they had done so without his sanction. The chief did, sometimes, withhold trivial charges, which, in their most serious aspect, scarcely deserved the attention of the board, and if, upon investigating the charges they proved unfounded or frivolous, they were not sent before the board.

The board expressed themselves satisfied with the explanation, and directed that the case in question should be laid before the board at its next meeting for investigation.

Officer M. O'Neil, No. 184, charged by Lieut. Manning with being asleep on his beat on Canal street, was suspended for fifteen days, in addition to a suspension for an equal length of time before trial.

The case of officer Archie Boyd, accused of entering the house of Mr. Patrick McGin, and, without provocation, shooting at him twice, was investigated, and all the witnesses were heard but one for the defense, Captain Fowler. The case as presented by the evidence showed that Mr. McGin had an unpleasant family difficulty, and using violence to his wife and daughter, and "murder" being cried, Mr. Boyd entered the premises, and, attempting to arrest Mr. McGin, he seized Mr. Boyd, knocked him down, throttled him violently and beat him in the face. Mr. Boyd was compelled to retire. About half an hour after, having in the meantime armed himself with a revolver, he returned. Three other officers had assembled and a crowd was gathered about the house. Mr. McGin and Capt. Fowler, the absent witness, were seated in front of the house, the former having a carpenter's adze in his hand, declaring that he would not be arrested by any d—n set of b—h—s of a policeman. Officers Walsh, Hewitt and Lally had requested him to go peaceably with them to the police station, but he refused, using the expression above quoted. As officer Boyd approached, it seems, Mr. McGin retired toward his yard, with the adze in his hand, and one shot was fired by Mr. Boyd intentionally, the second accidentally, neither harming any one.

The case was continued to Wednesday next for the evidence of Captain Fowler.

The board then adjourned.

Mortuary Reports.

The subjoined table presents the deaths from cholera and other diseases, together with a classification, with reference to color, reported to the Board of Health, since the existence of cholera in the city became an established fact. This table does not include the interments from the Marine Hospital, which, being under military control, are not reported to the board. From the 5th to the 8th August the board has no returns from the cemeteries. The first daily report was made to the board on the 9th August. That, and all the succeeding daily reports, show the interments up to 6 o'clock of the morning of the day the report may be dated:

DATE.	Cholera	White	Black	Total	Fever	White	Black	Total	Small pox	White	Black	Total
July 29 to Aug 2	20	—	—	20	164	—	—	164	—	—	—	—
Aug 2 to Aug 9	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
August 9	18	12	6	26	22	13	9	22	—	—	—	—
" 10	27	15	11	26	17	—	—	—	5	4	1	5
" 11	27	11	16	27	41	17	24	41	17	11	6	17
" 12	27	11	16	27	32	15	17	32	5	3	2	5
" 13	28	11	17	28	22	13	9	22	6	1	5	6
" 14	28	11	17	28	34	21	13	34	11	9	2	11
" 15	26	15	12	27	17	15	2	17	1	—	1	1
" 16	14	10	4	14	21	18	3	21	1	—	1	1
" 17	21	12	9	21	30	20	10	30	6	—	6	6
" 18	26	16	10	26	27	17	10	27	8	—	8	8
" 19	28	16	9	25	19	11	8	19	12	—	12	12
" 20	11	7	4	11	21	13	8	21	8	—	8	8
" 21	26	13	15	28	30	16	14	30	4	—	4	4
" 22	16	11	5	16	43	27	16	43	2	—	2	2
" 23	2	16	11	27	35	15	6	21	1	—	1	1
" 24	26	2	24	26	50	26	24	50	7	—	7	7
" 25	16	11	5	16	24	14	10	24	1	—	1	1
" 26	13	8	5	13	30	18	9	27	1	—	1	1
" 27	8	4	4	8	22	12	10	22	1	—	1	1
" 28	11	4	7	11	23	12	11	23	5	—	5	5
" 29	10	5	5	10	26	20	6	26	1	—	1	1
" 30	10	4	6	10	30	24	6	30	3	—	3	3
" 31	9	4	4	8	24	19	5	24	3	—	3	3
September 1	22	7	7	14	41	18	23	41	5	—	5	5
" 2	19	12	6	18	37	19	18	37	8	—	8	8
" 3	13	8	5	13	32	18	6	32	3	—	3	3
" 4	13	8	5	13	28	13	15	28	3	—	3	3
" 5	14	9	4	13	19	14	5	19	6	—	6	6
" 6	25	8	14	22	26	15	10	25	1	—	1	1
" 7	19	7	9	16	22	10	12	22	1	—	1	1
" 8	14	5	6	11	21	13	8	21	1	—	1	1
" 9	19	10	6	16	18	10	8	18	1	—	1	1
" 10	29	17	12	29	37	17	20	37	2	—	2	2
" 11	22	14	14	28	22	14	8	22	6	—	6	6
" 12	14	3	4	7	22	13	9	22	8	—	8	8
" 13	22	17	11	28	18	11	7	18	5	—	5	5
" 14	16	7	2	9	27	19	8	27	2	—	2	2
" 15	25	11	7	18	43	19	24	43	6	—	6	6
" 16	18	6	10	16	30	15	8	23	7	—	7	7
" 17	10	7	2	9	11	6	5	11	0	—	0	0
" 18	15	10	3	13	19	14	5	19	0	—	0	0
" 19	15	7	5	12	15	8	7	15	0	—	0	0
" 20	11	3	6	9	15	5	6	11	0	—	0	0

Two deaths from yellow fever were reported to the board yesterday.

Recorders' Courts.

FIRST DISTRICT.—Acting Recorder Moore presided yesterday in place of Recorder Abern, who was temporarily absent.

The examination of the case of Matthew Feehan and Isaac Newton, continued from Friday last was resumed and concluded. They stood charged with shooting John C. Lasbury with intent to murder. All the parties are fish-mongers in St. Mary's market, where the affair occurred. The salient facts presented by the evidence were these: On the 10th of August, Mr. Lasbury, while standing at his stall, was approached by the accused, and Mr. Newton demanded to know of him if he had not threatened to "lick him." Mr. Lasbury said he wished to have nothing to say or do with him; that he or his company were beneath his (Lasbury's) notice. Newton ejaculated: "By G—d did say you wanted to lick me." Lasbury denied it. Newton repeated his charge and gave Feehan as his authority. Lasbury then turning to Feehan said he was a liar and a d—n coward, and that he, (Lasbury,) had made him put his pistol on the evening before. Feehan thereupon struck Lasbury with the butt on the left shoulder. Lasbury drew his pistol, which it was his habit to carry in his pants' loose pocket, half cocked. Newton and Feehan drew their revolvers, one standing on each side of him. He pointed his revolver at Feehan, but could not cock it. Feehan's pistol snapped. He then made towards Lasbury, who having at last succeeded in cocking his weapon, fired, and Feehan fell, apparently dead, but, as it was subsequently discovered, he had received no injury. Newton then fired and hit Lasbury in the shoulder, inflicting a wound which confined him to his bed several weeks. Feehan then rose, clasped Lasbury about the neck and pounded his revolver at Lasbury's temple, and attempted to fire. Lasbury exclaiming "Don't let him shoot me any more—I'm a dead man," Mr. Frank Young seized Lasbury and a police officer took Feehan off. Here the affair ended. Mr. Lasbury being conveyed to the residence for surgical attendance, and Messrs. Newton and Feehan placed under arrest. The acting recorder having heard the evidence and lengthy argument from counsel, sent all the parties, prosecutor and accused, before the First District Court for trial, requiring each to give bail in the sum of five hundred dollars for his appearance.

An affidavit was made by Miss Kate Mackie, brother of the late James Mackie, killed in the house of Thomas Behan, No. 34 New Levee street, on the 11th inst., charging Behan with murder, and his wife, Mrs. Mary Behan, with being accessory to the crime. Both the accused are in custody, and are to be examined on the 26th inst.

Francis Cobbs, colored, was examined on the charge of stealing a carpet and crockery ware of the value of a thousand dollars, the property of Mr. B. M. Pond, from the store of Mr. A. Michell, No. 66 Common street, and the case was sent to the First District Court for trial.

William Hall, alias Jones White, and Robert Jones, negroes, are to be examined on the 24th on a charge of burglariously entering the house of Mr. Thomas, corner of Tchoupitoulas and Thalia streets, on Tuesday night last, and stealing various articles, worth about twenty dollars. Maria Brown, colored, is to be examined at the same time as an accessory to the alleged burglary.

The examination of Ann Benedict and Josephine Salsberry, negresses, on a charge of stealing $61 from Harriet Van Buren, was also fixed for the 24th.

Wm. Downs was arraigned on a charge of stealing from C. W. Daniell, on board the steamer Fanny Pearson, at the New Basin, on which boat both were employed, the sum of $25. The case was fixed for examination on the 28th.

Mrs. Criswell, accused of unprovokedly heating a child, between six and seven years of age, son of Patrick Mahoney, was discharged.

John Smith withdrew his charge of assault against James O'Hara, and the case was dismissed.

A negro soldier, named Joseph Prescott, arrested for having a spring dirk knife concealed on his person, was remanded to prison to be turned over to the military.

Thomas Kelly, William Tucker and Joe Johnson, found sleeping in the streets, were sent to the workhouse for ninety days as vagrants, and Richard Kearney, another street sleeper, was sentenced to thirty days in the same institution.

Thomas Long, arrested for an assault and battery, on James Ballie; C. W. Green for running a cotton wagon without license; William Dempsey and Mary E. Gibbons for drunkenness, and Patrick O'Connor for fighting and disturbing the peace, were fined $10 each; and Henry, Lewis Zack, Walter Scott and Zack Orr, negroes, for swimming in the New Basin; Sarah Gray, colored, for disturbing the peace; Robert Meaghan and Bridget Meaghan, for fighting and disturbing the peace; William Harris, for sleeping on the streets, and George Tradeau and James Whitney, negroes, and Edward Cusick, J. B. Goodwin, Henry Gaimie, Pat. Norton and Patrick Burns for being drunk and disorderly, $5 each.

SECOND DISTRICT.—Charles Thomas was sent as a vagrant to the workhouse, for ninety days.

Peter Murat was fined $15 for throwing rubbish on the levee.

Edward Byard, for disturbing the peace and carrying concealed weapons, was fined $25.

Lucy Williams, for using language not countenanced by Webster's Dictionary, was fined $25, or thirty days in the workhouse.

Bella Gossan, for levee shock, was fined $2 50, or two days in the parish prison.

THIRD DISTRICT.—Sidney Singleton, colored, charged by B. Kermer with drawing a loaded pistol with intent to shoot—case continued.

The case of Mrs. Morris and J. Morris, charged by Mrs. A. Crause Ellis, with breach of peace, was continued.

Dan. Reed, charged by Frank Jacobs, with malicious mischief—case continued.

Edmund, colored, for having a lot of chickens in his possession supposed to be stolen, was made to furnish voucher, or go to the workhouse.

Letitia Fitzgerald, charged by Mrs. S. Hicks with breach of the peace—case continued.

FOURTH DISTRICT.—Mrs. Murphy, for insult and abuse towards Mrs. Hopkins, was fined $5 or ten days in the parish prison, and made to give peace bonds for $500.

Mrs. Hopkins, for abusing John Murphy, was fined $5 or ten days imprisonment, and made to give peace bonds.

William Miller was charged by his wife with assault and battery, but the charge was withdrawn and the case dismissed upon the payment of $5 by her.

Details of the Escape of James Stephens.

(From the New York Tribune.)

Fenian affairs daily increase in interest, as regards the Stephens wing of the movement. Developments constantly transpire in substantiation of Mr. Stephens, and the impression on the public mind is, that Ireland may, after all, be ripe for a rebellion of no mean magnitude. The letter appended will be read with interest by all who have interested themselves in Ireland and Irish liberty.

Mr. Byrne, from whom it emanated, was the warden of the Richmond Bridewell, and claims to have released Mr. Stevens. If this statement is correct, and there seems no reason to doubt it, then the charges affecting Mr. Stephens's patriotism fall to the ground. Mr. Byrne is in New York, having arrived from Ireland last week. For obvious reasons it will be seen that Mr. Stephens could not give an explanation of his escape before. The letter also explains why no attempt was made to release any other State prisoners:

James Stephens, C. O. I. R.

Respected Sir—Before leaving Ireland I heard with pain and horror that the rumor was started and kept afloat very industriously in this country that you were set at large by the connivance of the British government. Now, sir, I was a warder in Richmond Bridewell at the time of your escape, aided in it to the fullest of my power and ability, and denounce all such statements as wilful and malicious falsehoods. I was arrested, as you know, on the morning of your escape, tried at the sitting of the special commission, where the jury, packed as it was, were unable to find evidence to convict me. I was remanded. Finally, nothing turning up either here or in England to give the least proof of my complicity, to the credit, be it spoken, of those engaged in it, I was allowed out on bail last April.

The statement, as far as it goes to exonerate you, can, no doubt, be fully corroborated by your respected deputy, C. I. Kelly, who for more than a week met me every day or night under the shadow of the prison walls, and perfected the plans which worked so admirably.

It has always been a source of delight to me to think over that long, dreary, howling, wet night, when so many hearts beat expectant in the manly bosoms outside the walls for the preconcerted signal to welcome you to the outer world where you have done so much to establish your right to the liberty you gained on that memorable night. It has often raised my gorge to hear that other miserable charge that you were too selfish to think of getting out any other of your fellow prisoners.

This reminds me of the criticism of the brave men who stood at home on the conduct of the general in the fight, and who cut always well show how he might do better. But one man could possibly have been taken out that night, if we had gone, and that was poor Charles S. Kickham, whose infirmities—he being almost entirely deaf and very near-sighted—would have seriously retarded the arrangements for your escape. When it is remembered that you were not imprisoned two weeks altogether, it is truly a marvel how the arrangements could have been made for even your escape. The making of the skeleton keys alone was a wonder, and will always be a tribute of money to the locksmith, Mr. —, who made the work so perfectly. I have heard it stated that the thousandth part of an inch would have made the affair a failure.

I claim one credit to myself in the entire matter, and Mr. Marquess, the lachrymose governor, will readily accord it to me, and that was the energy with which I seized the pitchfork and cabbage nets and rubbish straw in the garden, as if to give you the finishing touch in the morning after it was discovered the bird had flown. Those of my countrymen in the country who served with me in the Papal brigade, will readily recognize my mean as well as often the published account of my arrest and trial.

In conclusion, I pledge you that I am ready once more to take up arms whenever you call upon me. When you do return, as you have promised to do this year, you will meet with men as ready and more determined to do or die than ever before.

I have the honor to subscribe myself as ever,

Yours, devotedly and fraternally,

DANIEL BYRNE,

Late Warder, Richmond Bridewell, Dublin.

A NEW HOUSE.—We take pleasure in repeating to the public the high compliment we have heard passed upon Messrs. Hamilton & Banks, who, upon the 1st of October, will open in our city, at 114 Carondelet street, a general commission house. Their business until that time is in the capable hands of Mr. W. Dowsing, at 45 Union street. These gentlemen, we hear, will command a large capital in their business, and have already established offices in Mobile, St. Louis, and at other points in the interior. They will come to us, we have been informed, with the highest testimonials as to their business capacity and honorable dealing; and we bespeak for them in advance the good will of the public.

FOR NEW YORK.—The traveling public should not forget that the steamship Merrimack, of the Star line of steamships, and under the command of Captain Vansice, will leave the company's wharf, at the foot of Jackson Square, on Saturday evening at 7 o'clock precisely.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO INVEST.—One of the finest plantations in St. James parish, or indeed in the State, at a distance of only seventy miles from the city, is now offered for sale or rent. Its peculiar advantage is its exemption from the dangers of overflow. The highest water, or the most desolating crevasse, have alike hitherto failed to injure it. Seven hundred acres of its land have already been cleared and drained and put under cultivation, and it has upon it a fine two story house, with the necessary outhouses and adjuncts appertaining to a large plantation. For further information the reader is referred to the advertisement of Mr. Arthur Thibaut, No. 37 Peter street, between Customhouse and Bienville.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY.—A general assemblage of the stockholders of this company is called by Gen. J. E. Johnston, president, to meet in Richmond on October 9th, at which stockholders are requested to be represented in person or by proxy. Each signature conveying the power of proxy must be furnished with the proper revenue stamps, and delivered to the secretary or treasurer by the 1st of the month.

FULLY SUPPLIED.—Messrs. Edell & Thomas have now on hand and are constantly receiving every variety of produce that is brought to this market. Barrels of flour, provisions, casks of bacon, firkins and tubs of butter, leaf lard and caddies of navy tobacco are among the articles offered to the public, of the best quality. Their office is at 105 Poydras street, and for a full catalogue of their goods the reader is referred to another column.

Why is the freedmen's bureau like well-ground gunpowder? Because it is a fine thing—in a horn.

TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

COTTON MARKET UNCHANGED.

AMERICAN SECURITIES FIRM.

A RUSSO-AMERICAN ALLIANCE IMPRACTICABLE.

ARRIVALS OUT OF STEAMERS.

A Lasting European Peace Probable.

TURKISH VICTORY IN CANDIA.

THE QUADRILATERAL TRANSFERRED TO VENETIA.

AMNESTY TO A POLISH EXILE.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 19—Noon.—Cotton is unchanged. To-day's sales are estimated at 13,000 bales. Middling uplands rule at 13½.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 19—Noon.—Consols for money 89¾. American securities are firm. U. S. 5-20's are higher at 72¾.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 19—Noon.—The Daily News in an editorial to-day says a Russian-American alliance is impracticable.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday noon, September 19.—The steamship Africa, from Boston, via Halifax, and the Marathon, from New York, have arrived, and proceeded to Liverpool.

FLORENCE, Wednesday noon, September 19.—The mission of General Revel to Vienna has led to the belief that the difficulty about the Venetian debt is near an end, and that a compromise will be effected with the result of lasting peace.

TRIESTE, Wednesday noon, Sept. 19.—A great battle has been fought in the island of Candia between the Turks and the insurrectionists. The Turks were the victors.

FLORENCE, Sept. 18.—Gen. Revel has left for Venice in order to superintend the arrangements for the transfer of the Quadrilateral to Venetia.

VIENNA, September 18.—The Emperor of Austria has permitted the exiled Pulsky to return to Hungary. He will reside at Pesth.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Allemania, from New York on the 8th, arrived at Cowes to-day, en route to Hamburg. The steamer Teutonia, from New York on 1st, was ashore at Cuxhaven, but subsequently got off, without much damage.

FLORENCE, Sept. 19.—Work in connection with the Italian navy at Spezia is being pushed forward with rapidity.

BERLIN, Sept. 19—The abdication of Ludwig, the second King of Bavaria, is now regarded as certain.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19—Evening.—The cotton market is unchanged. Middling uplands are quoted at 13¼d., with an aggregate days' sales of 4000 bales. The breadstuffs market is generally without change. Tallow is firm.

LONDON, Sept. 19, P. M.—The money market is steady. Consols 89¾. U. S. 5-20's 72¾.

LONDON, September 19.—Evening.—Erie Railroad shares closed at 47¼, and Illinois Central at 78¾.

LIVERPOOL, September 20.—Evening.—The sales of cotton to-day amounted to 10,000 bales. Middling uplands closed at 13¼d.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—Evening.—United States five-twenties closed at 72¾. Erie Railroad shares at 47¼. Illinois Central shares 78¾. Consols 89¾ for money.

Desperate Battle in South America.

BRAZIL AND ALLIES DEFEATED.

The Abdication of Ludwig, of Bavaria, Regarded as Certain.

MAXIMILIAN REPORTED DETAINED BY BAZAINE

HIS EMPEROR SHIP A PRISONER.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—An arrival from Rio Janeiro confirms the report of a desperate battle between the allies and the Paraguayans on the 13th and 18th of July.

The fighting was stubborn and sanguinary, and resulted in the discomfiture of the allies, who lost 4200 in killed and wounded. The Paraguayans fought behind entrenchments and lost less.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The late battle arose from the determination of the allies to dislodge the Paraguayans from the positions they were fortifying, which would have enabled them to endanger the allied left and rear.

The Paraguayans were surprised and driven out at daybreak on the 16th, by a brigade of Brazilians, and after a short fight the victors then advanced to assault the Paraguayan works in the rear, but were received with such a fire that they were forced to abandon the attempt and confine themselves to a defense of the works they had taken. On the 18th a general assault was made on the next line of the Paraguayan fortifications which were carried but recovered, and again retaken, but finally, after heavy fighting, the allied troops were recalled, retiring in good order without being pursued.

The works captured on the 16th, remaining in possession of the allies, are likely to be of great service.

The second Brazilian division, 9000 strong, under Panto Alegre, had been incorporated with the allied forces.

Two or three thousand convalescents had also joined the army.

Reinforcements have been demanded, and are expected from Brazil and the Argentine provinces.

The Argentine Congress is expected to increase its export and import duties.

A Brazilian transport was lost in the Plate with all on board, and 150,000 sovereigns.

Coffee had advanced. The sales for the week were 85,000 bags. The new crop is estimated at 3,500,000 bags.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—Correspondence from the City of Mexico to the 1st and Vera Cruz to the 6th inst., is published.

Maximilian had received a dispatch from some person unknown, saying all was hopeless. On the strength of this, rumors were prevalent that Maximilian is a prisoner to Bazaine; that he wishes to go to Europe, and that the marshal will not let him; and others equally wild. There is no doubt there is a difference between him and the French. Citizens living near Vera Cruz are removed inside the city walls for protection, and fortifications are being constructed.

It is reported in the capital that Bazaine and Douay are to leave on the next packet.

Madame Escandon had presented a long memorial, asking the release of her husband, who is charged with heavy speculations on the Imperial government.

TREMENDOUS FLOODS IN OHIO.

Ohio River Rising Ten Feet in Forty-Eight Hours.

TOWNS SUBMERGED — LIVES LOST.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—The river has risen ten feet in the last forty-eight hours. With the exception of the Little Miami, and the Marietta and Cincinnati, all the railroads are interrupted by the destruction of bridges. The cornfields along the Big Miami are all overflowed, the water being higher than the corn tops. The Scioto has overflowed the valley at Columbus. The lower part of Dayton is overflowed, and McPhersonville, opposite, is ten feet under water. Families are forced to abandon their homes. Three men were drowned at Piqua.

LOUISVILLE, Sept. 20.—The river is rising at the rate of five inches per hour. Northern advices still represent great damage from the late rains. Most of the railroads between here and Cleveland will be obstructed for a couple of days.

Secretary Seward Convalescent.

The Attorney General's Opinion of the Right to Fill Vacancies.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 20.—Secretary Seward has much improved, and is pronounced out of danger.

Attorney General Stanbery has given a written opinion that the President has power to fill vacancies, in the recess of the Senate, without any limitation as to the time they first occurred.

CHOLERA RAGING IN NASHVILLE.

Havana Quarantine Modification.

Brownlow and Crew Endeavoring to Excite Negro Insurrections.

One of His Co-Delegates Repudiates the Murderous and Infamous Design.

NASHVILLE, Sept. 20.—Twenty-nine deaths by cholera during the last twenty-four hours are reported.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20.—The racers Asteroid and Kentucky will be in a four mile race over the Fordham course, next week, for a purse of ten thousand dollars.

Mayor Hoffman has received a note from the United States consul at Havana, announcing a modification of the quarantine laws to five days for vessels from New Orleans, New York and other ports, provided no sickness is prevalent on board and that the vessels have clean bills of health.

CLEVELAND, O., September 20.—E. G. Norton, a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention of loyal Southerners, so called, has arrived here, having abandoned Brownlow and others, who are speaking in the North. He says these men, in their meetings among themselves, make no secret of their determination to incite negro insurrection after the fall elections.

They are bent on having that or immediate negro suffrage. In their confidential conversations they say this is a very good way to get a fling to-day, but when the elections are over these Northern people will not want us, and then our only chance is to get the upper-hand of the Southern rebels by the aid of disfranchisement and negro votes, or to exterminate them by means of a negro insurrection and another war, which would be sure to follow. The discovery of this design, Mr. Norton says, has determined him to break his association with the adventurers.

Interesting General Intelligence.

HOME MARKETS—RIVER NEWS.

Etc., Etc., Etc.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 20.—The corn crop in the low lands is greatly damaged by the heavy rains. Several days will elapse before the Indiana Central and Louisville railroad trains can run regularly.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Oregon, dated yesterday, says ex-Gov. A. C. Gibbs has been nominated for United States Senator. The vote stood, Gibbs, 21; J. S. Mitchell, 15; scattering, 5. The Senate held an election, and gave Gibbs a majority of four, but the House adjourned without action, and subsequently appointed the 25th of September as the day for the election. Great excitement prevailed throughout the session.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 20.—Flour firm, active and tending upwards. Superfine $7@$8; single extra, $9 87½@$10 50; double extra, $11 00@$13 25. Wheat higher, $2 15@$2 60. Corn better, mixed and yellow 67c.@71c. Oats buoyant at 45c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky $2 28.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 20.—Flour firm and in good demand; prices unchanged. Wheat advanced 10c.; nothing doing; $2 70 is asked for No. 1. Corn scarce at 70c. Oats firm at 37c. Rye 95c. Barley $1 50. Whisky active at $2 32. Mess pork $32. Bulk shoulders 12½c.; sides 16½. Bacon shoulders 16½c.; sides 18¾c.; clear sides 20½c. Lard 18½c. Gold 144½.

NEW YORK, Sept. 20—Evening.—Coupons of '62, 111½; registered do. of '81, 111½; Carolina, 64½; new bonds, 65.

Cotton closed strong with sales of 3500 bales; middling uplands, 35@35½c.; Orleans middling, 37@37½c. Flour rules firmer at $11 25@$16 for Southern. Wheat 2@3c. better and closed more active. Mess pork firm at $33. Lard heavy at 17½@19c. Sugar quiet at 10½@11½c. Coffee quiet. Turpentine steady at 65½@66c. Rosin firm at $4@$9.

Coffee at Rio has been active and higher.

The steamship Java has arrived. Her mails go South to-night.

Arrived, steamer Euclair, from Savannah, Mayaw, from Richmond, and J. S. Green, from Georgetown, D. C.

VICKSBURG, September 20.—Passed down: M. S. Megham, at 7 A. M., and up, Henry Von Phul, at 1 P. M.

River rising.

SOUTHWEST PASS, September 20, P. M.—A tug is in sight to the eastward, with a ship. Nothing else in sight. Weather clear. Wind southwest, fresh. Tide low.

The brig Pablo is inside at anchor, bound out. The ship Mary C. Day has not gone to sea yet. She is at