NEW YORK HERALD, THURSDAY, STATEMBER 20, 1866-TRIPLY STREET

# NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

THE DAILY HERALD, published every day in the year, Fora cents per copy. Annual subscription price, \$14. THE WEEKLY HERALD, every Saturday, at Frvs

ing and Engraving, neatly and promptly executed at th

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway, near Broome

NEW YORK THEATRE, Broadway opposite New York PRENCH THEATRE, Fourteenth street, near Sixth ave-

GERMAN THALIA THEATRE, No. 516 Broadway .-

TERRACE GARDEN, Third avenue, between Pifty-sighth and Pifty-ulath streets.—Tugo. Thomas' Orghestral Garden Concerts, commencing at 8 o'clock. IRVING HALL, Irving place.—Professor Hartz will Perform his Miracles.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, 5% Broadway, opposite the Metropolisan Hotel-In their Ethiopian Entertainguists, Skinding, Dancing and Burlesques-The Hilton Head Institute. PIPTH AVENUE OPERA HOUSE, Nos. 2 and 4 West wenty-fourth street, -- Budworm's Minsteria. -- Statiopian instruction, Ballads, Burksques, &c. -- Room to Let Virnout Board.

TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, 201 Bowery.—Comic Vocaliss—Nagro Minateriat, Ballet Divertissement, &c.—The Yanker Sailos—Intrigues of Spain.

CHARLEY WHITE'S COMBINATION TROUPE, at Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broadway—In a Vaniert of Light and Laughang Emperationments, Cours of Ballet, &c. The Jallous Wife.

MRS. P. B. CONWAY'S PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn.-His Last Victory; OR, A LION IN THE TOILS. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-King HENRY IV.

BOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—Ethiopian Mig-NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, 618 Broadway.

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daily. Head AND RIGHT ARM OF PROBST. Open from 8
A.M. III OP M.

## TRIPLE SHEET

New York, Thursday, September 20, 1866.

### THE NEWS.

EUROPE

Our despatches by the Atlantic cable are dated to Tues-

ropean Powers on the crisis, as rendered by the cable, is of an assuring, peaceful character. The changes resulting from the war are favorable to France. Prussia and Italy are drawn closer. The Roman Convention will be executed. The Baltic and Mediterranean are free. Austria is pacified—a perfect military organization must be maintained, notwithstanding.

Kapoleon will not permit French officers to hold office under Maximilian, in deference to the principle of the

Monroe doctrine.

The Prussian flect off Kiel has been put out of com

The Upper House of the Prussian Legislature has transferred to Venetia.

The man who attempted to assassinate the Czar of

Russia has been executed. Consols closed in London at 8914 for money on Tues day, September 18. Five-twenties were quoted at 72%

at the close the same day.

In the Liverpool cotton market middling uplands closed at 131/d. on the 18th inst., a slight advance, expe rienced at noon, being lost before the close. Breadstuff

## THE CITY.

There were eight new cases of cholera and three teaths from the same disease reported in this city yes-orday. Three new cases and four deaths from the discase were reported in Brooklyn. Four fresh cases and one death from the disease were reported from the Quarantine. The President of the Board of Health, acprom, visited the monster Abattoir at Cummunipaw yes-terday morning.

The floard of Education held its regular meeting yes terday. An assistant teacher in the male department of Grammar School No. 5 was dismissed for inflicting cor-poreal punishment on pupils. An assistant superinten-dant of grammar schools was appointed for two years. Daniel Buckley, school trustee of the Fifth ward, was dismissed. \$5,564 was appropriated for repairs, &c., of Grammar School No. 29. \$262 was appropriated for settless for the female department of Grammar School

The Com nissioners of Emigration met yesterday, the tions for the alterations to be made in the buildings at mittee on Buildings. A communication was received from the master of the ship Marcia Greenleaf, asking for the remission of the fine of \$75 inflicted by the Commisstoners for his omission of a passenger's name from his

fast days in the Jewish calendar, was observed univers-

ally by the Hebrews yesterday.

Mr. H. M. Stewart, a respectable merchant on Washingion street, has instituted proceedings for divorce stricken with typhoid fever. Mr. Stewart has also commenced an action in the Supreme Court for crim. coa., placing the damages at \$10,000.

Thomas W. Kelly, a patrolman of the Metropolitan Police, was before the Police Commissioners yesterday, on a complaint made by John W. Campbell, a German citizen, who charges him with having enticed away his the evidence of Campbell it appears that Kelly boarded at his house for a long time, when he became too intimate with his wife who had recently disappeared. Kelly denied knowing her whereabouts. The case was adjourned until poon to day, when the missing wife will

equest was held before Coroner Gover yesterday, on the body of Mrs. Phillippins Bausch, a vic ter near the Desbrosses street ferry, on last Sunday, when the ferry boat D. S. Gregory collided with the steamer George Washington. The amplest testimony was elicited, showing great culpability on the part of the pilot of the ferry boat. A verdict was rendered in acpordance with the facts, in which a censure on the pilot

Two weeks since Judge Barnard granted an alternative mandamus addressed to Street Communication Cornell, directing him to exhibit certain vouchers and records of his department to Mr. Richard M. Henry, a citizen who had made application therefor. A return to this mande who swears to a lengthy affidavit, setting forth that it would be very injurious to the routine of business of his department if he were to exhibit the records of his office bearing the argument of counsel Judge Barnard reserved

The Phoenix Bank defalcation has come up in our The Phonix Bank defalcation has come up in our courts in a new shape. A suit has been commenced by the bank against the sureties of James Earle, the assistant toilor, who was implicated with Jenkins in the defalcation, and who committed suicide after being arrested. Mostre. Hunt and Sayre, the defendants, were bondsmen for Earle in the sum of \$8,000. A motion was yesterday pade before Judge Sutherland, by defendants, for an only compelling the bank to file a further bill of particular to the last claim. This method was decied the fact claim. This method was decied.

ons sentence for a breach of the Health law, in keeping a fat melting establishment, was again up before Judge Sutherland yesterday on a motion to admit the prisoner to bail, a common law certiorari having been proviously granted. Judge Sutherland dilated at length upon his legal powers in the premises, and expressed the opinion that he had no authority to admit the prisoner to bail. He remarked that he would confer with his excelled witten upon the point. with his associate justices upon the point, and adjourned over the case until Friday next.

ced. Gold closed at 14514

goods yesterday, and as a general thing full prices pre-valled. On 'Change flour and wheat were quiet, but without decided change. Corn was 1/4c. a 1c. lower, while cats were steady. Pork was heavy and lower. Beef was steady, while lard was dull, but steady. Freights were scarcely so firm. Whiskey firmer.

Our correspondence from Mexico is dated at Mexico City to September 1, and Vera Cruz to September 6.

Maximilian had received a despatch from some person
unknown saying that all was useless. On the strength
of this rumors are prevalent that Max is a prisoner to Bazaine, that he wishes to go to Europe and the Marshal will not lot him, and others equally wild. There is no doubt that there is a difference between him and the French. Citizens living near Vera Cruz are removing 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

Madame Escandon had presented a long memorial asking the release of her husband, who is charged with heavy peculations on the imperial government. Our dates from Panama and the South American States are to the 12th inst. Soveral of the Colombian State authorities had threatened to resist the enforce-ment of Mosquera's orders, and domestic trouble was anticipated. Favorable concessions had been granted by the Colombian government to the projected railway across the isthmu. Queen Emma arrived at Panama on the 9th, and sailed for the Sandwich Islands the same evening. The Panama Legislature convened on the 1st inst., and inaugurated Olarte as Governor of New Granada. The two vessels purchased by Vicuna MacKenna in this country for Chile were not considered adaptable to war purposes. Montero, the deposed admiral of the Peruvian navy, was still in custody, Salcedo, the Chilean commander, having charge of the navies of both Powers, and Tucker, the ex-rebel, who was appointed to supersede Montero, having a subordi-nate command under him. The terms of the new treaty sented by a decree of the Council with a gold meds A ball was given on the 9th ult. by General Kilpatrick at the American Legation.
Our Havana correspondence is dated September 15.

The quarantine on vessels coming from the United State still continues in force to the great detriment of trade, but would probably be soon removed. The house of Don Miguel Bon in San Jago de Cuba had failed, with non arguet non in an Jago do Cuba hai tanet, while liabilities at \$247,000 and assets at only \$77,000. Au loc making concern was about being established. There was more firmness in the sugar markets. Elections for President were to commence in Nicaragua in November. No government has yet been installed in St. Domingo, and that little republic is given up to the disorders at-tendant on a state of anarchy. Hayti is in the same con-dition, and President Geffrard is threatened with another revolution. Outlaws overrun the country, and horrible

A meeting of Fenians was held in Troy last night, and was addressed by General Gleeson, of the Stephens wing. Considerable excitement prevails among the circles in Considerable excitement prevails among the circles in this city, relative to the expected invasion of Canada. It is supposed, considering the reinforcements arriving in the provinces, that the movement would prove a dis-astrous failure. A piculo will be given at Jones' Wood

on Monday next under the auspices of Stophens' friends.

We publish this morning an opinion from the Attorney
General of the United States in regard to the power of the President where appointments to office have been made in the recess prior to the last session of the Senate, and there was a failure during the session to make a permanent appointment, either by the refusal of the Senate to confirm the nomination or other cause, to make another temporary appointment in the present recess. In his discussion of the subject the Attorney General takes up the general review of the precedents established since the founda-tion of the government, and an examination of the conthe affirmative of the proposition, and consequently of the original question submitted to him.

the original question submitted to him.

H. G. Norton, one of the travelling Miscegens, who telegraphed to the Cleveland Convention that he would expose the workings behind the scenes of his late friends, has wholly descried them and made a confes-sion. He says the whole intention of the party is to make a living by exhibiting themselves as martyrs to Southern ferocity, and when this resource fails and they propose to excite a negro insurrection or another war. He says that Randolph, the negro, cats, drinks and

considerable damage at Cincinnati and Indianapolis. Bridges on several of the railroads were swept away. mage in Indianapolis is now estimated at \$300,000

and three more persons are reported drowned.

A man named David Higgins, employed on the Morris and Essex Railroad, was knecked down and run over by a train, at Orange, on Tuesday evening. The man, who is said to belong to New York, died almost instantly. The switchmen on the Eric railroad employed in the neighborhood of the Jersey City depot struck for higher wages on Monday and, their demand being refused, left

confirmed the election of A. G. Cattell to be United States Senator, the democratic members not voting. A large meeting was held in Toledo, Ohio, last night,

to ratify the proceedings of the Philadelphia Convention of August 14. General Mulien and General Steedman

were the principal speakers.

A radical meeting was held at Paterson, New Jersey, last evening, which was addressed by John Minor Botts, in which he attacked the policy of the President, favoring his impeachment, and advocated the adoption of the constitutional amendment. He thought that each State should settle the question of negro suffrage for itself.

A Convention of Soldiers and Sailors of the State of New York was in session at Syracuse yesterday. Reso-lutions were adopted declaring the power of reconstruc-tion to be vested in Congress, and the pardons extended to rebels to have no effect in releasing them from liabilito rebeis to have no effect in releasing them from habita-ty to trial for their treason, and approving of the repub-lican candidates for State officers. Delegates were ap-pointed to the Pittsburg Convention which meets on the 25th, General Barlow and Colonel McKean being chosen delegates at large. The Convention then adjourned until

General Baird's report of the New Orleans riot is creat ing much excitement among the people in that city.

The loss by the burning of Brenham, Texas, by United
States soldiers recently, is estimated at \$183,700.

The surgeon in attendance on Secretary Seward reports that he is much improved, and will, no doubt, soon

A case of cholers resulted fatally in Hudson City or Tuesday. Forty-three deaths occurred in Nashville yeserday from the same disease, and twenty-five in Savan-

nah during the past week. GENERAL GRANT ON THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.-For some time past the papers have been pretending to give General Grant's opinions about politics and the President and this thing and that thing; but all who know the General are aware that he never publicly ex-presses his views upon these matters. He has his private notions about politics and politicians, and he keeps them to himself. We believe, however, that he has no such besitancy is endorsing the constitutional amendment now before the States and in advising the South to accept it and settle the whole business. General Grant regards this subject as of national importance and far beyond all considerations of particenehip, and consequently his hopes and wishes in regard to it are expressed without his usual wise reserve.

The Constitutional Amendment-Hon. James Brooks and Hon. Thaddous Stevens on th

Same Platform. The Hon. James Brooks, through the colum of an obscure journal made up of second hand materials—a sort of shoddy newspaper—has come out with a flippant little stump speech against the constitutional amendment now before the States for their ratification. He does not like it. Neither does the Hon. Thaddeu Stevens, nor General B. F. Butler, nor Wendell Phillips, nor any of the tribe of radical leaders. Nor is it the first time or the second in which Mr. Brooks and Mr. Stevens have been found pulling together. On the District of Columbia Negro Suffrage bill in the House of Representatives, early in the last session, when the conservative republicans, with the help of the democrats, could have defeated Stevens on the test question, Stevens carried his point with the aid of the democratic vete, including the vote of Mr. Brooks. Again, to wards the close of the session, when this constitutional amendment as first reported was before the House, the democrats came to the rescue of Stevens and enabled him to carry his point against the moderate republicans.

The test question was upon the third section of the amendment as originally reported, disfranchising till the 4th of July, 1867, every man guilty of voluntarily giving aid and comfort to the rebellion. This was the ultimatum of Stevens. The most ferocious of all his violent speeches was his terrible closing speech against any surrender of this condition. It was to him the pith and substance of the amendment, and this plan of Congress, he protested, would be a surrender to the rebels if shorn of this sweeping distranchisement. A republican member desired to make a motion to strike out this third section; but Stevens interposed the previous question, which, if adopted, cuts off all motions to amend and brings the House at once to the main question. With the aid of the democrats the conservative republicans could have voted down the previous question; but a sufficient number of the democrats preferred to support the motion of Stevens, and thus they carried his plan through the House. We cannot find the name of Mr. Brooks in these proceedings, but the votes of his fellow democrats who voted for the previous question and his dodging are enough to fix his position. This sweeping disfranchisement of the Stevens plan was stricken out in the Senate, where the amendment was put into its present shape; but the country owes nothing to Mr. Brooks for the modification The amendment as it now stands is not his plan, nor is it the plan of Mr. Stevens. Both these men, we take it, dislike this amendment because it does not suit the factious purposes of either to bring this business to a speedy and decisive settlement.

pant objections of Brooks we urge upon the politicians and white people of the Southern States the adoption of this constitutional amendment. The public mind of the North is not in the mood for a repetition of the supercilious, imperious and insolent demands of such South ern fire-eaters and revolutionists as defeated the great object of the Border State Peace Convention of 1861. We have had enough of the folly of domineering Southern fire-eaters and enough of the fanaticism of Northern radicals, and we want peace, and we can get it in the restoration of the Union on the basis of this peace ultimatum of the republican conservatives of Congress. We feel entirely justified in admonishing the Southern States that delay is danger ous to them; that if they reject these condi tions of Congress they will be far more likely to get something much worse instead of anything better; that a State government, accord ing to the Supreme Court, if recognized by Congress, is the State; that if not recognized by Congress, there is no appeal but to the nex Congress, and that in such an appeal there is no living chance of anything better than this

amendment for the excluded States. tates the treaty of peace; and as the terms of restoration and peace offered to the South by Congress propose nothing of confiscation, no enforcement of negro suffrage, no vengeance, be remedied, no disfranchisements, but only those securities deemed necessary for the safety of the national treasury, the liberty of the blacks and the future peace of the Union, we would appeal to the excluded Southern States to come into the general government as fast as possible on these generous terms offered through Congress by the victorious North. We urge this course because it is abundantly manifest that nothing less will satisfy the great dominant Union war party and Congressional peace party of the North.

#### An Important Movement Among the Liberals of England and Ireland.

A large and very influential number of magis trates, clergymen, municipal officers in Ireland as well as members of Parliament, have in vited the distinguished English liberal, John Bright, to attend a complimentary banquet to be given in Dublin. In his letter accepting the invitation Mr. Bright says he does so because his friends in Ireland are of opinion that something may be done to make a more perfeet union between the liberals of Ireland and the liberal party in England," with a view to wiser legislation for both countries.

This is a very important and comprehensiv movement, and will no doubt create considerable sensation among certain classes in England. By the union of the English and Irisl liberals upon the sound basis and enlightened principles advocated by Mr. Bright additions strength will be given to the reform agitation and a fresh impulse imparted to the spirit o Mr. Bright has long been a terror to the aris tocracy of Great Britain. His vigorous intellect and broad, intelligent and independent political views have made him the ma mind of the great liberal movement in England. Possessing characteristics equally solid, expansive and comprehensive, he infuses into the minds of his friends the liveliest enthusiasm for the liberal cause and at the same time challenges the admiration of his opponents. In al that relates to commerce, to the manufacturing interests or to the political economy of his country, Mr. Bright stands in a most conspicuous light. And now, after winning an envia-ble distinction on English soil as the great liberal leader and practical states-man, he goes to Ireland to give a sensible direction to the liberal cause there. This is what Ireland has long needed. However sincere the friends of Irish Uberty

may have been and are now, it cannot be denied that many of their plans for securing reform and liberation have been wild, impracticable and dangerous. Plausible scheme have lacked cohesion, organization and proper management. Mr. Bright will no doubt put the liberals in Ireland in such a state of organization as to do away with the Fenian association altogether and at the same time accomplish many of the reforms which the Fenians are en deavoring unsuccessfully to attain. There will be no longer any necessity for head centres. forced loans, willing contributions, midnight and high minded as John Bright as the leader of the English and Irish liberals the Feniar organization will become useless. The movement of Mr. Bright will entirely absorb it These united liberals will constitute a formidable barrier to the encroachments of the English crown and pave the way for a general emancipation of the masses from the thraldon of the English aristocracy. But we do not think this democratic movement of Mr. Bright will be confined to the British kingdom alone It may be destined to spread through France Germany and Italy, and involve entire Europe in its effects. The people of France are anything but quiescent, notwithstanding the extraordinary efforts of the Emperor to pacify employ and amuse them. And if Mr. Bright should succeed in firing up the Irish heart to the work of uniting upon some reasonable, tangible and attainable method of reform which the Irish nation so sadly needs, he may next undertake the labor of a liberal mission ary among Napoleon's ouvriers, and extend his journey through Germany and Italy with benefit to the progressive and restless spirits in those countries. At all events this Dublin banquet, tendered by so influential and powerful a class of persons to the sagacious English liberal leader, will be hailed as an omen that the spirit of the European democracy and resistance to the encroachments of European aristocracy are not flagging, but are on a wider, more enlightened and more comprehensive career than ever.

Complication of Affairs in Europe Although the news by mail from Europe which we published yesterday has been anticipated to some extent by the cable telegrams, there is much that is strikingly interesting not noticed before. We may notice especially the address of the Duke de Persigny a Montbrison at the inauguration of the Diana Hall at that place. The occasion did not seem o warrant any such elaborate and profound views of governments and governmental policy as he uttered. Indeed they were, to use a common expression, farfetched. But the Duke de Persigny followed the example of his master, the Emperor Napoleon, and, we may say the example of many public men of other countries at the present day, in taking advantage of any public opportunity, however insignificant, to make a sort of oracular declaration on public affairs. The Duke was inspired

probably by hints from Napoleon. The substance of this truly Napoleonic adress is a plea for absolutism. In true French and Napoleon theoretic style he speaks of the progress of ideas, of the elevation of the masses, of the "development of practical liberty," of "the reign of a mighty democracy just beginning," of the "banquet of civilization" when the "popular masses so long disin-herited" demand their share in government. He says, in enthusiastic style, that the people are crying out " in their mighty aspirations to the sovereign of their choice (Napoleon), 'King of the people, onward !" This sort of hifalutin talk may suit the excitable and mercurial Frenchmen, but in our practical common sense way of viewing things we naturally ask, What does it all amount to? What is there in it! Words, words, mere theories; and nothing but words and theories. That is all there is in it.

In other parts of the address we discover what the Duke is siming at. "True liberty," is, imperial or kingly authority-"that the first duty of a prince is to secure public order,' and that this is to be maintained "by the sword which God or the nation gives him as his own," and "that to desire to tear it from his hands in the name of liberty is a sure sign that the liberty thus invoked is but a lie." In illustration of this doctrine he mentions the case of the King of Prussia following his own will rather than that of the legislature or people. "The deputies of Prussia," he said, who in their inexperience believed that they were augmenting their new liberty by dimin ishing the privilege of the crown, were certainly animated by honest intention But what would have occurred but for the resolution of the King? After having disarmed the Prince they would themselves have been exposed, without defence, to those violen spirits who are always ready to falsify the con ditions of liberty and to exaggerate its consequences." Without going into the question of ow far Prussia has or has not been benefited in the late extraordinary crisis she has passed through by the King's assumption of authority, we must say that we have rarely seen so thorough and such an ingenious plea for absolutism as this of the Duke de Persigny.

Now, what does all this French theory and these idées Napoléennes amount to? neither more nor less than an effort to recon cile two principles of government that are utterly irreconcilable-the imperial and the democratic. Great stress is laid upon the idea of universal suffrage, of giving the whole mass of the people what is called a voice in the government. But we have seen in France how universal suffrage may exist without liberty and under the most despotic government. It fact, under such a government as that of Napoleon this pretended universal suffrage is a farce Persigny, Napoleon and all the rest of the men at the head of affairs in France are mere actors, declaiming pretty theories to a people

broughout Europe, as well as in France, we think we see a state of things in the future that will upset all these fine theories. All the lives of Cæsar that Napoleon or his friends may write, and all the ingenious speeches of such men as the Duke de Persigny cannot arrest the progress of common sense ideas on the subject of government. The Emperor, or possibly his successor, may for a short time obscure the truth; but in the end the principles of true democracy, of the republican democracy of America, must prevail. These principles, in reality, are now operating in Burope in creating an underswell of popular sentiment that

the royalist theorists will not long be able to esist. The war may be closed for a time, the war of dynasties or nationalities may have ceased for the present, but another and greater war is coming—a war of principles—a war for true liberty. This fact is not lost sight of by the press of Europe, for we see some of the journals there are anxiously speculating on the future influence of the United States in the world. They begin to advise a combination of the European monarchical Powers to resist this inevitable influence. On the whole, we conclude that while there may be a lull in the war effort made to prevent a renewal of the war, the ideas of true democratic liberty which are fermenting must break out again in a new

BEN BUTLER AND WENDBLL PHILLIPS FOR CON-BRESS.—A country paper has nominated Ben Butler for the Presidency, probably by way of a joke; but both Butler and Wendell Phillips have been seriously nominated for Congress by the radicals of Massachusetts. Butler may get into Congress, but he will never get the Presidency while his name is Bethel Fisher. As for Wendell Phillips, he ought to go to Congress, for he is a good orator and would soon find his level there. He has been rampaging about the country alone altogether too long, and we want to locate him somewhere. If he will come out in favor of the constitutional amendment we will present his claims, such as they are, to the

#### HEAVY STORMS IN THE WEST.

The Freshet in Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept, 19, 1966.

The damage of the great flood of yesterday is heavier than at first supposed. It will not fall much short of

city, on the Jeffersonville railroad, has been washed away. A man named Wishmire, who was on the bridge at the time, was drowned. Henry G. Collis, and a man

The Flood in Cincinnati and Vicinity-Great Destruction of Property-Loss of Life, &c. Cincinnari, Sept. 19, 1866. It has rained incessantly since six o'clock last evening. Considerable damage has been done to property in Central and Southern Ohio.

Chicago, Air Line, and the Cincinnati, Hamilton and

Dayton road, have been washed away.

The Little Miami, and Ohio and Mississippi, and Marietta and Cincinnati roads have sustained no damage, and trains are running regularly.

The great storm conlinues, and reports from the rail-oads and the crops are disheartening. There is no roads and the crops are disheartening. There is no railroad communication from this city to Dayton, Indianapolis or Chicago, all the roads having bridges gone. The Indianapolis road is the worst damaged, and cannot be pepaired for several days.

Accounts from Dayton for the season. That city is completely isolated by the freshet, no trains being able to get in or out in any direction. The track of the Dayton and Michigan road is swept away in several places. A bridge on the Dayton and Western road, near New Paris, is gone; also five bridges on the Indiana Central, between Columbus and Piqua.

The Atlantic and Great Western road has several extensive sildes, and the Dayton and Sandusky is submerged in many places for hundreds of yards.

The town of McPhersonville, opposite Dayton, was ten feet under water this morning.

The streams between Lewisburg and Urbana are higher than ever known before. The corn crop in the bottoms has suffered terribly. Thousands of acres are six or eight feet under water.

The Whitewater and Mismi rivers have been higher to-day than ever known.

has suff-red terribly. Thousands of acres are six or eight feet under water.

The Whitewater and Miami rivers have been higher to-day than ever known. The train from Indianapolis was expected here to-night, having made several trausfers, but a fresh slide has occurred on this end, near the Whitewater river.

Despatches from Columbus to-night say the Scioto is unprecedentedly high, having risen twelve feet since last evening. The whole valley opposite Columbus is overflowed, and the National road is washed away is places. The river at five P. M. stood four inches higher than during the great freshet of 1847. Many families have been driven from their homes. No trains are running on the Columbus and Indianapolis road.

The bridge across the Miami river at Piqua has been swept off, drowning three men, and killing a fourth by crushing him.

on the Pittaburg, Columbus and Cincinnati

Newark.

Two men were drowned yesterday by the freshet at ambridge City.

The damage to property can be estimated by millions. The Freshet in Indiana.

Indiana.

Indianarous, Sept. 19, 1866.

The damage done by the freshet in this city will amount to three or four hundred thousand dollars. The damage to the railroads is very great. Communication on the Columbus and Indianapolis and the Cincinnati and Indian apolis roads is still suspended. The first train since the storm on the Louisville road went out to-night.

Heavy Rain at Louisville. Louisvilla, Sept. 19, 1866

We were visited last night with the heaviest rais storm that we have had for many years.

Indian Corn.

A correspondent complains that the great American staple, Indian corn, has never been appreciated in foreign countries, and says that even during the famine in Iroland it was with the greatest difficulty the poor it. Our correspondent suggests that we should endeavor to make this important article more generally known, and hints at the propriety of sending it next year to the Paris exhibition, made into all the styles of American food, such as bread, griddle cakes, boiled and fried hominy, puddings, &c. If the article cannot be introduced into the article introduced into the article interpretation in the capital cannot be introduced into the article interpretation in the capital cannot be introduced into the article interpretation in the capital cannot be introduced into the article interpretation in the capital cannot be introduced into the capital cannot be introduced into the article interpretation in the capital cannot be introduced into the capital cannot be introduced into the capital cannot be introduced into the capital cannot be introduced in the capital cannot be introduced into the capital c duced into the exhibition in its cooked state, he pro-

supplied with it so that people could get it to eat.

Medel Tenement Houses.

"A friend of the poor" calls the attention of wealthy and philanthropic citizens to the feasibility of forming a company for the purpose of building model lodging houses for the poor, and thinks that the scheme would pay a legal per centage. The benefits that would accrue pay a legal per centage. The benefits that would accrue from such an undertaking, we are told, would be various and manifold as a protection against epidemics, the im-provement socially and morally of this class of people, and the fostering of labor, &c.

Ship Railway Across Darlen.

"A Subscriber" tells us that a plan has been projected for a ship railway across the Isthmus of Darlen, which is at once the most stupendous and yet feasible undertaking that the genius of man ever conceived. We are

Treatment of Soldiers in the Regular Army. A soldier writing from Fort Larned, Kansas, complaint of the shameful manner in which the privates in the ranks of the regular army are treated by their officers, and says that the men are not treated as kindly as slave and says that the men are not treated as kindly as slaves were before the war. Besides this, they are poorly fed and worked very hard, and many spend all their pay to get enough to eat. As a natural consequence of such treatment he says the men are growing tired of the service, and many good soldiers avow their intention of leaving if affairs are not more properly managed.

Dangerous Theroughfare.

"Citizen" calls the attention of the authorities to the great danger attending pedestrians along the sidewaiks in front of the new buildings now being erected in Broadway. Persons riding in omnibuses ran an equal

Broadway. Persons riding in omnibuses run an equal risk from the precarious condition of the piles of bricks, and it frequently bappens that the stages come in con-tact with these mounds and tumble them about those in the immediate vicinity in a very dangerous manner.

## NEW YORK CONGRESSIONAL HOMINATIONS.

The Republican Union Convention of the Twenty-sixth Congressional district of New York to day nominated W The Republican Union Convention of the Twenty-sixth Congressional district of New York to day nominated W The Congression of Tioga County, for representation of the Twenty-sixth Congression Convention of the Congression of Tioga County, for representation of the Congression of the Congr

#### NEWS FROM NEW ORLEANS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAM TO' THE NEW YORK HERALD.

General Baird's Report on the Late Rice
Creating Much Excitement—Feeling of the
People of the South—The Brenham Riot, &coNEW ORIZANS, Sept. 19, 1866.
General Baird's report has created much excitement
here. The Times clearly exposes several of General
Baird's misstatements. The Mayor's secretary is out in
a letter detailing the Mayor's conversation with General
Baird, and showing that the Chief Magistrate was caruest in his desire to avoid riot and bloodshed.

Lava recently travelled over Virginia. Tennessee, Alex-

est in his desire to avoid riot and bloodshed.

I have recently travelled over Virginia, Tennessee, Alachama, Mississippi and Louisiana, and everywhere observed peace and quiet. Wherever I have been excofficers and Northern abolitionists are treated court toously, and in all those States they are as fully protected.

voice will be heard.

Bravet Colonel Mason, of the Seventeenth Infantry, has investigated the Brenham riots. He doubts whether United States soldiers broke up the negro ball, and thinks the two soldiers were afterwards wounded with out provocation, and he declares that the subsequent burning of stores was done by men in the undress uniform of the United States, but cannot say positively they were soldiers. Captain Smith, of the Seventeenth infantry, the commanding officer there, and four soldier charged with burning, refuse to surrender to the process.

charged with burning, refuse to surrender to the process.

The Galveston Civilian of the 15th, just received, says it is said that a committee of the Legislature is to be sent to investigate the circumstances of the burning of Brenham by the United States soldiers. A military committee is already engaged in a similar investigation. In the meantime a genelieman from Brenham informs the Telegyraph that the citizens generally are armed and keep out a guard of fifty men, who prevent the entrance into the town of any of the soldiery, while the latter are in camp a little distance from the town, forted up and engaged in digging rifle pits.

The loss resulting from the conflagration is estimated at \$153,700, divided among some thirty citizens.

The statement telegraphed to the Tribine of the murder of six negro soldiers at Jefferson, Texas, is denied by General Sheridan. It is a radical falsehood, telegraphed for effect upon Northern elections.

### CITY INTELLIGENCE.

A New City Railroad. - A charter was granted last winter to the Dry Dock and East Broadway line, and signed by Governor Fenton in May, for the laying of ferry to Variok street, down Varick street to Canat street, along Canal street to Desbrosses street and thence to North river. Little more than half the track has been laid and the work is being pushed forward as rapidly as possible. In the course of a week cars will run to Broadway, and about the first of next month through the entire line. There is some delay caused by there being a lack of cars. The fare will be 5c. This count pany now run three different lines, viz.—The Dry Doots and East Broadway, the Avenue B and Thirty-fourth and Grand street and Cortlandt street lines, this new one making the fourth. The company have no connection whatever with the Belt line.

New York Assexuay, Roovs.—General Forcero is fitting.

NEW YORK ASSEMBLY ROOMS. - General Forrero is fitting and Twenty-ninth streets, to be used for palls, concerts fairs and lectures. Since the destruction of the City Assembly Rooms in the early part of last spring there has been no establishment of the kind in the city. The ball or lecture room will be on the second floor. It will be one hundred and ten feet in longth by fity in breadth, and will be fitted up with much tasts. Slipper, dressing, and waiting rooms are to be on the same floor. By this arrangement the incohvenience of having to travel several blocks in search of a supper will be avoided. It is expected that the establishment will be thrown open to the public about the middle of next month, and will, no doubt, be very extensively patronized during the coming season.

nine consecutive years of daily meetings the above insti-tution still continues, without the least abatement o

A SUGGRETION TO THE STREET RAILWAY COMPANIES. means where the hose runs across the tracks of our street railways the care are obliged to stop, thus causing detention and great inconvenience among the passing etention and great inconvenience among the passing at rack upon it, and so curved that it may be laid upon the track so that it will protect the hose and at the same time afford a passage for the cars. By this means, at the outlay of every small sum of money, all that trouble which arises so frequently when street cars are thus delayed might be obviated, at a saving of much time, and consequently of money.

shore and Lumbermen's Protective Association was held last evening at No. 193 Bowery. The business of the meeting was chiefly the initiation of new men

DISCOVERY OF HUMAN BOXES.—As some workings were recently engaged in removing rubbish and digging foun-dations for the erection of a walt in the rear of No. 62 WIRDRAWAL OF A PERSTROAT FOR REPAIRS.—The

Peekskill route for the present, in order to increase her accommodations and add to the comfort of the travelling public.

## THE FENIANS.

Enthusinatic Meeting in Troy—Speech of tieneral Gleccon—He Exhorts the Collection of
Arms and Assuminition, so that the War may
Commence this Year, &c.

There was a large and enthusiastic gathering of pedians
at Harmony Hall in this city to-night, to peet General
Gleccon and staff, who were present by special invitation
from the leading members of the e-ganization here and
in the immediate vicinity. The hall was elegantly decorated with festoons of floors and evergreens, tastefully rated with festoons of flowers and evergreens, tastefull

rated with festoons of flowers and evergreens, tastefully interspersed with mosses.

On the way from the hotel to the hall lond cheers were given for James Stephens and General Glosson. The arrival of the party was the signal for the most vociferous cheering, clapping of bands and stamping of feet, General Glosson ascended the platform immediately after entering and spoke at considerable length on the present condition of the Fenian Brotherhood in Iroland. He said it was absolutely impossible that an organization essentially of a military character, which had been in progress for so many years, could now fall to the ground because it had recently suffered from reverses. On the contrary, it had received new vitality, and would flourish until the independence of Ireland was gained on Irish soil. The General concluded by calling upon all present to exercise their best extertions in collecting arms and ammunition to place in the hands of the Army of the I. R, so that nothing might interfere to prevent the war from commencing this year.

Several members of the Roberts party were present, and appeared to take a deep interest in the remarks of General Gleeson. It was instead that a certain Senatod had intimated his intention of forsaking Roberts and going over to Stephens.

About the Invasion of Caunda Value of American Citizenship Abrond The Picnic Next

hereast considerable excitement among the Fenian circles of this city in relation to the next movement on Canada. Recent information from over the border leads to the supposition that it will result in a disastrous failure. Numerous suspected Fenians have arrived here who state that if Canada is again invaded,

Such would be the fate of the movement, even if at Such would be the fate of the movement, even if at first successful. That probability his however very doubtful, in a few weeks from the present time there will be nearly twenty thousand regular troops in Canada. In addition to these there is a large force of volunteers, and the government officials are thoroughly aroused to the necessity of maintaining a strict guard along the fromter, until the inciemencies of a Canadian winter preclade all possibility of an invasion. Such are the views entertained by the most inselligent of the Fenias who have recently arrived from Canada.

MERICAN CITIANSEDY ARROAD.

During the next few weeks there will be many efforted and the first of the fenial with the most of the fermion citizens ascured in all their rights. The fact that the American government is either poweriest or unwilling to protect its adopted citizens when custafe, the limits of the United States will be impressed on the united for the purpose of having radical alterations made in this respect.

THE APPROACHING FIGURE.