EVENING TELECELPT ... PHILLADELPHIA MONDAY, OUTDIER & TREE ZIIAG NIT

THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI .--- No. 84

PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET .-- THREE CENTS.

DISASTERS AT SEA.

News by the Gables to Sunday-Rapid Extension of the Candian Revolution-Prussia Takes Possession of Hanover, Etc. Etc.

EUROPE.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Rapid Extention of the Revolutionary Movement Against the Turks. TRIESTE, October 7 .- The insurgent movement

among the Cretans is spreading rapidly. The Cabinet of the Porte talks of ceasing relations with Greece altogether.

PRUSSIA.

The Territory of Hanover Taken Possession of.

BEBLIN, October 7 .- The patent taking possession of the late kingdom of Hanover was promulgated by the Government yesterday (6th). loyalty of the people in all cases is demanded.

England Advises the Porte to Cede Candia to Greece.

It is remored that England has advised the Porte to cede Candia to Greece for a pecuniary incommity, of which England would guarantee the payment. Another plan is greatly talked about, according to which England had pro-posed the union of the Sclave and Greek nation-alities, and their being constituted into an independent S ate under the sovereignty of the Porte. The Porte Refuses to Cede an Island in the Mediterranean to the United States.

In consequence of some remonstrances which have been addressed to the Porte, the latter has not accepted the offer of the United States of a pecuniary indemnity in consideration of the cession to America of a Turkish island in the Mediterranean.

Russia Determined to Keep Her Diplo-matic Agents in North Germany.

It is asserted that Russia has informed the Prussian Cabinet that she intends to retain her legations to the members of the North German Confederation, even should the programme of the Prussian Government exclude them from the right of being diplomatically represented abroad.

DISASTROUS FIRES IN NEW YORK.

St. Patrick's Cathedral Destroyed-The New Building of C. G. Gunther & Sons, With Its Contents, Badly Damaged -Less Over \$600,000-Firemen and Policemen Injured.

Shortly before 10 o'clock on Saturday night a fire was discovered on the third floor or No. 44 Crosby street, in the packing-room of Messrs. John Vogt &

Co., imporers and dealers in porcelains, foreign glas ware, and articles of vertu. The building in which the fire originated is five The building in which the fire originated is five stories in height, and forms an L on Crosby street, communicating with the adjoining, No. 46, which extends through to Broadway, and is numbered 502 and 504 on that thoroughtare. The alarm was sounded immediately on the discovery of the fire, and the fire department quickly responded; but before their arrival the flames, fed by the straw, boxes, and other inflammable material with which the place was filled, ran rapidly through the upper stories, and soon the entire upper part of the building was a n ass of flames. n ass (I flames,

The ront door on Broadway was burst in by the firemen on their arrival, and by leading lengths of hose through the building, they were enabled to meet and prevent the flames from advancing far in meet and prevent the figures from advancing far in that direction. The stairs on the Crosby street side only reached to the third story, and this was a serious drawtack, is the bulk of the fire was on that side on the fourth and fitth stories. This diffi-culty was remedied, however, as soon as the hose was lee the front of the building, but while this was being due to the figures head attained a head way that Sinking of the Steamship "Daniel Webster"-Narrow Escape of Those on Board-Disaster to the Steamship "Santiago de Cuba"-Four Lives Lost-The Vessel Towed Back to New York-The Schooner "Minnehah i'' Abandoned-Passengers and Crew Rescued

by the "Cromwell."

SINKING OF THE "DANIEL WEBSTER."

SINKING OF THE "DANIEL WEBSTER." On the morning of the 27th ultimo the steamship Danie: Webster sailed from New York, bound for Mooile, with a general cargo. She also carried eighteen passengers and a crew of twenty-seven men, including the officers. On the 1st of October there was a strong breeze, which soon increased into a gale, and shortly after midnight a hurricane burst upon the steamer, with a heavy sca. The hurricane continued throughout the following day, the steamer mean while breasting it galantly, until about 6 P. M., when she was struck by a heavy sca, which carried av ay the forecastle hatch and swept her forward decks. The sea was by this time rolling to a tremendous height, and the hurricane continued to increase unfil

The sea was by this time rolling to a tremendous height, and the hurricane continued to increase uniti-every timber in the steamer shock beneath the weight of its violence. Taroughout the whole night she rolled heavily, but still continued to keep ner course; but at 7 o'clock on the tollowing morning the engineer reported that she was making water rapidly. As soon as this intelligence was imparted the crew was iet to work the pumps and by the strenuous exertions of the men she was kept afloat the whole day. Towards dark the bige injection prive out, and, as the water continued to increase, all of the hands and the passengers were set to work bailing her out. The crew and passengers worked with all the energy of men strugging for their lives. But the

The crew and passengers worked with all the energy of men sirugging for their lives. But the elements were against them, and at 10 of clock in the night the water had gained so far as to put out the fire, and the last hope of saving the ship was gone. The situation was now appaling, and the danger of finding a watery grave controlled every soil on board the ill-fated steamer. The wind was still bowing a hurricane; the night was of a pitcay darkness, only broken at intervals by fittul flashes of ligh ning. Altogether the hope of surviving through-out the night was scarcely cherished, although the captain encouraged the crew and passengers and spoke of the chances of rescue. Before the boats had all been lowered the cyes of the half despairing passengers and crew were giad-

the half despaining passengers and crow were glad-dened by the sight of a steamsnip which then hove into sight. Luckily she perceived the signal of dis-tress flying from the mast of the *Namiel Webster* and instantly bore down in the direction of her. On arriving within halling distance she was discovered to be the Generac formula (from New Orleans bound to be the *George Cromwell*, from New Orieaus, bound to New York. The passengers and crew of the sinking vessel were promptly taken on board, and sinaling vessel were prohipity faced on board, and their lives thus providentially saved; for it would nave been almost impossible for open boars to have floated on the ocean many hours, so high and boisterous were the waves. All unite in praising the conduct of Captain Bol-ger of the Daniel Webster. Throughout the trying circumstances with which he was called upon to contain the remained salies and encourse to

circumstances with which he was called upon to contend he remained calm and energetic; and when compelied by sheer necessity to lower the boats, he first saw that every passenger was placed aboard before he gave a thought for his own safety. Indeed, when the *Cromwell* bore down upon them he was still on board the sinking ship, which he did not leave until be had seen every one of the crew as well as possengers safely taken on board. The boat which took him off had scarcely clared the wreek when the steamer sank stern foremost, and was when the steamer sank stern foremost, and was in a few minutes lost to sight beneath the raging waters.

DISASTER TO THE "SANTIAGO DE CUBA." The steamship Santiago de Cuba put into New York yesterday in a disabled condition. From an inspection of the log of the Santiago de Cuba and the statement of Lieutenaat W. R. Panca,

a passenger aboard, the following particulars are given of one or the most severe storms off the coast of Fiorida which has occurred for some time, and which has caused more marine disasters, many not yet known, than have taken place for some time

The President Authorizes the "Times" to Publish the Report of the Military Commission on the Riots-The Expose of More Astounding Swindles Ex-pected, Etc.

AFFAIRS IN NEW ORLEANS.

STOLLOW WILLIAM

New ORLEANS, October 7.—This morning's *Times* announces that President Johnson, over his own signature, has authorized its editor to publish the report of the Military Commission relative to the New Orleans riots, and it will appear to-morrow.

The Times severely attacks Mayor Monroe and other city officials, and is evidently preparing for a change of policy favorable to the Constitutional amendment. It is believed that in a few days more astound-

ing swindles upon the Government will be exposed.

General W. H. King, who has made a four months' tour of Texas represents the people remarkably well disposed towards the General Government, law-abiding, and industrious.

Governor Wells' Letter—The Report of the Military Commission—Gen. Beau-regard and the Contemplated Rebellion NEW ORLEANS, October 7.—A public meeting, called last evening to refute the accusations contained in Governor Weils' recent letter, contained in Governor wens fecent letter, proved a perfect tizzle, there being only about ten or fifteen people present. The *Times'* edi-torially states its intention to publish the report of the Minitary Commission to-morrow, by the express permission of President Johnson. It is stated that General Beauregard is in Europe

seeking foreign assistance to support the move ment contemplated against the Government by the secret Rebel societies in the South, which are supposed to be in league with the Knights of the Golden Circle in the North and West.

GREAT SPEECH OF GENERAL BUTLER.

He Advocates the Impeachment of the President-He Says the Regular Army will be Swept Away if They Should Obey the Call of the President Against Congress-He Hopes the War will Come on in 1867, and Not in 1869. CNICINNATI, October 7.—The speech made by General Butler in this city last night was the most violent be has yet definered, and the more furious he became, the londer was the applanse. The fol-lowing is the concluding portion of his speech im-we are tool that if Congress shall proceed to im-peach the President, as it should, and I hope it

peach the President, as it should, and I hope it will, that then there will be a trial of the strength of this Government; that the President will call upon the army and navy, and that the army and navy will obey him. Let there be no icar about that, because the army and navy of the United states have will obey aim. Let there be no har about that, because the army at d navy of the United states are not those few men who are in the regular ser-vice. (Applause.) I have no desire to disjarage the in egrity nor the patriotism of the army of the United states, but if the army, as such or any por-tion of it, or any officer oi it, shall so hir f rget the duties he owes to his flag, and to his profession as a solder, as to answer any but the legal call of his country, that small body of men will be swept from the face of the country as a coloweb is swept away before the rising of the morning sun (Applause) More than that, we are told that this will bring on a struggie. Very wel. I am convinced of one of two things-enther that the struggle, it it should come at all, must come in this way, or it will be precipitated upon us in the next Presidential election when we come to inau-gurate our President. * * * * therefore, if the trouble must come, which God foroid, et it come in March, 1867, not to March, 1869. Let us have this thing done with This country has been in a turmoid and trial and difficulty and commotion long enough for traitors and their sympathizers. (Given applause) long enough for traitors and their sympathizers. (Great applause.) Let us settle this question at once, If Baal be God, let us serve him. If the Lord God be God, let us serve him. (Great cheers.)

BOLD ROBBERY ON AN EXPRESS CAR.

ment in this line had an proved mixed with the state of t Adams' Express Car on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad Robbed of \$15,000 -The Through Safe Thrown from the proved to be superior at that time to any war vessel afloat, and has furnis led substantially the model for many of our most noted Government steam ships. Her speed and sulluz qua ities, her admira-ble model, the security of her motive power, which for the first time was placed below the water-ine, and her powerful armament, all attracted great attention. The unaccountable explosion of one of her large guns, at Washington, February 28, 1844, led to the death of the Secretary of the Navy, the Secretary of War, and three other distinguished men. Captain Stockton was seriously injured himself by the accident. A Naval Court of Inquiry afterwards exone-rated him from any blame in the matter either in the construction of the gun or the management of the firing. in October 1845 he was sent, with a reinforce

THIRD EDITION OBITUARY.

DEATH OF COMMODORE ROBERT F. STOCKTON.

PRINCETON, October 8 .- Commodore Robert F. Stockton, formerly of the United States navy, died at his residence in this city, about 10 o'clock last evening. His complaint was cholera morbus, with which he was attacked on Wednesday last. His funeral will take place here on Wednesday, at 2 o'clock P. M.

COMMODORE ROBERT F. STOCKTON. Robert Field Stockton was born at Princeton, New Jersey, in 1796. He was a grandson of Hon. Richard Stockton, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

Robert F. Stockton entered the United States Navy, while at college, in his fitteentn year, as a midshipman, and was promoted to be Aid to Com. modore Rodgers, on board the trigate President, receiving honorable notice for gallantry in several battles, and in December, 1314, he was promoted to a junior lieutenancy.

In 1815 he was sent to the Mediterranean in the Guerriere, in the war against Algiers, but was soon transferred to the Spitfire, as First Lieutenant, in which he distinguished himself by boarding, with a boat's crew, an Algerine war-vessel. In February, 1816, he was ordered to the Washington, the flag. ship of Commodore Chauncey, cruising in the Meditenranean, and subsequently he was transferred to

the Erie. In 1821 he was sent back to the United States in command of the Erie, and was then ordered to the command of the Erie, and was then ordered to the const of Africa, with permission to and the African Colonization Society in procuring a new site for its settlement. Accompanied by Dr. Ayres, the agent of the Society, he succeeded, with some diffi-culty, in obtaining from the native chiefs a treaty ording a tract of and around Cape Mesurado, which is the original territory of the present Republic of Lateria.

Literia. During his cruise on the African coast, Lieutenant S ockion captured a consideration number of slavers, and a Portuguese privateer, the Marianna Flora, of twenty-two guns, which had attacked him. This vessel he sent to the United States, and a series of trials followed in the United states Courts as to the propriety of her capture. Lieutenant Stockton was finally justified in the Supreme Court, but the vessel was given up to Portugal as an act of courts.

was given up to Portugal as an act of comity was given up to Fortugal as an act of comity. He also captured a French slaver, which led to a long litigation, but was again justified by the Supreme Court. On his return from the African const he was ordered to the West Indies, to break up the nests of pirates preying upon our commerce there, in which enterprise he was completely suc e-tinl

From 1826 to 1828 he was absent on leave from ser-vice, and remained principally at his home at Princeton

Princeton. During this period he took an active part in poli-tics in favor of Andrew Jackson, working in the three States of Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey, with wongerial success, for the old hero of New Orl: ans, who was his firm triend, the also in-teracted humself extension in the success.

New Orl: ans, who was his firm friend. the also in-terested himself extensively in the internal improve-ment of New Jersey. In 1838 he was again sent to the Mediterranean as Flag Officer of the Okio, Commodore Hull's flag-sb p; and in 1839 was promoted to a Post Captainey, and recalled. After this, at Philadeinhia, he gave great attention to naval gunnery, the construction of steam engines, and naval aschifecture, and obtained permission from the Navy Depart-ment to construct a war steamer, after much solicitation and only after the plane of the depart-ment in this line had all proved miserable failures. "aptian Stockton's plans were new, and em-

Potomac army, and his report was thought of con-siderable value. He was thirty-eight years of age, FINANCE AND COMMERCE, and a bachelor. MICHAEL F. DALLETT, ESQ.

NEW YORK, October 8. --Michael F. Dallett, of the well-known firm of Dallett & Blies, died in this city last evening after a very short illness. Mr. Dallett was a native of Philadelphia, where he was largely connected, and was, in every respect, a most esti-mahle and successful merchant and citizen,

Republican Meeting at Bethlehem.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BETHLEHEM, October 7 .- The Republican canwass of this county was concluded last night with a very large meeting, at Citizen's Hall, General J. L. Selfridge, late Assessor of the District and the Captain of Company A, First Pennsylvania Volunteers, presided. Addresses were delivered by Louis Waln Smith, Esq., of Philadelphia, and Colonel Wetherill, of Northampton. Captain Schuembock spoke in German. As the Democrats have naturalized four hundred Irishmen within the past week, but small Republican gains are anticipated in the county.

From San Francisco.

SAN FRANSISCO, October 7.-The Board of Fire Commussioners of the Paid Fire Department have elected Frank E. R. Whitney Chief Engi-neer, and Henry W. Buscks and Charles H. Acheison, First and Second Assistant Engineers, Nathan Floyd, late of Leavenworth, was recently killed, together with seven compa-nions, by Indians while en route to Montana. The steamer Oriflamme has arrived from

Columbia river with \$120,000 in treasure. A despatch from Salem, Oregon, states that in the House of Assembly yesterday, Mr. Humason offered a series of resolutions declaring that the action of the House in ratifying the Constitutional amendment before the admission of the members from Grant county to their of the members from Grant county to their seats was fraudulent, and by the aid of one Union member, were adopted by the following vote:-Yeas, 24; nays, 23. The Secretary of State was then requested to transmit a copy of the resolutions to Secretary Seward. Farther action will be had to-morrow.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 6.-The weather still remains unsettled, with the wind northerly

and easterly. The steamer *Relief* and the wrecking schooner J. Johnson have sailed for Body Inlet, N. C. They were sent out by the Coast Wrecking Company for the purpose of making an effort to ether raise the recently wrecked steamer Sheri-

dan or recover a portion of her cargo. The schooner Louis S. Davis, Captain Kemp-ton, arrived off the harbor to day, and reported having encountered very heavy weather out-side. She was fourteen days coming from Wilmington, N. C., owing to the northerly winds. She is bound to New York.

A SHOOTING CASE.—Rather a serious occurrence took place on the Schuylkill river at Manavunk. James Johnson, who has charge of a casal-boat, was unloading bricks at a wharf in Manayunk for the firm of Campbell & Co, who are build mg an extension to their works at that place. John Detweiler, who has charge of another caral-beat, came down, and, it is said, ordered Johnson tomove aside and let him go by, or he would run into him. Johnson retused to do so, when Dev-weiler drew a revolver, and threatened to shoot him if he did not. Johnson then reached down into his cabin, and catching up a double-barrelled gun, pointed it at

catching up a double-barrelled gun, pointed it at Detwiler, and ordered him away, and as he did not go, discharged the gun at him, the contents taking effec in the lower part of the body.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, October 8, 1866.

Monday, October 8, 1866. The Stock Market was dull and unsettled this morning, with the exception of Government bonds, which were the most active on the list at an advance. 7:30s sold largely at from 106@ 106g, an advance of 4; and old 5-20s at 1134, an advance of 1; 110 was bid for new do.; 1124 for 6s of 1881; and 99 for 10-40s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 100. Railroad shares were mactive. Reading sold at 574@574, closing at the former rate, a decline of 4; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 565, a slight decline; 1294 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 58 for Norristown; 57 for Minshill; 39] for North Pennsylvania; 644 for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elimita common; 42 for preferred do.; 324 for Catawasa preferred; 55 for Pfelladenphia and Baltimore; 33 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 464 for Northern Central.

for Northern Central. In City Passenger Rallroad shares there was nothing doing. 884 was bid for Second and Third; 214 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 55 for Chesnut and Walnut; 174 for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 12 for Lombard and South. South.

South. Bank shares were 'firmly held at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 101 was bid for Seventh National; 231 for North America; 148 for Phila-delphia; 58 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 325 for Mechanics'; 103 for South-wark: 995 for Kensington; 46 for Penn Town-ship; 604 for Girard; 324 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tindesmen's; 68 for City; 58 for Commonwealth; and 68 for Corn Ex-change. change.

In Canal shares there was very little move-ment. 282 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 272 for preferred do.; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; and 14 for Susquehanna Canal. Quotations of Gold-102 A. M., 1492; 11 A. M., 1493; 12 M., 1483; 1 P. M., 1492.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

-	FIRST DOARD.	
ł	\$500 U.S 7'80s.Aug. 106+	100 sh Reading \$10 57
ł	82500 dolots 1065	100 sh do bő 67
ł	\$500 do., July106	100 sh do 57
1	\$400 U S 730s June 106	100 sh do b60. 57
	\$5650 do	100 eh dob6 57
1	\$1200 do	100 sh do
ģ	\$10000 US 5-20s62coup118	100 sh do 15wn. 57
	88600 Ph 6s, mun lts.100	100 sh do 57
	\$500 do100	100 sh do
J	\$500 Leh 6s, 84 92	100 sh do85wn 57
1	\$5000 GO 921	100 sh do
1	\$2000 Wyoming b's 86	200 sh do lots
2	\$2000 Pa R 1st m 6s 101)	1 sh Pa & R 57
	\$2000 do2d m 63 96	50 ah do 56
1	84000 Sun & Erie 7s 95	50 sh do 56
	\$3000 Ph & E 6s b8 91	200 sh Egbert

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:-American gold, 1494 Change to-day at 1 P. M.:--American gold, 1494 @150; Silver 4s and 4s, 140; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 168; do., July, 1864, 156; do., August, 1864, 158; do., October, 1864, 148; do., December, 1864, 183; do., May, 1865, 114; do., August, 1865, 10; do., September, 1865, 94; do., October, 1865, 9.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

MONDAY, October 8 .- The Flour Market was very quiet to-day, but prices were firmly maintained. There was some inquiry for home consumption, but no demand for exportation. Sales of 200 barrels superfine at \$8; old and new stock extras at 89@11: 600 barrels North-

heing done the flames and attained a headway that they might not have reached but for this circumstance.

In the meantime ladders had been placed against the lurn ng building on the Crosby street side, and, despite the intense heat, were mounted by the firemen and a halt dozen streams brought to tear upon the flames. Inside the building the firemen were a so working with vigor and during. Two of their number, the assistant foreman and pipeman of Engine Company No. 20, having ventured too far into the building, were overcome by the smoke, and sank to the floor. They were rescued by their com-rades and borne from the building into the street,

where the fresh air soon revived them. A new source of danger was soon discovered. A quantity of the burning material had failen through the "man-hole"—reaching from the basement to the top of the building, used for carrying up gas and water pipe —and in a few moments a body of flame was seen to illuminate the skylight on the first floor. A door leading into this flue or "man-hole" was broken open, and a blinding volume of smoke and flame at once rushed out, for the moment driving back all who attempted to approach. Two streams were brought to bear upon the fiames, and they were

Ail worked nobly, and at the expiration of an hour there was every indication that the flames would be confined to the three upper floors, and provented from advancing to the front portion of

Burning of St. Patrick's Cathedral. At this juncture the rumor was circulated that St At this juncture the rumor was circulated that St. Patrick's Cathedrial, situated on the lot bounded by Mott. Prince, and Mulberry streets, was on fire. Our reporter proceeded thither, and found that the rumor was, unfortunately, true. The roof, which was of the old-fashioned sloping kind, and shingled. had caught fire in two places near the apex, from sparks from the Crosby street fire, the wind setting in the direction of the cathedral. Considerable delay was occasioned by those inside refusing to wasted. Finally, the door was opened, and some firemen hurnedly gained the roof and attempted to put out the finnes by cuting away the firey portion. Two engines were detached from the Crosby street fire and ordered at once to proceed to the Cathedral and endeavor to extinguish the fire, if being evident that it the flames should gain the in-terior of the vast edifice there would be no hope of saving it. By this time an immense crowd had assembled around the building, drawn from the other fire, and from the houses in the vicinity, the rumor that the venerable edifice was on fire having

rumor that the venerable edifice was on fire having spread with startling rapidity. In spite of the exertions of those on the roof, and before a stream could be brought to bear from the street, the fire had worked through the hin wooden roof, and spread rapidly through the light wood-work on the finside. It was now evident that the building was doomed, and attention was at once turned to getting out the portable articles. Members of the congregation, and others, under the direction of Father McSweeney. McGeehan, and others of the of Father McSweeney, McGeehan, and others of the priesthood, succeeded in removing all of the fixtures with the exception of two which hung above the other articles, and conveyed them to the residence of the pastor, Rev. Mr. Starrs, located directly opposite.

The Losses on Broadway.

The Losses on Broadway. The basement and first flocr of the building Nos. 502 and 504 Broadway, extending through into Crosby street, is occupied by C. Godfrey Gunther & Sons, the well-known dealers in fur goods. They had a very large stock of goods, amounting to about \$600,000; in addition, they have on storage a large quantity of furs, the property of various private par-ties throughout the city who are in the habit of leaving them with the firm (except during the win-ter season) for safe keeping and preservation. The ter season) for safe keeping and preservation. The building, a large, white marble front, five stories in height, was crected by the firm a few months since at

a cost of over \$300,000. The three upper stories in the rear are badly damaged by fire, while the remainder of the build-

damaged by fire, while the remainder of the build-ing was flooded with water, necessitating the tearing down of all the ceilings and replacing them with new. The loss on stock is about \$250 000, princi-pally by water. The loss on building is about \$50,000. Insured on stock and building, \$728,000, principally in eity companies. The second, third, tourth, and fifth floors are occu-pled by John Vogt & Co., importers of porcelain, china, and flue glassware. Mr. Vogt states that his stock was an unusually heavy one, he having re-cently received large additions. On Saturday he had three caris busily engaged, and took in 120 cases. His entire stock he intumates to have been worth about \$350,000, and his loss by fire, water, and breakage at \$200,000. The firm have an innuranee of \$180,000, mostly in city companies.-New York of \$180,000, mostly in city companies .- New York Tribune,

The steamship Santiago de Cuba sailed from New York on Saturday, September 29, at noon, bound for Greytown, en route for San Francisco. She had on board five hundred passengers as well as a large and well-assoried cargo of general merchandise. About 5 o'clock in the atternoon a heavy easterly gale came on, with constant ram, the passengers as usual becoming sensick. On Sunday, september 39, the eavy southeast gales continued, accompanied by a heavy rain. Fowards noon the weather clouded up a little

The vessel was at this time about one hundred and ninety-seven miles from New York. On Mon-day, October 1, during the torenoon, there was a light breeze, but a very heavy nead swell prevailed, Inght preeze, but a very heavy heavy heaviet, indicating a past or coming storm. On Tuesday violent southeast gales with heavy seas commenced. In the alternoon the gales increased almost to a hur-neane. During the night the ship was thrown from side to side with terrible violence. Many of the passengers were thrown from their berths. On Wednesday morning the storm had become a ter-side. The seas are described as being while hurricane. The seas are described as being awful in the extreme. Old seamen, who had iol-lowed their avocation for thirty years and uowards, said they had never witnessed anything so tearful. At balf-past 8 o'clock A. M. a heavy sea twisted off the rudger-head, thus leaving the vessel at the mercy of the waves, rendering useless all the other steering apparatus. Snor ly after this mistortune, a tremendous sea was shipped, by which the cut-water was wrenched away clear down to the keel, the foreward was broken, the forward cabins were car ied away, and in fine, everything forward of the foremast was swept overboard.

This sea carried to a watery grave Cornelius Car-This sea carried to a watery prave cornents car-son, the steerage steward, and Henry Brown, a waiter; also two steerage passengers, whose names we have not learned. The porter's room, with all the oil, both starboard water-closets and all the wood work on the starboard paddle-box were washed overboard. At this time the ship commenced to both water trunning down to the first to leak badly, the water running down to the fires in the engine-room, where it took but a few mo-ments to become scalding hot. The firemen con-tained to work almost knee deep in the scalding water.

The agitation of the passengers at this jancture was heartrending, there seeming no possible hope of saving a single life. The bulwarks forward went with a terrible crash, which made some of th almost frantic.

Af times the heavy seas rose high above the top-mast. The excellent salling qualities of the ship, however, proved equal to the occasion. A few encouraging words from the captain quieted the fears to cast away their clothes and provide themselves

with hite-preservers in case the vessel went down. At this time the captain being fearful that the saloon and state rooms on deck would be washed way, ordered all the passengers between decks, a command which was quietly obeyed, the ladies be-having with the utmost fortitude. Shortly after this, the teak increasing, the passengers were called

this, the leak increasing, the passengers were called to give a helping hand and they worked at the pumps with a will. Many of the ladies assisted in bailing out the water as it was pumped up. At noon the hurricane was torrible; indeed, nothing could be seen twanty feet in any direction from the sides of the sind for the spray and sea. The cabin sky-lights were carried away, letting a great deal of water into the "between decks." On Thursday the heavy gales continued with a terrible sea running, and but small hopes were en-tertained of ever reaching land. At daylight a tem-porary tiller was figzed, and by noon the ship was again capable of being steered. At 2 P. M. the temporary tiller was torn away, and the vessel was drifting about as imminageable as before. Two of the passengers, ship carpenters, now set to work and cut away the wood between decks round the and cut away the wood between decks round the rudder, and made a hole for the insertion of a new tiller to work with relieving inscile. This work was accomplished by 6 P. M., and the ship now being manageable, her course was shaped for Nor-fork. fork

fork. During the day every effort was made to stop the leak. Sheets, billows beds, etc., were stuffed into the fore peak, and these aided much in stopping the rush of water. A sail was also got over the bows, with grate bars attached to sink it, and bound fast with ropes. In this way a good portion of water was prevented from coming in. During this last-mentioned operation, the second officer, Mr. Milkes, had his left thumb torn off, and was otherwise badly braised; notwithstanding which. like a brave fellow, he continued at his post until the ship arrived in port. arrived in port.

-Wife-whipping seems to be prevalent in the West

but Afterwards Recovered-The Robbers Escape.

INDIANAPOLIS, October 7.-Last flight, as the eastward bound train on the Ohio and Mississippi Railroad left Seymour, two men, with their faces masked, entered the messenger car of Adams' Express, presented a piatol at the head of the messenger, took his key, opened the local safe, and tifled it of \$15,000. They then threw out the through safe, containing a large amount of papers and coin, and jumped from the car. The train was stopped some miles ahead and a hand-car sent back to the scene of the robbery. The safe, which was too heavy to carry, was recovered, but the robbers escaped. The company offers a liberal reward for their apprehension.

PRIZE FIGHT IN CANADA.

Mill Between Benjamin Hogan and Thomas Donnelly-Thirty-five Rounds Fought-Hogan the Victor.

BUFFALO, October 7.- A prize fight took place vesterday morning, near Fort Eric, C. W., be tween Benjamin Hogan and Thomas Donneliy.

Thirty-five rounds were fought, resulting in the victory of Hogan. There were but few spectators, owing to the carly hour at which the tight took place.

The Payment of Additional Bounties.

The Second Auditor of the Treasury has just rendered the following decision relative to the payment of the additional bounty :--

"Upon consultation between the accounting officers in relation to certain questions arising under the act of July 28, 1866, it has been de cided that where a soldier served out a two years' enlistment and then re-enlisted, was promoted, and died in the service as a commissioned officer, his heirs are not entitled to additional bounty; nor are the heirs of a soldier entitled who was transferred to the navy and died in the service. Parents of a deceased soldier, under the regulations of the Secretary of War, must join in the application for the additional ounty, and in cases where the father has already applied, the application of the mother, if living, must also be presented. Where the nother is dead, the fact should be stated in the father's application. Parents of a deceased oldier who reside in a foreign country are not entitled to additional bounty. Paragraph 8 of the regulations issued by the Secretary of War declares that the act of July 28, 1866, creates no rights of inheritance beyond those vested by the law under which these heirs received, or were entitled to receive, the origi bounty; and as by the act of July nał 11, 1862, such foreign heirs were excluded from receiving the original bounty, they eannot receive the additional bounty. Where the parents of a soldier have been divorced, or have separated by mutual consent, the same rules govern the settlement of claim for additional bounty as thave been heretofore followed in the settlement of similar cases. When the claim of a widow of a soldier is pending for arrears of pay and bounty, the additional bounty will be allowed on the same application upon proof that she had not married again prior to the 28th of July, 1866. In applications now pending by the guardians of the children of a soldier, where their ages have been omitted, evidence must be furnished giving the age of each. Additional bounty to di-charged soldiers cannot be paid through the Second Auditor's Office, and no applications for it where the discharge is claimed to have been lost will be entertained."

-Lucca has been playing Marquerite at Baden to a crowded house, the seats at twenty francs.

-M. Herold, son of the author of Zampa, ha accepted the post of Avocate of the Opera. -M'me Jennie Van Zandt is to sing in

Warsaw. -Bismark and Minister Motley were school-

mates.

ment, to the squadron operating on the Pacific coast, in the command of which he succeeded Com-modore Sloat, soon after his arrival at Monterey, California. Here, with a force of not over 1500 men, of whom about 600 were sailors, and the remander mostly American settlers of the region, he mander mostly American settlers of the region, he made a conquest of the whole of California in about six months' campaigning, and established over it tre authority of the United States. The collision between him and Brigadier-General Kenter in relation to the most of the second

Keatney, in relation to the right of the supremcommand in California, was subsequently made the subject of a court-martial. Having been sustained in his right, Commodore Stockton established a Provisional Government, and returned to the East overland, in June, 1847. In 1849 he resigned his commission in the Navy. In 1851 he was elected to the United States Senate,

florging in the Navy. In 1853 he resigned his seat in the Senate, and re-tired to private life.

Commodore Stockton resided part of the time at Princet n, and during the winter months generally in Philadelphia, where he has many relatives and friends. He was a gentieman of culture and fluc taste, and he died in the possession of considerable wealth.

He was elected a member of the Peace Congress in :861, and has several times been mentioned in connection with the nominations of his party for the position of Vice-President of the United States

JOHN S. RAREY.

John S. Rarey died at Cleveland, on Thursday, of palsy. He was born in Franklin county, Onio in 1828, and at an early age showed a knack in the management of horses which induced the neighbors to submit their intractable beasts to his powers His own system, by which he has gained so much celebrity and profit, was worked out by degrees from his observations on equine eccentricities. In 1856 he went to Texas, and found plenty of material to when he came back thence to Ohio, he began to

give public exhibitions, and since that time has been pretty nearly continuously before the public. About five years sgo he went to Europe, and surprised everybody by the pliancy to his treatment which he made the most incorrigible horses exhibit. In Eng-land particularly the most victous beasts that could be found by ransacking the country were brought to him, but in no instance did he fail to get at least temporary control over his subjects. The horse Cruiser had been a racing colt of some

promise, but before he was brought to Rarey had become so outrageous that scarcely anybody dared go near him. He had killed one or two grooms, and in default of shooting him, his owner had to keep him

default of shooting him, his owner had to keep him weighted with a heavy iron muzzle, and strapped in every limb. Rarey took him, and after one or two privite interviews, showed him to the public as gentle as a lamb, and loosened from all his girths and muzles. He afterwards bought this horse and broughthim to America. The fame of this spread; and when Rarey began, as he dd soon after, to expound his system, he found as many pupils as he could attend to. At first he exacted a promise from them that they would not divulge the method, but it soon got abroad and is now applied by a great many imita-tors in both countries. It would seem, however, that to make it very successful, it must be adminis-tered by a man of very great nerve tact, and cooltered by a man of very great nerve tact, and cool-

tered by a man of very great nerve tact, and cool-ness; and jast such a man was its inventor. Raray crossed to the Continent after "doing" the British empire, and patronage and profit in plenty awaited him there. Several royal, princely, and screne personages "were graciously pleased" to see the performance, and he received the decoration of some Rassian order from the Czar. Bince he returned Rarey has lived mostly on his farm at Groveport. Ohlo; a fine place, which he had bought and stocked well with the proceeds of his art. In 1863, however, he was employed by Gov-grumonit to inspect and report on the horses of the

Alderman Ramsdell, who held Johnson m \$1000, and Detwiler in \$600 to answer.

DISTURBANCE IN BRIDESBURG .-- Quite a DistURBANCE IN DEIDESSURG.-Quilte a disturbance is said to have occurred in Bridesburg the other night when the Republican organizat one were parading through the streets. If appears that while a olup was parading through the streets a bottle was thrown from the second story of a house at a banner, which, however, missed its abject. The men in the possession then made a rush, and en-tered the building to tear it out, but the disturbance was finally onelled. was finally quelled. Afterwards W. R. Curtin, a man who had served

in an Alabama regiment as a Rebel through the war, and who has since been working in Mr Barton Jenks' establishment stood up in the street and used the most violent, insuiting language towards the men in the procession, some of whom took him in hand and thrashed him. He was then arrested, and had a hearing before Alderman Holmes, who held him in \$500 bail to answer for his disorderly and riotous conduct.

A COWARDLY FELLOW .- John Shainer was arrested at Broad street and Ridge avenue to: committing an a sault and battery on an old man, sixty-five years of age, named Woodhouse. Th-affiniportginated out of a political quarrel. A friend of Mr. Woodhouse had asked the landlord of the intern why a certain candidate's name had not been put up, and Shafnor. it is alleged attacked him tor it. Woodhome interfered in behalt of his friend when, it is said, Shafner turned on him and kn cked h m down, and then kloked him all around the bar-room. Mr. Woodhouse was injured rather severely by his ill-treatment. Shalner had a hearing before A'derman Hutchinson, who held him to answer in

A MERITORIOUS ACTION .- The steamer Rungles, whilst lying at the foot of the first wharf below Market street, fook fire from the heat around the smokestack yesterday morning, about 3 o'clock. Officer Westcot, who was on the beat, instantly jumped aboard and broke open the engine-room, and, getting a bucket, soon extinguished the flames before they had got much headway. The fire was put out before the captain knew anything about it; and owing to the very prompt exertions of Offleer Westcot a very serious conflagration was prevented. as there was a large quantity of combustibles in the immediate neighborhood. The damage done was

shight. A ROW IN BEDFORD STREET .- About 5 o'c oc this morning the peaceful sumbers of that classic locality, Bedford street, near seventh, were disturbed by the sounds of a violent suffle. The police being naturally attracted to the spot sough to unravel the difficulty, and succeeded in arresting Job D Carrey, a colored individual, who had amused himself by breaking broks over the head of another man, The man struck was so severely lojured that he had to be taken to the bospita'. John was taken to the Station House. He had a hearing before Alderman Titlermary, who committed him to answer for assault and battery with intent to kill.

INSULTING FEMALES. - A man by the name of Udo ph Burk, whilst laboring under a su perfaulty of spirits, made, it is alleged, a cowardly assault upon a woman last night, in the neighbor-hood of Broad and Oxiord streets. The police being attracted to the spot by the noisy battle of wolds, Udolph was arrested. A fter his arrest a pistol was found upon his person. He had an ex-anination before Alderman Fitch, who after hear ing the evidence in the area committed Udolph in ing the evidence in the case, committed Udolph in default of \$700 to answer for insulting a female and for carrying a concealed deadly weapon,

A PUGNACIOUS MAN .- Harry Monaghan whilst in a state of hilarity, last night, came across an unlucky individual who was unfortunate enough an unlucky individual who was unortunite enough to arouse Harry's ire, and was forthwith knocked down. The affair occurred in that quiet neighbor-hood, Walnut street, between Eighth and Ninth. The injured individual is reported to be a promi-nent Feman. Monaghan was arrested and had a hearing before Alderman Swift, whe, after hearing the facts of the case, held him to answer.

LET THEM ALL VOTE .- John H. Hammond, Esq., proprietor of the Kensington Scrow Dock and Ship-Yard, has decided to close business at 12 o'clock noon, on Tuesday, in order to allow his employes time to vote. Several other establish-ments will do likewise. Let the thing be made general all over the city.

NEW CHOLERA CASES .- The number of cases reported to the Board of Health up to noon to-day was thirty-one, western extra family at \$12 50@13 50; Pennsyly ala and

western extra family at \$12:50@13:50; Pennsyly nia and Ohio do. do. at \$13:30@14:50; and fancy brands at \$15@16:50 necording to quality. Rye Flour is steady at \$8:50@675. In Corn Meal nothing doing. There is a fair feeling in the Wheat Market, but not much doing, in consequence or the absence of supplies. Sales of Pennsylvania and Southern red at \$2'30@3'65, and white at \$3'10@3'25. The last sale of Rye was at \$1'06 for outpern and \$1'23@1'25 for Pennsylvania. Corn is steady at the recent decline; sales of 1600 bush, yellow at \$1'06, and 2000 bush. Western mixed at \$1'46, in Oats no change to notice; sales of new Southern at 59c. and small lots at 60c. The receipts and stocks of Seeds are trifling, and the demand is fair at \$7@7'75 for Clover, \$3'00@4 for Timothy, and \$3'20@3'25 for Flasseod. No. 1 Quercitorn Bark is quice but firm at \$3'50 % ton; Spanish is held at \$20 % cord. Whisky is quict; sales of 100 bils. Ohio at \$2'43@ 2'43%, and small lots at \$2'44; 35 bbls. Fennsylvania sole at \$2'42.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, October S .- The Cattle Market continues very dull, but prices are without any material change. About 2400 head arrived, and sold at from 18@17c. for extin Penn-vivania and Western; 14@ 15c. for fair to good; and 11@18c. P pound for common, as to quality. The following are the particumon, as to quality. The following are the particulars of the sales:
107 head A. Christy & Brother, Western, 15:(@16j.
54 "Jones McClese, Chester county, 14@16.
102 "P. McFillen, Western, 18@16.
115 "P. Hathaway, Western, 18@16.
117 "James Kirk, Chester county, 16@16j.
43 "James Morfague, Western, 15@16j.
105 "James ac Fillen, Western, 15@16j.
106 "E. McFillen, Western, 16@16j.
131 "Uliman & Bochman, Western, 15@16j.
131 "Uliman & Bochman, Western, 15@16j.
130 "Martin, Fuiler & Co., Western, 15@16j.
200 "Mooney & Smith, Western, 14@16j.
200 "Mooney & Brother, 14@15.
201 "J. A. Chain & Bro., Pennsylvania, 12@16.
20 "J. A. Chain & Bro., Pennsylvania, 12@16.
20 "J. A. Chain & Bro., Pennsylvania, 12@16.
215 "Frank, Western, 14@15].
216 "E. Frank, Western, 14@16].
28 "Drytoos & Co., Western, 14@16j.
29 "J. Clemson, Chester county, 14@16j.
20 "B. Hood, Chester county, 15@16.
218 "B. Hood, Chester county, 14@16j.
22 "A. Kimble, Chester county, 14@16j.
23 "Chnidler & Co., Chester county, 15@17.
26 "A. Kimble, Chester county, 14@16j.
27 "A. Kimble, Chester county, 14@16j. lars of the sales:

26 " A. Kumble, Chester county, 14@16.
26 " A. Gemmill, Delaware, 10@14
40 " Mayne & McArdle, Western, 14@16.
58 " D. Gemmell, Delaware, 5@74, gross.
59 " Moonev & Co.. Maryland, 5%@64, gross.
50 " Smith & Co.. Western, 6%@74, gross.
50 " H. Kepler, Western, 7@9, gross.
50 " G. Darlington, Chester county, 14@152.
40 " J. Seldomridge, Western, 18@16
57 " J. Miller, Chester county, 15@162.
40 Y. J. Seldomridge, Western, 12006.
50 Miller, Chester county, 15@162.
50 Moore & Comment, 1400 Market, 250 sold at \$56@90 for springers, and \$75@100 P head tor cow and calf.

Sheep are unchanged ; 8000 head sold at from 6@7

cents per 1b., gross, as to quality. Hogs are less active and rather lower; 3400 head sold at different yards at from \$13@14.50 the 100 lbs net., as to quality.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, October 8. - Cotton dull at 37c. Flour sales of 18 000 barrels: State, \$3@12 50; Ohio. \$11@ 14: Western, \$8@1175; Southern, 12 10@1650. Wheat quiet: sales unimportant. Corn do. Beef wheat quiet: sales unimportant. quiet. Pork heavy, at \$38 12 (g83 20. Whisky

BALTIMORE. October 8 .- Flour firm: Western extras, S12 75@18; superfine, \$9 50@11 Very light receipts of gran. Corn firm at \$1 08@110. Oats, 58@60. Seeds steady. New Cloversed, \$8@12 50. Provisions dull. Coffee active; Rio firm. Sagars quiet; refluing grades, 104@11c. Whisky dull.

Fire in Boston.

Boston, October 8.—The wholesale drug store of E. & S. Kinr, corner of South and India streets, was nearly destroyed by fire last night. Loss \$40,000, mostly insured.

Robert Young, a freman, was badly injured by falling from a ladder.

ship News.

New York, October 8.—The ship Sebastopol, from Sagua for New York, was abandoned at sea on the 4th inst. The Captain and crew were rescued by the steamship Mississippi, from New Orleans, and arrived here to-day. Arrived, steamers Tybee, Galveston; Ellen S. Twry, Newbern; Moneka, Charleston; Albe-marke and Valley City, Richmond,