# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

#### EUROPE.

LATEST BY CABLES AND STEAMERS

INSURRECTION IN CANDIA

DETAILS OF THE LATE BATTLE.

INSANITY OF EMPRESS CARLOTTA.

Farewell of the King of Hanover.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

By the Atlantic cable we have a news report dated in London, Paris, Berlin, and Liverpool yesterday evening, October 24.

The United States war vessels Meantonomah

and Augusta are at Cherbourg.

The Castle of Konigstein, on the Eibe, has been ceded to Prussia.

Consols were at 89½ in London at noon.
Um ed States Five-twenties were at 68½ at noon.
The Liverpool Cotton Market was casier, and prices had declined one fourth of a penny at

noon.

The Empress of Mexico was at Miramar from Rome. A London journal, of the 13th instant, says:—"The intelligence received from Miramar relative to the health of the Empress Charlotte is not satisfactory." Our Paris correspondent details the symptoms, inception, and progress of the melancholy attack which seized her Majesty in Rome. The hallucination was evidenced by her insisting that she was summoned by Mexican and other enemies who sought to take her life, so she absolutely refused to quit the Vatican. The Pope treated her with much kindness, inviting foreign ladies of distinction kindness, inviting foreign ladies of distinction to remain with her during the night; the Em-press being accommodated in the paiace, con-

trary to rule and precedent.

It is said in Paris that Napoleon's health is considerably improved. On the contrary, it is reported from Berlin that he is in quite a dangerous condition, and that his death may be looked for at any moment.

Most of the Proved in the provider in the providerable in the provi

Most of the French journals give up the cause of Maximilian in Mexico. Some Paris writers, however, assert that he will not abdicate, but attempt to rule in a narrowed area of territory.
From the seat of war in Candia we have an account of the massacre perpetrated by the Thrks on many unarmed Christians after the defeat of the Sultan's troops, with official evidences of the high-toned feeling which anima'es the revolutionists.

The London Times of the 13th of October says:—"The Americans have been devising fortifications and casting guns on various models, and they have now tried one of these novelties

and they have now tried one of these novelties against the other. The experiment at Fortre-s Monroe proved more than the weakness of unarmored granite, for it showed the insufficiency of 4-inch armor."

# THE INSURRECTION IN CARDIA.

The Repulse of the Turkish Troops-Excitement in Athens-The Turkish

Athens (Oct. 4) Correspondence London Daily News. The latest advices from Candia are to the 1-t goops in their attack upon the intreneved position ken up by the insurgents on the mountains of the

letter received here from Canea last night infounces that the insurgents have competely defeated the lurke-Egyptian force in the neighborhood of Rethymnos. The expedition of Mustapha Pacha against the insurgent headquarters, situated on the heights of Apocoronos, has entirely laied, and his forces have been colleged to tail back, and encamp under the walls of Canea. The insurgents main ained all their positions, even those furthest advanced, three hours' journey from Canea. Other engapements are announced to the district of Solmos where the insurgents are also successful.

where the insurgents are also successful.

This news provoked great manifestations of Joy in Atlens resterday evening. The crowds assembled in the streets cheered heartily for the insurgents, and proceeded in a body to the Paiace place. Here, under the windows of the residences of the English. French, and Russian Ministers, cheers wore raised for the "King!" "Canda!" and "Lae three powers! Austria was also included in the popular acclamations. Everything passed off in an orderly manner, and the crowd even had the tact to avoid the residence of the Turkish Minister.

George Spiridakis, as priest resident as As ites, in Despateos, Chancellor of the Greek Consulate a Zanea:—Ihis day, Monday, 11th September, 1856.

spoteos, Chancelloi of the Greek Consulate aboat:—This day, Monday, Ilth September, 1836. Do clock in the forenoon, the undersigned George midakis, priest, resident at Assues, in the distor of halevizion, presents himself before me, Despoteos, Chancellor of the Greek Consulate at ness, and deposed as follows:—On the 27th gust last, the furce-Egyptian force, after having laged and furnt the spilage of Assues, commond to massacre the few Christian inhabitants maining, many having proviously fled from the ce. I myself withessed the butchery of three of the enfortunate persons.

On account of the danger which threatened us, I set Assites with my tamily, consisting of seventeen persons and concealed them in a giotic on Wount St. Anthony, in the hope of saving them. But the Turkish troops after having flushed pillaging and burning, came towards the grotto in which we had might refuge. Un resching it too same in the constitution of the const account of the danger which threatened us, I

owning, came towards the grotto in which we had singht refuse. On reaching it taey summoned us to be forth, when I and my son Emmanue went out hem; the rot, tenis to much airaid to leave the atto, remained behind.

The soldiers then kindled a fire at the mouth of he grotto, and burnt all who were within, without peing moved in the slighest degree by their heart-rending crees. As for myself and my son after awring in-treated us, they loaded us with chains at the hands, the ite, and neck, and t ok us to st.

Myron to the Pacha, who sent us to Castaon under Myron to the Pacha, who sent us to Castron under secort. There we were thrown into prison and interwent much suffering. The soldiers struck us, par at us, and exhanted their ingenuity in inventing some iresh ill-treatment and indignity, each more severe than the last. We were constantly told that if we would abjure our religion we should be set at liberty. On our refusal the punishments inflicted upon us were multiplied.

We remained in prison all the evening, and on be morrow, fist, we were taken on board a frigate prrying the Turkish fiag and anchored in the port I Sonda. Shortly afterwards we had to leave the igate, and were taken on board a Turkis Lamer anchored in the same port. On the deci this vessel I saw fifteen Cretans in charas I this vessel I saw fifteen Cretans in chains My on and myself were at-o on the deck, and our 11 ceatment recommenced. At 16 o'clock at mivht a sitter brought from the frigate to the steamer three thristians half maked, whom the sailors immeditely seized and beheaded on the deck of ou vessel. The heads and the blood fell into a wooden meant placed on the spot for that purpose. Some meant wards the bodies and heads were thrown no the sea Arter committing this feroc ous act everal sailors came to wards us, and said that we hould smeat with the same fate. One of them exicd my son, drew his sword, and wou d have niled him on the slot had he not been restrained wone of his comrades. We were then subjected a fresh barbaritie, and fell into a swoon. On the ollowing morning we were taken on board another hyrigh steamer, which brought us here, where we were taken before Mantapha I acha, who, knowing its personally, set us at liberty.

In faith whereof the present deposition has been trawn up, signed by me and the said George Spirialis, the decoment.

(Signed) Gronge Spiridants, Curajo.

GEORGE SPIRIDAKIS, Curaje. ellor of the Greek Consulate at Canoa. D. DESPOTROS,

The Ex-King of Hanover.

The Hanoverian Gazette publishes the following proc amatton, addressed by King George V to his face subjects:— "liss Majesty King William of Prussia, having taken poseession of the country and its Government by the patent of the 3d of the present month, in execution of the law of September 20, touching the union of the kingdom of Hanoyer to the Prussian Monarchy—a faw enrolled smong the statutes of Hanoyer—all the subjects of the kingdom of Hanoyer have been ordered to acknowledge henceforth the King of Frussia as their King and Sovereign, and to yold abedience to all his laws, ordinances, and commands.

King of Prussia as their King and Sovereign, and to yold abedience to all his laws, ordinances, and commands.

"Being mind ul, with a paternal affection, of the painful position, most discressing to their consciences, in which consequently many of the most faithful subjects of his Majesty have been placed, King George the Vth has been pleased to release, under reserve of all his rights, all the subjects of his king command especially those who are employed in the king's civil service in eccless astical or educational functions, from the obligations and subjection and duty towards his Majesty and his law-line successors, arising from their official services and functions under oath of service and allegiance, in order to meet the present case of conflict letween such outles and that which is required by the King of Prussia and so far as the performance of what is required of them shall be in contradiction to those duties, but with the reserve that such duties shall resure and occome obligatory at any time when King George V or one of his jawful successors, shall resure the exercise of the government of the kingdom. In making this declaration, with the object of tranquillizing some troubled consciences, we believe a so that we may emertain the hope that the civil seguants of the King will not hesitate in consequence fo continue to perform their functions in the name of the King of Prussia.

"In times of difficulty like the present every one is subject to the supreme obligation of serving his

Fruesia.

"In times of difficulty like the present every one is subject to the supreme colligation of serving his country, with all the talents with which be is endowed, even though it be against his personal inclinations, and to contribute all the assistance in his power to the maintenance of law, and the furtherance of the common prospecity even under the new order of things, which by the inscrutable decree of Heaven we now witness.

"May it please God to continue in the future to our country those rich blessings which it has up to this time enjoyed! May He grant to his Majesty King George and his Royal House that consolation and happiness even under the heavy mistortune which

happiness even under the heavy mistortune which

"The Secretaries-General of Royal Minstries, "VON SEEBACA, "HEINRICHS BRUEL FRANKEN,

"HARTMANN."

FRANCE.

The Insanity of the Empress of Mexico.

The Insanity of the Empress of Mexico.

A letter from Rome, in the Gazette du Midi, gives some jurither details respecting the Empress of liexico. Af er siating that in a first int rview with the Sovereign Pondiff her Majesty discussed with great earnestness the question of a Concordat with Mexico, and insis ed with much perdinacity on obtaining from the Holy Father concessions which he deemed maginishe, the letter says:—

'The Empress would not yield to the arguments, supremely wise and equitable, with which the Holy Father met her demands; she would continue disputing with him, and persisted with an inciedible obstinance. In short, the impure between the Holy See and Mexico, in spite of all the ability and tenicity of purpose displayed by the Empress, is now more complete than before. Her Majest ho vever, is not so deserving or blame as might appear; all that was irregular and eccentric in her conduct towards the Holy Father must be attributed to the hervous excilement from which she has suifered so long, and which frequently disturbs her reason. She went at last one morning at 9 o'clock to the Pope without any previous announcement; she deciated to him that she was the object of an atrocrous persecution; that there were designs on her life; that an attempt had been made to poison her at the Hotol di Roma; that she was the object of fan atrocrous persecution; that there were designs on her life; that an attempt had been made to poison her at the Hotol di Roma; that she was the object of the day. In the evening an endeavor was made to get her to return to the hot-i, but she rim the Library of the Vatican, where she passed the rest of the day. In the evening an endeavor was made to get her to return to the hot-i, but she refused, constantly repeating that she was tollowed by assessing and that she believed hersell. but she refused, constantly repeating that she was followed by assessins and that she believed herself safe nowhere except in the Vatican. Her mind safe nowhere except in the Vatican Her mindthen again wandered, and she even objected
to swa low a g a s of water, fearing danger.
The Pope then ordered an apartment to be prepared for her in his palace, where she passed
the night, and the following day she was still there,
not being willing to quit the Vatican, imagining
that she saw murderers everywhere ready to take
her life. Several foreign ladies were invited to
pass the night with her, as she had sent away her
maids of henor, whom she would not allow to
come near her. The paroxysm of ab ration appears
to have been determined by despatches received tais to have been determined by despatches received this

The Austro-Italian Treaty of Peace. The Austre-Italian Treaty of Peace.

VIENNA, October 8.— The following is a summary of the stipulations of the Austro-Italian treaty of peace, signed at Vienna on the 2d instant:—

"From the day on which the ratifications of the treaty are exchanged perpetual peace and friendship shall exist between his Majesty the King of Italy, and his majesty the Emperor of Austria, their heirs and successors, their states and subjects.

The conditions stipulated at Cremona for the reciprocal restimution of Austrian and I alian prisoners of war are maintained.

The Emperor of the French having declared in

ers of war are maintained.

The Emperor of the French having declared in the Freaty of Vienna on the 24th of August that so iar as he is concerned Venetia is acquired for italy, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria consents to the union of Veneta with Italy in the form determined by the Austria French Leaves of Veneta and the Proport of Veneta and the Prop by the Austro-French Treaty of Vienna above men-tioned the frontiers of the Venetian provinces eeded to Italy are the administrative frontiers of the said provinces under Austrian domination

said provinces under Austrian domination

A military commission instituted by the high contracting parties will be deputed to trace out the bouncary lines with shortest possible delay. The territories whichare still occupied by the Imperial and Royal troops by virtue of the armistice concluded on the 12th August list, will be evacuated by those troops after the lainfeation of peace, and the said troops will immediately withdraw beyond the frontiers previously established.

The froveriment of his Majesty the King of Italy assumes a portion of the debt appertaining to the territories ceded by the present treaty, and which is fixed at 35,000,000 of florins, Austrian Convention currency, parable in eleven successive instalments within twenty-three months in the manner and form established in the next additional article.

The monte Lombardo Venetina, with its assets of 3,500 006 florins, and is flabilities of 00,000,000 florins, passes entirely 1816 the hands of the Government of passes entirely into the hands of the Government of his Majesty the King of Italy the Government of the King of Italy succeeds to the rights and en-

gagements resulting from the contracts legularity entered into by the Austrian Administration in the interest of the ceded terratory.

The Austrian Government is bound to reimburse all the sums paid into the Austrian Treasury as deposits of course money by Lombardo-Venesian subjects, communes, public establishments, and religious conversations.

gious corporations.
The Italian Government will be bound in like manner with respect to the sums paid by Aus rian subjects and corporations into the Monte Lombarde-

Venetian.

The Government of his Majesty the King of Italy recognizes and confirms the railway concessions granted by the Austrian Government in the oeded territory in all their stipulations and the periods of duration. From the day upon which the ratifications of the present freaty are exchanged, the Italian Government assumes all the rights and charges of the Austrian Government in respect to the allow-mentioned concessions on the railway lines in the ceded territory. Until new and utterfor arrangements are made the total receipts of the two railway systems north and south of the Aips are admitted for the kines situated in the ceded territory, as the batimate of gross revenue upon which is based the estimate for the kilometric guarantee of thirty miles.

thirty miles.

A special convention between the contracting parties, with partiety attout of the railway company interested, without reservation as to time, and leaving full liberty to all parties, will regulate the mode of eparating the two railway systems north and south

barde-Venetian subjects domiciled upon the Lombarde-Venetian subjects domiciled upon the coded territory will enjoy, during one year, after previous declaration before the competent autority, tull and entire liberty to export their movable property free of duty, and to withdraw with their lamilies to the States of his Imperial Royal Apostelio Majesty, in which case they will preserve their Austrian citizenship. They will be at liberty to retain their lauded property upon Lombardo-Venetian territory.

The same right will belong to natives of Venetia hving in the other provinces of the Austrian Empire. Those who again themselves of these stipulations shall in no way be motested in their persons or their property situated in the respective States, on account of their opiniors.

The above period of one year is extended to two years in the case of subjects, natives of the coded territory, who at the time of the ratification of the present treaty may five out of the territory of the

years, in the case of subjects, natives of the ceded territory, who at the time of the ratification of the present treaty may live out of the territory of the Austrian monarchy. Natives of the ceded territory who are in the Austrian army will immediately be discharged from service and sent to their homes.

At is understood that those among them who declare their wish to remain in the Imperial service will not on that account be molested either in their persons or property. The same guarantees are assured to the civil functionaries, native of the ceded territory, who shall have manifested their intention of continuing in the offices which they hold in the Austrian service.

The regular civil and military pensions charge, able upon the Lomberdo-Venetian treasuries remain payable to those entitled to them, and eventually to their widows and children, and will be paid in nuture by the Italian Government.

The archives containing litles to property, the administrative and judicial decuments concerning the ceded territory, and the objects of art appertaining to the same existing among the archives of the Austrian Empire, will be handed over to the Commissioners of his Majesty the King of Italy as soon as cossible.

All the treaties and conventions previously con-

Austrian Empire, will be handed over to the Commissioners of his Majesty the King of Italy as soon as rossible.

All the treaties and conventions previously concluded between his Majesty the King of Italy and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria will be confirmed in all that is not annualed by the present treaty. Nevertheless, the two contracting parties engage themselves to submit those treaties and engagements in the course of the year to a general revision, in order to introduce in the same, by common accord, those modifications which may be considered beneficial in the interest of the two countries. Navigation upon the Lake of Garda is free, subject to the particular regulations of the porision of the presenting and repressing contraband trade will be concluded between Austria and Italy within a year from the date upon which the ratifications of the present freaty are exchanged. Meanwhile, the convention concluded on the 224 of November, 1851, between Sardinia and Austria will remain in force.

The Italian Government raises, the sequestration

1851 between Sardinia and Austria will remain in force.

The Italian Government raises the sequestration upon all the private property of the Italian exprinces, without prejudice, however, to the rights of the State, and the right of the third portion over the property in question. In order to countribute in the best manner possible to the restoration of peace, his Majesty the King of Italy and his Majesty the Emperor of Austria declare and promise, both in their respective territories and in the restituted or ceded countries, that no person compromised during the late events in the Peninsu a, to whatever class er condition belonging, shall be prosecuted, molested, or disturbed, either personally or in their property, on account of their conduct or their political opinions.

#### LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwallsder.—New York Warehous Company vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Co. An action to recover damages for failure to deliver a large number of barrels of oil. On trial.

District Court-Judge Sharswood.-J. M. Ellis District Court—Judge Sharswood.—J. M. Ellis & Son vs. John F. Hughes. An action to recover of the defendant the price paid by plaintiffs for certain coal oil barrels, and the amount they brought at a subsequent public sale, as they were sold by reason of being of bad quality and unfit for use.

Bistrict Court—Judge Hare—James Potts vs.
L. & P. Grosholtz. A tegrned stant to test the court. L. & P Grosholtz. A leigned issue to try the own-er-hip of certain goods.

Joseph A Bonham vs. Samuel Lowenfield. Before reported. Verdict for plants.

FUNERAL OF JOHN A. DOUGHERTY, Esq. The junetal of this old and much respected citizen took place this morning, from his late residence, No. 1758 Frankford road, and was very largely attended. The members of the Hibernian Society and the Corn Exchange Association, of which the deceased was a pro-minent member, were present in full force, the Hibernians wearing green rosewes

The funeral services were held at St. Michael's Catholic Church, where a scienn mass of Requiem was celebrated by Rev. Father Tracy, after which an appropriate discourse was de-livered by Rev. M. A. Walsh, Rector of St. Michael's, from the text:- "It is appointed for all men once to die, but after this the judgment."—St. Paul to Hebrews, chapter ix, v. 27. He explained at much length the ceremonies of the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass offered for the decrased, which was commemorative of the body and blood of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. He also explained the doctrine of the

Church in regard to purgator; and, after dwell ing upon the virtues of the deceased he called on all present to pray for the repose of his soul. A grand requiem was was sung by a superior choir, under the direction of Thomas E. Harkins, Esq., and many parts of it were very tine, especially the "Dies ire," and a Latin dirge entitled "Sicut pastor gregem suum pascet." The interment took place at the Cathedral

Cemetery.

Eugenie's Reliquary.—La France, in its obituary notice of Count Bactocchi, who died in Paris recently, says that the Empress "sent to him, as an act of unexampled favor, to keep in his room so long as his illness should last, as sne had kept it in hers at the moment of the birth of the Prince Imperial, a jewel which is assuredly the most precious of the crown of France. This is a reliquary, the skilful work of Froment Meu-rice, in which is seen a shred of the swaddling clothes of Jesus Christ, a bit of the Virgin's vell, a strip of St. John the Baptist's winding sheet, and in the middle, suspended in the manner of a pendulum, Charlemagne's talisman -given by magistrates of Aix-la-Chapelle to the First Napoleon—about the dimensions of a crown piece, and formed of an aqua marina, within which is seen, crossed, two fragments of the true cross. This rare medley of powerful relics is reinforced by a splinter of the bone of Charlemagne's own right arm." Nevertheless, Death was too powerful for the Empress' fa mous re-

Death of a French Journalist .- The Paris cor Beath of a French Journalist.—The Paris correspondent of the London Mar writes:—"One of the most distinguished contributors to La France, M. Auguste Polo, whose nom de plume was 'Polin,' has died very suddenly from Asiatic cholers. He was but thirty-three, and beloved by all who knew him. For five years he was secretary to the Courrier des Etats Unis. and while he lived at New York he acquired a therough knowledge of English. His brother was neurdered a few months since by some negroes at Cayenne, where his family have

The Iron Trade in Lombardy.—The statistics of the iron trade in the Lombardy valleys, in Italy, are thus given:—Mineral annually excavated, quintals, 300,000; the same roasted and so elted, 250,000; produce in pig iron, 110,000; of which 20,000 is for casting in projectiles, cannon, machinery, etc., and the remainder for rething into iron and steel, for purposes of all sorts, and producing of such about 70,000 quintals. Value of all the articles produced. 12,000,000 francs; total consumption of chargoal quintals, 400,000; total of hands employed in the

A Long Peal.—A campanologian company called the Bannister family—the oldest member of which is seventy years old-rang a stuper dous number of changes upon some Kentish church chimes the other day. The time occupied was three hours and ten minutes, and "a true and complete peal of five thousand and torty grandsire triples" was rung.

A Call.—It is related that the clerk of a rural church in England recently made the following announcement to the congregation:—"You are desired to attend a meeting in the vestry, at 4 o'clock, to consider on the means of 'eating the church and to describe the second to the congregation. church, and to digest other matters."

A man, who was stolen from Jackson, Mich. thirty years ago, when a mere boy, has just re-turned to his parents, who for a lifetime had supposed him sead.

OUR MEXICAN RELATIONS.

RECENT STATEMENTS DENIED.

Reported Proposals to the Liberals are "Mere Fancy Work."

WASHINGTON, October 25 .- The National Republican of this morning says:-"We have authority for stating that the newspaper assertions about the details of affairs between the Liberal Government of Mexico and the United States is unofficial and unauthorized, and is mere fancy

### MEXICO.

Doleful Condition of the Empire-Maximilian Going to Vera Cruz-No Fight at Matamoras-The Liberals Preparing for the Combat Etc.

HAVANA, October 20 .- In the course of my conversations with some officers, mostly very intelligent men and true, I found no equivocations in the doleful accounts obtained from other sources with regard to the actual situation of Mexico-all was represented to be in a nopeless condition; and if any reaction could by some miracle or other take place, there it could only be consummated by the master spirit of some one more competent than Maximilian.

Whatever may have been the views of Maximilian, or however good his intentions, he was not the man to regenerate Mexico. Napoleon must have been very short-sighted to have chosen simply a well-instructed, well-inten-tioned gentleman like Maximilian to rule over such a race as the mass of the Mexicans are known to be. What the Mexicans want is a strong-minded, rough and ready, acturz man, with an iron arm—one that will take the head of an army, and leave his subordinates to make kites in the bureau. Every traveller who has arrived here from Mexico for the last two years has spoken to the same effect. The Mexicans never understood Maximilian, however scholar-like he knew their language; and Maximilian to day does not know the Mexicans.

He allowed himself to be deceived from the very outset, by one party more so than by another. All his acts prove that he ever and anon vacillated—his volubility had no end. And yet he is one of the best-intentioned men in the world, which, however, in Mexican id.om, means of no account. Bazaine is an ambitious man, far too much so to do Maximilian any good. Carlotta was the first to discern it, and acted promptly, according to the emergency. Bazaine had in view, it is said, something more than the mere interests of either Maximilian or the Mexicans; but Carlotta overreached him, though it was at the eleventh hour. Yet, after all, a dictatorship might have been the best form of government under the circumstances. The only question would have been whether Bazaine was the proper chief to assume such a

# MAXIMILIAN WANTING FUNDS.

conference was held on the 6th inst. at th palace in Chapultepec, to which many of the wealthy classes were invited, with a view to concert with the ministry the best means to provide funds to the treasury, which was in a de-plorable condition, and had important engagements to meet The only result obtained was the naming of a committee, charged to make up a report of the situation, accompanied by such suggestions as would speedily replenish the treasury with the needful.

# CARLOTTA EXPECTED HOME.

A despatch had been received in very positive terms that Carlotta was to embark for on the 16th instant, having been persuaded not to go by the September packet on account of the equinoctials. The Estafette of the 9th, however, says as follows:—"It appears certain that the Empress has embarked in a French vessel of war, which is expected to be in Vera Cruz by the end of the month. Part of the Court will proceed to said port to celebrate her bappy arrival, and one of the members of the private cabinet has already gone there to prepare the way to her Majesty. This will do away with all rumors of an early abdication."

The Emperor was preparing to go to Vera uz to receive the Empress .- N. Y. Herald.

# FROM TURK'S ISLAND.

# A FEARFUL TORNADO.

Eight Hundred Houses Destroyed-Twenty Persons Killed and Many Injured and Rendered Homeless-Immense Destruction of Property, Etc. Etc.

HALIFAX, October 25 .- The schooner Victor, arrived at Luneburg, makes the following report: - Turk's Island, on the 30th of September, was visited with a terrific hurricane, destroying over 800 houses and their contents. Twenty lives were lost, and a number of persons crippled and otherwise injured. Over 3000 persons were rendered houseless, penniless, and almost naked. The whole laboring portion of the colony is in the most dest tute condition.

The public schools, armory, jail, quarantine, hospital, market, and all the Government outbuildings were blown down. The Government house and public offices were shattered, and 12,000 bushels of salt were swept away. Six foreign and twelve island crafts were lost, with twenty of their crews.

At Salt Cay the ruin was equally severe. Five vessels went ashere, among them the schooner sally J. Aiken, of Wilmington, Del., and the brigantine A. G. Cattell, of Philadelphia.

At Cockburn harbor the ruin is quite as great. Scarcely enough houses remain to shelter the lestitute.

The schrooner L. Rich, from New York, broke from her moorings and put to sea on Sunday. Four other vessels were lost.

Accident on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad-Three Men Killed.
LYNCHBURG, October 23.—The engine James F. Johnson, attached to a freight train on the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad, exploded its boiler this morning, when three miles from Bristol, killing Samuel Smithson, the engineer, and Franklin, the fireman, and a negro brakesman, Bob Brown. Franklin leaves a wife and children in this city. man, Bob Brown. Franklin leaves a unmarried.

#### JEFF. DAVIS' TRIAL.

Further Postponement Until Next Spring -The Causes of this Delay, and Who is to Blame for it-Chief Justice Chase Puts the Fault on Congress, Etc.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., October 23.-The recent correspondence between President Johnon and Attorney-General Stanbery, relative to further action on the part of the Executive to bring Jeff. Davis to trial, has served to very materially enlighten the public upon the present state of affairs. For the present, at least, and perhaps for months to come, it will occupy just the same position, and another term of the United States Circuit Court will be suffered to go by without any action to try the prisoner being taken by the judicial authorities.

The legal difficulties in the way of holding the Court at Richmond, in consequence of the adournment from Norfolk in June last, are a serious detriment to its proceedings, and it is hardly doubted now that the Court will not assemble next month in Richmond, as was before generally supposed. This, of course, involves a further postponement of a civil trial of Davis under the indictment for treason presented at the last term of the Circuit Court; and in all probability he will be kept in confinement the entire winter, that is to say, until the spring term of the Court, excepting, of course, that Executive elemency does not interpose and, grant him a parole and release from his confinement,

In December, when the Supreme Court of the United States meets, Judge Chase will be too busy to devote any of his time or attention to other legal matters, and the advocates of a speedy trial of Davis, both in the North and in the South, have nothing to hope for from the present action of the judicial authorities. Neither is it likely that a writ of habeas corpus will be issued upon the Commandant of the Fortress, acting as his custodian, demanding his deliverance to the United States Marshal, for incarceration in a Virginia State jail,

As long as he remains a prisoner in the hands of the United States Government, he will be retained here in a United States fortress, and guarded beyond all possibility of escape. The statement of United States District Attorney L. H. Chandler to Attorney-General Stanbery confirms this view, in assigning two different reasons which influence him in not taking any steps for not removing him from their custody -the one relating to his safe keeping, the other to his own personal comfort and health.

# from the New York Herald this morning.

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FORTRESS MONIOE, October 23 — November, the appointed time for the trail of Jeff. Davis, is rapidly drawing close upon us, but the pre-ent confused complexion of affairs bearing upon their all gives very little encouragement that this important event will find an early place on the calendar of the United States Court or any other civil tribunal. I gather this general and undoubled result from a conversation to-day with Mr. L. if Chandler, United States District Attorney for this District.

In the way of a session of the United States Court being held next month in Richmon's stands the initure to allot judges over the districts as newly laid out in the act of Congress at its last session. The difficulty can only be obviated by Congress, which, as is well known, will not meet until December, unless a special session is called by the Presi-

oer unless a special session is called by the President, which is a together too remote a contingency to base any ca culation upon. Furthermore, the United States Supreme Court meets in December, when Congress convenee, and with the present multiplicity of important causes before the Court, Chief Justice Chase will have his bands too full of business to attend to any thing chie.

From this brief exposition of facts, it will be seen

From this brief exposition of facts, it will be seen that there is no present like anode, no withstanding what Mr. Davis may anticipate, or his friends or counsel anticipate, or wish for him, of his being brought to trial till next spring at the earliest. Chief Julice Chase has informed Mr. Chandler of his perfect readiness and even anxiety to has en on the trial, but casts the blame upon the stapid blundering made by the last Congress in its medding with the geographical boundaries of the judicial districts in the manner it did, without making the proper allotment of judges to conform with the other changes. Regarding the issue of a writ of habeas corpus by any State or local court, Mr. Chandler anticipates no such action, but on the contrary tests well assured it will not be done. His explanations well assured it will not be done. Mis explanations on this point in the recent pub ished correspondence of the President, Attorney-General, and himself, are abundantly explicit, and need not be recapitulated.

here.

The issue of any such writ, as no one can fail to see, would be hostile to the best interests of Mr. Davis. As to the President pardoning Mr Davis, it is the opicion of Mr. Chandler that the former has no right to do it, and will not venture on any such step. He does not believe either that the Presi-dent will grant him any further parole than he now enjoys; but this last statement is a mere matter of opinion; and thus the case stands. Mr. Davis seems like y to be booked here for the winter. He may murmur against it, and so may his friends; but there seems no help for it. As in the past, so in the suture, on finding this fate inevitable, he will doubtless bear up with like firmness of manner and can mand patient hope. ca m and patient hope.

# From San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 23 .- The semi-monthly sales by the San Francisco and Pacific Sugar Refinery have been discontinued, in view of the condition of the market.

Private letters say that the treasure of the Bremen barque Sibelle, buried on Wake Island, has been recovered and sent to Hong Kong. The schooner Harriet Roice, ir om the Ockotsh

sea, brings 3000 codish, and reports that on the 6th of August the whaling barque Midas ad 500 barrels of oil. Prime wheat is quoted to-day at 17.74 per 100

There is more firmness in mining shares. (hollar Potosi is quoted at \$110; Ophir, \$88; Yellow Jacket, \$654; Crown Point, \$975; Legal-San Francisco, Oct. 24 .- A Victoria despatch

says, that Governor Bunedy and family sailed San Francisco yesterday.

#### ELECTION INTELLIGENCE. Indiana.

Indianapolis, Oct. 24. - The official vote of the S ate gives the Union majority on Congress-men at 11,869. The majority on the State righet men at 11,869. The majority on the State ricket is over 2000 more. The Hon. Schuyler Colfax made the greatest Union gain. He merca ed his vote in every county, and carried his district by a majority of 1170 greater than in 1864. Mr. Colfax dots not rest with his magnificent victory. He is actively engaged in the canvass in Illino's, and is greated by thousands wherever he goes. The Hon. George W. Julian is also in Illinois, addressing fremendous meetings. These two men. Colfax and Julian, are the lavorates of the Indiana radicals. rites of the Indiana radicals.

The official rethrns for the Legislature show the Scuate to have 30 Union to 20 Democrats; the House 60 Union to 40 Democrats.

# The Cohoes Failure.

THE LIABILITIES OVER HALF A MILLION DOLLARS. Thoy, October 24.—The official statements of the liabilities incident to the Coboes failure do not differ from my previous estimates. In the case of both firms, namely, Alden, Frink & Weston and W. J. Ten Eyck & Co., the total liabilities amount to \$524,109.01. The public disattifaction at many of the more compromising features of this financial flasco increases as the failure srows older.

#### FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Dedication of the Peabody Institute-A Splendid Affair-The Police Commissioners and Governor Swann, Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TIELBGRAPH. BALTIMORE, October 25 .- The dedication of the Peabody Institute on Mount Vernon Square is now going on. The attendance is very large, both of ladies and gentlemen. Governor Swann is there, and made the dedicatory address. Mr. Peabody also made an address, and announces his additional gift to the Institute of half a million of dollars. Mr. Peabody holds a levee for several hours in the Institute to greet his friends.

The Board of Trade, and Corn and Flour Exchanges proffer him in a few days a grand complimentary dinner.

The affairs of the Police Commissioners are unchanged. They are determined to disregard Governor Swann's action, and to manage the coming election in their own way.

#### From Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 25 .- The Courier special says the citizens of Stevenson, Alabama, loudly condemn the incendiary act by which the Freedmen's school-house there was burned on Monday It was erected by the Pennsylvania Freedman's Relief Association, at a cost of \$600.

The Daughters of Rebekah gave the Grand Lodge of Kentucky Old Fellows a splendid banquet last evening.

Volney Shaw, from Columbus, was committed yesterday in default of ball to answer a charge

# Markets by Telegraph.

New York, October 25.—Cotton dull at 88%41c. Flour firm; sales of 9.00 bb/s. at 88 90@ 1.75 for State; \$11.30@14.25 for Ohio, \$8.90@12.20 for Western, Southern \$12.50@17. Wheat quet; sales of 2000 bush at \$2.70 for Illinois. Corn quiet; sales 65,000 bush at \$1.13 for cliow. Beef dull, Pork firm; sales of 1000 bb/s. at \$33.95@34 for mess. Lard dull. Whisky steady.

#### FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRIEGRAPH, Thursday, October 25, 1866.

Thursday, October 25, 1866.

The Stock Market was very dull this morning, but prices were steady. In Government bonds there was no material change to notice, 6s of 1881 sold at 113½; 106½ was bid for August 7:30e; 39½ for 10-40s; 114½ for old 5-20-; and 110½ or new do. City loans were in far demand. The new issue sold at 101½, an advance of ¼.

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Camden and Amboy sold at 129½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 57½, no change; Lehigh Valley at 67¼, an advance of ½; and Philadelphia and Erie at 32½, no change. 35½ was bid for Little Schuylkill; 60 for Norristown; 57½ for Minehill; 42 for Elmura preterred; 30½ for Catawissa preferred; and 48 for Northern Central.

Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were firmly held. Second and Third sold at 90, an advance of 1; and Hestonville at 154. 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 534 for Chesnut and Walnut: 30 for Green and Coates; and 12 for Lom-bard and South.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment ad full prices, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 111 for Sixth National; 103 for Seventh National; 230 for North America; 150 for Philadelphia; 134 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 58 for Commercial; 334 for Mechanics; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Ken-sington; 56 for Penn Township; 59 for Girard; 90 tor Western; 33 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 168 for City; 56 for Common wealth; and 70 for Corn Exchange. Canal shares were unchanged. Schujkill Navigation common sold at 28½; Susquebanna Canal at 15½; and Wyoming Vailey Canal at 55; 62 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation preferred; 58 for Lehigh Navigation; and 57 for Delaware

Division, Quotations of Gold—10\(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 146\(\frac{1}{2}\); 11 A. M., 147; 12 M., 146\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1 P. M., 147.

-The New York Hera d this morning says:-"The Money Market remains easy at 4 @5 per cent. for loans returnable on demand, the majority of the transactions being at the lower rate. Some of the bears are, however, en-deavoring to excite apprehensions that a drain of currency westward and southward from this point is going for ward, which will result in an dvance of the rate of interest to seven per cent. for call loans. Doubtless the banks would like to get seven per cent, for their money, and they are disposed to encourage whatever leads in this direction, but it remains for us to say that ere is no possibility of any further considera-

ble drain either westward or southward. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro , No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS.

... ....... 101

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881. coupon, 1124@112½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 1143@114½; do., 1864, 110½@111; do., 1865, 110½@111; U. S. 10-40s, coupon, 99½@100; U. S. 7:30s, 1st series, 106½@106½; do., 2d series, 105½@105½; compound In-

terest Notes, December, 1864, 131@131. Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.: -Awarican gold, 146] (a)146; Silver is and is. 140; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16; do., July, 1864, 16; do., August, 1864, 15; do., October, 1864, 14); do., December, 1864, 13; do., May, 1865, 11; do., August, 1865, 3; do., September, 1865, 9; do., October, 1865, 8;

Philade phia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, October 25 -There Is very it tie Cloverseed coming forward, and the article is infair request at 87@8-00 P 64 pounds for old and new crop. A small lot of Timothy sold at \$3 62; Flaxseed is dull, and cannot be quoted over \$3.15 P

bushel,
No i Quercitron Bark is hold at \$35 P ton, but
there is nothing doing.
There is a steady demand for Flour for home conaumption, and holders are very firm in their views,
but there is a total absence or any inquiry for shipment; sa es of 1800 barrets, meluding 400 parrels
Broad Street Mills, on private terms; 700 carrels
and Ohio do, de at \$13 50@16 00; 200 barrels
fancy Western at \$15 50@16 00; extras at \$9@12 00;
and superfine at \$7.75@8 75. Rye Flour is selling
at \$7.25@7 50 p barrel. Nothing doing in Corn
Meal. bushel.

at \$7.25@7 50 p barrel. Nothing doing in Corn-Meal.

The Wheat Market contiffues to be characterized by much firmness, and there is a good demand for the artic e, but the receipts and sto ke are extremely small; sales of 1500 bushels choice red at \$2.26@ \$30; and 500 bushels spring at \$2.75; white may be quoted at \$8.50@8 40; sales of 2500 bushels live at \$1.40 for Western Corn is in good demand, and prices have again advanced; sales of vellow at \$1.20; 3000 bushels Western mixed at \$1.19 including \$50 bushels white at \$1.20. Oats are \$2.60. \$2 bushel higher; sales of 4000 bushels at \$1.20. \$2.00 bushels white at \$1.20. Oats are \$2.60. \$2 bushel higher; sales of 4000 bushels at \$1.20. \$2.00 bushels white at \$1.20. Oats are \$2.600. \$2 bushel higher; sales of 4000 bushels at \$1.00. \$2.41 for Bouthern and Pennsylvania.

Whisky sells in a small way at \$2.40@2.41 for Pennsylvania; and \$2.40.24 for Ohio.