THE NEW YORK HERALD.

WHOLE NO. 11,020. NEW YORK, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1866. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

EUROPE.

News by the Cable to Tuesday, October 30.

Attempt to Assassinate the Emperor of Austria.

England Advised to Settle the Alabama Claims.

THE WAR CONTINUED IN CANDIA.

THE MARKETS AND MARINE REPORT.

&c. &c. &c.

AUSTRIA.

Attempt to Assassinate the Emperor in Bohemia.

PRAGUE, Oct. 27, 1866.

An attempt was made to shoot the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria as he was leaving the theatre this evening.

The culprit aimed a pistol at the Kaiser, but before the ball was fired he was seized by an Englishman and placed under arrest.

[The Emperor of Austria had just gone from Vienna on a visit to Prague.—ED. HERALD.]

ENGLAND.

The Settlement of the Alabama Claims a Matter of "Policy."

LONDON, Oct. 30, 1866.

The London *Times* of to-day again editorially urges the reference of the claims of the government of the United States upon that of Great Britain, for the property destroyed by the Alabama, to a joint commission to be appointed by the two Powers. The *Times* thinks this would *be an act of policy, if not of justice.*

THE CANDIAN REVOLUTION.

The War Continued and Fighting Still Going On.

LONDON, Oct. 29, 1866.

The latest advices from Candia state that fighting between the Christians and the Turkish army continued; but the accounts of its progress are unreliable.

PRUSSIA.

A Peace Thanksgiving Day.

BERLIN, Oct. 30, 1866.

King William has directed the celebration of a solemn fête in this capital on the 11th of November, for the restoration of peace.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The London Money Market.

LONDON, Oct. 29, 1866.

The money market is unchanged.

Consols are quoted at 89¾.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, Oct. 29, 1866.

The following are the current prices of American securities:—

United States five-twenties	68¾
Erie Railway shares	51
Illinois Central Railroad shares	77¾

LONDON, Oct. 30, 1866.

The money market is steady.

Consols 89¾ for money.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.

LONDON, Oct. 30, 1866.

The following are the current prices for American securities:—

United States five-twenties	68¾
Erie Railway shares	50¾
Illinois Central Railroad shares	77

The Liverpool Cotton Market.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29, 1866.

The cotton market continued steady. The sales to-day were 10,000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted at 15d.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30, 1866.

The cotton market is quiet but steady. The sales to-day were 7,000 bales. Middling uplands still quoted at 15d.

State of Trade.

MANCHESTER, Oct. 30, 1866.

The market for goods and yarns is flat.

Liverpool Breadstuffs Market.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29, 1866.

The breadstuffs market is firm.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30, 1866.

The breadstuffs market is firm.

Liverpool Provisions Market.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 29, 1866.

There is an active business in lard, without change, however, in prices.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30, 1866.

The pork market is declining.

Liverpool Produce Market.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 30, 1866.

Sales of refined petroleum were made to-day at 1s. 9d. per gallon.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 29, 1866.

The steamship Teutonia, from New York October 13, arrived to-day and proceeded to Hamburg.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 29, 1866.

The steamship City of Cork, from New York October 17, arrived to-day and proceeded for Liverpool.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 30, 1866.

The steamship City of Dublin, from New York, and the City of Boston, from New York October 28, have arrived here and proceeded for Liverpool.

GLASGOW, Oct. 30, 1866.

The steamship Hibernia, from New York October 20, arrived in the Clyde to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Oct. 30, 1866.

The steamship America, from New York October 20, arrived at Cowes to-day and proceeded for Bremen.

THE PARIS EXPOSITION.

No further application for space in the Paris Universal Exposition of 1867 can be received, as the room allotted the United States is more than full and the great catalogue of the accepted products of each nation is being printed by the Imperial Commission. Notice of the time of shipment will be immediately given to accepted applicants for space by the United States General Agent J. C. Derby, 40 Park row, New York city

NEBRASKA ELECTION.

OMAHA, Oct. 31, 1866.

Official returns elect John Taffe (rep.) member of the Fortieth Congress by 748 majority.

The republican majority in the State Legislature is 19 on joint ballot.

THE FENIANS.

SPECIAL TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Postponement of the Trials of the Toronto Prisoners Until the 7th and 16th inst.

TORONTO, Oct. 31, 1866.

At twelve o'clock the Judge entered the court and took his seat. In a few minutes John Quinn was brought in by the Sheriff's officers.

From the prisoner (John Quinn) I learn that he was born in the county Wicklow, Ireland, and that he emigrated to America in 1854. He resided at Rochester until 1860, when he went South. On the breaking out of the rebellion he enlisted in Colonel Mosby's regiment, was captured in 1864 by Sheridan's army, and was a prisoner of war until the close of the rebellion. He removed to Rochester immediately after Lee had surrendered. At the time of the Fenian raid he crossed to Fort Erie as a camp follower. The prisoner has a very high forehead, and bears marks of a fight on his face that occurred in the prison between himself and what he styles a "lukewarm Irishman." He is dressed in a brown coat (borrowed for the occasion), a black vest, drab pants and a black hat. His hair is brown, and he sports a light mustache and imperial.

This case being the first of the American citizens, a large number of the legal profession was in attendance. Mr. Thurston, the American Consul, and Mr. Jones, the American Consul at Clifton, occupied seats near Mr. Kenneth McKenzie, counsel for the American citizens. Mr. McNabb, County Attorney, and Mr. R. A. Harrison, Queen's Counsel, appeared for the crown, and Mr. Kenneth McKenzie for the American citizens.

The Judge rose and said the counsel for the crown had stated that they are ready for trial, the day having been chosen by the prisoner himself. The counsel for the prisoner have presented affidavits asking for an adjournment.

Mr. Kenneth McKenzie asked for a postponement for two weeks, or until the next assizes, on account of the jury's minds being prejudiced against the prisoners by reading extracts from the American and Canadian newspapers.

Mr. R. A. Harrison replied in a lengthy argument, denying the right of the counsel for the defense in making the application. The learned gentleman stated that if they granted the proposition on that ground they might as well discharge the prisoners immediately.

Mr. Kenneth McKenzie then handed to his Lordship a file of Canadian papers in support of his claim.

The Judge, after examining the papers submitted, overruled the objection.

The counsel for the defence then moved for an adjournment on the ground that his witness had not arrived.

His Lordship said it was no ground on which to ask for an adjournment.

The counsel then asked for a few minutes to consider, which was granted by the Court.

After an hour's absence the counsel returned and presented an affidavit stating that the witnesses he needed could not attend until the close of navigation, as they were sailors and could not be secured to attend until then. Mr. McKenzie stated that the prisoner was a stranger, and had no friends or means until the American government had appointed counsel.

The Judge, after hearing an argument from Mr. R. A. Harrison, on the part of the crown, granted a postponement of the case until Tuesday, November 13.

Mr. McKenzie—If we are not then ready, my Lord, we will make a further affidavit asking for further time.

Mr. McKenzie, when receiving his papers from the Judge, paid a high compliment to the NEW YORK HERALD for the friendly advice offered to the Canadian government, and to its representative who had reported the the Fenian trials.

The prisoner, John Quinn, was then removed.

Patrick McGraw, an American citizen, was the next placed in the prisoners' box. Some time was taken up by the prisoner's counsel in consultation with his client in the prisoners' box.

The counsel for the defence informed his Lordship at two o'clock that he intended to object in all the cases of American citizens.

The Sheriff at ten minutes past two proceeded to empanel a jury to try some local cases, when the prisoner was removed.

At half-past two o'clock the prisoner, Patrick McGraw, was again brought into court and placed in the prisoners' box. The counsel for the defence offered the same objection as that offered in the case of John Quinn.

The Judge then postponed the case until Thursday, November 8, and the prisoner was removed.

The counsel for the American citizens then offered the same objection against the trial of the following prisoners, whose cases were postponed until their witnesses should arrive:—Timothy Kelly, trial postponed until November 7; Patrick McGraw, trial postponed until November 8; Francis King, trial postponed until November 10; William Hayden, postponed until November 6; James McDonohue, trial postponed until November 14; Peter Paul Gedwith, trial postponed until November 16; Patrick Norton, trial postponed until November 15.

Mr. McKenzie, in asking for the postponement of the trials of American citizens, said it was done on the ground that the witnesses were afraid to come to Canada; but he had sent messengers to them whose duty it would be to explain to them that they were perfectly safe in coming to Toronto and testifying in behalf of the prisoners.

His Lordship then asked if there was any business for to-morrow.

Mr. R. A. Harrison stated that there will be no Fenians ready for trial until Saturday. After a short discussion between the opposing counsel the court adjourned at seven P. M. until Saturday, when the Rev. Mr. Lumsdy will be tried.

The Cases of the Condemned Fenians to be Considered in Cabinet Session To-Day.

OTTAWA, Oct. 31, 1866.

The Attorney General returns to-night, and a Cabinet Council will be held to-morrow to consider the exciting questions in reference to the executions of the condemned Fenians. Prominent parties here denounce any leniency, and say that if the Canadian government has not more backbone than to pardon the murderers of her volunteers, she had better apply for annexation at once.

The Attorney General will not go with the delegation to England on the 7th of November, as announced, owing to the serious aspect of affairs.

The Civil Service battalion is out to-day for inspection, in order to be ready in case of need.

Continued Excitement of the Fenians at Troy—An Address from Colonel Roberts Expected, &c.

TROY, Oct. 31, 1866.

The Fenian excitement still continues to run high, circles and portions of circles being in session night and day. An order issued by Colonel Roberts will be promulgated to the faithful of the Brotherhood to-morrow night by Senator Fleming, on authority of the Fenian President. The same paper will be simultaneously submitted to all the associations throughout the State and the far West. The document takes unmistakable grounds as to the probability of another and early invasion of Canada, which will, of course, be hastened by the executions of the sentenced men, but in any event will not be long deferred. The address further urges consolidated and unremitting activity in view of the fact that the contingency of actual warfare may be upon them at any moment.

The organization of a Fenian regiment has been commenced and is progressing with spirit.

A liberal subscription of money was made to-day in aid of Captain O'Brien, confined in Mountjoy prison, Ireland.

Great Fenian Demonstration in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31, 1866.

A large meeting of Irishmen, held at the Court House last night, adopted resolutions strongly condemning the late action of the Canadian courts in the cases of Colonel Lynch and Father McMahon, characterizing the infliction of the death penalty for political offences as barbarous, cruel, and in opposition to the spirit of the age and the humane teachings of civilized nations; and expressing thanks and gratitude to President Johnson and Secretary Seward for their prompt action in behalf of Irish American citizens.

Meeting of the Irish National Committee in Washington—Thanks to President Johnson and Secretary Seward for Their Prompt Action in Behalf of the Fenian Prisoners.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1866.

The National Executive Committee of Irish Citizens, at a meeting held last night, passed resolutions tendering thanks to the Presidents of the United States and Secretary Seward for their prompt, enlightened and humane action in behalf of those American citizens who have been unjustly convicted and cruelly sentenced by the judicial authorities at Toronto, for alleged complicity in the Fenian invasion of that province, and inviting a public meeting on Saturday, of both native and adopted citizens, to give expression to their sentiments on the questions involved.

The California Fenians.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 30, 1866.

The Fenian State Convention held here last week resolved to keep the Fenian organization free from politics, and adopted Roberts' policy, as affirmed at Philadelphia and Pittsburg.

No Funds from Chicago for James Stephens.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31, 1866.

Neither the Fenian Brotherhood of this district nor any one connected with it have subscribed a dollar to James Stephens.

L. H. O'CONNOR, District Centre F. B.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 31, 1866.

The United States Supply steamer Memphis, Lieutenant Commander Gorringe, New York, bound to Port Royal, arrived safe this afternoon. She encountered a terrific gale off Hatteras yesterday, and will have to make repairs at Norfolk Navy Yard.

A wrecking company has recently been engaged in raising portions of the cargo of the steamer Andrew Johnson, which was wrecked on the North Carolina coast. Property to the amount of $60,000 has been saved and is collected at Norfolk ready for shipment to New York.

NAVY BULLETIN.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

OCT. 24.—Acting Third Assistant Engineer David Hannessey, from July 15, 1866; Acting Assistant Surgeon John Flynn, Oct. 24; Mate William F. Sund, Oct. 25.

ORDERED.

OCT. 24.—Gunner Edwin J. Waugh, to ordnance duty at the Navy Yard, New York.

DETACHED.

OCT. 24.—Second Assistant Engineer Edwin F. Phillipps, from the Resaca, and granted sick leave of absence; Passed Assistant Surgeon E. D. Payne, from the St. Mary's and placed on waiting orders.

COURT MARTIAL AT THE BROOKLYN NAVY YARD.

A naval general court martial, convened at the Navy Yard, Brooklyn, on Tuesday, October 30, the following officers composed the court:—Commodores Wm. K. Latimer, President; William C. Nicholson, Charles Boarman, John Marston, Levin M. Powell; Commanders Thompson D. Shaw, Edward R. Thompson, members; J. Goodman, Judge Advocate; Provost Marshall, Louis E. Fagan, First Lieutenant United States marine corps.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN TUTHILL.

Captain Tuthill, of Utica, N. Y., for many years Captain of the Port at Aspinwall, died in that city on the 18th ult.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER MOHICAN AT BARBADOS.

The Navy Department has received a despatch from Commander Simpson, commanding the United States steamer Mohican, announcing the arrival of that vessel on the 1st ult., at Barbados, W. I.

ESCAPE OF A PRISONER.

John Lambert, the Alleged $20,000 Gold Robber, Cuts His Prison Bars and Decamps for the Second Time.

Yesterday morning the doorman of the Police Headquarters after opening the detective cell in which John Lambert had been confined on a charge of stealing $20,000 in gold coin, discovered that it was tenantless. A careful examination showed that the prisoner had escaped through the window of the building into the yard, and from thence through the Mott street entrance. The casement contained two sets of iron barns, one in front of the other, and one bar of each had been cut through with some instrument which the prisoner had obtained. How the means of escape were supplied is not at present known. Lambert was not permitted to carry even a pocket knife about him. It was supposed that he made his exodus between four and five o'clock in the morning, as only a short time previous to that hour he was known to have been in the cell. At a late hour on the previous night the iron bars were tried, and so well had Lambert executed his work that they appeared to be in a perfect condition.

Lambert was arrested last April, in obedience to a telegram from California, on a charge of having stolen $20,000 from Mr. Adams, an internal revenue officer. On being taken before the magistrate, at the Tombs Police Court, he was discharged from custody, on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction. He was immediately rearrested on a United States warrant; but as no requisition from the Governor of California had arrived he was once more set at liberty by Commissioner Osborne. He was scarcely set free when the Superintendent of Police had him again arrested. A writ of habeas corpus was subsequently sued out by the prisoner's counsel, and pending his trial the needed requisition arrived from California. Prior to its arrival, however, Lambert, who had occupied the apartment next to the one from which he decamped yesterday morning, succeeded in cutting through the iron bars near the top of the window and thus gaining his liberty. He was recaptured, and on being brought back was confined in the basement cells; but upon the recommendation of the doctors, who reported him in feeble health, was removed to the rooms on the first floor. Lambert was a steward on board the steamer Astoria, plying between Oregon and California, when the theft was committed. When arrested $4,000 in gold, $19,000 in mining stocks, and $800 in greenbacks were found upon him. The money and stocks are in possession of the United States authorities. An investigation into the cause of his escape will be made by the Police Commissioners.

THE NEW JEWISH TEMPLE EMANUEL.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone of the new Jewish temple, which is about to be erected by the congregation "Emanuel," at an expense of about $600,000 (a description of the plan of the building was given in day before yesterday's edition of the HERALD), took place yesterday at two o'clock, before a large and apparently select concourse of ladies and gentlemen. The congregation Emanuel originally consisted of thirty-three members, chiefly mechanics and men of but limited means. They hired a room at the corner of Grand and Clinton streets, and for some years had to struggle with such difficulties that it was for some time a matter of doubt whether they would be able to hold together. However, by dint of perseverance and energy, they recruited their numbers and resources so that they were enabled to buy a church in Chrystie street and convert it into a Jewish place of worship. From this time forward they continued to prosper, and soon finding that their accommodation was insufficient for their increasing numbers, they sold the building in Chrystie street to another congregation and bought that which they now occupy, in Twelfth street; now they have made another progressive step, and hope to enter the new abode of God on the feast of Passover, 1868.

Dr. Einhorn delivered a very eloquent discourse in the German language, in which he dwelt very strongly upon the two Hebrew words from which "Emanuel," the name of the temple, is derived. They signify "God with us." He showed that God had been with them throughout their work, and that He will always be with them if they continue the work as it has been commenced.

UNDER THE STONE

there was a large cavity, in which the following articles were placed:—A list of members of the congregation; prayer and hymn-books used in the religious school; by-laws of the Congregation Theological Seminary of Mount Sinai Hospital, Hebrew Benevolent Society and Orphan Asylum; list of members of the community, subscribers to new temple and names of board of trustees and committees, names of building committee, architect and contractors; names of officers and teachers of religious school; thirty pages of history of the congregation; seal of the congregation; declaration of independence, constitution of the United States; emancipation proclamation; coins and currency of the United States; piece of wall of the Temple of Jerusalem; a flask containing water of the river Jordan, and Nos. 97, 98, Deut. chap.; programme of ceremonies; maps and by-laws of Salem Field Cemetery, with a sketch of the new ground recently purchased; specification of the new temple, names of all Presidents of the United States, and of city officials now in office; a copy of all New York newspapers.

In laying the foundation stone the Rev. Dr. Adler said, "In the name of God I lay the corner stone of this edifice, that it may be a blessing to our religion." After the ceremony Dr. Adler delivered an address. The Rev. James K. Guthrie, who came from Cincinnati by invitation, delivered the closing address. It was couched in very eloquent language and alluded to the history of the congregation and its prospects. The rain commenced falling just as the proceedings came to an end.

NEWS FROM GEORGIA.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 31, 1866.

The cholera has disappeared from Savannah.

Freedmen from Bibb and Hancock counties are preparing to leave for Liberia on the ship Golconda.

A Macon telegram says the city authorities furnish six to ten coffins daily for colored paupers.

Parties engaged in sinking a well in McLemore's cave, in Walker county, Ga., struck a vein of flowing oil. The location is about fifteen miles from Chattanooga. The discovery creates a sensation.

The British bark B. F. Shaw, condemned at Charleston for violation of the revenue laws, has been released by order of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Captain Auld, of the British schooner William Gregory, which put into Savannah in distress, died of fever. The mate is dangerously ill. The schooner is condemned as unseaworthy.

Mrs. Dubose, only daughter of Robert Toombs, died at Washington, Georgia.

FREEDMEN'S SCHOOLHOUSE BURNED.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 31, 1866.

The Freedmen's schoolhouse at Brentwood was burned to-day. As this is the second burning of a schoolhouse at the same place it is pretty certain the work was that of an incendiary.

FIRE AT SUMMIT, MISS.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29, 1866.

There was an extensive fire at Summit, Miss., on the 29th, destroying a whole block of buildings, embracing two stores, two dwellings, railroad depot and platform full of cotton. The loss is upwards of $60,000.

THE TEXAS COTTON CROP.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 31, 1866.

Advices from Indianola, Texas, to the 27th, sum up the cotton shipped to the 1st of September at 9,000 bales against 35,000 in 1860. The Tinker of that place thinks that this will show the probable per centage of the Texas crop this year.

CITY POLITICS.

Republican Mass Meeting—Ratification of the Nomination of William A. Darling for Congress.

A large mass meeting was held last evening at Koch's Terrace Garden, at Fifty-ninth street and Third avenue, to ratify the nomination of Hon. William A. Darling for Congress. The hall and garden were decorated with sags, transparencies and Chinese lanterns. A brass cannon was frequently discharged, and sky rockets and Roman candles lent considerable enthusiasm to the meeting. William H. Webb presided. Eloquent addresses were delivered by General Hiram Walbridge, Robert E. Sewell, James W. Culver, N. H. Babcock, Jr., and Mr. Darling. These strongly complimented the previous course and character of the republican candidate, and severely censured Fernando Wood for corruption in office and efforts to destroy the integrity and unity of the nation. A score of young boys, orphans of soldiers, in military array, entered the hall and elicited applause by singing "The Stars and Stripes Forever" and going through several drill exercises. Resolutions indorsing Mr. Darling and sharply assailing the character of Fernando Wood were unanimously and enthusiastically adopted.

Smith Ely, Jr., and the Supervisorship.

Supervisor Smith Ely, Jr., having declined the democratic Union nomination for a re-election as one of the Supervisors of this county, for reasons of a personal character, Patrick J. McAlear, of the Thirteenth ward, has accepted the nomination of all the anti-ring democratic organizations, and the chances strongly are that he will be elected as the second man on the ticket. Mr. McAlear is a substantial citizen, and will command a large popular support.

COURT CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Nos. 68, 100, 169, 191, 194, 196, 198, 238, 239.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Nos. [illegible]

THE PACIFIC.

REVOLT IN PERU.

Insurrectionary Movement Against President Prado.

ATTEMPT TO KILL ADMIRAL TUCKER.

THE TRAITORS IMPRISONED.

&c. &c. &c.

The steamship Arizona, Captain Maury, from Aspinwall on the 23d ult., arrived at this port yesterday. She brought a large number of passengers and the following consignments of treasure:—

FROM SAN FRANCISCO.

Panama R. R. Co.	$58,271	Dabney, Morgan & Co.	$117,613
Eugene Kelly & Co.	183,500	J. & W. Seligman & Co	55,100
Duncan, Sherman & Co.	81,073	Wells, Fargo & Co.	143,250
Lees & Waller	104,000	Order	546,000

FROM ASPINWALL.

Schepeler & Co.	$11,200	Ribon & Munoz	$4,187
E. & H. Anthony	200	Hoadley, Eno & Co.	350
Wells, Fargo & Co.	11,753	Flint & Hall	300
R. R. Smith	2,000	S. Lazarus & Son	563

Total $1,259,372

OUR LIMA CORRESPONDENCE.

LIMA, Peru, Oct. 14, 1866.

To a person unfamiliar with the ever changing aspect of political affairs in these countries the events of the last few days would appear strange. One might have thought from the quiet exterior of those men celebrated here as political agitators that trouble was far distant, but twenty-four hours have sufficed to boil over a political cauldron from under which the fire had never died away. The

ATTEMPTED REVOLUTION,

which, though well conceived by masterly minds, has met with an ignominious failure, was a scheme widely spread for disenthroning General Prado, and for the seizure of the reins of government, too tightly drawn by the great Dictator. Several days ago members of the Cabinet were informed that a plot existed against the government, in which persons enjoying the confidence of the authorities were the leading spirits. A strict watch was at once set upon the actions of suspected parties, and the fact that an extensive conspiracy existed was speedily developed. As soon as the plot was quite laid open, after the minute searchings of the smart detectives, the mine was sprung and the following parties were arrested and consigned to the Bastile:—Generals Rivas, Echeneque, Bengoles, Colonel Balta, and Dr. Maralaque and son, the two latter holding some kind of a position in the Supreme Court. Colonel Balta, supposed to be one of the two honest men in the republic, headed the conspiracy. I have previously informed you that he is the opposition candidate for President, but that he consented to run for the office much against his own will. His palaver, however, about his lasting friendship for Prado looked suspicious, to say the least, and I am not surprised to find him at the head of the jealous spirits in this last demonstration against the peace and vitality of the country. Balta was in command of the northern division of the Peruvian army during the Pezet revolution, and only the mischance of the other troops reaching Lima first kept him out of the Presidential chair. He is safe and secure now, however, in a position where he will not have much voice in the elections about to take place. The other principals in the conspiracy are men who at various times have held high positions with the government.

A CO-EXISTENT PLOT IN THE NAVY.

The surest sign that the conspiracy was general is given by the mutiny on board the Union, which occurred at Valparaiso, on the 1st inst.—just in time for the intelligence to reach Lima as the other part of the scheme was put into execution. The following extract from a letter written by the commanding officer of another ship to a party in this city gives the best idea of how the mutiny began and how it was speedily quelled:—

"The leader of the mutineers is Capt. Varea of the Marines, son of the late General Varea, and nephew of Colonel Balta. He was with us at Abiao, but his disposition being so turbulent, he was ordered home shortly after the fight. When the Chanaco was sent from Callao, with Admiral Saloedo on board (who came for the purpose of placing Tucker in command), Captain Varea came in her with his company of marines and was ordered on board the Union.

"A day or two ago the Peruvian Minister in Santiago wrote to Admiral Tucker that he would like to see him at the Legation upon matters connected with his command, and stated that a grand ball was to be given by the President, and he would like him to so time his visit as to be present on that occasion. Into the Admiral did, and was for the first time since he took command absent from his ship; and Varea, taking advantage of his absence, put his plan into execution. At three o'clock in the morning I noticed that there appeared to be something unusual on board the Union, but did not suspect the real state of affairs. A little later the smoke began to rise from the chimney, and there were cries of 'Viva Moneero!' 'Death to the Yankees!' 'Death to Tucker!' Steam had now begun to escape from the whistles which the engineers had toggled so as to give the alarm. I immediately beat to quarters; and as one of the water police boats pulled past me I told the officer to notify the Union that if they attempted to move I would open my fire upon them and run them down. By this time the other vessels of the squadron were cognizant of what was going on, and the several commanders got their boats ready to go on board the Union and quell the mutiny. As we pulled for her the mutineers jumped into their boats and pulled for shore, which they succeeded in gaining, although closely pursued by our boats. By six o'clock, however, they were all arrested (including Varea), and all irons. The fined on board the Admiral's ship in irons by a court martial and shot them, but the Chilean authorities wanted to try them by a court martial and shoot them, but this was opposed by Tucker, who will await orders from Lima. Varea depended upon his father's influence to accomplish his object, which he states, was to create a counter revolution against Prado. A large amount of correspondence with many of the principal malcontents in the navy was found upon him.

"It was the night before this news was received that the conspiracy was discovered in Lima. It appears that the two principal actors in the plot are closely allied by family ties. Upon receipt of the news from Valparaiso the government at once dispatched one from on board the Minister of Defence for that place, Senor Pacheco, who is ordered to try the Varea's of the Union, and if declared guilty they will probably be hanged.

PRADO LOSES GROUND.

I am sorry to observe that Prado, the only honest, upright man connected with this government, is fast losing his popularity. From my observation of the Peruvian character I have long been satisfied that whoever labors here for his country's good, and who is honest enough to stop fraud, peculation, and the various leaks of public money, will eventually be shelved by political parties. The class of people who live on the government quite as regularly as your votaries of fashion dine at Delmonico's have been denied subsistence by the government. Figuratively speaking, they are left to suffer the pangs of hunger and just treason against their rulers. But the most powerful influence brought to bear against Prado is that of the clergy, whose power has been defied and privileges and allowances curtailed. This was a righteous step which no former ruler dared to take, knowing well the unbounded influence of the Jesuits over the minds of the people, and understanding fully that it must be a war of extermination against the priesthood if any difference arose at all. The acts of Prado have turned the tide of popularity from him, and unless, like Vosquerra, of New Granada, he drives the priests and friars from the country, he can expect no permanency in the place he occupies. Therefore, quite contrary to former expectation, it is much doubted whether he will emerge triumphantly from the political contest close at hand.

A TANGERINE IN LIMA.

The authorities of Lima have advertised for proposals to build street railroads through the principal thoroughfares of the city. The contract will fall into the hands of an American, and before another year passes by we may expect to hear the familiar tinkle of the horse car bell.

EXHAUSTION OF GUANO ON THE CHINCHAS.

The deposit of guano on the North Chincha has been exhausted, and the middle island is nearly bare. An almost untouched supply yet remains on the south island, and when this is all removed other islands wait to be opened up.

AN ACT OF RESTITUTION.

The government has appointed a mixed commission of foreigners and natives to settle the claims arising from the plundering of the stores in November, 1865, at the time of Pezet's flight from Peru. The property lost will be appraised at its proper value and the full amount paid from the national treasury.

Affairs on the Isthmus—Large Fire at Aspinwall—Honduras to Remain Neutral in the Event of a Continuation of the War Between Spain and Chile and Peru, &c.

PANAMA, Oct. 23, 1866.

The steamship Arizona arrived safely at Aspinwall at ten A. M. on the 20th inst., having been detained in the New York bay for a length of time, owing to the heavy sea on the bar. Her mails and passengers left here the same night on the steamer Sacramento.

The rains have set in again, and will doubtless continue another week.

Another very serious conflagration has occurred at Aspinwall. About two o'clock on the morning of the 19th inst. a fire was discovered in the kitchen of the United States Hotel, and soon after the building was enveloped in flames, which speedily spread to the adjoining buildings, sweeping away all the houses from the entrance to the city, fronting the New York steamer wharf, to the Howard House hotel. Here the flames were fortunately arrested in their progress by the exertions of Commodore Boggs and the men of the United States ship of war De Soto, who were speedily on the spot, and to whose timely aid the salvation of the rest of the town is doubtless due. Messrs. Field and Alcazar are, I learn, the principal sufferers, as they own the greater portion of the houses destroyed.

Advices from Santa Martha report the explosion of the river steamer Independencia, bound up the Magdalena river.

General Figueres, commander of the land and naval forces of the United States of Colombia, on the Atlantic, arrived at Aspinwall from Cartagena on Friday last, by the national war steamer Colombia, and after a tour of inspection returned to Carthagena.

From Central America there is little of importance. The States are all at peace. The government of Honduras has issued a decree declaring that the republic will remain neutral in the event of a continuation of the war between Spain and Peru and Chile. This is a very important announcement, and is intended to favor the allies against Spain, by keeping open the ports of Omoa and Truxillo, on the Atlantic, for privateering purposes, thus enabling them to prey upon Spanish commerce.

From South America the news is unimportant. The steamer brings $320,000 in treasure for Europe. Her dates are:—Valparaiso, October 3; Coquimbo, 5; Caldera, 5; Cobija, 6; Iquique, 7, Arica, 8; Islay, 9; Callao, 14; Paita 17.

The principal item from Chile is the change of some members of the Ministry. Colonel Pinto has been succeeded at the War Office by Senor Don Frederico Errazuriz, and Don Joaquin Blestqeau has been appointed Minister of Justice and Instruction.

From the financial statement of the Secretary of the Treasury we learn that the ordinary public revenue for 1865 amounted to little more than $7,000,000, while the expenditure was fully $14,000,000, and the public debt, which, at the 1st of January, 1865, was not quite $19,000,000, will, in January, 1867, be $30,000,000.

Dates from Buenos Ayres are to the 8th, and Rosario to the 11th of September. Another desperate fight had taken place between the Brazilians and the Paraguayans, but the reports do not give any decided statement as to who were the victors, although the allies claim to be.

THE GALE IN THE WEST INDIES.

OUR SALT CAY (TURK'S ISLAND) CORRESPONDENCE.

Effects of the Hurricane at Turk's Island—Great Loss of Life—Heavy Disasters to Shipping—Turk's Island Nearly Swept Away—Over One Million Bushels of Salt Destroyed—Scenes, Incidents, &c.

SALT CAY, TURK'S ISLAND, Oct. 1, 1866.

Sunday, the 30th of September, 1866, will ever be remembered as a dark day—one of trouble, exposure and distress, by the inhabitants of Turk's and Caicos Islands. Standing to-day mid wreck and ruins, with the entire destruction of the labor and skill of almost a century about me, I can yet but faintly comprehend the immense losses which have been sustained and brought about by the mighty blast which swept this island within the last twenty-four hours. But yesterday with the wakening of morn the shipping, with a moderate breeze from the northeast, were riding cheerfully at their anchorage; ere the mid of day their hulls and shattered timbers, and the corpses of the crews were hurled upon the beach. The wind at five A. M. came from the N. N. E., the barometer at 30 deg., and there was naught to indicate the approach of a hurricane. At six A. M. the barometer had fallen to 28.16 degs., and the heavy puffs that commenced to let loose from the north, made masters of vessels feel anxious, and people on shore to barricade their houses. The barometer still kept falling and at eight A. M. was below all the marks, the wind then blowing fearfully, the vessels in the harbor holding on yet bravely with all anchors down, and the square riggers sending their light yards below. The American brig A. G. Cattell, however, about this time commenced to drag, and soon was ashore on the beach. The schooner Sallie J. Aikin (American) soon followed suit, and ere the lapse of another hour every vessel in this harbor was piled up on the sand. Those of the crews that were rescued were saved with difficulty, while those who were drowned were either found in the sand or their bodies washed to sea. Ashore the havoc created was fearful; the uprooting of trees, the destruction of houses, the debris strewing with the sea, which was now washing over the entire island, brought terror to the affrighted people huddled together in their residences. At noon the hurricane suddenly lulled, and many came forth to view the destruction caused; but to the weather-wise the calm was deceitful and but the premonitor of a further and more violent wind; and ere half an hour had elapsed a puff from the southeast came bursting over the island with a fury which rivals all comparison. Raging with terrific violence, it was impossible for almost anything to withstand it. That insatiate monster, the sea, now commenced more strongly to show its power, and fearful surf and heavy billows rolled with tremendous violence over the entire cays comprising Turks Island, washing everything before it, houses, timbers of vessels, small boats, and the corpses of the lifeless mixed indiscriminately together. As if not satisfied with her destruction, the great ocean must still more devastate, and working slyly, insidiously, but rapidly among the sands, hurl the coffined dead from their churchyard graves, the shrill, wild cry of the gale, as he was borne diabolically to leeward, being the welcoming sound of those ghastly dead to their earthly resurrection.

A horrid day ushered in seemingly as wild a night; the set of sun was not told by a view to the westward, nor by the disordered clocks and watches in every household. It was only felt by the deep gloom which overspread earth and sea, and by the dancing lights which flickered from lamp and candle through house and openings in barricaded doors and windows. Your correspondent was in the house of Mr. James E. Lightbourn, after being rescued from the schooner Sallie J. Aikin, through that gentleman's exertions, and I remained there to weight the dread ordeal. By 6 P. M. the gale was blowing with the surf from the West washing away the Cay, and the surf from the West pouring into the black yawning seas from the East, threatening us, in that little house, in water now but a span deep, and we, in that little house, in water Atlantic. Addled to the waters washing around us, with a appalling fear of the hurricane, and yet felt to our be audible each one their throb of hearts, the deep breathing of fifteen shivering souls.

With the dawn of day the hurricane was over, the sun came up in the East, bright and smiling, yet a strong gale prevailed; people, however, ventured from their hovels only then to realize the immense destruction, to bury the dead and care for the dying. A few Cay are forced vessels lie on the sands to the southward of the Custom House, their spars all gone and their hulls battered and broken beyond all repair. The British schooner Henry, belonging to Yarmouth, N. S., was driven from Grand Cay Boodestead and stranded on the Eastern side of Salt Cay, everybody being lost except the captain, J. R. Arnold, who was badly hurt and in a dangerous condition, but who has now been somewhat recruited through the kindness of the inhabitants of the Island.

The American schooner Sallie J. Aikin, of Wilmington, Del., W. G. Munday, master; American brigantine A. G. Cattell, G. J. Philpy, master; the British brigantine Sarah Flagg, of St. Christopher, C. H. Matthews, master; the British brig Rosalie, of Halifax, — Marvine, master; the British brig M. A. Lewis, Lewis, master; and the British bark [illegible], master, are all driven ashore on the beach of Salt Cay and were a total loss. Their wrecks have been sold at auction, and the result you will find below. The brig Howard, of Windsor, N. S., was driven from her anchorage at Grand Turk and has not been heard of since. The sloops Elizabeth, Dreadnought and Amelia, at the same place, also shared a similar fate. The schooner Royal George, sloops Sea Flower and Resolute, at anchor within the reef of Grand Turk, are destroyed, yet the majority of crews are saved, the men swimming on shore during the earlier part of the gale.

The American schooner Luth Rich, of New York, broke her moorings during the blast, and put to sea from East Cricket. The schooner Electric, of Turk's Island, a regular packet bound to St. Domingo, was dismasted and put into Cockburn harbor along with the schooner Prince Alfred. The schooners Union and James Winter, also belonging to Turk's Islands were lost at Salt Rock, the crews escaping with the greatest difficulty. Some forty have been drowned from among the vessels, and the loss of life among the inhabitants has been very great, but not yet accurately known. On the British bark M. A. Lewis there is an insurance of $5,000 in an insurance company at Yarmouth, N. S.; all the rest of the vessels, as far as I can ascertain, are not insured.

About 1,200,000 bushels of salt have been destroyed on Grand and Salt Cays. What has been the damage to the salt at East Harbor we have not yet heard, but we have learned that there are but fifteen houses standing in the entire place. The salt ponds are all destroyed everywhere, and there will be none raked for the next two years. There are perhaps 200,000 bushels saved at Grand and Salt Cays, but at East Harbor there is none left. There is but little provisions here,