

THE WAR IN TURKEY.

THE INSURRECTION STILL GROWING—RUMORS OF A GENERAL BIRING IN BORNIA.

Insurrection has broken out at Tiskovac, near Gracchowa. The insurgents burned a Turkish guard house, the garrison of which fled.

BATTLE IN BORNIA—THE INSURGENTS ROUTED—REPORTED FINDING OF DOCUMENTS IMPLICATING SERVA—THE PORTS COMPLAINS OF AUSTRIAN PARTIALITY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 19, 1875. The Minister of War has received a despatch from All Pacha, dated Mosar, September 13, stating that the insurgents were attacked September 8 near Viberad, Bornia, defeated and put to flight.

COMPLAINTS AGAINST AUSTRIA. The Sublime Porte publishes the foregoing and calls attention to the fact that the insurgents who take refuge in Austria are not disarmed, notwithstanding Turkey's representations.

SPAIN.

THE PAPAL PRETENSIONS—THE NUNCIO'S CIRCULAR AND THE CABINET—THREATENED DIPLOMATIC RIFTING.

LONDON, Sept. 19, 1875. A Reuter telegram from Rome says the Nuncio at Madrid has received instructions to leave his post if the Spanish Cabinet's decision with regard to his circular be of an aggressive character or such as to compromise the dignity of the Holy See.

CABINET MEETING. The Spanish Cabinet met on Saturday, but postponed discussion of the Nuncio's circular.

FRANCE.

CONGRESS OF JOURNALISTS AT TROYES—ABOLITION OF THE STATE OF SIEGE AND THE PRESS LAW DEMANDED.

PARIS, Sept. 19, 1875. A congress of French journalists met at Troyes to-day. Resolutions were adopted demanding that the state of siege be raised and the press laws be amended.

ROME.

MORE HONORS FOR CARDINAL M'CLECKEY—ANOTHER CONSISTORY TO BE HELD.

Rome, Sept. 19, 1875. The Pope has appointed Cardinal McCloskey a member of the Congregation on Index, Sacred Rites and Bishops and Regulars.

BRAZIL.

THE CHURCH TO BE SUBSIDIZED. Rio Janeiro, Sept. 19, 1875. An imperial decree granting annuities to bishops and governors of dioceses has been promulgated.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19, 1875. THE PRESIDENT ON SPECIAL PAYMENTS.

The President, it is reported, is not at all dismayed at the prospect of the rag baby party succeeding at the coming fall elections; nor does he fear that the Forty-fourth Congress will undo existing legislation in regard to specie resumption.

THE PROBABILE TENOR OF THE RED CLOUD COMMISSIONER'S REPORT.

It was stated to-day by parties desiring to have reliable information that the report of the Red Cloud Commission will unequivocally condemn the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and press in detail all of the charges made by Professor Wash and others.

THE RANGE OF THE STORM.

From special reports it is learned that the storm has extended to Austin, and that the crops have been seriously injured. In the city of Austin a great amount of damage was done to the buildings.

THE RAINING OF THE STORM.

What is known as the Herky prairie represents a perfect sea of water, and cattle were seen swimming in many places. Several times the train had to stop and stock be driven from the track, on which they sought to keep from drowning.

THE RAINING OF THE STORM.

At Hempstead three churches are said to be blown down and other damage done. Loss not known.

THE RAINING OF THE STORM.

Between seven and eight o'clock Friday evening the lower portion of the Houston Compress, including the office, was washed away and lodged against the railroad bridge over White Oak Bayou, where the greater part of it remained.

THE RAINING OF THE STORM.

A gang of men were engaged all day yesterday in hauling cotton, and at dark several hundred bales had been saved.

THE EQUINOCTIALS.

Devastation in Texas by Wind and Water.

AN INUNDATED CITY.

Particulars of the Great Gulf Storm.

GALVESTON AT THE MERCY OF THE SEA.

Many Lives Sacrificed—Great Loss of Property.

Houston, Texas, Sept. 19, 1875. Yesterday morning, at twenty minutes past six, a train left on the Galveston Railroad with a corps for the repairing of the electric telegraph.

A BRIDGE DAMAGED. The Galveston Railroad Bridge across the bay has five or six large breaks in it, one beyond the draw of 150 feet. Two large schooners went through the bridge at this point and sunk.

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At Midway Davis' store is gone. No lives lost. At Atwater's Island Rev. Mr. Alexander and family are supposed to have been lost, as no tidings of them have yet been received.

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visited the locality say it must be put down as a total loss. A great portion of the ten-foot brick wall enclosing the premises is down, with an equal amount of the cotton sheds.

Fears are entertained that the bayou water standing around the walls will undermine all the masonry and necessitate the rebuilding of the whole work. This loss at this season of the year, just when its business is commencing, is the cause of universal regret.

The Central Railroad track leading to the compress is broken and under water in several places. The office and warehouse of the Direct Navigation Company are under water, and the extent of the damage is not known.

At Brownsville, Corpus Christi, Indianola and other coast towns the loss is estimated at \$1,000,000. Captain Harry Caston, of the Houston direct navigation tug Ontario, reached here last night at ten o'clock in possession of the following information—He left Goose Creek, near Morgan's Point, yesterday morning, where he had been driven by the storm for safe anchorage.

At Morgan's Point Thursday night two dredges and two barges were driven ashore. Commodore Morgan's dispatch tug Lama, after striking a pile, drifted in the bay and sunk. During Friday the boarding house boat and the sleeping boat were driven ashore. A dump scow and flat, with an engine on board, and another flat with a pile driver aboard also went ashore.

Three houses were swept away from Morgan's Point. Captain Caston thinks the water was eight feet higher than the high tide mark, and four feet over the highest point of land at Hog Island. Three dwellings and a store were swept away and totally lost. No lives are reported lost at this point.

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laid down by the Meteorological Department of the Weather Signal Service. The science of meteorology has, within the past twenty years, been brought to a high pitch of perfection, and its study, as illustrating the wonderful and unalterable laws that govern the physical system of the universe, possesses as great an interest as any of the ranges of human knowledge.

At this moment a hundred stations of the Weather Signal Service are watching the vagaries and progress of the formidable cyclone that, starting from the southern coast of Cuba nine or ten days ago, struck and almost overwhelmed the city of Galveston, in Texas, last Wednesday morning.

The first knowledge that this dangerous visitor was on its peregrinations came in a despatch from Santiago de Cuba, published several days ago in the HERALD, and relating its mischievous pranks in that quarter of the West Indies. The meteorological eye was at once directed to its course, and the score of maps that have since been issued illustrating its journey and locating its daily whereabouts, make an intensely interesting study.

When properly explained it is as simple as marvellous. At this moment, in the Gulf of Mexico, the barometer indicates a low pressure. When that is the case there is a movement from the south toward the north to fill the vacuum. By the admirable assistance of the telegraph it can be found instantly where the northerly wind is in contact with the

OUTER RIM OF THE CYCLONE. The latter pushed northeast. The other day a low thermometer was found at Mobile, but the warm breath of the cyclone was advancing and the cold breath of the northeast wind was forced to withdraw. Unfitly yesterday it had retraced its steps as far back as a point in southeastern Pennsylvania, showing the speedy encroachment of the precursor of the cyclone. Friday last the HERALD published a despatch from Houston, Texas, saying—'A fearful gale has been blowing at Galveston since yesterday morning. The city is particularly under water. The gale is increasing and the barometer is falling. The bay is so full of water that the wind changes to the north the whole island will be lost.'

THE STORM'S DIRECTION. This was the identical cyclone reported a few days before as prevailing on the southern coast of Cuba. Its regular course now would be to sweep diagonally over the South and impinge on the Gulf Stream at Cape Hatteras. It might take eight or ten days to come abreast of the Jersey coast, but that it will turn out a fearful traveler to meet on the North Atlantic may be judged from its doings at Galveston. It is possible, however, it may make a wider sweep than usual over the land, and it may meet the warm, humid company of the Gulf Stream.

WHAT IS A CYCLONE. To learn something for September reading of those singular bodies of air called cyclones and equinoctial gales, a HERALD reporter called yesterday at the Weather Signal Station on top of the Equitable Building, Broadway, and through the courtesy of the gentleman in charge, Dr. Hiram J. Penrod, who was four years in charge of the station at Baltimore, learned many things that were new and of interest. The bulletin for the afternoon had just been printed, and indicated that the cyclone was moving in a northeast direction, the words being 'brisk and high winds and stormy weather have prevailed on the Middle Atlantic coast, and an area of unusually low barometer is central near Eastport. Heavy rains have prevailed in the Gulf States and heavy gales have prevailed in the Gulf. On the wall hung a weather map, showing the barometer, wind, and other conditions all over the Union. This was worth a full hour's study.

THE COMING CYCLONE. Has originated in the southern region of the zone of easterly trade winds east of the Windward Islands, possibly in the meteorological torrid zone or equatorial belt. It has been assured a high pressure area and finally in its central region. Toward this the wind blows from all points, and, deflecting to the right, pursues its spiral course upward and inward. The moisture brought by this wind condenses, and clouds are formed, with heavy rain. In the center of the cyclone an upward current is supposed to exist, and this is the cause of the clouds which are seen to drift away in advance on the upper currents of air. This cyclone is carried to the north and west, and finally into the meteorological temperate zone, where the prevailing south and west winds control its motion. The cyclone is now supposed to pursue a course toward the Gulf of Mexico, and will probably reach the Gulf of Mexico coast at Eastport, New York, on Friday night. The coast of Great Britain and Canada damage among the coast of New York. The coast of New York is stated that the ship Marica Greenleaf, from Havana, is reported encountering a terrific hurricane in latitude 25 deg. N., longitude 84 deg. 40 W.

THE SIGNAL STATION. A high elevation above Broadway. The instrument shelter is an iron copy of the observatory on the central office in Washington, and is sufficiently elevated from the roof to guard against the effects of radiation from the flat roof of the building. The wind vane, anemometer and rain gauge are fixed upon the roof of the building, and the two first named are made to register inside the former by means of a long tube into the building and the latter by means of electricity. Two large flagpoles for the display of signals have been erected on the roof of the building, and are worked by laborious and exacting. Full reports from all stations are received. Twenty bulletins of the morning and eleven of the afternoon and seven of the evening are issued, and distributed to all stations. The office has a printing press for maps. It issues daily a circular containing the latest news of what is called 'the farmers' bulletin,' about 700,000 copies are sent to each postmaster, designed to reach him the same day of issue, and for the benefit of all interested.

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WHAT IS A CYCLONE. To learn something for September reading of those singular bodies of air called cyclones and equinoctial gales, a HERALD reporter called yesterday at the Weather Signal Station on top of the Equitable Building, Broadway, and through the courtesy of the gentleman in charge, Dr. Hiram J. Penrod, who was four years in charge of the station at Baltimore, learned many things that were new and of interest. The bulletin for the afternoon had just been printed, and indicated that the cyclone was moving in a northeast direction, the words being 'brisk and high winds and stormy weather have prevailed on the Middle Atlantic coast, and an area of unusually low barometer is central near Eastport. Heavy rains have prevailed in the Gulf States and heavy gales have prevailed in the Gulf. On the wall hung a weather map, showing the barometer, wind, and other conditions all over the Union. This was worth a full hour's study.

THE COMING CYCLONE. Has originated in the southern region of the zone of easterly trade winds east of the Windward Islands, possibly in the meteorological torrid zone or equatorial belt. It has been assured a high pressure area and finally in its central region. Toward this the wind blows from all points, and, deflecting to the right, pursues its spiral course upward and inward. The moisture brought by this wind condenses, and clouds are formed, with heavy rain. In the center of the cyclone an upward current is supposed to exist, and this is the cause of the clouds which are seen to drift away in advance on the upper currents of air. This cyclone is carried to the north and west, and finally into the meteorological temperate zone, where the prevailing south and west winds control its motion. The cyclone is now supposed to pursue a course toward the Gulf of Mexico, and will probably reach the Gulf of Mexico coast at Eastport, New York, on Friday night. The coast of Great Britain and Canada damage among the coast of New York. The coast of New York is stated that the ship Marica Greenleaf, from Havana, is reported encountering a terrific hurricane in latitude 25 deg. N., longitude 84 deg. 40 W.

THE SIGNAL STATION. A high elevation above Broadway. The instrument shelter is an iron copy of the observatory on the central office in Washington, and is sufficiently elevated from the roof to guard against the effects of radiation from the flat roof of the building. The wind vane, anemometer and rain gauge are fixed upon the roof of the building, and the two first named are made to register inside the former by means of a long tube into the building and the latter by means of electricity. Two large flagpoles for the display of signals have been erected on the roof of the building, and are worked by laborious and exacting. Full reports from all stations are received. Twenty bulletins of the morning and eleven of the afternoon and seven of the evening are issued, and distributed to all stations. The office has a printing press for maps. It issues daily a circular containing the latest news of what is called 'the farmers' bulletin,' about 700,000 copies are sent to each postmaster, designed to reach him the same day of issue, and for the benefit of all interested.

THE STORM'S DIRECTION. This was the identical cyclone reported a few days before as prevailing on the southern coast of Cuba. Its regular course now would be to sweep diagonally over the South and impinge on the Gulf Stream at Cape Hatteras. It might take eight or ten days to come abreast of the Jersey coast, but that it will turn out a fearful traveler to meet on the North Atlantic may be judged from its doings at Galveston. It is possible, however, it may make a wider sweep than