The New Orleans Bee.

OFFICE 73 CHARTRES STREET. NEW ORLEANS, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 11, 1871. 45th YEAR—Vol. XLV.—Whole—15,486

NEW ORLEANS DAILY BEE.

DUPOUR & LIMET, PUBLISHERS.
No. 73 Chartres street.

TERMS OF THE BEE.

Terms of Subscription—Daily, per annum, in advance, $10; half-yearly, $6; quarterly, $4.

Price of the paper—Single copies, 10 cents.

Price of Weekly Edition—Published every Tuesday and Saturday, subscription, $5 per annum, invariably in advance.

Rates of Advertising—Transient advertisements having this run of the paper, first insertion, $1 50 per square; each subsequent insertion, 75 cents per square.

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Advertisements inserted at intervals to be charged as new, each insertion.

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No one cents shall such discount exceed 25 per cent.

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Advertisements not marked for any number of insertions will be published six times.

Bills with regular advertisements shall be rendered monthly.

Weekly Edition.

TERMS—PER YEAR.....$5.

NEW ORLEANS:
WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCT. 11, 1871.

Announcements This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—Hart, Bynum & Sharpley's Minstrels.

CONTRAST BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND THE MODERN OFFICE-HOLDERS.

The *Republican* having endeavored to account for the wealth of certain office-holders among us by claiming that their public duties did not estop them from attending to their own personal interests, we replied that a sworn officer cannot employ his official knowledge or influence to improve his private fortune. We might have gone further, and said that his whole time has been hired and paid for, and that he has no right to employ it to the neglect of his official duties. We limit ourselves, however, to a proposition so undoubted that the *Republican* does not gainsay it. For case of W. Rodge will answer as an illustration. This man being a paymaster in the service of the United States, uses the public funds confided to his keeping, and proposes to improve his circumstances by virtue of that "nerve and faith" which have been so very profitable to certain public servants in Louisiana. He is now on trial for that offence, and we hope, he punished if convicted. It is very narrow praise for an officer to talk, this pursuit of his own interest while he is sworn to give his time and thought to a public duty. We do not think this right of speculation will exactly account for some fortunes made among us by people who came here penniless or in insolvent circumstances, and whose "nerve and faith" had proved inadequate to make a fortune elsewhere. The *Republican* requests us to confine ourselves to what it is pleased to dignify as the "argument" which it submitted, or to "discontinue it entirely from the debate." As we cannot very well "debate" a subject with our antagonist, and as our cotemporary is not maintain the affirmative proposition we have stated, there is no longer any difference between us. The supposition that General Washington might have speculated in contraband cotton, or in horses, raises no issue and cannot justify any State officer, of Louisiana who did speculate in State or city certificates of stock. We may say, however, that it would have been, in our judgment, highly improper in General Washington to have engaged in any such business, and his character, both in private and public life, as described by Marshall, Sparks and Irving, is entirely inconsistent with a belief that he would have considered it proper to make money for himself by the purchase of depreciated issues of Government paper. No man that we ever read or heard a nicer sense of the obligations imposed on a public servant or was more careful to teach, by his avoidance of everything which could possibly be misconstrued, an example of perfect fidelity and purity in office. It was most unfortunate for the argument of the "*Republican*, that it should have attempted to bolster it by the name of Washington. We adduce in the opportunity of showing by extracts from his life as written by Irving—which are similar to the narrations of Sparks and others—how scrupulously exact in money matters and how squeamish and pure the first President was. We are told that when on his way to Philadelphia, to resign his commission as General-in-Chief of the army, he stopped for a few days in Philadelphia, to adjust with the Controller of the Treasury his accounts from the commencement of the war down to the 23d of the actual month of December. These were all in his own handwriting, and kept with the nicest and most accurate precision, each entry being accompanied by a statement of the occasion and object of the charge. The gross amount was about "seven hundred and five hundred pounds sterling, in which were included moneys expended for secret service, and in various incidental charges. All this, it must be noted, was an account of money actually expended in the progress of the war, not for arrearage of pay to itself. He recollected Washington accepted no pay. Indeed on the final adjustment of his accounts, he found himself a considerable loser, having frequently, in the hurry of business, neglected to credit himself with sums drawn for his private purse in moments of exigency. The candor of his public account furnishes not the least among the many touching and instructive lessons taught by his character and example. It stands a touchstone of honesty in office, and a lasting rebuke of that lavish expenditure of the public money, too often heedlessly, if not wilfully indulged by military commanders." (Irving's Life, vol. 1, page 426).

Another instance of Washington's nobility of character is related at page 427 of the same volume:

"Through his indefatigable exertions a company was formed, under the patronage of the Governments of Virginia and Maryland, for opening the navigation of the Potomac and James rivers, and he was appointed president of both. He was appointed president of both. By a unanimous vote of the assembly of Virginia, fifty shares in the Potomac, and one hundred in the James River Company, were appropriated for his benefit, to the end that, while the great works he had promoted would remain monuments of his glory, they might also be monuments of the gratitude of his country. The aggregate amount of these shares was about forty thousand dollars.

"Washington was exceedingly embarrassed by the appropriation. To decline so noble and unequivocal a testimonial of the good opinion and good will of his countrymen, might be construed into disrespect, yet he wished to be perfectly free to exercise his judgment and express his opinions in the matter, without being liable to the least suspicion of interested motives. It had been his fixed determination, also, when he surrendered his military command, never to hold any other office under the government to which emoluments might become a necessary appendage. From this resolution his mind had never swerved.

"While, however, he declined to receive the proffered shares for his own benefit, he intimated a disposition to receive them in trust, to be applied to the use of some object or institution of a public nature. His wishes were complied with, and the shares were ultimately appropriated by him to institutions devoted to public education."

Perhaps the *Republican* can see in these unpolished and high-minded acts of Washington support for the doctrine of "nerve and faith" which it lays down as a rule of conduct for public officials in these times, but we can only regard them as a crushing rebuke to the unfaithfulness and cupidity which, in too many instances, characterize the conduct of modern office-holders. They certainly afford a marked contrast to the examples now held up for our guidance.

CHANGE OF RAILROAD SCHEDULE.—The attention of the traveling public is called to the change of schedule of the New Orleans, Mobile and Texas Railroad Company, which appears in the *Bee* to-day. At 11 o'clock A. M., a day express train will leave for Mobile, arriving at 5 P. M., and connecting with through trains on the Mobile and Montgomery, and Mobile and Ohio Railroads, for all points North and West. Pullman's palace sleeping cars are run on this train from this city to Louisville, without change; also, from Tensas near Mobile, to Lynchburg, via Blue Mountain route. At 8 P. M. the evening express for Mobile will leave, arriving at that city at 9:30 P. M. Both of these trains will stop at all watering places to receive and let off passengers.

Passengers for Donaldsonville will take the steamer *Sorry*, foot of St. Joseph street, daily at 7:45 A. M., and take the passenger train on the other side, arriving at Donaldsonville at noon. Trains will leave Donaldsonville daily at one o'clock P. M. for this city, arriving at 5 P. M. Freight for Donaldsonville and stations on the road will be received on application to the general freight office. Through freight trains for Mobile will run daily.

MORGAN STEAMERS FOR GALVESTON.—By reference to the advertisement of Morgan line for Texas, our readers will observe that according to the new schedule, a boat will leave daily, except Sundays, for Galveston. The steamers are all first-class boats, superbly officered, with splendid accommodations for passengers.

A WORD OF ADVICE.—Mothers know the importance attached to the cure of teething children. They should use Mrs. Whitcomb's Syrup.

THE LECTURE OF CAPTAIN BRAIN, C. S. N.—While citizens are organizing to raise means to relieve the victims of the calamity at Chicago, let not those who are near and dear to us be forgotten. We have maimed and crippled soldiers, who have sacrificed themselves for their country, and we have the widows and the orphans of those who fell in her cause. To them we owe a debt that can never be paid, a debt that has precedence of all other debts, for to none but to the people of the South can those martyrs in her cause look for aid. An appeal, in their behalf, no one would dare to breath north of the Potomac or north of the Ohio.

This evening Captain John C. Brains, of the late Confederate States Navy, will deliver, at Masonic Hall, the first of a series of lectures, describing his adventures, in the Confederate service, among which were the daring exploits of capturing the U. S. steamer Chesapeake and the U. S. mail packet Roanoke. The Captain was kept in Federal prisons four years after the close of the war, and from the cruelty to which he was subjected, he is crippled for life. His literary efforts are the gallant gentleman's sole dependance for a livelihood. We hope that while such zeal and liberality are being shown for the relief of the people of Chicago, those who have been impoverished and disabled by their devotion to the "Lost Cause" will not be ignored.

COOPERAGE.—Messrs. Leblanc & Beck, coopers, Nos. 23 and 24 Front Levee, between Customhouse and Bienville, have at all times on hand a large assortment of sugar hogsheads, molasses barrels, kegs, hoop poles, etc. Mr. P. A. Leblanc was for several years connected with the large cooper establishment of B. J. Barkery. Orders left with the above gentlemen are promptly attended to.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

We acknowledge receipt of an invitation to a luncheon which is to be given at the Lover Press, on Dauphine street, to-morrow, on the occasion of the opening of the Natchez Press and of Branch of Western Union Telegraph.

The body of Mrs. Dumer, an English woman, 33 years of age, was found dead early yesterday morning, in the premises at the corner of Annunciation and Ninth streets.

It was erroneously stated, in the report published in the *Bee* of the celebration of the anniversary of the old Portuguese Benevolent Association, that the address delivered before the society was presented to the society was delivered by Miss Frigo. It was Miss Angelina Pignoli who presented the flag and uttered the discourse.

The Chicago conflagration has admonished our municipal authorities to free our own city from the perils of storing petroleum, gunpowder and other combustibles, within urban limits and also from the dangers of an insufficient supply of water. Preventive measures are being considered in regard to the storage of highly inflammable and explosive articles, and an inspection of the fire wells and fire plugs is to be made.

Paul Brossard is lying at Algiers in a critical condition, his right side being paralyzed and his tongue blabd and swollen, the effects, it is alleged, of a blow given him with an iron bar by his wife, Virginia Brossard, at a plantation six miles below Algiers, on the 4th inst. A warrant was yesterday issued for her arrest.

The North German steamship Koela, which arrived at this latest last night from Bremen, via Southampton, brought eight hundred and seventy-five passengers.

Forty chickens and a quantity of clothing were stolen during Monday night, from the premises of Mr. Bonny, on Elysian Fields street, between Urquhart and Givod streets.

At half past 3 o'clock last night, the two-story frame house, No. 463 Choupitoulas street, between Orange and Richard streets, owned by Mr. Fred Wiltz and occupied by Mr. John Kline as a grocery, was damaged by fire to the amount of $150. Mr. Martin Joyce, his wife and his mother, who occupied the upper part of the building, have been arrested upon a charge of having set fire to the premises.

Organization for the Relief of the People of Chicago.—The meeting at the Lyceum Hall yesterday, to organize to procure aid for the inhabitants of Chicago, rendered homeless by the conflagration, was not numerously attended. The Mayor was called to the Chair and said he had been requested the night before, by several citizens, to divide the meeting. No language, he observed, could convey an adequate idea of the condition of a quarter of a million of people—men, women and children, the aged and the sick—driven from their homes, with scarcely a moment's notice, and left homeless and, doubtless, most of them money less.

On motion of L. N. Marks, the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee to solicit subscriptions, who are to report daily to the Mayor; Mr. Marks was appointed Chairman. All the committees, and their arrangements were made for a distribution of the work.

Annexed are the names of the members of the committee. The Mayor had received three subscriptions of $1000 each before the organization, viz: One from the Howard Association, one from Dr. Mercer, and the third from Governor Warmoth:

L. N. Marks, E. J. Hart, W. B. Schmidt, S. Cambon, Leon Queyrouze, Albert Baldwin, Chas. Maccarty, Geo. Jonas, A. J. Fortier, John G. Gaines, S. H. Kennedy, Rudolph Seig, Louis Schneider, Walter S. Robinson, Patrick Irwin, Thos. Layton, Jas. H. Clover, W. C. Raymond, F. J. Schwartz, L. H. Joseph, D. E. Morphy, W. H. Henning, Henry Rice, R. Montgomery, Chas. Cavaroc, M. Greenwood, Hamon Doane, Isaac Scheeck, Jos. Santini, E. Conery, Victor Meyer, Jas. Jackson, Jos. Ellison, Samuel M. Todd, L. H. Gessner, Jas. T. Tucker, D. W. C. Seaford, Forester Dolhonde, R. B. Post, A. Roche, Jas. Freeman, Lorenzo Lewis, W. H. Letchford, L. Godchaux, G. A. Breaux, F. Wing, G. S. Lacey, J. L. Levy, A. E. Blackmar, Thos. McKenna, A. Thomson, J. J. Adams, John C. Rogers, A. Moulton, Jas. A. Gresham, Thos. N. Blake, Amedee Couturié, Charles J. Leeds, B. T. Walshe, H. B. Foley, R. S. Morse, John Hawkins, F. Blessey, Chas. F. Claybrook, Marshall J. Smith, J. Q. A. Fellows, Frank Rawle, B. M. Pond, John E. Clay, B. Soule, Henry Block, Alfred H. Hanscom, S. Hershheim, E. S. Benedict, E. Booth, Geo. W. Manson, Capt. John Simonds, George D. Hite, P. C. Pandelaire, Chas. Lafitte, Richard Claque' J. L. Gubernator, Dr. J. S. Copes.

City Council.—At the regular meeting yesterday, Mayor Flanders in the chair, all the aldermen were present, except Mr. Walton.

Mr. Lewis introduced a resolution, which was referred, instructing the Administrator of Water Works to install two men to examine the fire wells and fire plugs and report their condition to the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department.

The contract for paving Bourbon street, from Canal to Toulouse streets, was adjudicated to Mr. Dennis Cronan and a resolution was adopted authorizing the Mayor to enter into the contract with him.

The ordinance to light Algiers with gas and giving the contract for the same for twenty years to Messrs. C. E. Girardey, William McCulloch, John H. O'Connor and such others as they may associate themselves with, was taken up and, after some discussion was referred to Mr. Shaw, with instructions to report at the next meeting, he having expressed opposition to the measure, because the privilege of laying mains and pipes was given by the ordinance exclusively to the parties named and Mr. Shaw argued that the Council had no authority to grant any privilege exclusively for the use of the streets.

The ordinance authorizing unmuzzled dogs on the streets to be destroyed, was, on motion of Mr. Dennis referred to the Administrator of Police with instructions to report next week.

Mr. Renick, Administrator of Commerce reported in favor of allowing a cotton pickery by Mr. C. H. Van Winkle, on four vacant lots, on Claiborne street, between Canal and Customhouse streets. The report was adopted, but Mr. Lewis gave notice that at the next meeting he would move for a reconsideration.

Adjourned.

Decision in Regard to the Expulsion of Boese from the Office of Secretary of State.—Judge Emerson, presiding in the Eighth District Court, during the absence of Judge Delhi, yesterday rendered his decision in this case. The suit was instituted by the Attorney General, under the injunction act, to restore Mr. Boyce to the office of Secretary of State, at present filled by General Thomas J. Herron. The facts can be very briefly stated: An act of the Legislature gave to a corporation, known as the Crescent City Water Works, the control of the New Orleans Water Work, but the Governor did not sign the act, whereupon it was not promulgated. It is disputed whether the act was tendered to him for his signature, five days before the adjournment of the Legislature or not. If delivered to him five days before, the act would become a law without his signature; if he did not issue it five days before the adjournment, then it remained in abeyance until the next session of the Legislature. The Attorney General being consulted by Mr. Boyce, gave an opinion that the act had been in possession of the Executive five days before the adjournment, and that it thus ought to be promulgated as a law. Thereupon a copy of the act was made up from the journals of the two houses, and that was authenticated by the signatures of the Speaker of the House and of the Lieutenant Governor, who is the President of the Senate, was published by Mr. Boyce as a law of the State, which had become such by the Governor not having returned it to the Legislature with objections.

For this publication the Governor caused Mr. Boyce to be arrested, the arresting was done by direction of Colonel Badger, Chief of the Metropolitan Police and he was arrested by Officer Thompson, of the station, and two or three petroleum. Whether the warrant for the act was written or read, or what in fact it was was not stated in his petition to the court in the injunction. Meanwhile any authority to investigate the reasons for the withdrawal of Mr. Boyce, appearing to the opinion that the Governor is not accountable to the courts in suspending an officer, who, the Judge observes, was neither a judicial nor a legislative officer. The only question the Judge thinks himself called upon to solve, is whether an officer, such as the Secretary of State, the Treasurer of the State or the Auditor of the State can be suspended by the Governor, the Legislature not being in session. It is admitted by the Judge that no statute or constitutional provision expressly authorizes the Governor to do so, but it is decided, nevertheless, that he has authority for the suspension. The following extracts from the reasons of the Judge give the pith of his argument in support of the decision:

He is sworn to support the constitution. Article 65 requires him to take care that the laws be faithfully executed. This injunction forms a separate and distinct article, as if to make the requirement more emphatic. It is a command; it imposes an imperative duty; it is an investment of power not delegated to either of the other branches of the government; and if it can be used only where express law declares and authorizes its exercise, the article is a dead letter, and means nothing.

On what occasions and in what manner shall he "take care that the laws be faithfully executed?" Not by remaining an idle spectator of official inability, but by stepping forward at once, and protecting the interest of the State, especially where no remedy is expressly provided.

Where a remedy and a mode of procedure are provided, they must be followed, but where they are not provided the Governor still is commanded to see to the faithful enforcement of the law and having that power, he, also, has the additional power to carry the express grant into effect; and this implied authority may be used in such manner as to render it effectual.

Trial of the Boyds for Killing Samuel Rainey.—The trial of William and John Boyd for murder, supposed to have been committed in killing Samuel Rainey on the 6th of July last, in the New Orleans National Bank, of which institution he was the general book-keeper, progressed so far yesterday that the direct evidence for the prosecution was all heard, and at about 3 o'clock, the Court adjourned to resume the trial at 10 o'clock this morning, when the testimony for the defense will be given.

The witnesses heard yesterday were the same that were examined in the investigation before the Coroner and at the inquest by the Coroner, viz: Coroner Creagh, Dr. Cooper, by whom the body was examined after death, Mr. Richard Jones, teller in the bank, and Mr. E. F. Joseph, his son, both of whom were inside the cashier when the fatal shot fired, and Mr. W. C. Sheppard, who was on the street, opposite the bank, when the homicide was committed; Mr. R. M. Pentear, who met Mr. Rainey in the street near Mr. Rainey's window, and was there when the shooting took place that resulted in his death; Mr. Wheeler, President of the bank, who was in the bank parlor when the shot was fired, and in whose arms deceased expired; Mr. F. Schnider, who was in the front part of the bank when the shot was fired, and policeman Lynch, who arrested Mr. Wm. Boyd in the building immediately after the killing.

The evidence of these witnesses varies in no material point from the statements made by them before the committing magistrate and before the Coroner, which were published in full at the time and which it is unnecessary to repeat. The points made by the counsel for the defense are: Mr. Rainey was not armed; that at the time the tragedy occurred the prisoners were at Mr. Rainey's window, on the outside and he inside the railing which enclosed the clerical force of the bank; that Mr. Wm. Boyd showed a letter in Mr. Rainey's hands, and that Mr. Rainey asked him if he desired or admitted the changes therein; that after looking at the letter, he said, in effect, that he had nothing to take back; that a shot was fired, and immediately after a second shot; that Mr. Wm. Boyd, from the effects of which he staggered toward the vault, fell, and in a few seconds was a corpse; that the pistol with which the shot had been shot by Mr. Wm. Boyd. The same evidence also showed that two ball cartridges were fired, one of which struck deceased, and the other aimed through the glass window surrounding the counter, was embedded in the wall a few feet above the upper line of the vault door.

No one saw either shot fired, but when Mr. Wheeler ran to his assistance, a volver was found in his possession, with but one barrel discharged. That discharge was from the pistol found upon the bank and its vicinity and was not arrested for half an hour or so after. Mr. Pentear's testimony tended to show, he believed to be the ground-work of the defence. The day before the homicide he had stated to the Messrs Boyd, in substance, that Mr. Rainey had denounced them as thieves and, when they were negotiating for a cotton press, threatened to make them known as such to every cotton factor in the city. Mr. Pentear said that he advised the brothers to settle the matter in some way with Mr. Rainey, and mentioning them that his importunities were doing them serious injury in the business community.

The details of the defence are all that are necessary to enable the public to understand the case fully and form a judgment in relation thereto. These details are to be developed to-day.

BY TELEGRAPH.

To the New Orleans Bee.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Conservative Candidates Successful in Paris.

Prince Jerome Napoleon Elected.

HOME NEWS.

The Chicago Calamity.

Further Particulars of the Fire.

Three-fourths of Chicago in Ruins.

The Origin of the Fire.

Losses Estimated at $200,000,000

100,000 Employees Out of Work.

Incendiaries Shot or Hung.

Washington Items.

Election News.

Miscellaneous Matters.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Paris, Oct. 10.—A son of Prince de Joinville, who is now an officer of the United States Navy, has received permission to enter the French navy.

Paris, Oct. 10.—Thiers' candidates and Bonapartists candidates were defeated in Comica. Conservative candidates generally successful in Paris. The Bonapartists are all defeated.

Paris, Oct. 10—The result of the elections in the Conservative provinces largely favor the Republicans, whose candidates develope unexpected strength. Prince Jerome Napoleon is elected from Agacis.

London, Oct. 10.—Rothschild's Cervianaide won the Ocarowitch stakes at Doncaster.

Berlin, Oct. 10.—The ratification of capitol treaty for Alsace and Lorraine is regarded as certain.

Quantier and Bismarck are now discussing the payment of the fourth half million indemnity.

Madrid, Oct. 10.—A meeting of the Progressionists to-day defeated by 97 to 46 the proposal to impeach before the Cortes a vote of confidence in the Government.

Madrid, Oct. 10.—Aliaga has been appointed Civil Governor of this city.

The political excitement which has been rife since the assembling of the Cortes is growing in intensity.

The antagonism between Segosta Sonville is constantly increasing.

The order issued by Prim nearly a year ago, forbidding soldiers belonging to political associations participate in any manner in political affairs, has been revoked, and will be rigidly enforced.

Madrid, Oct. 10.—Segosta's partisans are preparing a manifesto discovering Radical ideas.

Rome, Oct. 10.—The Georgia and Alabama Fair opened here to-day. Attendance and entries large.

Constantinople, Oct. 10.—A violent shock of an earthquake was felt here yesterday.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The 5th Treasury at Chicago lost $6,000,000, of which $3,000,000 was in gold.

The Cabinet met for the first time in several weeks, to-day. Robeson and Delano was absent.

WEATHER REPORT.

Washington, Oct. 10.—The area of low barometer which was probably in lower Monday evening is now on the western end of Lake Ontario. Brisk southerly winds have prevailed on the lower lakes, probably increasing to high on Lake Huron and Michigan. Southerly winds west of Chicago have been heard from. The temperature has fallen with increasing northwest winds from Ohio to Louisiana and northwestward. Rain was reported falling the night from Illinois and Indiana and probably fall also in Wisconsin. Clouddiness has continued during the day on the Atlantic coast, with easterly winds and rain in Florida. The pressure has risen with partially cloudy and clearing weather at present from Arkansas to Louisiana.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer on the lower lakes will probably move northward to-day. New York will with clouds and rain in New England. Brisk west winds from east Ashtabula to Lake Huron. Southerly winds from Ashtabula Atlantic will probably be followed Wednesday by cold northwest winds and rising barometer. Cautionary winds will be in southern in Florida; northwest winds with partially cloudy and clear weather west of the Ohio Valley.

Washington, Oct. 10.—Pennsylvania election returns.—Carbon county, Republican gain, 70. Thirteen districts in Northampton county give 300 Republican majority.

MISCELLANEOUS INTELLIGENCE.

New York, Oct. 10.—A. Belmont, Duncan Sherman & Co., and Brown Bros. gave $5000 each.

Some of the losses of the New York insurance companies are stated as follows: Citizens, $25,000; Hanover, $250,000; Columbia, $20,000; Republic, $250,000; Tradesmen, $25,000; Germania and Niagara not stated. The Hartford and Phœnix Insurance companies have issued a circular advising their agents and agents that they can meet their losses, leaving a handsome margin of surplus. The circular concludes: "The lesson of this disaster will compel a liberal advance in rates hitherto paid."

Lieutant General Davidson takes charge of the military of Orleans county.

The vote of Kansas for Governor and Congressmen will be thrown out. The will make the vote between Caldwell and Clark nearly equal, and Clark will receive his certificate of election.

Conway is said to be elected in the 24 district by 15,000 majority, and Hamman in the 25 district by 10,000 majority.

The New Orleans from Havanna says General Davidson arrived and assumed the reins of Orleans county, giving Clark, Bidden, all support.

Senator Wade has been heard to say that Clark shall go to Congress, if there are two contest seats in the State to send him there.

Philadelphia, Oct. 10.—The returns published so far show a majority for Hartley, in last Thursday's election, which loss was 12,000. Seventeen wards 241; in the Fourth, loss 90; in the Seventeenth, loss 200; in the Twelfth, loss 200; in the Eighth, loss 450; in the Twenty-eighth, gain 65.

Philadelphia, Oct. 10.—Forney's friends claim the Republican majority in the State at 20,000. The Philadelphia City is heavily Republican 25,000. Reports received from other parts of the State are very meager, showing gains and losses but somewhat favoring the Republicans. Chester county, majority in doubt, ward of Pittsburg 20.

Fulton, Penn., Oct. 10.—The Republicans gain 13 in three districts.

Twenty-third congressional of the Senate is doubtful.

In Cumberland county the Republicans have carried their ticket by 1500.

Pittsburg, Oct. 10.—Alleghany county give 4500 to 5000 Republican majority.

(Previous Dispatches.)

Washington, Oct. 10.—Heavy rains at Chicago have put out the fires. This will be confirmed tomorrow when the channels.

New York, Oct. 10—11 A. M.—In the Stock Exchange gold opened at 112 and fell to 109 on the suggestion by the Sub-Treasury, and was referred to the stock-exchange committee with power to transact business. Gold closed at 109 and 110 bid, and 111 asked. Carried unsatisfactorily.

It is reported this morning that three hundred thousand employes are thrown out of employment.

The county records were saved; the city records were lost.

New York, Oct. 10.—At a meeting of the Germania, Hanover, Niagara and Republic Insurance Companies, comprising the insurance companies of the New York, held to-day, due preparations were made to pay immediately on adjustment, all losses by Chicago, by drawing bills upon the assets of all companies will remain unimpaired.

Henry Clews and Jay Cook & Co. gave each $1000 to the Chicago sufferers.

J. L. Morgan, of London, telegraphed their correspondents to draw $5000 for the same purpose.

Philadelphia, Oct. 10.—A serious riot occurred in the southern part of the city last night. In which 20 were killed and twenty wounded. The militia were ordered to the scene.

A lieutenant of police has been held in $1000 bail for obstructing the police.

Jefferson, Oct. 10.—Mayor Malloy, of this city, with 200 negro State militia, left here to-day for Grant parish, Texas. Further further has been heard from the election. Conner is doubtless elected.

Memphis, Oct. 10.—Over $80,000 have been raised for the Chicago sufferers. A meeting will be held at the Opera House to-night to take measures for the relief of the sufferers.

Chicago, Oct. 10—Noon.—The fire continued to burn all night on the north side, but in this morning is under control. Nothing burning on the south side from the river, north to Lincoln Park north, and from the north branch of the river on the West to the lake north and south through the city, except along the main river, where there was a business block, was occupied by Hoffman, Kinzie and two-thirds of the population of the district are Germans and Scandinavians. These people are now homeless.

At three o'clock this morning the rain came; it did not rain long but made the roads and ground wet.

Fifteen hundred citizens have been sworn in as special police.

A federal force is employed to guard property.

One hundred thousand rations have been issued.

Two men who were caught at incendiarism were hung to a lamp post. This summary proceeding saved the lives of lamplighters.

Every man who brings engines, and the firemen impatiently go to work. They are playing on the coal piles to save fuel.

A few business men with more nerve than others are making temporary places on the West side.

Houses which rented last week for $80 have rented for $200.

The newspapers are already at work preparing for a resumption of publication.

Water for drinking and cooking is enjoyed from the lakes and parks.

Thousands of people are camped about the Artesian well. The people are fed in city schools and school houses.

The weather was cold this morning, causing great suffering, but the people are praying for more cold.

3 o'clock P. M.—Word has just been brought that a force fire is raging on Thirty-first street.

This street is two miles south of the southern fire limit, and a little less than that from the fire in the west side.

Several incendiaries are playing their vocation. Two were caught firing buildings and shot; two others were led off with ropes around their necks.

As the wind is now blowing a gale the end cannot be told.

Vassy Lattner, *New York*, Oct. 10.—The report that a Sup. had broke out again in Chicago, and was burning fiercely, is positively contradicted by a dispatch from General Jesse Stager, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, now at Chicago, to Gen. O. P. Palmer, Treasurer of the company here. Stager states that a fire started in a small house, on Thirty-first street, in the southern division; this evening, but was speedily extinguished. Incendiaries were hung last night and had been hanged or shot at sight.

INCIDENTS.

One of the most pitiful sights was that of a middle aged woman on foot, dragging loaded with bundles, struggling through a crowd singing the Mother Goose melody "Ladybird, ladybird, fly away home, your children are burning."

There were hundreds of others likewise distressed, and many were made desperate by whisky or beer. Many, when they were of liquor, they drank in the absence of water in great quantities, who spread disorder in every direction a temper to all they met.

It is fearful to think of the loss of life. It is conjectured that a great many lives have been lost.

Four men were seen to enter a burning building, and the moment they were over whelmed by a falling wall.

There was a crowd of men around the corner of a building trying to save property, when the wall fell. Nothing some were buried beneath it. About 10 or 15 men, women and children rushed out of Lincoln Park have been drowned.

The Government is liberal of its rations to the sufferers. Thousands of people have gone to Milwaukee.

Chicago, Oct. 10—Noon.—The fire continued to burn all night on the north side, but in this morning is under control. Nothing burning on the south side from the river, north to Lincoln Park north, and from the north branch of the river on the West to the lake north and south through the city, except along the main river, where there was a business block, was occupied by Hoffman, Kinzie and two-thirds of the population of the district are Germans and Scandinavians. These people are now homeless.

At three o'clock this morning the rain came; it did not rain long but made the roads and ground wet.

Fifteen hundred citizens have been sworn in as special police.

A federal force is employed to guard property.

One hundred thousand rations have been issued.

Two men who were caught at incendiarism were hung to a lamp post. This summary proceeding saved the lives of lamplighters.

Every man who brings engines, and the firemen impatiently go to work. They are playing on the coal piles to save fuel.

A few business men with more nerve than others are making temporary places on the West side.

Houses which rented last week for $80 have rented for $200.

The newspapers are already at work preparing for a resumption of publication.

Water for drinking and cooking is enjoyed from the lakes and parks.

Thousands of people are camped about the Artesian well. The people are fed in city schools and school houses.

The weather was cold this morning, causing great suffering, but the people are praying for more cold.

3 o'clock P. M.—Word has just been brought that a force fire is raging on Thirty-first street.

This street is two miles south of the southern fire limit, and a little less than that from the fire in the west side.

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Chicago, Oct. 10.—Sixteen