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THE ANTI-RING STRUGGLE.

WATSON'S RAID ON THE TREASURY.

HOW IT WAS ACCOMPLISHED.

We have it from undoubted authority that it was the custom of the late County Auditor, Watson, to whom all bills were sent after having been passed by the Supervisors, to procure several copies of an original bill, and have a warrant drawn for each copy and collect the several amounts. Bills were sent to Watson in the original writing of the claimant or his clerk, with whom they would remain sometimes for a month, and often, when awaiting the passage of the tax levy, for a much longer period. In the mean time Watson would frequently call on the Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, saying he had mislaid the original bill, and requesting to be furnished with another, which would be prepared by the claimant. Thus Watson and Woodward would have two or more bills for the same articles in the handwriting of the original creditors. These were audited as separate bills, and warrants were drawn for the amounts. In this manner the same bill has been paid over and over again, and innocent parties will no doubt be astonished to find that while *they* have received only the amount of their first bill, several bills, in their name, being in reality but duplicates of the first, have been presented and paid. To an ordinary rogue the fact that a warrant drawn to the order of a claimant requiring his indorsement, would present difficulties not to be easily surmounted; but such trifles never interfered with the business of the Ring, with whom forgery became so much of an everyday affair that they were not even particular in the matter of closely imitating the handwriting of the persons whose names they forged. So bunglingly were these forgeries sometimes done as to attract the attention and suspicion of the bank teller, but coming from the Ring, they were supposed to be all right, and were paid; yet the teller, for his own protection, was careful to place the initials "E. A. W." or whatever might be the proper letters, upon the back of the warrant.

A COAL MINE IN THE COURT-HOUSE.

PRODIGALITY IN FUEL—NEEDLESS FIREMEN—A FURNITURE ROBBERY.

It has been too evident to the citizens of this much-plundered city that many persons have found a gold mine in the County Court-House, but it has not yet been explained that they also found a coal mine in the depths of this extraordinary structure. Eugene Durnin, an Assistant Alderman, enjoys the monopoly of furnishing coal for driving the engines and heating the building. The exact amount of coal actually furnished to the Court-House is not yet known, but it is said to be very small. Nevertheless, immense bills have been rendered to the County, audited, and paid. But if the coal was not delivered to the County Court-House, it was, in large part, delivered at the houses of the political vultures, whose nests had also been otherwise feathered by similar unprincipled devices. These politicians sent their orders to the man furnishing the coal, who promptly honored them. It was probably from this source that the Ring aspirants for office drew the supplies of coal which they so ostentatiously lavished upon their followers in their respective districts last season. So widespread was this distribution, that even the firemen in the Court-House were requested to send in their orders whenever they wanted coal.

In the Court-House engine-room there are, besides the chief engineer and four assistants, never less than eight firemen, and frequently ten or more. All these men draw large salaries, though one or two could perform all the work required.

The first janitor who was actually in possession of the Court-House was a man named Fox, who, when dispossessed and instructed to leave the building, took away five cart-loads of the choicest furniture. Some one in authority who was struck with the shamelessness of the burglary interposed, and the matter was referred to Tweed, who is said to have exclaimed, "D—n the furniture—let it go."

IS PLASTERER GARVEY A FORGER?

WHO RECEIVED THE MONEY ON DONNARUMMA'S CHECKS?

Philip Donnarumma, foreman of Andrew J. Garvey, plasterer to the Ring, was summoned before Assessor Friedsam of the Third Internal Revenue District, on Saturday, to answer questions concerning his returns for 1869. He denied that he had ever received any money from the City Government, or from Controller Connolly, and pronounced the signatures apparently written by him on the checks and vouchers to be forgeries, which he supposed had been committed by Mr. Garvey. He had never signed his name to any checks or warrants, and had never seen any such papers. The $66,412 80 purporting to have been paid to him he believed had been paid to Mr. Garvey, as he had only received his regular salary of $100 a week for his services as foreman. He knew how to spell his name, and had never written it Philip F. Dammey, or Philip F. Dummin.

City Chamberlain Bradley declares that he has no knowledge of Donnarumma's checks, or whether he ever had anything to do with the city or county work. Checks or warrants, he says, are first made out in the Controller's office, when they are signed by the Controller, countersigned by Mayor Hall, and sent to the Chamberlain's office. They are then taken by the bearer to the Broadway Bank. If the teller identifies the signatures, the checks are paid and sent back to the Chamberlain's office. At the end of the week all such documents are returned to the Controller's office with the weekly reports. Mr. Bradley said he could not understand how any such checks as those signed "Dummey" and "Dummin" could have been paid by the teller of the Broadway Bank, and he didn't believe they had been so paid. The President of the Broadway Bank affirms that all of these checks were examined by experts and were properly accredited.

THE CARPET INVESTIGATION.

John J. Donaldson, President of the Bank of North America, and H. B. Claflin have been engaged during the past week, at the request of the Joint Committee, in superintending the examination of the carpets in the City Hall. The carpets have been measured by rule by experts, and their exact dimensions have been ascertained within an eighth of an inch. The value of the carpeting has also been estimated with great accuracy. The investigation was closed on Saturday, and a report was submitted to the Sub-Committee. The results of the examination will be laid, in printed form, before the Joint Investigating Committee in a few days.

INGERSOLL IN COURT.

HIS EXPECTED EXAMINATION TO-DAY—PROPABLE LINE OF DEFENSE.

The important and engrossing suit of Wm. F. Havemeyer on behalf of himself and the other taxpayers of the City and County of New-York against James H. Ingersoll, came up before Judge Ingraham in the Supreme Court Chambers on Saturday last. The plaintiff, not having sufficient evidence to make out his case, obtained the usual order for the examination of the defendant to enable him to supply the deficiency. As it was not known when the case would come on to be heard, the attendance in the court-room was very large, but the eager attention of all present showed the great interest which is universally felt in the first proceedings inaugurated for the purpose of forcing a return to the city treasury of moneys fraudulently abstracted therefrom. Mr. Ingersoll did not present himself until the discussion reported below was nearly over, and when it was announced that he had arrived, all eyes were turned in the direction of the man who has attained such an unenviable distinction. Mr. Ingersoll, on entering, placed himself by the bar close to his counsel, ex-Judge Fullerton and L. W. Stoughton. He is rather tall and well proportioned, with a decidedly Scotch countenance. His manner was somewhat anxious, but not in the least abashed, although he could scarcely have drawn any assurance of sympathy from the curious looks bent upon him from every side; unless it might be from a few politicians whose "fellow feeling," under the circumstances, made them "wondrous kind." The following is the subpœna issued commanding the attendance of Ingersoll:

The People of the State of New-York to James Ingersoll—Greeting:

We command you, that all business and excuses being laid aside, you appear and attend before the Justice of the Supreme Court, holding chambers at the Chambers of said Court in the new County Court-House in the City of New-York, on the 7th day of October, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, to testify and give evidence in a certain action now pending between Wm. F. Havemeyer, a resident and James H. Ingersoll, impleaded with others, defendant on the part of the plaintiff, and that you bring with you and produce at the time and place aforesaid a certain book and all books and vouchers relating to your fees and emoluments with the City or County of New-York in 1869 and 1870, now in your custody, and all other deeds, evidences, and writings which you have in your custody or power, concerning the premises. And for a failure to attend, you will be deemed guilty of a contempt of Court, and liable to pay all loss and damages sustained thereby to the party aggrieved, and forfeit $50 in addition thereto.

D. D. INGRAHAM, Justice.

CHAS. E. LOEW, Clerk.

Miller, Stoutenburgh & Peckham, Attorneys for plaintiff.

In consequence of Ingersoll's dilatoriness, matters were somewhat delayed; but finally, at 10:45, Mr. Peckham, who is associated with ex-Judge Barnett and Gen. Barlow as counsel for plaintiff, said:

"May it please the Court, I call for the examination of James H. Ingersoll, in this case, an order for which was issued by Judge Barnard, returnable here this morning."

Ex-Judge Fullerton requested the Court to wait until the arrival of his associate, E. W. Stoughton, whom he momentarily expected, before moving to vacate the order issued as improper and contrary to legal rule.

Gen. Barlow—We are willing to wait a few moments if Mr. Stoughton is likely to arrive soon, provided the examination will not be interfered with by the delay.

The Court waited until 11 o'clock, and then ordered the case to proceed.

Mr. Fullerton—I move to lay the examination over till Monday of next week for the purpose of giving us the opportunity of preparing and serving the papers to be used on the motion to set aside this order. Your Honor is aware of the fact that this action is brought by Mr. Havemeyer as a resident and tax-payer of the City of New-York, and we think he has no standing in Court.

Judge Ingraham—You don't want to make a motion to set aside the order; you can make an objection on the return to the order.

The crier here called James H. Ingersoll, and Mr. Fullerton answered, "Here."

Judge Ingraham—The defendant must appear in person. They have a right to call him and take what course they see fit.

Mr. Fullerton—Your Honor, Mr. Ingersoll is detained as a witness in another part of this building; but I have certain affidavits which I desire to read.

Judge Ingraham—If you have any affidavit, you can read it.

Mr. Fullerton—I was not called into the case till yesterday afternoon, and the affidavits are not yet prepared, not the whole of them.

Mr. Peckham—Mr. Ingersoll has not appeared in obedience to the order. I ask for an attachment.

Mr. Fullerton—I suggest to the counsel not to introduce any side issues, as he seems to contemplate.

Mr. Peckham—We only ask that Ingersoll be brought here. Unless he is, we can consent to no delay or adjournment.

Mr. Fullerton—Well, if you desire to take that mode of proceeding, go ahead.

Mr. Peckham—We ask the Court, if Mr. Ingersoll does not appear, on my filing the proper papers and proving service, that an attachment issue to bring him here.

Judge Ingraham—A person called here as a witness has no right to be engaged in another part of the building.

Ex-Judge Barrett—Let the man appear. We ask, Sir, for a non-bailable attachment against him.

Mr. Fullerton—That does not terrify us—you may complicate your own case. Mr. Ingersoll will be here directly; and I mean that he shall have his rights; all I want is a fair chance, and that I mean to have.

Ex-Judge Barrett—He has duties to perform before he talks about rights. One of those duties is to be here in obedience to the order of the Court.

Mr. Fullerton—He will be here before the Court adjourns. Ah! Your Honor, he is here now.

Ex-Judge Barrett—Let him be sworn, then.

Mr. Ingersoll here appeared, as stated, and looked curiously toward Judge Barnard, who was seated by the side of Judge Ingraham. Mr. Stoughton, who had preceded him, had a moment's consultation with ex-Judge Fullerton, and then the latter said:

"I want time to prepare the affidavits."

Judge Ingraham—Let the case stand over till Monday at 11 o'clock.

Ex-Judge Barrett—I think your Honor will have no jurisdiction over him unless he be sworn.

Judge Ingraham—I think I have, and I will take the responsibility.

The case was then adjourned until to-day at 11 o'clock, when it is expected that the defendant's counsel will be ready with their affidavits. What the line of defense will be it is at present impossible to say, but it will no doubt involve many legal questions of a complicated nature, not the least among which will be the question whether the plaintiff has any standing in court. In opposition to his right to bring the action it will, probably, be alleged that this is an anomalous proceeding, and if countenanced by the court will give rise to collusive actions of a similar nature, in which judgments may be entered for a much smaller amount than the actual indebtedness of the defendant; thus barring any future recovery of the real amount, because the original judgment would be conclusive as to the amount of defendant's liability. Should this point be overruled, as it probably will be, and the defendant be put under examination, he may refuse to answer the questions put to him, on the ground that such answers may tend to criminate him, or may tend to give rise to criminal suits against him. Should the preliminary points be ruled against him, it is possible that his counsel may instruct him to make full confession of the whole affair.

THE PROCEEDINGS AGAINST MAYOR HALL.

Since the papers in the criminal charge against Mayor Hall were sent to the Grand Jury nothing has been done in the matter which the authorities see fit to make public. It is probable that the action of the Grand Jury will be known to-day, but on Saturday, when District-Attorney Garvin was questioned concerning the affair, he appeared embarrassed and declined to say anything about the indictment.

ANNUAL EXPENSE OF THE PARK DEPARTMENT.

Judge Hilton, of the Department of Public Parks, sent, on Saturday, the following communication to Deputy Controller Green:

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct 7, 1871.

To the Hon. ANDREW H. GREEN, *Deputy Controller.*

DEAR SIR: In answer to your favor of the 6th inst., calling on this Department to report to you its expenditures, &c., I have to say that there has been no meeting of our Board since its receipt, and I have no answer to make on its behalf.

I suppose there is no one who knows better than yourself that, under the laws and existing ordinances affecting our City Government, there is no power vested in the Controller's or any other Department to call upon us to make a report on any subject, that power being vested in the Mayor alone as Chief Magistrate. Still, there appears to me no objection to communicating to you the same information we are daily giving to the Press reporters and the public generally in respect to our accounts, and, indeed, all other matters within our Department, as to which inquiries may be made from motives of curiosity or otherwise.

As our accounts up to the 1st of each month are always made up by our bookkeeper within a few days thereafter, I requested our Controller, Mr. Van Nort, to have the usual statement prepared for general information and for my use.

He has done so, and a copy of it I inclose.

As public information, accessible to all, I take pleasure in communicating it to you. Very respectfully, yours,

HENRY HILTON, Treasurer.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS, No. 265 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 5, 1871.

The Hon. HENRY HILTON, *Treasurer Department Public Parks.*

SIR: The following is a statement of the expenditures of this Department from Jan. 1 to Oct. 1, 1871, on the accounts hereinafter named:

Central Parks, maintenance and government of		$565,068 14
Parks and Places, maintenance and government of		80,854 51
Central Park improvement	$861,717 59	
City parks improvement	689,148 95	1,540,866 54
Boulevard		524,155 52
Total		$2,510,944 71

Respectfully, GEO. M. VAN NORT, Controller Department Public Parks.

THE BANKRUPTCY OF TWEED'S DEPARTMENT DENIED.

Mr. Tweed is not disposed to accept the statements from the Controller's books that his Department has spent all the money appropriated for it. He is preparing a statement, and will probably submit it to-day to Mr. Green, in which he will claim that there is a very substantial amount still due the Department of Public Works.

TWEED'S BANKRUPTCY.

THE MODEST SAVINGS OF TEN YEARS.

The subjoined interesting official record shows that William M. Tweed was, precisely ten years ago, a penniless man. He boasts now of being worth from $20,000,000 to $25,000,000. The public may very well be pardoned for doubting whether, all things considered, Mr. Tweed has honestly made $2,000,000 a year with no capital to begin with.

To all to whom these Presents shall come or may concern:

I, George G. Barnard, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, send greeting. Whereas, William M. Tweed of the City of New-York, an insolvent debtor, residing within the said City, did on application with so many of his creditors, residing within the United States as have debts in good faith owing to them by the said insolvent amounting to at least two-thirds of all the debts owing by him to creditors residing within the United States, present a petition to me praying that the estate of the said insolvent might be assigned for the benefit of his creditors, and he be discharged from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the statute authorizing an insolvent debtor to be discharged from his debts; whereupon I ordered notice to be given as required by law to all the creditors of the said insolvent to show cause, if any they had, before me, at a certain time and place, why an assignment of the said insolvent's estate should not be made, and he be discharged from his debts, proof of the service whereof on such of the creditors of said insolvent whose places of residence are known to the insolvent as required by law, and of the publication whereof hath been duly made, and whereas it satisfactorily appears to me that the doings on the part of the creditors are just and fair, and that the said insolvent has conformed in all things to those matters required of him by the said statute. I directed an assignment to be made by the said insolvent of all his estate, real and personal, both in law and equity, in possession, reversion, or remainder, to Vincent Clark, assignee nominated by the creditors, to receive the same; and the said insolvent having on the 1st day of October, 1861, made such assignment and tried and filed in me a certificate thereof executed by the said assignee and duly proved, and also a certificate of the Clerk of this County, that such assignment is duly recorded in his office; now, therefore, know ye that by virtue of the power and authority in me vested I do hereby discharge the said insolvent from all his debts, and from imprisonment, pursuant to the provisions of the said statute.

In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the third day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one.

GEORGE G. BARNARD, Justice of Supreme Court.

Recorded Oct. 3, 1861.

A DEFAULTING REVENUE COLLECTOR.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 8.—A suit was commenced in the United States District Court against Barton Able, formerly Collector for the 1st District of Missouri, by his sureties, for about $250,000 alleged to be unaccounted for by him as a Government officer. Able's bond was for $100,000.

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN.

SEVEN LIVES LOST BY A MARINE DISASTER—ADVANCE OF THE BANK RATE OF DISCOUNT—A NEW STEAMSHIP LINE CONTEMPLATED.

LONDON, Oct. 8, 1871.

A fishing vessel sank suddenly in the harbor of Yarmouth, on Friday night, and seven persons were drowned.

The Bank of England advanced the rate of discount 1 per cent yesterday. The rate is now 5 per cent.

A sharp newspaper war is in progress in London on the subject of literary piracy. The correspondents are very severe on American publishers of British productions, and an international law of copyright is universally demanded.

Contracts have been entered into in England for the construction of several steamships destined for service in a line which it is proposed to run frequently between Antwerp and New-York, touching at Dover.

The Lord Mayor will entertain M. Leon Say at a banquet on the 18th inst. A meeting will be held at an early day to discuss the question of modifying the commercial treaty between England and France.

FRANCE.

THE TREATY WITH GERMANY NEARLY COMPLETED—ONE OF THE LYONS RIOTERS SENTENCED.

PARIS, Oct. 8, 1871.

The French International Commercial Treaty with Germany will, it is said, be finally perfected by the governments of the two countries at an early moment. M. Victor Lefranc has been appointed Provisional Minister of Finance of France, to act during the absence of M. Pouyer-Quertier, now in Berlin to secure the ratification of the treaty.

M. Dombrowsky, who was leader of the mob in the attacks on the German residents in Lyons, has been arrested, tried and sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and a fine of 100 francs.

The Court of Revision, to which the case of Rossel was appealed, has adjudged him guilty, and declared that he has incurred the penalty of death. The Republican journals of this city demand of M. Thiers that he take prompt and vigorous action for the suppression of Bonapartist conspiracies.

GERMANY.

THE GOVERNMENT OF BAVARIA QUESTIONED CONCERNING ITS ATTITUDE TOWARD THE POPE.

BERLIN, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1871.

The Liberal and Democratic sections of the Legislative Body remain anxious on the subject of the actual state of the relations which exist between the Bavarian Government and the Holy See. Forty-seven members of Parliament, belonging to the party of progress, have already interpellated that Government concerning its attitude on the Church question. The Cabinet Minister has promised that he will deliver a reply in behalf of the Crown and his colleagues at an early day.

M. Pouyer-Quertier, French Minister of Finances, accompanied by Councilor Ozenne and Counts Fenelon and Valon, arrived this morning at the Royal Hotel, and at noon visited the French Embassy. It is rumored that Count von Arnim has been summoned to Berlin.

SPAIN.

THE NEW GOVERNMENT NOT ORGANIZED YET—MORE TROOPS TO BE SENT TO CUBA.

MADRID, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1871.

The organization of the Malcampo Cabinet is not yet absolutely complete. Señor Balaguer administers the affairs of the Department of State *ad interim*, pending the acceptance of the portfolio by a Minister fully commissioned by the Premier. Señor Sagasta will use his influence in favor of the adoption of a radical policy by the new Government. Señor Pielian has been appointed Captain-General of Madrid and Señor Meseio Governor of the city.

Señor Balaguer, acting Minister of State, has telegraphed to Gen. Valmaseda, Captain-General of Cuba, "that the necessary reënforcements will be promptly dispatched to uphold the national authority and preserve the integrity of the Spanish dominions of Spain.

Minister Candau declares that the Government cannot prosecute members of the International Society so long as they obey the law; but he promises to give the Cortes an early opportunity of debating the question.

ITALY.

CONVENTS OCCUPIED BY ITALIAN TROOPS.

ROME, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1871.

Two convents have been occupied by the Italian troops. The inmates quietly withdrew at the approach of the military.

The Italian Parliament will be opened about the middle of November.

TURKEY.

THE CHOLERA CHECKED AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1871.

The progress of the cholera has been checked, and the alarm which was felt concerning the spread of the epidemic eastward and toward Europe and the west is subsiding.

SWEDEN.

THE KING REGRETS THE DEFEAT OF THE ARMY BILL.

STOCKHOLM, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1871.

His Majesty the King of Sweden closed the session of the Rigsdag in person to-day, and addressed the body concerning the state of the kingdom. He expressed "great regret at the failure of the Lower Chamber to act on the Army Reorganization bill, thereby compelling the postponement of the action authorized by this important measure." He deemed "the question of national defense too grave to be thus suspended."

MOROCCO.

THE KABYLES IN REVOLT FROM TURKISH AUTHORITY.

MADRID, Saturday, Oct. 7, 1871.

Advices received here from Melilla state that the revolt of the Kabyles menaces only the dominions of the Sultan of Morocco, who has sent troops to restore order. The cause of the outbreak was the establishment of a Moorish Custom-House on the coast.

The Spanish garrison of Melilla will take no part in the operations against the Kabyles unless some insult should be offered to the Spanish flag.

VENEZUELA.

SANGUINARY ENGAGEMENT BETWEEN THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS AND THE REVOLUTIONISTS.

KINGSTON, Jam., Saturday, Oct. 7, 1871.

Venezuela continues to be agitated by revolutionary movements. Several encounters had taken place between the Government forces and the revolutionists. A band of the latter, 130 strong, advanced as far as Rio Chico, were they were surprised by the Government forces and slaughtered without mercy, not a man escaping.

The revolutionists still held the Port of Ciudad Bolivar. They have released the American merchant steamer Hero and she has returned to Trinidad. President Guzman Blanco has assembled all the war steamers and transports at his command at Caracas to convey the expedition to recapture Ciudad Bolivar. The deposed Governor Della Costa will lend his aid in driving out the revolutionists. President Blanco has raised a loan of $50,000 from the merchants of Caracas.

URUGUAY.

THE GOVERNMENT TROOPS DEFEATED WITH HEAVY LOSS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7.—Advices from Commander Quackenbush, commanding the Wasp, dated at Montevideo, August 28, state that "last week an engagement took place between the reds and the whites near the Rio Negro, resulting in the defeat of the Government troops, with a loss of four guns, 250 infantry, and half of their stock. There has been occasional firing near Colima."

SANTO DOMINGO.

CABRAL SURPRISED BY BAEZ AND DRIVEN ACROSS THE HAYTIEN FRONTIER—HE SUBSEQUENTLY RALLIES AND DEFEATS BAEZ.

PORT AU PRINCE, Hayti, Saturday, Sept. 23, via HAVANA, Oct. 7, 1871.

The latest advices from the frontier state that the St. Domingo revolutionists, under Cabral, were surprised by the forces of President Baez at the village of San Juan and driven to the Haytien frontier. Cabral and the officers of his staff narrowly escaped capture. Cabral subsequently reorganized his forces and made an attack on the army of Baez, recapturing the village of San Juan and driving the President and his troops into the town of Azua. Baez's men burned several houses in San Juan and shot the only prisoner taken by them.

JAPAN.

THE BANK OF DAIMIO ABOLISHED—DECLINE OF THE SILK TRADE—SUBMARINE CABLE BETWEEN SHANGHAI AND YOKOHAMA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—Yokohama advices to Sept. 13, have been received to-day by the arrival of the steamship Arizona.

The Japanese Government has issued a decree wiping out the position of Hans or Daimios. This reduces people who have been rulers for over 300 years to the position of the common people, and immediately annexes their territories to the Government. There is no longer any aristocracy or religion except through the Mikado.

The Japanese man-of-war Nitsin went to Hakodadi, where the Russian vessels were to have met the Embassy for St. Petersburg; but, after waiting a month, she sailed for Jeddo. The Russians have annexed the entire Saghalien Islands, and the Embassies have been unable to alter it. The new coin from the mint is refused at the Custom-House, except at a heavy discount, which causes great distrust.

Minister Delong had an audience and a state dinner with the Mikado of Japan, as Minister Extraordinary from the Kingdom of Hawaii. He had gone to Hakodadi to investigate the irregularities in the American Consulate there.

The Japanese merchants grieve over the deterioration of silk and the decline in trade, which is caused by the unskillful and careless manner in which the silk is prepared for market. The merchants have asked the Chamber of Commerce to assist them in establishing an inspection house, where all the silk unfit for market will be returned to the interior. The Japanese merchants threaten to burn half the stock of silk-worm eggs and so force the market.

The submarine cable between Shanghai and Nagasaki is in successful operation. Material for a cable line between Nagasaki and Yokohama has been ordered, and the line will be in working order within a year.

The decision of the Acting Secretary of State upholding the Japanese Government in closing Van Reed's Stock Exchange at Yeddo, and asserting that although lawful in America, yet every nation is the judge of what laws are required to preserve the morals of its people, has created much comment among all classes of foreigners as affecting their treaty rights with this Government. Five stock establishments of other nationalities and 20 native establishments are in operation, with the sanction of the Government. An appeal will be made to Washington to uphold the treaty rights, granting the same facilities to American trade as are accorded to other nationalities.

Coolies are constantly employed on the railroad between Yokohama and Yeddo. The first locomotive run over the road, thirty-three miles, to Kanagawa—attracted great attention. The road from Osaka to Kobe progresses rapidly, and a new line of 60 miles, costing $2,000,000, running through Kiota to Tsurga, is contemplated.

The Japanese Government has apologized to the American Minister for the libel against the Hawaiian Government, published in the Japanese *Times*.

The Chinese political news is unimportant. There had been heavy floods in the vicinity of Tien-tsin.

AUSTRALASIA.

RENEWAL OF THE GOLD EXCITEMENT—PROTECTIVE POLICY OF THE VICTORIA GOVERNMENT.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 7.—The Australian steamer Wonga Wonga, which left Sydney Sept. 1, brings the following intelligence:

NEW SOUTH WALES.—It is rumored that the Peninsular and Oriental Company intend to put a line of opposition steamers on the California route. The Home Government has promised the Sydney Chamber of Commerce to support Hall's line, and has notified the Peninsular and Oriental Company of its intention to withdraw its contract from that company. The first ship, entirely laden with the products of the colonial wool clip, sails for America this month. As a sequel to the grand scare inflicted upon our people by the absurd report, some weeks since, of the departure from San Francisco of two ships containing a filibustering expedition against this coast, the enrollment of the colonial defense force has commenced. The gold excitement is again at fever heat. The community is all astir at the reported discovery of further extensive gold fields.

VICTORIA.—The new tariff has passed the Assembly, but is likely to be rejected in the Upper House. The new ministry is strongly supported in its protective principles. Sandhurst has recently been the scene of a sad disaster. A fire swept over the business portion of the town, destroying over half a million dollars' worth of property, only a portion of which was insured. A conference has been called at Melbourne of representatives of the different Australian governments to consider the question of granting subsidies to steamer lines to San Francisco, Mr. Hall having notified the Government that without a subsidy it would be folly to continue his line.

The following New-Zealand news has been received by the steamer Moses Taylor, from Honolulu, where she connected with the steamer Nevada, from Auckland, Sept 7:

A bill for legalizing marriage with a deceased wife's sister has passed the Legislature to a second reading in the Chambers. Also one for making two-thirds of a jury in civil causes carry a verdict against the minority. It has been decided that the American steamers shall in future go on to Sydney and Melbourne instead of proceeding along the New Zealand coast. Work has been commenced on the Kaipara railroad—to be eighteen miles long—running to the north of Auckland and connecting the Kaipara harbors on the west coast with Auckland on the east. The contract price for the construction of the road is £42,000. The colonial forces are still pursuing the rebel Sakoto. His party were discovered near Lake Whakare Moana and four of his men killed. The leader himself narrowly escaped. The Caledonian Gold Mining Company's annual balance showed that £400,000 had been paid in dividends during the last six months. A great native gathering is to be held in the north of the island shortly. The Maori King is very peaceably disposed, and there is no likelihood of further disturbances. Large parties of natives are employed in constructing roads in the interior. The total yield of gold from the Thames and Coromandel gold fields during the month of August was 28,665 ounces from 6,900 tuns of rock. The ship Gosland, Bates, master, from China, bound for Dunedin, put into Auckland leaky, and with sickness on board. She has 286 Chinese passengers for Otago. The Gosland has been chartered to bring Chinese laborers to Dunedin—2,000 having been contracted for to work in the gold fields of Otago.

WASHINGTON.

MEETING OF THE STEAMBOAT INSPECTORS—THE QUESTION OF STEEL BOILERS.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8, 1871.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats, at its session on Saturday, had before it the representative of a firm in Buffalo, New-York, engaged in manufacturing boilers from steel instead of iron. They ask the Board to modify the rules so as to allow these boilers to carry a higher pressure of steam than now provided for by law, claiming that the capacity of steel boilers will permit of a steam pressure greatly in excess of 60 pounds. Mr. Andrews of the Baltimore and Savannah Steamship line was also given a hearing. His object is to secure the adoption of regulations which will permit his company to transport petroleum. It is doubtful if he secures the privilege, as present general indications show that there is a disposition manifested on the part of the Board to have petroleum carried exclusively by railroads where possible. The Cincinnati delegation of steamboat men have postponed their hearing for a day or two, and will consult with other delegations which are expected to arrive this week. Capt. John Buffenger, a prominent steamboat man of St. Louis, is here, and also R. H. Woolfolk of Louisville, Ky. A gentleman largely interested in steamboat interests, Gen. Negley, member of Congress from Pennsylvania, is expected every day, and will appear before the Board in behalf of a delegation of steamboat men from Pittsburgh, who will come with him. Information has been received that a delegation from New-York will also be here during the session of the Board. A large number of inventors are here with their various patents. They are stopping at the hotel in which the Board holds its meetings, and are using every endeavor to get their respective inventions adopted. The steamboat men consider this one of the most important sessions that has yet been held. They propose to consult with each other, and act in harmony, and go before the Board and request that rules may be laid down to govern them which will be reasonable, fair, and just, in their operations, unlike the present regulations which, they claim, have never been satisfactorily explained to them, and their construction is such that they cannot by any possibility be carried out. It is reported here that the railroad interests of the country were instrumental in securing some of the recent revised rules, and that they are still antagonistic to any measures of the Board allowing steamboats any additional privileges, especially where they would conflict with any of the rights now held by their roads. However this may be, nothing has as yet taken place to indicate that any opposition is to be made to the reasonable requests of the steamboat men, and the Board state that they desire to hear a full expression of their views, and be governed by them as far as possible in revising the rules.

[GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Treasurer and Assistant Treasurers to pay November coupons upon rebate of interest to Oct. 25, and on and after that day to pay interest due Nov. 1 without rebate.

POSTSCRIPT.

4 A. M.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE CONFLAGRATION IN CHICAGO.

THE DISTRICT DEVASTATED OVER A MILE LONG BY HALF A MILE WIDE—A SEVERE GALE BLOWING—THE FLAMES STILL ADVANCING IRRESISTABLY—THE FIREMEN POWERLESS—TELEGRAMS SENT TO MILWAUKEE FOR AID.

CHICAGO, Oct. 9—12:30 a. m.—The fire in the West Division is now raging with unabated fury. The fire commenced near Taylor-st., between Delevan and Jefferson, is spreading in every direction, and covers at least four blocks. At this hour it still seems beyond control.

The blocks are built up solely and almost exclusively of two-story frame-houses, occupied as residences, boarding-houses saloons, groceries, etc.

The loss is already large, and it is now feared that it will prove more disastrous in its character than the one last night. It is impossible yet to learn the names of the sufferers.

The entire list will probably embrace several hundred. No approximate estimate can yet be made of the total loss, as the progress of the flames has not yet been arrested. Further particulars are expected.

One o'clock a. m.—To-night is the most awful in the annals of the city. The fire which commenced at 10 p. m. has already swept over a space at least three times as large as that of last night, and is still rushing on with greater fury than has marked any stage of its progress. The engines appear almost powerless.

Fire Marshal Williams has just telegraphed to Milwaukee for all steamers they can spare. The conflagration has already devastated at least twenty blocks, mostly composed of smaller class of dwellings inhabited by poor people. Not less than 300 buildings have been entirely destroyed, and more than that number of families rendered homeless.

The wind is blowing almost a gale from the South, and showers of sparks and burning brands are sweeping over the city, threatening destruction on every hand.

The border of the Court-House caught fire from flying brands, but was extinguished by the watchman of the tower.

No description can give an adequate idea of the horrible scene.

The fire started in a row of two-story wooden tenements on Dockoven-st., between Jefferson and Clinton, and as was the case last night spread with terrible rapidity. Before a single engine could get on the road half the block was in flames and burning furiously. The entire department were soon on the ground, and at work. For a time it seemed probable they would succeed in confining it to two or three blocks. The wind was blowing freshly when the fire started, but afterward increased to a gale, and suddenly the flames seemed to spread in every direction beyond the control of the fire department.

Two o'clock a. m.—The fire is still raging with increased fury, and has spread almost with the velocity of the wind, and has now reached West Monroe-st., a distance of more than a mile from where it started, and covers a breadth of nearly half a mile, reaching from the river to Jefferson-st.

The district already burned embraces an immense number of lumber yards and the freight depots of the Chicago and St. Louis and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroads.

The property already destroyed counts up many millions of dollars, and perhaps half is not told. The task of arresting the flames now seems five-fold greater than an hour ago, and no one dare venture the opinion as to when or where it will stop.

2:10 *a. m.*—The flames are furiously raging in every direction, and God only can save the city from utter destruction. A fearful panic prevails. All through the streets the people are rushing to and fro, and weeping and wailing. The fire is approaching the telegraph office, add it will probably soon be vacated.

Brands from the fire were blown across to the east side of the river, and set a wooden building on fire directly adjoining the Chicago gas-house. The flames spread in every direction among the adjoining buildings. The prospects are that the gas-house will be destroyed, and the city wrapped in darkness.

Many lives have been lost, but how many cannot be be known until the fire is extinguished. The alarm bell has just commenced ringing an increasing peal, which is intended to call every sleeper from his bed. The panic is increasing, and the people seem almost crazy with alarm.

The vessels in the river are catching fire in every direction, and all in the South River will probably be destroyed.

The fire is already within a block of the telegraph office where this dispatch is written, and sweeping onward—a whirlwind of flames against which human efforts are powerless—and it is impossible to tell where it will stop.

The bridge across Van Buren-st. is burned. The cars on the track of the Chicago and Alton and Fort Wayne railroads with the freight-houses are swept away. Thousands of people fill the streets, rushing out of their dwellings, in many instances barely in time to save their lives.

The block immediately across the street from the telegraph office, one of the finest in the city, is now in flames.

2:15 *a. m.*—Operators are leaving Western Union Telegraph Office, but will probably open communication at some other point in the city.

ELECTION RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8.—The anticipated troubles between the whites and blacks, growing out of the election excitement, commenced to-day in the negro quarter of the city. About 10 o'clock a negro had his head out of a third story window, and was called down stairs by two white men who were standing on the opposite side of the street.

When he reached the front steps he was knocked down and kicked several times. A large number of colored men were standing around and at once rushed to the rescue. A party of white men on the corner also rushed forward and a riot ensued.

Three or four policemen were attracted to the spot, shots were fired and bricks thrown. Several persons were injured during the melee. The police arrested seven colored men, but none of the white men were arrested.

NEWPORT YACHT RACES.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 8.—The cups, valued at $1,000, presented by Vice-Commodore Douglas and Capt. Louis L. Lorillard, are the occasion of the forthcoming races from Brenton's Reef lightship. The course will be a triangular one, extending from the lightship to the buoy at the northern end of Block Island, thence around the Vineyard Sound lightship, and returning to Brenton's Reef. This course is universally regarded as the best to be found on the American coast for testing the sailing abilities of yachts, from the fact of being entirely outside of all projecting headlands. The yachtmen feel confident of better breezes, and they will not be annoyed by the strong eddies and currents always involved by an inside course. The Lorillard cup will be sailed for to-morrow, wind and weather proving favorable. The Sappho, Dreadnaught, Palmer, Enchantress, and Resolute will start from their anchorage in the harbor at 7 a. m., in order that the race may be completed, if possible, before nightfall. The stipulations of the gift provide that the race must be completed in nine hours according to time allowance. The Dauntless and Vesta are lying at anchor in the harbor, but will not enter for either of the contests. The weather during the day has been very pleasant, although suggestive of a calm; but to-night the wind has sprung up fresh, and it is generally predicted that the breeze will blow strong from the north-west to-morrow.

THE WAR ON POLYGAMY.

ARREST OF CANNON AND LAWRENCE—THEY ARE BOTH CHARGED WITH ADULTERY—EXCITE-IN THE TABERNACLE.

SALT LAKE CITY, Oct. 7.—George Q. Cannon and Henry W. Lawrence, a "Godbeite," and a member of the firm of Kimball & Lawrence, have just been arrested by United States Marshal Patrick, and held for appearance at this term of court. The charges in both cases were for lascivious cohabitation with several women, under the Utah statute.

Thomas Hawkins was arraigned