Amusements, etc., This Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—English Opera: "Martha." Mme. Parepa-Rosa.

BOOTH'S THEATER.—"Henry VIII." Miss Cushman.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATER.—"Divorce."

GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Eileen Oge." Florence.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATER.—Opera Bouffe: "La Perichole." Mlle. Aimee.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—"The Streets of New-York." Hayo.

OLYMPIC THEATER.—At 2 and at 8: "Humpty Dumpty." G. L. Fox.

STEINWAY HALL.—Dolby's Ballad Concert.

STADT THEATER.—German Opera: "Trovatore." Wachtel.

UNION SQUARE THEATER.—At 2 and at 8: Burlesque and Pantomime Troupe.

WALLACK'S THEATER.—"The Rivals."

AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, Third-ave. and Sixty-third-st.—Open day and night.

DAN RICE'S CIRCUS, Fourteenth-st., between Second and Third-aves.

FASHION COURSE.—Grand Military Festival and Fete Champetre.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—At 2 and at 8: Birch, Wambold, etc.

Business Notices.

DONATION DAY.—Aid for the Union Home for Soldiers' and Sailors' Orphans. The public are earnestly invited to attend the highly interesting performance at the Fashion Course, on Wednesday, Oct. 11, in order that every man, woman and child may witness the Orphans' jubilee, the gates will be open to all without charge. Free admission for that day; come and help the jubilee. Those who can afford to contribute a donation will find boxes at each entrance in which they can deposit under charge of committees, but no one will be allowed to solicit donations, the manager preferring to trust to the liberality of visitors.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1871.

The British Government has determined to release no more Fenians. ==== The ratification of the Customs Treaty between France and Germany is considered certain. ==== The French election returns are still incomplete; Prince Jerome Napoleon has been returned from Alsace. ==== The political excitement is increasing in Madrid. ==== A violent earthquake shock has occurred in Constantinople.

The Chicago fire has been extinguished; it is estimated that 500 lives have been lost, and that the damage will reach $300,000,000. ==== The Republicans claim that they have carried Pennsylvania by a small majority, and have a majority in both branches of the Legislature. ==== A serious election riot occurred in Philadelphia, four men being killed and many wounded. ==== The town of Urbana, Illinois, has nearly been destroyed by fire. ==== A revolution is in progress among the Creek Indians. ==== A stage coach has been robbed by highwaymen in Colorado.

Over $300,000 has been contributed in New-York and Brooklyn for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire. ==== Additional suits are to be instituted against the Ring tradesmen. ==== The Kings County General Committee held another quarrelsome session. ==== Fisk, Gould, and Lane resigned and were reëlected Erie directors. ==== The Fall Race Meeting was continued at Jerome Park. ==== Gold, 113¾, 114¼, 114¼. Thermometer, 58°, 74°, 68°.

The regular Republican delegates from this city to the late Syracuse Convention are to meet to-night at the headquarters corner of Fifth-ave. and Twenty-second-st., to consider a communication from the Chairman of the Republican State Committee.

The Creek Nation is threatened with a rebellion. The rebels want to overturn the Government for certain purposes not yet hinted at; but we are confident white men and their schemes will be found at the bottom of the difficulty. Red men, even when highly civilized, do not affect revolution unless instigated by mischievous white people.

The loans and discounts of the Chicago National Banks have usually exceeded $16,000,000, while the individual deposits amounted to over $11,000,000. The notes and specie on hand commonly amounted to $3,500,000. These figures show that the fortunes of tens of thousands are imperiled, and account for the shock experienced in financial circles when the news of the awful calamity burst upon us.

The Delaware people evidently do not know an earthquake when they feel it. Day before yesterday there was a severe shock at Wilmington, which the inhabitants, who ever dream of Dupont's Powder Mills, said was due to a powder explosion. It is now found that no such detonation took place, and another shock convinces them it was an earthquake. Delaware might send to the Pacific for an expert.

While united efforts are accomplishing a great deal, there is a noble opportunity for individual action at the present moment in relieving the people of Chicago. The need is so urgent that we implore the benevolent to pack up everything that can be of use to the homeless, and send their packages to either the New-York Central, Pennsylvania Central, or Erie Depots, whence they will be conveyed free to the distressed. The ladies of New-York who displayed such energy and generosity in the war will not, we are confident, be outrivaled by the laborers in the good work in other cities.

The spirit of Republicanism flourishes better in France, apparently, under Imperialism, than under a more liberal rule. The repressive policy of Napoleon only fostered the growth of purer and simpler ideas of government than prevailed under the reign of previous Republican institutions. And now the supercilious personal rule of M. Thiers has resulted in such an unexpected desire for a genuine Republic, that the recent elections for Councils-General are real Republican victories. Even the Conservative provinces show considerable Radical gains, much to the surprise, probably, of the Government, which is making Republicans by its feeble imitation of Imperial rule.

District-Attorney Garvin's charge on the emigrant robbers was continued yesterday, but with indifferent results. Charles Moore, who swindled the unfortunate Prussian, Kornack failed to appear, and thus insured the continued incarceration of his unlucky victim in the House of Detention. The indifference with which Recorder Hackett remitted the forfeiture of bail in Ryan's case doubtless induced Moore thus to consult his own convenience in appearing for trial. McDermott, Moore's partner, was conclusively identified as the man who robbed Aaron Johnson of $560 by the "belt rig," but the hard swearing of his associates so confused the jury that they failed to agree. The District-Attorney must increase his efforts to secure the severest punishment for these rascals if he would convince the public that he is sincere in denouncing them.

Incredible as it may seem, the Erie stockholders pronounce themselves satisfied with receiving no dividends. They don't want any returns on their investments. The explanation of the fact is that the bulk of the stock is still, by fair and unfair means, controlled by the Erie Ring. Hence the inane trick of Fisk, Gould, and Lane, who resign their directorships and immediately reëlect themselves. It signifies nothing except that the Erie Ring professes to believe itself a highly honorable and deserving combination. So does Tammany. Let Fisk submit himself to the judgment of twelve impartial men, and if the result of their deliberations is not such as to convince him that there has been a conspiracy against him, our faith in trial by jury will be shaken.

Ever since THE TRIBUNE office was burnt out, in 1845, we have kept always on hand duplicates of everything needed for the publication of the paper, forming in fact a complete duplicate office. Mr. Thomas N. Rooker, our foreman, yesterday telegraphed, on behalf of the Association, to Mr. Sidney Howard Gay, Managing Editor of *The Chicago Tribune*, placing this office at his instant disposal for the use of *The Chicago Tribune*, or any other Chicago newspaper. At the time of our own great calamity, twenty-six years ago, the prompt aid of neighbors was so efficiently rendered that we did not miss the publication of a single regular issue; nor have we ever missed one since. We have needed, in a quarter of a century, to call, just once, on a neighbor, for press-work; but we have always remembered the aid of 1845 and held ourselves ready to give help wherever it was needed. Many others, we doubt not, are ready to do the same, to the extent of their ability; and from all we invoke the speediest assistance for stricken Chicago.

The ruins of Chicago are still red-hot when we hear of five or six daily newspapers preparing to resume publication in the midst of the smoke and fire. The proprietors of these journals have lost enormous sums. Presses, type, and paper, and perhaps their books, are entirely destroyed. Little or nothing is left of the capital invested in their business except the advertising custom of merchants who have no longer anything to advertise, and the good-will of subscribers, a majority of whom are homeless wanderers on the prairie. For the present there is nothing in the city to support a newspaper, and there is not a dollar's worth of material for making one to be bought. Yet the Chicago editors go to work with as much promptness and courage as if they were only the victims of a trifling every-day accident. We dare say some of them are already doing business, and turning an honest penny by the narrative of their own misfortunes. It is a bold, quick spirit like this which has made Chicago one of the wonders of the world—which raised a metropolis out of the marsh and sand in forty years, and will raise a finer one out of the ashes in ten.

We record to-day a splendid Republican triumph in Pennsylvania. Trustworthy information fixes the majority in the State at about **15,000**, and we have redeemed Philadelphia by a majority of at least **6,000**. This noble result is due to the widespread belief that, in spite of discouragements and drawbacks, the Republican party is the only one in which the people can have intelligent confidence—a belief strengthened by the exposures of the damning frauds committed in this city by the Tammany managers. People everywhere are borne to the irresistible conclusion that a political organization which has been proved incapable of governing its own citadel honestly, cannot be trusted anywhere.

—The great disaster which has overtaken Chicago has so deranged the telegraph service of the country that we are without returns from Iowa, and even without satisfactory accounts of the result in Ohio. But we know enough of the general complexion of affairs to look for a considerable Republican majority in the State, though the troubles in Hamilton County, where the Legislative ticket has been in danger, threaten an ill effect on the composition of the Legislature, which has all along been considered as in great doubt. From Iowa we look to-day for tidings that shall justify our expectations of an old-fashioned, overwhelming Republican majority.

The immediate effect of the Chicago fire is beginning to be felt in business circles. At first, all was excitement in this city, but the stir was that of apprehension rather than of actual experience of loss. Now, however, as full reports from the West come in, it is evident that several insurance companies, doing a large business in Chicago, will be badly crippled, and will suffer a temporary suspension, if nothing worse. It is hoped, however, that they will eventually weather the gale, and that most of those which are now shaking will resume operations by and by, though with greatly reduced assets. To rebuild Chicago every money center in the country will be drawn upon. Unfortunately, our own banks are not in a condition to offer large accommodation to borrowers, and the money market is in a stringent condition. A correspondent suggests that the great surplus which Secretary Boutwell is hoarding might be utilized just now by making a long loan to Chicago; a more practicable form of relief would be the purchase by the Treasury Department of an extra amount of bonds. This would ease the money market, and help all classes of business men in their emergency. It is encouraging, however, that the general feeling is one of hopefulness rather than of despondency, and, though the full dimensions of the calamity now just begin to be comprehended, the first impressions of dismay have been lightened rather than deepened.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

New-York and Brooklyn yesterday contributed over three hundred thousand dollars for the instant relief of Chicago. Food, clothing, and other supplies were likewise promptly forwarded. Other cities are doing the same;—from one end of the land to the other, indeed, our people are engaged in this duty of the hour. For the calamity which has overtaken Chicago is the misfortune of the whole United States. It is not merely a prosperous and busy city which in a single day has virtually been swept out of existence; but at one blow the trade system of the whole Northern, Eastern, and North-Western States has been severed at its central point. To say nothing of the property actually destroyed in the conflagration and the disastrous overthrow of credit, the derangement of commerce at a period of the year when the Fall trade is at its hight, and the harvest beginning to move toward the seaports, must entail a wide-spread embarrassment in business circles from New-York to San Francisco, and involve many a firm in irretrievable ruin. The losses of the insurance companies also will fall upon investors scattered all over the Union, and we may safely assume that there is not a commercial city in America which will not be a sufferer by the destruction of Chicago.

This common misfortune, binding us all together in mutual sympathy, and teaching us how close are the ties which unite State with State, and City with City, carries a lesson which we must not miss. In this hour of disaster we who have suffered less must share our purse with those who have lost everything. Chicago, the great city, will rise again from its ashes, more beautiful than it was before. Commerce will revive in a few weeks among those blackened ruins. But there are fifteen thousand families at this moment suffering for food and shelter. There are tens of thousands among these destitute men, women, and children, who will have no part in the resurrection of the city, whose means of livelihood are cut off, whose savings are lost beyond recovery, for whom the future offers nothing but a dark prospect of poverty. The cry goes up to Heaven for help—food to the famishing, raiment to the naked, homes to the homeless. The want is pressing; the duty is immediate. Every hour's delay is an immeasurable aggravation of the calamity. The charitable work has been well begun; we urge that it may be energetically and promptly continued. Our columns have indicated agencies to which gifts of money, provisions, and clothing may be sent; and we shall have greatly mistaken the generous temper of New-York if the answer to the present appeal be not a magnificent and especially an immediate contribution.

THE CASE IN A NUT-SHELL.

The Citizens' Committee, chosen by the Board of Aldermen acting as Supervisors to aid them in investigating the alleged frauds in our City Finances, report, through William A. Booth, their Chairman,

"This extravagant waste of money explains in a great measure the alarming increase of the City Debt, which has lately doubled every two years. It was $36,000,000 on the 1st of January, 1869, and $73,000,000 the 1st of January, 1871. It was $48,000,000 on the 1st of January, 1870, and $97,287,525 03 on the 14th of September, 1871, and your Committee greatly fear that the accumulation of this debt will swell the amount to $120,000,000 within the ensuing year."

—We reprint this paragraph from the full Report in our last issue to dispel one of the most frequently iterated misstatements uttered in behalf of our misrulers. They assert that the Board of Supervisors was equally divided in politics, when it undeniably ceased to be so with the election of two Democrats in 1866. It was intended that the minority candidate for Supervisor who received the highest vote should be annually appointed by the Mayor, so as to keep the Board balanced in politics; but the People took the bit in their mouths and broke up this arrangement by giving Smith Ely, jr., (anti-Tammany Democrat), a higher vote than his Republican competitor, and thus compelling the Mayor to appoint the former. That broke the tie in the Board, and it was never restored. The Board thence stood seven Democrats to five Republicans, until the People gave (in 1869) John Foley (another anti-Tammany Democrat) a higher vote than his Republican competitor, and thus increased the Democrats in the Board to 8 against 4 Republicans. Tweed tried to keep Foley out, but failed, and thereupon abolished the Board in sheer disgust.

Now look at the dates and sums reported by the Citizens' Committee, and note that the City and County Debt was but $36,000,000 on the 1st of January, 1869—two years after the Board of Supervisors ceased to be evenly balanced. See how like an unballasted balloon it has shot up ever since. Are they honest who keep on talking of a tied Board of Supervisors as dividing responsibility, when there has been no such Board for nearly five years past? The Republicans have had no Mayor, no Controller, no District-Attorney, no member of the Board of Public Works. They have had no power except in the Police and Fire Commissions, neither of which is involved in the great peculations. And the Legislature has done nothing with regard to our City but pass Tweed's abominable Tax-Levies, and still more abominable Charter. These were bad enough, but they gave neither money nor power to Republicans. Usually, the Tax-Levies were passed by the votes of all but one or two of the Democrats in the Legislature, with just enough Republicans (not a tithe of the whole number) to carry them.

What other City was ever rushed heels over head into debt as this has lately been? And all for what?

THE LESSONS OF CHICAGO.

Chicago, though in ashes, is not destroyed. Already, from the smouldering embers, the city is gathering strength for a renewed career of prosperous activity; while from the same source it will speedily draw the lessons that are unmistakably taught in its calamity. It will be well, too, for other cities and other builders to heed the warnings which are held up by the light of the flames of Chicago. It is not altogether true that cheap wooden buildings, huddled in great areas, have been the cause of this tragic destruction. The fire began its ravages in a section where the upsetting of a kerosene lamp was sufficient to wrap whole streets in flames when the dry tinder of the buildings was fanned by brisk gales. It was naturally expected that if the fire reached the so-called fire-proof buildings its course would be stayed. But the great structures which had been considered secure against the flames went down like pasteboard. It is plain that an error has been committed in placing trust in the fire-proof qualities even of such structures as those best represented in *The Chicago Tribune* Building. Brick walls, iron or slated roofs, arched floors with wooden coverings laid in cement, do not, it is found, under the conditions of the Chicago fire, make a fire-proof building. These may stand against an ordinary assault, but such a relative power of resistance is not complete security. Wide and unprotected windows, wooden floors and finish, and other seemingly small concessions to cheapness, lightness, and comfort have sufficed to destroy the impregnability of the structure. The iron buildings, so ornate and airy in appearance, which have been greatly affected by the Chicago builders, have about them almost no element of resistance to sweeping flames. They are, for the most part, thin frames of metal, with immense openings for the admission of light and air, and are finished inside with lath and plaster, and filled with wooden doors and floors. The raging flames have warped these light iron shells, and curled them up like elm boards in an August sun, or Southern railroad bars in the fires of Sherman's "bummers." Walls, then, of thin iron, or brick, or stone, cannot alone make a building proof against fire; and the mere addition of brick-arched floors, iron shutters, and outer doors, does not, it is clear, sufficiently reenforce the other precautions. There are loop-holes enough left for the ingress of the eager flames, which, once inside the shell, leave it only when it is reduced to ashes. Are not science and ingenuity adequate to this emergency? There were absolutely no fire-proof buildings in Chicago. Why not? Let us know the reason, and build better and stronger, taught by Chicago's hard fate this lesson of the hour.

—In the absence of minute information to the contrary, it looks as if the Fire Department and water facilities of Chicago were inadequate to the emergency. It is at any rate a striking commentary on the weakness of man that a great city should be burned to the ground on the borders of a mighty lake whose waters, rising above the original foundation of its streets, are ample to submerge the whole State. The firemen were, undoubtedly, wearied by the large fire of Saturday night, but, in spite of wind and the inflammable nature of the materials, such a thoroughly organized service and system of water distribution as Chicago demanded and might have had, would have been able to stay the waves of the fiery sea long before they could have reached the central portions of the city. It is probable that the city-builders, in their eagerness to hasten the fungus-like growth of Chicago, have overlooked the dire possibilities which have now taught a lesson to be remembered to the latest generation.

—The experiences of Sunday and Monday in Chicago will be long quoted against the Nicolson pavement or any of its kindred. Further details must be awaited before a final judgment can be made up, but it is already apparent that the flames were enabled to spread much more rapidly by reason of inflammable pavements. For the same reason, the means of subduing the fire were immeasurably curtailed, since no engine or fireman could stand for an instant in streets which, if covered with any stone pavement, would still for precious half hours have been passable. As the case now looks, wooden pavements must be banished to the limbo of wooden houses; or some fire-proof means for extinguishing fires must be invented.

—Chicago may be taken as a fair type of American material energy. We are proud to claim her as a representative city, so far as vigor, boldness, self-poise, industry, and far-reaching enterprise are the characteristics of the American Republic. The destruction of three hundred millions of substantial property is a lamentable disaster; and we shudder at the statement that hundreds of human lives went out with agony in the midst of the fiery furnace; but the indomitable energy of the great community still survives. As Chicago was a representative city in the nation, so it shares in all the recuperative qualities of the Republic. The city which has been laid waste was not alone that of the three hundred thousand people who inhabited it; it was the city of many mighty States whose messages of cheer and trains of relief are this moment speeding to it from every quarter of the Republic. A nation that has survived a great rebellion and has grown stronger and mightier in the work of replacing the wreck of a four-years war has an interest in rebuilding Chicago and in making it stronger, nobler, and more admirable than before.

Though this is a great calamity to the City of Chicago and to the whole country, we shall doubtless be surprised to see how soon both city and country will recover from it. The elasticity of a community which built a city by the Lake within the limits of a brief lifetime, raised its foundations again and again from the morass, drove a tunnel under Lake Michigan, and turned the course of a river against its natural flow, will be equal to even the present emergency. There will be no panic, but the audacious and cheery confidence of the people—not of Chicago alone, but of the United States—will sustain the enormous burden; and mutual forbearance, help, and coöperation will tide over the disaster. Already there are comfortable indications that the Insurance Companies will weather the sudden storm, and that the two hundred millions of dollars which are represented in the risks in Chicago may be forthcoming when the recovering city shall demand this prudent provision. For a time, of course, trade will suffer, and the multitudinous interests inwrought with the prosperity of Chicago will languish. Rival cities will divide among themselves much of the business which Chicago has heretofore absorbed. Milwaukee and Toledo especially will leap forward with the electric vigor of the Chicago of 1850. But the representative energies of the great North-West still hover amid the crumbling ruins of what but yesterday was Chicago; and as busy hands are already effacing the scars which now disfigure the site, so surely will they make for this noblest exponent of the free, elastic growth of the North-West a Future more brilliant than her Past.

The solution of the Alsatian Customs Question, reported by Cable as agreed upon, is probably the withdrawal of the demand made by the representatives of France that her goods should be admitted into Alsace on the same terms as it was proposed to admit the manufactures of that province into France. As adequate compensation was offered to France for any sacrifices she might make, by the agreement of the Germans to withdraw the army of occupation at a much earlier day than was required by treaty, it is difficult to conceive of any other motive for the demand of the French Government than factious opposition. Indications are now given of the design of the latter to abandon their position; but it is by no means certain that the National Assembly, when it reassembles in December, will ratify the concession made by the Government.

INSPECTORS OF ELECTION.

We should like to hear, in common with many other citizens who have addressed us inquiries on the subject, what Mayor Hall intends to do about the appointment of Inspectors of Election. He has not quite a month to make up his list in, and the public will have less than a month to examine it. It ought to be apparent to the Mayor that this is a matter on which the people are indisposed to admit of any trifling. It is particularly incumbent on him at this time of all others, when he is the object of abuse by the more violent reformers and of suspicion by the most dispassionate and just-minded, to select men of such prominence and unsullied reputation for morality and comprehensive knowledge of the duties of Inspectors and the Election laws, that there shall be no ground subsequently for suspicion that the sanctity of the ballot-box has been violated, either through dishonesty or ignorance. This much is imperatively demanded of the Ring by the people. The Mayor will be closely watched, and his appointees, whoever they may be, criticised with a severity which the anxiety of the people that the coming election shall be a fair one will fully justify. No old political hacks, grown infamous in the iniquitous service of the Ring, will be tolerated. Each and every man of this kind whose name is found on the Mayor's list will find himself suddenly drawn into unenvied notoriety, and his flimsy character torn to tatters. The men wanted now are Inspectors as honest and able as those who have just scrutinized the accounts of the Ring, and have pronounced judgment which no man refuses to accept as other than impartial and honest. Such men can be found for this duty, and such men must be selected by the Mayor, or none at all.

If some sort of indication or assurance be not soon forthcoming from the Mayor, the Committee of Seventy should take legal steps through some self-sacrificing citizen like Mr. Havemeyer or John Foley—some Democrat at any rate—to restrain him from appointing the same class of Inspectors who have encouraged repeating and indulged in miscounting in the past. We know not what legal remedy is practicable, but some should be sought, and that soon. There is no time to lose.

The Springfield Republican cruelly denies to Mr. Ellis H. Roberts the credit of the fearful and wonderful Syracuse platform—maintaining that though Mr. Roberts has got into Congress, he has not yet lost his faculty of writing lucid English! We have seen no proof of this grave declaration, and insist that Mr. Roberts's glory be not taken away from him without cause.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN STATE NOMINATIONS.

Secretary of State.....G. HILTON SCRIBNER.
Comptroller.....NELSON K. HOPKINS.
Treasurer.....THOMAS RAINES.
Attorney-General.....FRANCIS C. BARLOW.
State Engineer and Surveyor..WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
Canal Commissioner.....ALEXANDER BARKLEY.
State Prison Inspector.....THOMAS KIRKPATRICK.

ELECTION TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 7.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

THE REPUBLICANS SWEEP THE STATE—MAJORITY FOR THE STATE TICKET, 15,000—THE LEGISLATURE REPUBLICAN IN BOTH BRANCHES.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—We have carried the State by 15,000 majority. We gain two members of the House in Philadelphia and probably four in Luzerne County; also, one Senator in Luzerne and one in Cumberland, giving us both Houses of the Legislature.

RUSSELL EWETT,
Chairman Republican State Committee.

CHARACTERISTIC DISPATCH FROM COL. FORNEY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The Republican majority in this city on State ticket probably from 6,000 to 8,000.

The indications are that we have carried the State by from 15,000 to 20,000. The redemption of Philadelphia gives us complete control of the municipality for the next Presidential election. Democratic violence and bloodshed in the 1st District was of no avail. "The colored troops fought bravely." J. W. FORNEY.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

HARRISBURG, Oct. 10—Midnight.—Advices received here up to this hour show that the Republicans have gained at least four members of the Lower House of the Legislature and two in the Senate. There is a large majority for the Constitutional Convention. It is estimated that Stanton has at least 10,000 majority for Auditor-General and Beath over 12,000 for Surveyor-General. The Republican gain in this city, compared with the vote for Governor in 1869, is nearly 3,000. The victory is far more glorious and complete than the most sanguine here looked for.

LATER—1 p. m.—Additional returns indicate the election of the Republican State ticket by over 15,000 majority. It is believed that Weakly (Rep.) has carried the Cumberland Senatorial District by 500 majority, a gain of over 1,500 on the vote for Governor in 1869. Dauphin County gives about 1,500 Republican majority.

REPUBLICAN GAINS IN THE INTERIOR COUNTIES.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Carbon County—Nesquehoning gives a Republican majority of 47.

Columbia County—Main Township gives a Democratic majority of 83; a Republican gain of 16.

Montgomery County—Stanton's majority in Morristown is 129; a Republican loss of 7.

Delaware County—Returns indicate at least 1,500 Republican majority; a Republican gain of 500.

THE PHILADELPHIA CHARTER ELECTION.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—The Sixth Ward of the city gives Biddle, Dem., for Mayor, 365 majority; Democratic gain, 25. Eleventh Ward—Biddle, 556 majority; Republican gain, 15. Thirteenth Ward—Stokely, 482 majority; Republican gain, 61.

Sixteenth Ward—Stokely 42 majority—a Democratic gain of 156. The vote is not complete. Four divisions are wanting, and in one the boxes were broken by a mob.

Fifth Ward—Biddle (Dem.), 56 majority—a Republican gain of 68.

Twelfth Ward—Biddle, 77 majority—a Republican gain of 23. One division is wanting.

Seventeenth Ward—Biddle, 902 majority—a Democratic gain of 288.

This evening a serenade was tendered to Col. John W. Forney at *The Press* building. The serenaders were attacked by a gang of roughs, during which pistols were used. Some half dozen shots were fired, and one man was shot in the leg. The rioters were dispersed by the police.

A RIOT IN PHILADELPHIA—TWO MEN KILLED—LIST OF THE KILLED AND WOUNDED.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 10.—Clubs were trumps in the Eleventh Division of the Fifth Ward, about Sixth and Lombard-sts., to-day. In other sections, with but a few exceptions, the election passed off quietly. The Fifth Ward is chiefly inhabited by colored people, and in the Eleventh Division but few white citizens reside. As early as 10 a. m. rioting commenced at this poll, brought about by an uncalled for interference on the part of the police, who, throughout the entire day, amused themselves by clubbing and dragging colored men out of the line. Lieut. Haggerty, in charge of the police, was taken into court and placed under $10,000 bail. He was identified as one of the disturbers.

At 2 p. m., a general riot extending over the squares bounded by Sixth and Eighth, Lombard and South-sts., occurred, in which the police and the Fourth Ward Democratic roughs took an active part. There were two colored men killed, and about 22 wounded. The following is a partial list:

KILLED.—Isaac Chase, resides rear of No. 811 Emeline-st. A Fourth Ward rough armed with an ax rushed up and knocked him in the head, crushing in his skull.

Octavius V. Catto, a prominent colored man. He received two shots, and died almost instantly. He was Professor of Mathematics in the Institute for Colored Youth on Bainbridge-st., between Ninth and Tenth. Although born in the State of New-Jersey, Mr. Catto received a very liberal education in this city at the high school on seventh-st. above Lombard. He was Inspector of Gen. Wagner's Fifth Brigade, with the rank of Major. His father at one time was pastor of the Presbyterian Church on Seventh-st. above Lombard. Since then he has been pastor of the Presbyterian Church at Morristown, N. J. He now occupies a position under the National Government in the South.

WOUNDED.—Levi Baldon, age 22 years, residing at Seventh and St. Mary-sts., was shot in the leg by a white man at Eighth and St. Mary-sts.

John Fauset, age 40, residing at No. 43 Oxford-st., near Frankfort-st., was shot in the hip at Eighth and South-sts.

John Montgomery, residing at No. 511 Lombard-st., was wounded in the face and on the head.

Charles Johnson, colored, was shot in the face and on the head.

Wm. Perry, colored, was shot in the hip on Lombard-st., above Eighth.

Bernard Bork, residing at No. 714 South Sixth-st., was shot in the shoulder by another white man.

Frank Book, a policeman of the Seventeenth District, was struck in the stomach by a brick, on Emeline-st.

Mr. Robert Cooper, age 60 years, residing at No. 717 Lombard-st., was cut with a razor on the head and shoulder, and the end of his right thumb was cut off.

Wm. Badstom, age 37 years, residing at No. 3,093 Front-st., was shot in the leg by an unknown white man.

Chas. H. Savis, aged 18, residing at No. 410 Lynd-st., was struck with a brick on Brown-st., between Fourth and Fifth.

Henry Lewis, aged 27, residing at No. 132 Addison-st., was shot in the hand and foot by a policeman.

James Steward, aged 34, residing at Front and Arch-sts., was beaten at Eighth and Shippen-sts.

Stephen Baker was shot in the side on Lombard-st.

James Chippy, aged 40 years, had one of his left ribs smashed by being thrown on a step.

George West, residing in Alaska-st., was shot in the nose.

John Harkness, residing on Pine-st., between Eighth and Seventh-sts., seriously shot in the head.

James McAnally, aged 22 years, residing at No. 346 Lombard-st., was struck in the head with a brick.

H. B. Marshall was injured in the foot.

Joseph Crozier, age 23, was struck on the head with a brick.

Michael Reilly was shot in the nose.
William Cannon was cut in the side.
Frank Cannon was shot in the neck.
William Barr was struck on the head.

In the above list of wounded, the names of only two whites occur. After the riot the streets were in a terrible condition. Dense crowds wended their way to the scene, which gave evidences of a pitched battle. Brickbats of all sorts and sizes were scattered about, and in many places paving-stones had been wrenched from their places to furnish material for the conflict. Several empty revolvers were picked up; pools of blood marked the place where the poor victims had been dragged. The military were ordered under arms, but by 4 o'clock the fighting ceased. At one time almost the entire police force of the city were on the ground.

In the 5th, 6th, and 7th Divisions of the Sixteenth Ward rioting took place just prior to the closing of the polls. In several instances the books and papers were stolen. Shots were exchanged, and one man wounded. The Precincts named are Republican, and the attack was made by Democratic roughs. In one precinct no votes were received after 5 o'clock.

This evening, a beer saloon, No. 846 South Second-st., was completely torn out by a gang of rioters, and Policeman Dingler was shot in the head. At Front and Moore-sts., a riot occurred during voting hours, and two men, named Lyman and Burrows, were shot, but not dangerously.

During the day, in the Fourth and Fifth Wards, the colored voters complained of being intimidated, and an application was made to Judge Allison, who suggested to the Mayor the propriety of changing the police on duty in the Fifth Ward, which was done. At one division of the Fourth Ward voting was suspended for a half an hour by the police. A novel mode of assailing colored voters was adopted in this Ward by pelting them with flour.

In the Fifteenth Ward, Miss Carrie S. Burnham, having been previously registered, tendered her vote. She was accompanied by her counsel. Mr. Kilgore, the Judge, informed her that he was instructed not to receive her vote. After a long argument, the lady proceeded to the Court of Common Pleas, and made application to the Bench for a *mandamus*. Judge Allison refused to hear the argument, stating that he had no power to issue a *mandamus*. This was not the place to argue the question. If a legal vote was refused, he had his action of prosecution against election officers to fall back upon. In this opinion Judge Allison was upheld by his brother Judges, and the matter ended.

OHIO AND IOWA.

NO DECISIVE RETURNS—GREAT CONFUSION IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 10.—Partial returns from 16 Counties and Townships show about 3,600 majority for Noyes, Republican, for Governor. The returns are coming in slowly and very incomplete. The result will not probably be ascertained before to-morrow. No trustworthy returns are expected of the election in this city to-night. There has been much scratching on local candidates. Nothing has been received in regard to the Iowa election.

TENNESSEE.

INAUGURATION OF GOV. BROWN.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Oct. 10.—The two Houses of the Legislature met in joint session to-day, to inaugurate the new Governor. A very large audience was in attendance. Gov. Brown, in a brief inaugural address, expressed himself in favor of maintaining the credit of the State, of developing its resources, of detecting and punishing crime, and of a speedy restoration of the constitutional liberty of the American people.

NEWARK CHARTER ELECTION.

At the charter election in Newark yesterday, Frederick W. Ricord, the present Republican Mayor, was elected over ex-Mayor Moses Bigelow, Democrat, by about 1,000 majority.

Ward.	Mayor.	Maj.	Aldermen.	Maj.
1	Ricord	274	Sayre, Rep.	161
2	Ricord	234	Armstrong, Rep.	251
3	Ricord	293	Macknet, Rep.	372
			Pennington, Rep.	186
4	Ricord	129	Barnet, Rep.	37
5	Bigelow	41	Shickhaus, Dem.	61
7	Bigelow	570	MacDowell, Dem.	426
			Malone, Dem.	493
10	Bigelow	30	Westervelt, Dem.	190
11	Ricord	70	Radel, Dem.	17
13	Ricord	562	Harrison, Rep.	—
15	Ricord	132	Kreitler, Rep.	131

Of the 17 Aldermen elected, the Republicans have 9 and the Democrats 8. The new Common Council stands, 21 Republicans and 9 Democrats; and the Board of Education, 23 Republicans and 6 Democrats.

THE KINGS COUNTY REPUBLICAN GENERAL COMMITTEE.

The Republican General Committee of Kings County met in adjourned session, last evening, Silas B. Dutcher in the chair. An immense crowd was assembled on the stairway and entries leading to the hall, but policemen were stationed at the doors and only members of the Committee were allowed to enter. Resolutions were unanimously passed expressive of the sympathy of the party for the people of Chicago, and indorsing the prompt action of the Brooklyn municipal government. Mr. Bellows opposed a secret session, and asked that all Republicans who were kept outside in the rain might be admitted. A motion to suspend the rules for the purpose of entertaining the resolution of Mr. Bellows failed to receive a two-thirds vote. Philip F. Brennan appealed from the Chairman's decision that a two-thirds vote was required, but the Chairman refused to entertain the appeal. Gen. James Jourdan, Chairman of the Executive Committee, offered the following:

Whereas, The act creating the Water Board of the city vests in Commissioners, who are not elected by the people, nor responsible to them for their action, thereby violating the principles of a free representative government; therefore

Resolved, That said act ought to be repealed; and

Resolved, That it is the sense of this Committee that no person should have a Republican nomination for Assembly who is not pledged to use his influence to secure the repeal of said act, and whose past life and character will not guarantee his faithfulness to said pledge.

Mr. Furbush of the Sevente