THE CYCLONE.

A PICTURE OF RUIN.

GALVESTON'S CONDITION AFTER THE STORM—THE SERIOUS NATURE OF THE GALE FORESEEN BY MARINERS—A YEAR'S EARNINGS LOST BY THE CALAMITY.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sept. 20.—*The New-Orleans Times* gives the following account of the storm at Galveston derived from newspaper accounts and statements of passengers from that city: To briefly summarize the disasters, the gale by Wednesday at midday reached such proportions that captains of steamers, who have been accustomed for generations to traveling this portion of the Gulf, declined to put to sea. Almost simultaneously with the announcement of this determination came the report that a ship-yard at the extreme eastern end of the island had been inundated, and that the men were fleeing for their lives. A rapidly falling barometer indicated an increase of the storm, and the waters of the Gulf on the south side of the island gradually began to encroach upon the gardens of the scattered residences skirting the beach, and they were soon overflowed, the water during the day reaching a depth of two feet. All day long and during Thursday it blew a hurricane, pushing the waters of the Gulf over the entire island and covering even the highest elevations to a depth of 2½ feet. This ridge embraces an area of perhaps 12 blocks of buildings, extending from Mechanic-st. to Market-st., a distance of two squares latitudinally, and from Centre-st. to Bath-ave., about six squares longitudinally. In the entire rear of the east and west ends of the city the water rose to a sufficient depth to float large wooden edifices, many of which are very valuable. The residence portion of the city was affected from Tremont-st. for a distance of at least 1½ miles. Every garden and every foundation is destroyed. Domiciles are scattered promiscuously in the centre of the thoroughfares, many of them being jammed together. Further to the west, in the neighborhood of Oleander Park, where there are many small farms and a number of stylish residences, the water is reported to have reached from six to nine feet in depth. A similar story is told of the eastern end of the island, which extends from Centre-st. at least 1½ miles. In the business portion of the city large stocks of goods are kept on the ground floors, and one may estimate the injury which 30 inches of sea water would involve. It is fair to presume that the earnings of an entire year will be exhausted in repairing the damages. Probably the vegetation has been utterly destroyed, but that the loss is involved in wholesale ruin is not apprehended.

GALVESTON'S LOSSES.

LESS THAN FIRST SUPPOSED—THE DAMAGE NOT MORE THAN $200,000—THE STRANDED SHIPS.

GALVESTON, Tex., Sept. 20.—During the storm on the 17th inst. the steam ship Australian, loading with cotton for Liverpool, went to sea from the outer roads, and was driven ashore at St. Bernard, sixty miles west of here. Her crew and mate, who have arrived here, confirm the report that she is lying in seven feet of water. No lives were lost. The bark Edward McDonald, which was discharging at a wharf, was blown over upon the point of Pelican Island, in Galveston Bay, and is now aground in eight feet of water. It is thought she will be gotten off with slight damage. The Bayou steamer Brazlstown was driven from her dock and broken to pieces, and is a total wreck. A number of her crew are reported to have been lost. In regard to Dr. H. W. Peel, Health Officer of the Port, it seems that a little grandson remained with him at the station. On the evening of the 16th the storm increased, and the water rose rapidly, carrying away the building. The last seen of Dr. Peel and the little boy they were in the old fort, a short distance from Quarantine Station. It is supposed that they have both been lost. The Government artificers, with all the material on land which was being used for the construction of gabions for harbor improvement, were swept away. A number of men employed on the works came to the city on the 16th, and when the water carried away the buildings, 27 men clung to the piling through the night. All except two were saved by rope. On the following morning, dwellings-houses on the eastern point of the island, and along the beach on the south side, were considerably damaged by water, and houses were blown down and carried off. In the central and business portions of the city very little damage was done. It is estimated that $200,000 will cover all losses to property. Very little damage has been done to the wharf or on the bay front. Many telegraph poles have been blown down. The railroad is badly broken on the island. The bridge stands, with the exception of 100 yards of stringers, and the iron piling remains. It will be several days before it can be repaired, but the trains will resume. The damage above on the bay and bayous is reported to be very great. Commodore Morgan's fleet of dredge-boats was driven ashore, and a number were lost at Harrisburg and Houston. The terrific gale drove the water higher up in the bay than ever before. It is feared damage has been done at Indianola and Western posts.

EXPERIENCE OF INCOMING VESSELS.

LITTLE DAMAGE DONE BY THE GALE TO THE ATLANTIC STEAMSHIPS WHICH ARRIVED YESTERDAY—THE HARD VOYAGE OF THE CORTES FROM NEW-ORLEANS.

The steamer Cimina of the Bermuda line arrived at this port yesterday. On Saturday and Sunday the vessel encountered rough weather. A very heavy wind was blowing. The cyclone in its path had followed the Gulf Stream, which strikes both sides of the Island of Bermuda. The Cimina, on feeling the effect of the storm, was about 100 miles distant from this city, and on the northerly edge of the Gulf Stream. She consequently did not experience the full fury of the storm. The wind, however, carried away a number of sails and a quantity of rope. No other damage was done.

The European steamers which arrived here yesterday seemed to have little trouble on account of the cyclone. The Wisconsin of the Williams & Guion line encountered a severe gale while coming up the Bay on Sunday. The Spain of the National line had several sails carried off by the wind.

The Cortes, which arrived at this port from New-Orleans yesterday, experienced the full effect of the cyclone for about 30 hours, but received hardly any damage. The vessel left New-Orleans on Sept. 13. At noon of that day a strong gale began blowing from the northeast. The barometer was falling and there were strong indications of a hurricane. The wind continued from the north-east until 8 a. m. of Sept. 14. Capt. Freeman, who commanded the Cortes, and the ship key to moring this time, as a dangerous sea was running. The barometer at one time marked 29.15. The wind soon began veering to the eastward. Heavy squalls were blowing and seemed to increase in violence. The wind got around to south-east about noon of the 14th. This change made a very bad sea. At 6 p. m. of the same day the weather began to moderate, the barometer rose and the wind turned to south-east. The gale at one time was so strong that it rent a few sails and blew the ventilators entirely out of the decks. The greatest fall of the storm was encountered in the Gulf of Mexico, where it was 29.30 inches, 30 minutes and 25 degrees south of Pensacola. The vessel bore the test well, however, and, with the exception of the splitting of a few old sails and the disloging of the ventilators, no damage was done.

THE STORM'S RAVAGES ON THE SEA.

STEAMERS CAST AWAY—THE FATE OF THE BRITISH VESSELS SHANNON AND AUSTRALIAN—A TRANS-ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP BREAKS A SHAFT—MANY SAILING VESSELS DISABLED OR BADLY INJURED.

Additional news concerning the effects of the recent gale which prevailed all along the coast reached this city yesterday by telegrams from the South and by vessels. The reports which have already been given of disasters on the sea were not only not exaggerated, but the extent of the injury which has happened to shipping was not told. The record of maritime disasters includes several steamers, ships, brigs, and sailing vessels of every description.

Information reached New-York yesterday to the effect that the steamship State of Texas, sister ship to the City of Waco, which went ashore on French Reef, had just arrived at Key West in a disabled condition. This steamer, which belongs to Mallory's line to Galveston, was on a voyage from that city to New-York, where she was due to-day; but, after leaving Galveston, she encountered the terrible hurricane which did such damage along the Gulf coast. When off the mouth of the Mississippi River the steamer was beaten to such an extent by the waves and wind that she had part of her saloon carried away and was for many hours in danger of being swamped. It required the most skillful efforts of the captain and his officers to conduct the vessel safely into Key West. C. H. Mallory, one of her owners, said yesterday that he thought her injuries would not delay her, and that she would arrive at her dock in this city on Thursday or Friday of this week.

A dispatch which was received yesterday by the Maritime Association, at No. 66 Beaver-st., from Galveston, stated that the British steamer Australian, which arrived at that place a few days ago, in the hurricane of last Thursday slipped her cable, on the following day became unmanageable, and was driven by the wind and waves out of the harbor to sea. All the efforts of her officers and crew to keep her off the coast proved vain, and finally she went ashore near St. Bernard, about 45 miles north of Galveston, where she lies in seven feet of water. The waves, which swept her from stem to stern, carried away all her masts, and the force of the wind snapped off her topmasts like pipe-stems. At last accounts she had not broken up, and hopes were entertained that she might be got off. Her crew were compelled to abandon her, and reached the shore with difficulty. The Australia is an iron screw steamship of 2,500 tons burden, is 325 feet long, 40 feet in breadth of beam, and 27 feet in depth of hold. Her engines are 350 horse-power. She was built in the year 1867, and is the property of the West Indies and Pacific Steamship Company.

DISASTERS TO OTHER ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

The steamship Maas, which arrived at this port early yesterday morning from Rotterdam, brought the mail of the steamship Ethiopia of the Anchor Line. The Maas overtook the Ethiopia at sea in a disabled condition on Sept. 14, in latitude 44° 50' and longitude 47° 40'. Capt. Craig of the Ethiopia reported that on Sept. 11, while his vessel was laboring in a heavy sea, the main shaft of the engine broke, and he was compelled to proceed under sail alone. He added that repairs were making and he hoped to be able to use steam on Sept. 16. He declined all offers of assistance. The mails were transferred to the Maas, and the Ethiopia was left to pursue her way to this port under canvass. Two days after the Maas left the other vessel she encountered a heavy gale which compelled her to lie to for several hours. It is believed that the Ethiopia has also felt the force of the same storm, in which case it is probable that she will be delayed longer than her captain expected, and her arrival is not looked for before the latter part of this week. Her agents, Henderson Brothers, yesterday said that her passage would necessarily be slow but that they entertained no fears for her safety. They thought she would report here on Thursday or Friday. Her captain has the reputation of being an able and courageous seaman, and they have confidence in his ability to bring the steamer into this port.

News has been received in New-York that the British steamship Shannon, commanded by Capt. Leeds, while on a voyage from Aspinwall to Southampton, was blown upon the Pedro Bank, about 90 miles from Jamaica. At the time the vessel struck, her captain was concerningly ill and confined to his berth, and the steamer was in charge of the chief officer. A fog prevailed and as she was steaming about 14 knots an hour she ran high on the bank. She went on amidship, but her stern was clear. The crew immediately set to work to lighten her, and 500 bags of coffee, a large quantity of coal, and nearly all the rest of her cargo was thrown overboard, but all to no effect. She still remained fast at last accounts, and as she has not been heard from since the gale of Sept. 17, it is feared she will prove to be a total wreck. Her passengers, mails and specie were taken off by the British ship-of-war Dryad, and landed at Kingston. The Dryad then returned to the Shannon. The Shannon is an iron screw steamer, brig rigged, of 3,000 tons burden. She is 364 feet long, 44 feet in breadth of beam, and 34 feet in depth of hold. She has two compound engines of 700 horse power each, was built in Glasgow in the year 1870, and is the property of the Royal Mail Steamship Packet Company.

C. H. Mallory & Co., owners of the steamship City of Waco, which went ashore on French Reef, off the Florida coast, received a dispatch yesterday, stating that the steamer had got off with only little damage, and would proceed to Key West, where an examination of her hull will be made, after which she will proceed to Galveston.

MISHAPS TO SAILING VESSELS.

Several additional sailing vessels were reported yesterday as having met with losses in the recent gale. Most of the reports were sent by private dispatches to the Maritime Association, through the kindness of whose Secretary, Mr. Smith, they are furnished for publication. Among the most serious are the following:

The brig George Barnham arrived at Havana from Baltimore, which she left on Sept. 11, with the loss of her fore-mast and fore-topmast carried away in the recent gale. The bark Edward McDowell was driven ashore near Galveston in the hurricane, and it is feared will go to pieces. In the cyclone the British brig H. M. Morrison was driven ashore at Barbadoes, and beating upon the rocks soon went to pieces. The vessel and her cargo of sugar are a total loss. Near the same point, the brig Minnie Miller of Norfolk stranded after having had boats unshipped by the board, and must probably will prove to be a total wreck.

The bark Memory on Sunday broke loose from her moorings in Galveston Bay, and with the power of the wind and force of the waves was swept far out to sea, and no tidings have been received from her since. The schooner Thistle and the water-boats Emily and Emma, at Galveston, will, it is reported, prove total wrecks. A vessel which arrived yesterday at Charleston, S. C., had on board the crew of the brig Amelia of Shelbourne, N. S., which, while on a voyage from Brunswick, Ga., to Rio de Janeiro, having been swept by the gale and rendered unseaworthy, was abandoned and sunk about twenty-five miles east of Charleston Bar.

The bark Mary McKee, while making a passage from this city to Philadelphia, dragged her anchor when opposite Lewes, Delaware, and ran ashore. She was got off yesterday afternoon with little damage. The three-masted schooner Mabel Thomas, which went ashore near the Highlands on Sunday while on a voyage from Providence to Baltimore, still remains stranded. All the efforts of the Coast Wrecking Company's rescuers to get her off have so far proved unavailing. The schooner H. C. Shepherd, while on a voyage from Brunswick, Ga., to Philadelphia, became dismasted by the gale when off Charleston bar, and a tug was dispatched yesterday to her assistance, and brought her into Charleston.

THE NATURE AND MOVEMENT OF CYCLONES.

The observer at the Signal Service Office in this city remarked yesterday that the September cyclone had followed the usual course. Cyclones never cross the Equator. These on this continent begin a little above the Equator and follow a parabolic curve. That of last week began near the Bahamas, took at first a north westerly course, entered the Gulf of Mexico where it remained about two days, and then, proceeding in an easterly direction, followed the course of the Gulf Stream. The cyclones have two motions. One is a progressive one, whereby the area of low barometer moves forward. The other is a gyratory motion. The wind tends toward the center of the cyclone, where the barometer is at its lowest. Its direction is not, however, straight, but curved. The course of the gyratory motion in the Northern Hemisphere is in a direction opposite to that of the hands of a clock. In the Southern Hemisphere the motion is in the opposite direction. On Sept. 13, while the gale was at its slight, the wind at Galveston moved with a velocity of 36 miles per hour. The barometer stood at 29.10 both in the Gulf of Mexico and along the eastern coast of Florida.

FREIGHTS TO GALVESTON.

C. A. Whitney & Co., agents in this city of Morgan's line of steamships, received yesterday the following dispatch: "Galveston all right, and ready to receive freight. Wharves will all be in order in a few days."

WESTERVELT CONVICTED.

HIS CRIME THAT OF CONSPIRACY.

THE PRISONER'S FORTITUDE BREAKS DOWN AT THE CRUCIAL MOMENT—FOUR DAYS GRANTED FOR ARGUMENT FOR A NEW TRIAL—THE EVIDENCE AGAINST WESTERVELT LIGHT.

[FROM THE REGULAR CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 20.—This morning the jury in the Westervelt case, after being out since Saturday evening, brought in their verdict. They found the prisoner guilty on the third, fourth, and fifth counts of the indictment, which were respectively conspiracy to kidnap the child, conspiracy to extort money by threatening letters, and conspiracy to imprison the child. On the first and second counts, for kidnapping and concealing one child, the jury found him not guilty.

Westervelt appeared greatly unnerved when brought into court. He looked weary and haggard, and his swollen eyelids showed traces of long-continued weeping. His wife came in with the two children before the jury gave in their verdict. As he kissed her and the children his fortitude gave way, and he burst into tears. Mrs. Westervelt stood by the dock for a few minutes, holding him by the hand, both weeping silently; she then left the court-room, feeling that she could not endure the final ordeal. When the verdict was pronounced, the prisoner, who had buried his face in his hands as soon as he lost sight of his family, cried and sobbed like a child. He did not raise his head until he was taken from the court-room.

Mr. Ford, the prisoner's counsel, moved for an arrest of judgment, and for a new trial. Judge Elcock granted the customary time—four days—for the counsel to prepare and argue the points.

The evidence upon which Westervelt was convicted is regarded by most lawyers as flimsy and inconclusive; and it is their opinion that had it not been for the prevalent belief that he is in possession of some information that may lead to the recovery of Charley Ross, his acquittal would have been the necessary result of the trial. The strong sympathy felt with the Ross family, and the fact that Westervelt was the only man the police have been able to bring to trial, against whom there was any ground for suspicion, had, no doubt, something to do with the result. The prisoner was in fact convicted by the speech of District-Attorney Sheppard, prescuting forcibly the theory of the prosecution, although that theory was not supported by any direct and positive evidence. The worst that was proved by the prosecution was, that Westervelt met the kidnappers, Mosher and Douglas, on several occasions, and did not always give the police accurate accounts of these interviews.

A THIRTEENTH-WARD BOY MISTAKEN FOR CHARLEY ROSS.

Some excitement has been created resently in the Thirteenth Ward by the report that Charley Ross was at No. 300 Rivington-st., in charge of a woman reputed to be the widow of Douglass, the burglar who was shot at Bay Ridge. A TRIBUNE reporter called yesterday at the house and saw the child, who is older than Charley Ross could be, and, with the exception of having long curling hair, bears very little likeness to the picture of the missing child. This boy is called George Douglass, but the police say he is not the son of the burglar, having been born before his mother knew Douglass. Shortly after Charley Ross was stolen, the child was discovered by the police, and taken to the Central Office, where it was proved that he was not the stolen boy. The mother, who was known at one time by the name of Mary O'Brien, has never made any attempt to conceal the child, and her residence has been known by the police during the whole time. Several of the neighbors still claim that the boy is the missing Charley Ross, despite the proofs to the contrary, and many of the boy's playmates, who first called him by that name as a joke, now use it constantly. This may have led to the mistake which has revived a little the excitement of eighteen months ago in the neighborhood.

GRAND LODGE OF ODD-FELLOWS.

FIRST DAY OF THE ANNUAL MEETING.

ADDRESS OF GRAND SIRE DURHAM—PROGRESS OF THE ORDER DURING THE YEAR—REPORTS OF THE TREASURER AND SECRETARY.

[FROM A SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.]

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 20.—The Grand Lodge of the United States, I. O. O. F., met to hold its fifty-first commemoration, in this city, to-day. M. J. Durham, Kentucky, Grand Sire, presided, and a full quorum of officers and representatives were present. After examination, J. W. Stokes, D. G. Sire, proclaimed the Grand Lodge opened for business. Prayer was offered by the Rev. J. W. Venable, Grand Chaplain. Grand Sire Durham then made his annual report. The following are extracts from the report:

REPRESENTATIVES: One year ago we met in Legislative Council in the sunny South, in her Empire State; to-day we meet in the great Mississippi Valley, in one of its most populous and powerful states. There we were welcomed to that hospitable region by the authorities of one of her most beautiful cities, by an honored and respected fellow-citizen, and by a devoted and zealous brotherhood. Here the authorities of this great and prosperous state and of this beautiful city, the representatives of this honored and enlightened jurisdiction, and of this intelligent fraternity, welcome us to their midst, to their homes, and their hospitalities. These evidences of honor and respect should impress us with the high position attained by this body in public esteem, and stimulate us to maintain in the future its past reputation and standing. The future success of this institution in ameliorating the condition of mankind, in elevating the character of our members, or in making honorable this body, depends greatly upon the care and attention with which your deliberations are marked. Neither haste nor much to retard our progress as hasty and careless legislation; and I therefore ask of you great care and study in your deliberations, so that the laws passed and decisions made by you may be in accordance with our Constitution, and in harmony with the spirit and genius of our ritual. I am glad to be able to announce to you the continued increase and prosperity of our Order at home and abroad, and to a kind Providence we should render hearty thanks for all its mercies to us individually and collectively. Although our increase is considerable, yet it would have been far greater but for the general financial condition and distress of the country, which has caused the stopping of many good and true men who have been unable to pay their dues.

A great many questions have been propounded to me for my decision. Many of them were so plain and simple I have not deemed it necessary to report them. Many questions have been propounded by subordinate lodges and the private members under the various state jurisdictions; these I have referred to answer, because it was not my duty to do so, and also because it would not have been treating with due respect the various officers of those jurisdictions by answering questions which they had a right to decide. In some instances these questions come in the nature of an appeal from the decisions of said officers. The First Section of the Fourth Article of the Constitution of the Grand Lodge of the United States defines my powers and duties in this regard, and to my mind and guide of that I cannot err. The Constitution leaves I desire to report for your approbation or rejection:

First: A member in good standing in his lodge is entitled to pecuniary benefits while sick and unable to attend to his ordinary avocation, although he may have an income sufficient for his support.

Second: It is lawful for a subordinate lodge to donate its funds for any purpose within the object and scope of the Order.

Third: The general management and conduct of degree lodges are subjects of local legislation.

Fourth: There is grand lodge of a state must grant an appeal from its decision to the Grand Lodge of the United States; and that in vacation the Grand Master cannot grant said appeal.

Fifth: That a subordinate encampment should not use its funds to become street uniform.

Sixth: That a member of a subordinate lodge, desiring to join an encampment, should join the nearest encampment to his residence in the same jurisdiction.

Seventh: That a brother in good standing cannot be kept out of his grand lodge; subordinate lodge while the minutes of the preceding meeting are being read, if he desires to enter and can work his way into the lodge.

Eighth: That the Grand Encampment of Ohio has no right to assign as a representative of a district a patriarch who is not a member of an encampment in the district he is assigned to represent.

Ninth: That the law authorizing the N. G. of a lodge to communicate the semi-annual password to a brother of another lodge, at the request of the N. G. of the lodge to which he may belong, under the seal of the lodge, applies to the N. G.'s in the same jurisdiction, and not in different jurisdictions.

The reports of the Grand Corresponding and Recording Secretary, Mr. J. L. Ridgely, and of Mr. J. Vansant, Grand Treasurer, were then read, showing that during the year 1874 the number of subordinate lodges increased 501; Rebekah Degree lodges, 120; grand encampments, 2; subordinate encampments, 118; lodge members, 23,886; encampment members, 3,314; relief by lodges, $36,865 21; relief by encampments, $7,921 50; relief by Rebekah lodges, $362 18; revenue of lodges, $66,537 61, and the revenue of Rebekah lodges, $23,925 82. On Dec. 31, 1874, the Order was made up as follows: Grand lodges, 46; grand encampments, 38; subordinate lodges, 5,987; subordinate encampments, 1,630; lodge members, 438,701; encampment members, 83,115. From 1830 to Dec. 31, 1874, there have been 921,428 initiations; 625,963 members relieved; 94,095 families relieved; 60,776 have died; $35,35[illegible]143 82 have been received, and $20,[illegible]491 71 have been expended for the relief of members of families of members of the Order. During the past year 179,269 benefits have been paid; 5,870 families relieved; 3,878 members of the Order buried; 38,832 relieved; $933,051 45 paid for the relief of brothers; $160,885 99 for widows and their families; $16,736 15 paid for the education of orphans; $223,545 61 for burying the dead; $46,145 57 for special relief; total for relief, $1,371,314 77. In the encampment or patriarchal branch of the Order there were 23,870 weeks' benefits paid; 215 widows and their families relieved; 5,887 patriarchs' families relieved; 741 patriarchs buried; $121,425 01 paid for the relief of patriarchs; $9,057 54 for the relief of families; $79 68 for education; $22,477 82 for burying the dead; $1,579 31 for special relief; total, $158,519 36. The cash balance of the Grand Lodge was announced to have been $18,188 30 on Aug. 31, 1874, received during the year up to Aug. 31, 1875, $41,792 38; disbursements, $43,303 98; balance, $16,676 70.

The following are the Chairmen of the Standing Committees appointed by Grand Sire Durham:

State of the Order—White of New-York.
Judiciary—Lamberton of Pennsylvania.
Legislative—Carey of Maryland.
Finance—Leech of Iowa.
Appeals—Porter of California.
Foreign Relations—Fitzhugh of Virginia.
Degree of Rebekah—Thompson of Missouri.
Correspondence—Barney of Tennessee.
Mileage and Per Diem—Tyson of Georgia.
Constitution—Latham of Virginia.
Petitions—At Large of Illinois.
History of Odd Fellowship—Harmon of California.
Returns—Burton of North Carolina.
Grand Bodies Unrepresented—Lavermore of Massachusetts.
Unfinished Business—Shannon of Kansas.
Miscellaneous Business—Burrows of Mississippi.

At 3 o'clock the Grand Lodge was escorted to the Academy of Music, where a formal reception was given them. Addresses of welcome were made by Gov. Hendricks on the part of the State, by Mayor Caven for the city, by Past Grand Master O. P. Morton on the part of the Odd Fellows of the city, and Past Grand Representative Collax for the Grand Lodge and Grand Encampment of Indiana. The addresses of welcome were responded to by Grand Sire Durham and Grand Secretary Ridgely. A grand procession, in which all the Odd Fellows of the State and many from other State will participate, will take place on Wednesday.

THE NEW-JERSEY STATE FAIR.

The seventeenth annual exhibition of the New-Jersey State Agricultural Society opened at Waverley Park, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Newark, yesterday morning, and will continue for five days. More entries were made yesterday than during the first day of any exhibition since the organization of the Society, and the entries included a larger variety and from a more widely extended region. The improvement is particularly noticed in the poultry and horticultural departments, and the other departments are equal to, if not above, the average. President Grant will visit the grounds to-day, and be the guest of the Hon. Amos Clark, President of the Society. On Thursday the American Rifle Team will be present, and on Friday the distribution of premiums will take place, with probably an address from Secretary Robeson. A grand tournament night also to be held on Thursday, Gen. Kilpatrick acting as Marshal.

FATAL ACCIDENT WITH A FOWLING PIECE.

Frederick H. Ball, age 12 years, eldest son of R. H. Ball, was shot and fatally wounded by the accidental discharge of his gun while hunting on Saturday afternoon on his father's farm, near South Orange, N. J. The gun was loaded with small shot. His comrades say that the boy had put the gun over a fence and was himself climbing over, when, by some accidental moving of the weapon, it was discharged with the muzzle within two feet of his abdomen. The charge entered the left side. The wounded boy was taken to his home and medical aid was summoned, but nothing could be done. Death ensued about four hours after the accident.

A NOTORIOUS CHINESE RUFFIAN.

The notorious Chinaman Quimbo Appo appeared in the Courts again yesterday. He was arraigned before Judge Otterbourg in the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of feloniously assaulting Mrs. Nuh Mong, of No. 47 Mott-st. In the evidence it was stated that in the absence of Nuh Mong Quimbo Appo entered the apartments of Mong's wife and insulted her. She repelled him and he then seized her by the hair of the head and brutally kicked her in the abdomen. The doctors are doubtful of her recovery.

The accused has a most sinister appearance, and is apparently indifferent to imprisonment. He has had 16 years' experience of State Prison discipline for assaults and two alleged murders. Mrs. Oliver Pletcher was stabbed by him in 1858, and soon after died. Ten years in State Prison was the penalty for the crime. After the ten years, the prisoner went to sea, and on returning from the voyage had an altercation in Donovan's lane with a Pole, whose name is unknown. He struck the Pole with a brick on the head, and the stranger died soon after. Five years' imprisonment was Quimbo's sentence for this villainy, and he has just completed that sentence. Besides these experiences, Quimbo spent a year on the Island for assaulting an inoffensive customer in a tea store where Quimbo was engaged twenty years ago. The Chinese refused to give a reporter yesterday that Mrs. Nuh Mong invited him to go to her residence, and that no disturbance took place there. He knew nothing whatever about kicking her, he said, but he supposed "he would be railroaded to State's Prison," but that was almost his home, and he didn't care. He has all the prison slang at his command, and speaks English remarkably well. Judge Otterbourg held him in $1,000 bail.

HOME NEWS.

THERMOMETER, YESTERDAY, AT HUDNUTS, IN BROADWAY.

9 a. m., 54°. Noon, 60°. 3 p. m., 66°. Midnight, 52°. Highest during the day, 69°. Lowest, 49°. Average, 56°. Same day, 1874, 65¾°.

PROMINENT ARRIVALS.

Fifth Avenue Hotel—The Rev. Dr. William Patton of New-Haven, ex-Gov. C. J. Jenkins of Georgia, Lieut.-Gov. H. G. Knight of Massachusetts, Prof. Cherriman of Ottawa, the Hon. R. Pratt Carpenter of Poughkeepsie, and J. Caudle Smith of Buffalo. *Brevoort House*—Wayne MacVeagh of Pennsylvania. *Metropolitan Hotel*—Staff Commander James F. Willis, Surgeon John Elliott, and Chaplain Robert Nimmo of the British iron-clad Bellerophon. *New-York Hotel*—W. J. Magrath, President of the South Carolina Railroad Company, and Charles J. Bonaparte of Baltimore. *St. Nicholas Hotel*—Ex-Mayor J. H. Millard of Omaha, and Dr. J. C. Ayer of Lowell, Mass. *Barnum's Hotel*—Joaquin Miller of Oregon. *Gilsey House*—Capt. Edward P. McCrea, U. S. Navy. *St. James Hotel*—M. Hall Stanton, President of the Board of Education of Philadelphia. *Windsor Hotel*—The Hon. Robt. McClellan of Baltimore and J. Tillinghast of Albany. *Irving House*—Capt. William Wallace of the U. S. Marine Corps. *St. Denis Hotel*—The Hon. Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania.

NEW-YORK CITY.

James Dobson, a man of 30 years, while in a state of somnambulism early yesterday morning walked out of the tenement rear window of No. 336 Avenue A and was fatally injured internally.

Postmaster James will be happy to investigate the complaint in regard to the negligence of Station Agents in Fifty-fifth-st. if the writer of the communication in yesterday's TRIBUNE will call upon him.

The following is the statement of City Chamberlain Tappan for the week ending on Saturday: Balances Sept. 11, $1,284,037 87; receipts, $3,002,710 19; payments, $2,930,201 11; balance Sept. 18, $1,157,353 95.

The monument to be erected to the memory of the late John R. Thompson is approaching completion at the works of Duffy Brothers, at No. 1,146 Broadway. It is to be of the best Carrara marble, and 17 feet high. The date of erection is thought to be the 23d of October—the birthday of the poet-journalist.

Michael Kelly was found on a stoop in Forty-seventh-st. yesterday forenoon, apparently in great suffering, and on being taken to the Fifty-ninth Street Police Station he said that he had fallen through a flight of iron steps in a building in Fifty-seventh-st., between Lexington and Fourth-aves. He was conveyed to Bellevue Hospital.

The Boston and Charleston Steamship Company have filed their schedule assignments with the Clerk of the County of Common Pleas. They state that their total liabilities are $206,827 95, and their nominal assets, mainly two steamships, are $300,000, while their real assets are $30,192 37. Judge Loew has fixed the amount of the assignee's bond at $10,000.

Hugh King of No. 224 Concord-st., Brooklyn, and James McGuire of No. 17 City Hall place became engaged in a quarrel yesterday afternoon, while at work in the building of the Methodist Book Concern at No. 200 Mulberry-st., and McGuire struck King on the head and left cheek with a soldering iron, inflicting severe but not dangerous wounds. McGuire was sent to the Tombs.

The Bureau Veritas announces that there were 68 sailing vessels lost during the month of July, 1875, of which 24 were English, 12 French, 5 Dutch, 4 Italian, 3 American, 2 German, 2 Brazilian, 1 Belgian, 1 of Guatemala, 1 of Nicaragua, 1 Norwegian, and 1 Portuguese. Of this number 8 are believed to have been wrecked, 4 are supposed to be missing. During the same month seven English and one Spanish steamer were reported lost.

M. Adrian Izar, who is an adept in making billiard shots with his fingers, gave an exhibition of his skill in Albert Grossler's Billiard Parlors, at 1,292 Broadway last evening. The room was crowded with people, and M. Izar's hand-strokes and fancy strokes with the cue were warmly applauded. One of the hand-strokes sent the ball petrous, two decanters and 10 glasses in a winding course. This is called "the snake course." Other hand-strokes were shown which four balls were used, and which were so rapid that the balls seemed to be in motion at the same time. M. Izar was stated by a number of players resident in this city.

BROOKLYN.

The Penitentiary Investigating Committee will hold a meeting at the penitentiary at 1 p. m. to-day. Two convicts are to be examined.

Four persons suffering from malignant small-pox, who came from New-York, have been discovered in a house at Ocean and Sackman-sts., New-Lots.

The Board of City Works yesterday ordered an appropriation of the cost of the new Greenpoint sewers, $8,375 71, upon the property connected.

William McMahon, the proprietor of the Deerfoot Trotting Park, who was shot by William Johnson, a trotting horse, will probably recover from his wounds.

The Fall regatta of the Williamsburgh Yacht Club will take place to-day. The course is from the club house, at the foot of Bay-st., to and around the Stepping Stones buoy and return.

The Second Precinct Police seized the policy shop at No. 177 Bridge-st. yesterday, with all its books and papers, George Campbell, the alleged proprietor, and two negroes who were in the shop were arrested.

The Supervisors' Supply Committee, with an architect and the Charity Commissioners, will inspect the asylum Good Public Nursery at Flatbush to-morrow, with a view to the converting it into a hospital for incurables and hopelessly insane persons.

John Clark, who is under sentence of death at Rochester for shooting John Trower, a bank watchman, is reported to answer the description of the unknown burglar who assaulted Aaron Schofield, at his home, at No. 409 Tompkins-ave., on the night of June 8.

The suit of Joshua K. Herbert against Benjamin F. Butler, which involves a counsel fee of $20,000, in the Lamar cotton-claims case, and which was decided in favor of the plaintiff by a jury, under instructions from Judge Benedict, is to be carried to the United States Supreme Court on a writ of error.

David C. Brush was committed by Justice Morse yesterday to await the result of the injuries sustained by Mary Ryan. Brush and Miss Ryan quarreled on Sunday at the house, at No. 502 Atlantic-ave. He went away and she bolted the door, but he forced it open. Thereupon she jumped out of the window with a rope. He cut the rope and she fell, breaking two of her ribs.

JERSEY CITY.

City Treasurer Love reports the total receipts for taxes during the past week at $9,335 89.

Charles H. Chattin, a sailor on the schooner Terror, was injured Sunday by a block falling from the boat-tackle over the hatchway, and died during the night.

John Jenkins, the second cook of the steamer Alpena, was committed for trial by Judge Keene yesterday, to answer for stealing ship stores. He confessed the theft.

Henry Hooper, a theological student of Milford, Penn., in company with Bishop Howe, entered the Pile Railway passenger depot yesterday afternoon, when Hooper was suddenly seized with hemorrhage of the lungs and died in a few minutes.

Charles Sada was arraigned in the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday for fraudulently obtaining the Phœnix Insurance Company of Jersey City, and succeeding with Lewis in French to obtain money under false pretenses. Sada pleaded not guilty, and was committed to await trial in default of $2,000 bail.

NEWARK.

There were 77 deaths in this city last week, of which 13 were from diphtheria.

During Saturday night the house of George Kreamer in New-st. was ransacked by thieves, and a gold watch and $12 in money were taken.

On Saturday Mrs. Reed, the wife of a Fair-st. tailor, attempted to commit suicide by hanging herself. She was discovered in time to save her life.

LONG ISLAND.

GREENPORT.—It is proposed to establish a manufactory of canning vegetables in this place. The building will cost between $40,000 and $50,000, and about 400 men will be employed in the factory.—Daniel McCarthy and James Morris were engaged in an affray at a saloon in this place last week, but succeeded in escaping arrest through the aid of Michael McMahon, who assisted away with them in a boat stolen from ex-Constable Scrowder of Brooklyn. McMahon was after wards arrested on the charge of aiding in the escape, and then committed on the charge of grand larceny in stealing the boat.

RIVERHEAD.—The September term of the County court and County Sessions for Suffolk County, the Hon. H. P. Hedges presiding, was opened here yesterday and will probably remain in session during most of the week. The criminal is heavier than the civil calendar, although none of the cases are of much importance.

FIFTEEN ISLAND.—The Manhasset House at Locust Point was closed for the season last week, and a salute was fired with a small cannon. A Canadian named Lafaye was loading the cannon, when the vent was accidentally opened and a premature explosion took place, by which Lafaye lost part of his left hand blown away.

STATEN ISLAND.

STAPLETON.—David Martin and Daniel Klein were arraigned yesterday before Justice Kassmer for violation of the Excise law, in selling liquor without license, and each held in $250 bail for examination. The Board of Excise of the town of Middletown have been asked to take away the license of "Dutch Mary," who keeps a disorderly house at Four Corners.

NEW-JERSEY.

MORRISTOWN.—A fatal cattle disease has broken out among the cattle in this vicinity, which at first was supposed to be the rinderpest. Competent veterinary surgeons report that the disease is a typhus inflammation of the spleen, and is caused by the cattle eating half-decayed after-math on the overflowed meadows. Already 85 cows and calves have died from the disease, and many more have been attacked. There is no fear of the spread of the disease if the cattle in this vicinity are not taken to other places.

ELIZABETH.—Two weeks ago a young man, giving his name as Frederick Steel, engaged board at Mrs. Britton's in Washington-st., and as he pretended to be very religious he became a general favorite. On Saturday night Mr. Steel disappeared, and with him two valuable silk dresses, a silk umbrella, an overcoat, and a quantity of silver spoons.

Teacher—"Who was the first man?" Head scholar—"Washington; he was the first in war, first in——" Teacher—"No, no; Adam was the first man." Head scholar—"Oh, if you're talking of foreigners, I s'pose he was."

THE COURTS.

THE BARRE BANK ROBBERY.

A DAY'S STRUGGLE OVER THE PRISONER MILES CLOSED BY A SURPRISE.

The proceedings to detain George E. Miles, who is claimed by the State authorities of Vermont for trial as one of the robbers of the Barre Bank, were yesterday morning before Judge Loew, in the Special Term of the Court of Common Pleas. The prisoner was represented by Messrs. Ladd & Grant and by Mr. Somerville. The State of Vermont was represented by Wm. A. Butler and the State of New-York by Mr. Phelps. Mr. Grant insisted that in the absence of Mr. Beach of counsel for the prisoner, who was necessarily detained out of town, they should not be forced to an argument of a question so grave as whether a judge of the Court of Common Pleas could issue a certiorari to a Supreme Court Judge. After a prolonged discussion, Judge Loew gave the prisoner's friends till 2 p. m. to find other counsel. At 2 o'clock John S.