

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

All business or news letter and telegraphic despatches must be addressed New York Herald.

Volume XXXVI. No. 298

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- WOOD'S MUSEUM, Broadway, corner 20th st. Performance afternoon and evening—YIPPIE STEALER.
BOHEMIA THEATRE, 234 st. between 5th and 6th ave. — RINGO HENRY VIII.
BOVEY THEATRE, Bovey, — WILLIAM TELL—THREE EAST MEN—THE NAUTICHER OF PARIS.
NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston streets—THE STREETS OF NEW YORK.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, corner of 5th av. and 23d st.—ELLEN OOR.
LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE, No. 720 Broadway.—FRENCH OPERA—LA PERUCIOLE.
FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE, Twenty-fourth street.—THE NEW DRAMA OF DIVORCE.
UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Fourteenth st. and Broadway.—SINGO ACTS—BALLEQUA, BALLET, &c.
OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BALLET FANTASIE OF HUPPIT DUMPHY.
STADT THEATRE, Nos. 45 and 47 Bovey—OPERA SEASON—TOSHILOLO.
WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway and 13th street.—MARRIAGE AND FACE.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Fourteenth street.—ENGLISH OPERA—LUCRETIA BORGIA.
MRS. F. R. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—LADY OF LYONS.
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL, 55 Broadway.—THE SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
BRANT'S NEW OPERA HOUSE, 234 st. between 6th and 7th ave.—BRANT'S MINSTRELS.
TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bovey.—NIBLO'S ENTERTAINMENT, BURLINGAME, &c.
PARIS PATILION CIRCUS, Fourteenth street, between 2d and 3d avenues.—EQUESTRIANISM, &c.
AMERICAN INSTITUTE EXHIBITION, Third avenue and Sixty-third street.—Open day and evening.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Friday, October 13, 1871.

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"IT IS AN ILL WIND THAT BLOWS NOBODY GOOD."—A morning contemporary says it has seen no more "cheery reading" since the beginning of the Chicago calamity than the announcements of insurance companies whose advertisements crowd one of its advertising pages.

THE POLITICAL LEADERS OF SPAIN indicate a desire for a more intimate union in the cause of their country. Espartaco and Sagasta, with others of brilliant name and excellent reputation, are about to aid in the revision of the political platform so as to render it more comprehensive and national, and, consequently, more acceptable to the people at large. This reads ominously for King Amadeus.

GENERAL GRANT'S BOSTON RECEPTION.—General Grant suggests that the entire sum—twenty thousand dollars—appropriated by the Boston Common Council for his forthcoming reception be passed to the relief of the Chicago sufferers. If this should be done there is no doubt the patriotic citizens of the Hub would raise by private subscriptions more than that amount to properly entertain the Chief Magistrate of the country.

IT IS MELANCHOLY TO REFLECT that while Governor Baldwin, of Michigan, was writing his proclamation asking the people of his State to respond to the call for the relief of the sufferers in Chicago a vast portion of his own State was being devastated by the fire furies; whole villages were destroyed, many lives lost and hundreds rendered shelterless. The horrors of some of the scenes in Michigan almost rival in intensity those that have been described as having occurred in Chicago.

GENERAL O'NEILL, THE FENIAN, crossed into Canada at Pembina, Minnesota, on Monday, with a force of Fenians and attacked and seized a Canadian custom house and the post of the Hudson Bay Company. They were promptly overtaken and attacked by United States troops and General O'Neill was captured. The folly of this undertaking is enough to disgust all sensible Fenians, as well as men of other views, on the subject. As for General O'Neill, his capture near the Vermont border by a United States official, his trial and sentence to imprisonment, and his pardon, are too fresh in the memory of our people for him to have ventured on so foolish a movement. It is quite possible now that he will get a sentence that will stick, for his persistent misleading of his credulous countrymen and his chronic inclination to get the United States government into hot water.

THE POLITICIANS AND CHICAGO'S CALAMITY.—How is it that we see so few of the names of prominent politicians among the lists of subscribers to the Chicago relief fund? Where are the municipal authorities of New York? If her city treasury has been unwarrantably depleted the pockets of the principal magnates are certainly not. Where is Tweed, with his many millions? Where is Comptroller Connelly, with his many more? Where is Sweeney? Where is Judge Hilton? Where is Deputy Comptroller Andrew H. Green? In short, where is the Tammany Ring and the ring of the Committee of Seventy? Where is Honest Tom Murphy and his Custom House ring? Come, gentlemen, let us have the "ring" of the true metal in this deplorable crisis in the affairs of what was once one of the most flourishing cities in the country.

The Chicago Disaster—The Crisis in New York and the Financial Condition of the Country.

There is an old saying that it is the last feather which breaks the camel's back, and this, perhaps, is not inapplicable to the great disaster at Chicago and the financial condition of the country. That calamity may prove the additional weight, which, bearing upon an unhealthy and abnormal state of things, may prostrate many business establishments and create a financial revolution. We hope it may not be so, but there are indications of coming evil. A sudden loss of seventy-five millions, a hundred millions or more of property, whatever the amount may be destroyed at Chicago, would at any time produce a disturbance of the money market; but under ordinary circumstances, when business and the financial condition of the country are good, there would be no great revolution. Both the resources of the country and its recuperative energies are extraordinary, and the effect of such a catastrophe under a favorable state of things generally could only be temporary and limited. At present, however, there is reason to fear the consequences may be more serious and wider spread. We would not excite unnecessary apprehension, and think, really, that the general estimate of the loss at Chicago is much too large; yet we caution business men and the public to be prepared for the worst.

It is evident from the perturbations in Wall street that the capitalists and speculators there are in a state of trepidation. We may say, indeed, there is a panic. Money is scarce and at a high rate of interest, and stocks have gone down with a rush. In fact, the effects we see are far greater than that one cause of the Chicago fire, though that is doubtless the moving or stimulating cause. We must look for other causes as well for the existing financial pressure and general apprehension. The eight or more insurance companies in this city that have either failed or suspended will probably place some of the banks in a critical situation. Indeed, it was understood last night that the Streetcar Bank had suspended, and it was said several other banks were likely to follow. There is no telling how far the crash may extend. But, as was said before, we must look to other causes for this state of things beside the Chicago fire.

Let us look, then, at these other proximate causes, as well as at those more remote and general. The banks of New York have been extending their loans of late beyond the limit of prudence for speculative purposes. The average loans in September amounted to three hundred and ten millions, whereas the usual average had not exceeded two hundred and sixty millions. Here was an expansion of fifty millions. The banks have, consequently, been brought to the verge of their reserve, if, indeed, they have not gone beyond. They have been accommodating their friends for stock speculations upon fluctuating or fictitious values. We have over and over again and for some time past warned them of the danger of expansion, of the peril they run in aiding the stock speculators. They are now in a dilemma. Stocks generally have fallen from ten to twenty-five per cent, and some more than that, since the bank expansion culminated two or three weeks ago. If they call in their loans now they would precipitate a crisis in the market. Of course they are afraid to do this. Then, again, can they bear the pressure and tide over the still declining market? Every way they are in a critical situation.

A more remote but direct cause of the trouble now in the money market, and of the greater trouble portending, is the miserable financial scheming and operations of the Secretary of the Treasury. He has been intent on making political capital for himself and the administration, by floating a loan for refunding a portion of the debt, without regard to, or knowing anything about, the financial condition or prospects of the country. He flooded the market with money at one time for this purpose, and brought it down to two per cent interest. It was just at this time that he and the administration organs made a loud trumpet blast, which sounded from one end of the country to the other, about the wonderful success of the new loan. This was claimed to be the acme of financial skill. But it did not bring down the capitalists of Europe or this country. After the screws had been put to the national banks, and they took seventy millions of the new loan for conversion of the six per cent they deposited as security, the Syndicate was concocted for placing the balance of a hundred and thirty millions out of the two hundred millions of new five per cent. The loan thus assigned to or taken up by the Syndicate was a drug on the market from the first, and Mr. Boutwell has been straining all his efforts to fit character and keep it afloat. In doing this he has kept the money market inflated and stimulated bank expansions and stock speculations. At last the reaction has come. Mr. Boutwell cannot keep gold down nor government securities up to the point where the loan can be floated or the debt refunded according to the conditions of the act of Congress. He has, in fact, fearfully demoralized the financial affairs of the country and the money and stock markets, without accomplishing the object he had in view.

Among the other financial embarrassments now existing or that are imminent it is not unlikely that the Syndicate may fail and have to throw up the five per cent paid in on the hundred and thirty millions of the new loan or on a portion of it. It will be remembered that the bankers who subscribed for the twenty-one million loan dated January, 1861, threw up fourteen millions of it and lost the five per cent paid in on that amount because of the secession movement. They preferred to lose seven hundred thousand dollars to running the risk of losing more in the disturbed condition of the country at that time. The Syndicate may yet find itself in a similar dilemma under the crisis that seems to be pending and through the wretched mismanagement of Mr. Boutwell. The Secretary, to use a rather vulgar simile, has been cutting his own throat by attempting to float the new loan and to bolster up the Syndicate through tampering with the money market and stimulating expansion and speculation.

But there are other causes for the present financial trouble and threatened crisis, and of a more general character. These we have

frequently referred to. Look at our excessive importations, and the continual drain of all the specie we raise, as well as the export of bonds, to make up the balance of trade against us. Mr. Boutwell has imagined that his enormous receipts from imports, keeping the Treasury filled to excess all the time with unproductive capital, showed a happy state of things. He has been dreaming of specie payments when every dollar of specie we could extract from the mines, or that could be raked up anywhere, except that which is used by the merchants to pay duties and by the gold gamblers, goes abroad to pay our constantly increasing indebtedness to Europe. How can we expect to be in an independent condition financially, or to keep values steady, when we are at the mercy of foreign creditors and our debts abroad are constantly augmenting? What we really want is reduced taxation to the lowest point for an economical administration of the government, so that industry may be stimulated and our products raised and brought to market at less cost. Everything is too high and on a scale too extravagant. The enormous revenue raised by the government is mainly the cause of this state of things. Then the profits of the trade with foreign countries go abroad for the most part because the government will not afford the opportunity to increase our shipping; in truth, it is a most humiliating fact that our shipping is declining every year. In short, the whole financial and economical policy of the government, which has been chiefly suggested and sustained by Mr. Boutwell, is a failure, and is dragging the country into embarrassment more and more every year. We know not how far the present crisis may go, but if we can bridge it over, even, there is little hope of permanent stability and improvement till our whole financial policy is changed and a more able man is placed at the head of the Treasury Department.

The Bonaparte Cause and the Late Elections in France.

So far as we know the result of the late elections throughout France for the Conseils Generaux, it is difficult to pronounce on the success of the different parties. The reports are somewhat contradictory. It is noteworthy that the Bonapartist and legitimist journals do not boast of victory. All the other parties claim majorities. Another noteworthy feature in the news is that the Presse deploras "the low standing of many of the men elected." One journal warns the authorities to be on their guard, lest the Bonapartists should attempt another coup d'etat. Altogether it is not yet quite clear which of the parties is to triumph in the end. It is undeniable that the character of the Conseils Generaux will, to a large extent, determine the character of the French government which is to come. It consists with our certain knowledge that while there is not a majority throughout France in favor of any one of the forms of government proposed, the Bonapartists are strongest as a unit. They are not so powerful as the legitimists and Orleansists united; but, although they are not making any show of their strength, they are stronger than the legitimists or the Orleansists when taken separately. By not merging their differences the Bonapartists have committed a grave blunder. They have lost a favorable opportunity. France begins to be impatient for some fixed and stable form of government, as it is universally felt that the Thiers government is but a temporary expediency; and it is this impatience which inspires the imperialists with hope. The republican party ought to have had more success. It does not seem, however, that their hour of victory has yet arrived.

THE LATEST REPORTS FROM CHICAGO.—The sad work of digging out and burying the dead is still going on in Chicago, and the cheery work of rebuilding the city awaits only the moment when the ashes are cool enough to handle. In the meantime an improvised city of a hundred thousand people has arisen on the adjoining prairies, and the undismayed merchants, bankers and newspaper proprietors of the city are temporarily arranging to carry on their business in huts or shelter tents, or, if exceedingly fortunate, in cottages or basements. The marvellous energy of that strange community that made Chicago originally is bent on re-making it, and in all the prevailing distress the people take consolation in the thought that it shall be rebuilt much better than before. The relief supplies are arriving, order is well preserved by General Sheridan, and time and the cheery heart of Chicago are all that are now needed to bring back the magic city to its old site more beautiful than ever. The scenes and incidents of the fire are detailed fully in our special despatches in other columns.

PRESIDENT GRANT has issued another proclamation against the Ku Klux in South Carolina. He warns them to disperse within five days and deliver their arms, ammunition and uniforms over to the United States marshals. The President has issued one or two proclamations similar to this in relation to the South Carolina Ku Klux within the last six months, evidently being loth to bring the full power of military law to bear upon them in view of the very effective work being carried out by the United States courts in North Carolina against Ku Klux in that State. But if the Ku Klux of South Carolina wear out his patience they will discover that he can use very strenuous measures as well as issue warning proclamations.

MR. LESTER WALLACE, with his accustomed promptitude, comes to the rescue of the Chicago sufferers with a check for one thousand dollars, which he handed in to the HERALD fund yesterday. He says that he intends to give a performance for the aid of the sufferers, but that as time is especially money in the present instance he cannot wait until the performance to contribute his offering. The dramatic professionals in this city have shown themselves characteristically generous in contributing to the relief fund.

BOSTON SENDS A COMMITTEE, consisting of three prominent and worthy citizens, to Chicago to co-operate with the authorities there for the relief of the suffering people. The committee is backed by the bone and sinew—the "slaves of war" especially—of the Puritan City. This is a good way to reach a proper understanding of Chicago's great sorrow and ascertain how it best may be alleviated.

A Few Words of Advice to the Committee of Seventy and Deputy Comptroller Green.

We have a few words of advice for Deputy Comptroller Green and the Committee of Seventy, to which we seriously advise them to give their earnest attention, instead of suffering themselves to be influenced or guided by the suggestions of political adventurers who desire to turn the present reform movement to their own selfish purposes, or by the silly vapors of English journalists who know nothing about Americans or American institutions. In carrying out the efforts to secure municipal reform two points should be borne steadily in mind—first, that every step taken by the friends of honest government must be in strict conformity with the law; and, secondly, that in rectifying past abuses the present interests and the future prosperity of the city must not be made to suffer. New York is a law-abiding city and has a reputation for order and high civilization upon which no stain must be allowed to rest. Time and again the great metropolis of the Western Continent has proved her readiness and her power to crush out with a strong arm the first attempt to plunge her into anarchy; and promptings calculated to lead to such a deplorable evil can only emanate from the most reckless of political rowdies or from foreigners who are educated in the belief that a republic is only another name for lawlessness and ruffianism. The citizens of New York are mainly sensible business men, and they can readily detect the difference between an honest desire to expose and punish official misconduct and a disingenuous effort to embarrass and cripple the government for political purposes.

There are only two methods by which our present municipal administration can be legally changed, short of voluntary resignation or the expiration of the several terms of office—the one by impeachment of the Mayor and heads of departments as provided by the law; the other by legislative action. The Republican State Convention declared its opposition to official corruption in general terms, although it unfortunately failed to denounce those members of its own party who have been bought up like cattle in Albany, session after session, by the New York democratic leaders. The Democratic State Convention virtually turned out the New York delegates, denounced the depravity of the city government, struck a fatal blow at the organization of Tammany, and laid down a practical plan for a complete remodelling of our municipal laws and administration. It is certain, therefore, that the next State Legislature must perforce bestow upon New York the entire and sweeping reform she so much needs; for, whatever party may be successful in the election, the members of the next Senate and Assembly dare not refuse to enact the laws necessary to secure that result, and the Governor is not likely to veto such a measure. The Committee of Seventy appears to have given up all idea of attempting to solve our present difficulties by the impeachment of the city officers. Indeed, the slow process of the courts and the ample opportunities afforded to a defendant to delay a judgment, would preclude the hope of reaching a result until after the commencement of the next legislative session. The stupid blustering of the English-edited Times about an effort to get rid of Comptroller Connelly by impeachment before the election of next month is, of course, the result of an Englishman's ignorance of our laws and customs. It seems certain, therefore, that we must wait and hope for the relief to be extended to us from Albany, when, with a new and effective charter, placing power and responsibility where it belongs, in the chief executive officer of the city, who is himself directly accountable to the electors, the citizens of New York will enjoy the opportunity to pass their own verdict upon the conduct of their present rulers. There is no other legal road to the end sought to be accomplished by the Committee of Seventy, and hence there is no other it can safely pursue.

What is to be done in the meantime with the city government? The politicians and the partisan press are urging Deputy Comptroller Green to withhold all appropriations from the public departments until after election. They believe that by throwing men out of work, by stopping contracts, by turning Park policemen adrift, by crippling the Fire Department, the Health Board, the Croton Board, and by discontinuing all park, boulevard, avenue and street improvements they can deprive Tammany of votes and elect themselves and their friends to office. Now we warn Deputy Comptroller Green and the Committee of Seventy that this is both an unwise and a dangerous course to pursue. The people did not enter upon this reform movement as partisans, and they care no more for one political faction than for another in carrying out the end they have in view. They desire to stop all improper expenditure and all dishonest application of the public money; but they do not desire nor will they suffer scheming politicians to compass the stoppage of the wheels of government, the injury of the city's credit and the serious damage of public property to subserve any political ends. If Ingersoll and Garvey have been allowed to plunder the city treasury in the past that is no reason why the Departments of Docks, Parks and Streets should be embarrassed in their legitimate works and thousands of laborers turned out of employment. Deputy Green has a double duty to perform—to guard against the waste or misappropriation of the people's money and to see that the city government is properly supplied with funds and the public credit maintained. He cannot perform the one and neglect the other and yet hope to retain the confidence of the citizens. Our advice to the committee and to the Deputy Comptroller is, not to suffer themselves to be made the tools of political adventurers and not to use their power to gratify pique, resentment or jealousy. The moment they become identified with political intrigue or personal malice they destroy themselves. Are they now entirely free from such influences?

UTICA IS IN A QUANDRY. She wants to raise ten thousand dollars in aid of the Chicago sufferers on a city bond payable in 1872; but this action conflicts with the letter of its charter. This is rather a slow way of doing a charitable thing. Why do not the citizens of Utica come forward like those in less wealthy localities and raise by voluntary sub-

scriptions a handsome sum? Where are Horatio Seymour, Senator Roscoe Conkling and other eminent politicians? No "peep utica" should contract their powers in this dire hour of a sister city's distress. P. S.—A philanthropic citizen, Theodore F. Paxton, has come forward and cashed the Utica city bond and added five hundred dollars as a private donation.

The Suffering People from the Western Prairie and Forest Fires—They, too, Call for Relief, but How Much?

We have from time to time, for weeks past, called the public attention to the disastrous fires which, in the prairies and forests of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Dakota, have destroyed millions of property of all descriptions and have made thousands of people homeless and destitute. From the despatches which we publish on the subject this morning it will be perceived that these fires, especially in the forests of Michigan, are still raging and burning out from house and home hundreds of people and reducing them to the dangers of starvation. Such is the report to the Secretary of the Treasury, of yesterday's date, from O. D. Conger, M. C., and J. H. Sanborn, Collector of Customs at Port Huron, on Lake Michigan. They say that "the people in many cases have been driven into the lake to escape burning," and that over three hundred of these poor people have been picked up already and brought into Port Huron, and they ask authority to use the steamer to cruise along the lake coast expressly for the rescue and relief of other sufferers as far as possible. Of course the Secretary has given the order requested, and doubtless the steamer will do a vast amount of good in the line of service suggested.

But this is a mere drop in the bucket; for, we repeat—and it can hardly be repeated too often—that there are hundreds of families, if not thousands, including large numbers of women and children, in the States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa and Nebraska, and in the Territory of Dakota, who, from comparative abundance and comfortable homes, have been reduced by these sweeping fires to the verge of starvation. These suffering people call for help; for, scattered about over the prairies, in detached families, or as solitary wanderers, and remote from the centres and railway lines of traffic and travel, they are in danger of perishing before they can reach assistance, or before assistance can reach them. We, therefore, call upon the local or United States officials in or near the "burnt districts" of the States and the Territory indicated to report to the office of the New York Herald the extent, as far as they know, of the sufferings resulting to the inhabitants of their burnt districts, and their immediate wants, so that they, too, may share in the benefits of the universal spirit of charity which this overshadowing Chicago calamity has awakened.

We are glad to believe, from the relief pouring in, that there is no danger any more of any extreme suffering from want of food or clothing among the homeless people of Chicago; but there is danger of death to many, from starvation or exposure, of those homeless wandering sufferers of the prairies. But if their sufferings are not known to any who can help them, how are those poor wanderers to be relieved? They must perish. The postmasters whose offices are nearest to the districts desolated by these prairie and forest fires will therefore be doing a good service to their fellow citizens by making known through the New York Herald (which is at their service) the extent of the sufferings, within their knowledge or belief, entailed upon the settlers rendered homeless and homeless by these desolating forest and prairie fires.

American Jockey Club.

The racing at Jerome Park has been of the finest description as the autumn meeting progressed. To-morrow we expect to witness still more of the grand amusement in all its excellence. The ball opens with the race for the annual sweepstakes, two miles. This is for three-year-olds, and the nominations number seventeen. The second race will be for a purse, distance one mile and three-quarters. The third event is also for a purse, with weight penalties for previous victories, one mile and a quarter. The fourth race is the Champagne Stakes for two-year-olds, distance three-quarters of a mile. This stake closed with seventeen nominations. The fifth is a selling sweepstakes, distance one mile and an eighth. The sixth and last race of the day will be the Grand National Handicap Sweepstakes, distance two miles and three-quarters. The nominations for this event were nineteen in number, and only three have declared out, leaving a field of sixteen. Those who have accepted the weights imposed by the handicapper will make a grand field, and the race should be one of the best of the meeting. The following is a list of the favorites in each race at the American Jockey Club rooms last night:—

- ANNUAL SWEEPSTAKES—Monarchist first, by the Sea second, Denton & Crawford's entry third.
THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTER PURSE—Harry Bassett first, Judge Durell second, Finesse third.
THE PURSE WITH WEIGHT PENALTIES—Madame Dudley first, Lizzie B. second, Impetuous third.
THE CHAMPAGNE STAKES—Meteor first, Gray Planet second, Connet third.
THE SELLING SWEEPSTAKES—Felicity first, Cadence second, Ratan third.
THE GRAND NATIONAL HANDICAP SWEEPSTAKES—Babcock's entry first, Sanford's entry second, Telegram third.

THE CHICAGO RELIEF MEETING IN LONDON.—The meeting which assembled in London in response to the call of Minister Schenck, to aid in the movement for the relief of the Chicago sufferers was a grand success. Americans and Englishmen combined in the cause of a common charity. A sum of ten thousand pounds sterling was subscribed in the room. Chicago merchants whose establishments have been burned down attended. They were received with demonstrations of the most kindly respect and liveliest sympathy. We report the proceedings of the assemblage by cable telegram in the HERALD to-day—one of the most pleasing uses which has yet been made of that subtle agent, electricity, the everyday subordination of which by the great newspaper press of America has already gone far to "make the whole world kin."

THE RELIEF FEELING is pervading New England at this time just as the war feeling did when the Union was in danger. The Boston Young Men's Christian Association, with its numerous sub-agencies on the system organized during the war, is being set again in motion for the benefit of the Chicago sufferers.

The International Yacht Race for the America's Cup—The Controversy Closed.

The obstacles that were so unexpectedly and unfortunately cast in the way of a race for the America's cup between a representative vessel or vessels of the New York Yacht Club and the English yacht Livonia appear now to be happily removed. Commodore Ashbury has at last consented to race the seven races offered him, on the further condition, however, that in case of a tie in the first six races the seventh or deciding race shall be run over a course of his own selection—namely, the light-ship sea course, and not, as the club proposed, over the course on which they should themselves decide. The New York Yacht Club, determined not to cease their efforts to accomplish a match and to meet the demands of Commodore Ashbury, have waived their right to name the deciding course and yielded to this new condition. It is true there still remains the technical and immaterial point as to what club or clubs Commodore Ashbury may claim to represent; but as that gentleman is at liberty to present the cup, should he win it, to any club he may select, this question will not, of course, be suffered to stand in the way of the contest. We may therefore reckon upon a series of interesting matches, commencing on Monday, the 16th of October, and continuing on alternate days until the whole series shall have been run, and every American will say, with hearty good will, "May the best yacht win."

This happy result having been reached, it is unnecessary to notice Commodore Ashbury's long communication, published to-day, more especially as it is mainly a recapitulation of a controversy already worn threadbare. We may point out, however, one or two facts which dispose of his claim to race at this time as the representative of any English club except the Royal Harwich. His first cable despatch to the New York Yacht Club was clearly a challenge to race its champion vessel either after the expiration of the necessary six months' notice, or sooner if the club would consent to waive such notice. But if there should be any doubt as to whether a challenge was intended it is set at rest by the explanatory cable despatch, numbered "five" in Commodore Ashbury's selection, which says, in reply to an inquiry made by the New York Yacht Club, "I propose racing for the Cup in October." This despatch the following response was sent:—"The New York Yacht Club consents to waive the six months' notice and accepts your challenge as representative of the Royal Harwich Yacht Club to race for the America's Cup in October." The challenge had come from Commodore Ashbury, who was known to represent the Royal Harwich Club. The answer was sent to Commodore Ashbury, and accepted his challenge as the representative of that club. Indeed, at the time of the receipt of this acceptance, so plain in its terms, Commodore Ashbury, according to his own statement in his present letter, did not represent any other club than the Royal Harwich, "had no positive knowledge" that he could obtain the authorization to represent any other club, and was afterwards actually refused that of the Royal Cork Club. Commodore Ashbury could not, therefore, have sent a challenge to New York on behalf of any club he did not represent, and the specific waiving of the six months' notice by the New York Club could not have been in favor of a club which did not through its representative challenge them until long after the date of such special concession. If Commodore Ashbury did not recognize the waiving of the required notice and the acceptance of the challenge as in favor of the Harwich Club alone, as it is distinct terms stated, then it was clearly his business to set the New York Yacht Club right upon that point. Besides, if he had eventually been refused the certificates of all the clubs, which he then "had no positive knowledge" that he could obtain, what would have been his course? Would he in that case have pretended that he had sent no challenge at all to New York, and that the acceptance of the New York Yacht Club was not an acceptance of a challenge from his own club, the Royal Harwich? We are confident that when Commodore Ashbury reflects upon the untenable nature of his technical points he will not allow a mere quibble to prevent a contest which he has himself invited. At all events, race or no race, it is well that the New York Yacht Club has brought to a close a correspondence of which all our citizens are heartily tired.

AN IMPIOUS BLASPHEMER, while the fire fiend was raging in Chicago, harangued a multitude from the steps of the Court House, inciting to disorder. He cried out, "Where is your God? Where is your God now? Where are your God's angels now?" A policeman grabbed him by the collar and confined him in the basement of the Court House. What became of the blasphemer is not known—the Court House was soon afterwards consumed—but God's little angels are now beating a tattoo at every heart in the land, arousing the people to deeds of the sublimest charity toward the perishing inhabitants of the stricken city.

MR. SEWARD'S WELCOME HOME.—Our venerable and universally respected statesman, Mr. W. H. Seward, on his return to Auburn yesterday, from his "voyage au tour du monde," met with an honest, old-fashioned welcome home from his "friends and neighbors," and in response he made them one of those appropriate and happy off-hand speeches of his which are as grateful to his hearers as they are creditable to the distinguished orator. Having followed him on his travels, and reported the honors accorded him from point to point, from Auburn to San Francisco, from Japan to British India, to Egypt, Turkey, Italy, Germany, &c., to New York, we need only here repeat our frequently expressed wishes, that in the quiet shades of his peaceful home he will devote a portion of "the evening of his days" to a narrative of his great expedition; for it has been an expedition abounding in the materials for a book which ought not to be withheld from the world.

NO WASTE.—The local authorities and responsible citizens of Chicago should see to it that the generous means flowing in upon them from all quarters are judiciously distributed and husbanded, in order to weather through the long winter that is close at hand.