ENGLAND.

The Chicago Fire Still the Topic of Conversation and a Cause for Charitable Contribution.

Increased Subscriptions to the Relief Fund—Comment on the Northwestern Conflagrations—Promotion in the Peerage—The Embassies to Vienna, St. Petersburg and Berlin Reconstructed.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 17, 1871.

The fire in Chicago and its consequences in the destruction of the city, is still the prominent, all-absorbing topic of conversation in the metropolis; indeed in all the cities of Great Britain.

The London newspapers continue their appeals to the public for aid to the sufferers, and the people sympathize with the press and respond nobly in their charity.

The Right Honorable the Lord Mayor of London publishes a statement of subscriptions this morning, in which he acknowledges the receipt of a multitude of small donations not included in the total of £23,600 sterling already reported.

The latter amount was received at the Mansion House up to last night.

His Lordship appends to the exhibit an exhortation to the people of London, in which he advises them to keep the subscription lists open until the gross amount devoted to the cause shall be "worthy of the emergency which calls for it and of the great city of London."

The subscriptions which have been handed in in Liverpool footed up over fifty thousand dollars in gold at the opening of the list this morning.

Leeds gives $2,000 and Hanley $2,000. Cork sends $2,000 and Dublin $7,500.

Birmingham has already forwarded a first instalment of $10,000, and further contributions are being made in the city and suburbs.

A Chicago relief meeting was held in Liverpool to-day. The Mayor presided. A sum of $10,000 was collected in a few minutes, several leading merchants and manufacturers contributing £250 sterling each.

The very latest reports announce the following amounts in these words:—At the meeting at Bradford $10,000 was received; at Dublin, $6,000; at Wolverhampton and Glasgow, $5,000 each.

The amount is calculated on the gold basis in each instance.

A committee of American residents of London is receiving subscriptions and has made arrangements for the immediate despatch to America of either money or goods contributed.

The contributions handed to the fund in Liverpool to-day make the total amount subscribed in that city $60,000.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

The London newspapers comment at length upon the fires at Chicago and in the Northwest of America, and "deplore the paucity of details," adding, "that in such a case as this the excessive tariff rates charged by the Atlantic cable monopoly becomes a public misfortune."

THE QUEEN'S MISSIONS TO THREE GREAT COURTS.

The London *Gazette* of this evening contains an official announcement of the following diplomatic appointments, made in the Queen's name, to the Courts of Austria, Russia and Germany, viz.:—

The Right Honorable Sir Andrew Buchanan, G. C. B., of Craigend, Stirlingshire, Minister Plenipotentiary at the Court of Russia, to be Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of Austria.

Sir Andrew Buchanan entered the diplomatic service in the year 1825, was sworn a member of the Privy Council in 1863 and appointed Minister of England at St. Petersburg in 1864.

Lord Augustus William Frederick Loftus, G. C. B., Her Majesty's Minister in Berlin, is commissioned Ambassador of England to the Court of Russia.

Lord Loftus has been in diplomatic life since the year 1837, when he was appointed attaché of the British Legation in Berlin. He has since served in Stuttgart, again in Berlin, in Vienna, and in Munich. He was appointed Ambassador to the North German Confederation in the year 1868.

Mr. Odo Russell, who is well known on account of his services to the Crown in Rome, in France, and in Germany, is appointed Her Majesty's Minister at the Court of the Emperor of Germany.

Promotion in the Peerage.

LONDON, Oct. 17, 1871.

The Right Honorable Frederick Temple Blackwood, Lord Dufferin and Clandeboye, Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster and a Paymaster General, has been created an Earl of the kingdom by royal warrant.

Lord Dufferin and Clandeboye is the only son of Price Blackwood (fourth Lord Dufferin), by his wife Selina, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Sheridan. His lordship was born in the year 1826, and succeeded to the peerage in 1841. He married Harriet Hamilton, of Killyleagh Castle, county Down, Ireland, in 1862. He has hitherto taken his seat in the House of Lords as Lord Clandeboye. His Lordship served as Under Secretary of War. He was one of the Lords in Waiting on the Queen from 1849 to 1851, and again from 1854 to 1858. He was appointed British Commissioner in Syria in 1860, and Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster in 1868.

SCOTLAND.

Fatal Accident on a Railway Passenger Train.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 17, 1871.

Telegraph despatches from Scotland announce the occurrence of another and fatal railway accident in that part of the kingdom.

A telegram, dated at Maryhill, county of Lanark, three miles from Glasgow, announces the wrecking of a passenger train, by which two persons were instantly killed and fifteen others seriously wounded.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF PARIS.

Arrival of the Vessel at Queenstown and Liverpool—Safe and in Good Order—Caution to Coast Signal Operators.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 17, 1871.

The arrival here yesterday of the Inman steamship City of Paris, Captain Mirehouse, safe and in good order, relieved much anxiety which had been caused by the statement telegraphed from Cape Clear that the steamer was disabled.

The report was erroneous, and originated in a mistake of the signal telegrapher on the lookout at Cape Clear.

Mr. Inman has telegraphed the arrival of the City of Paris at Liverpool to the agents of the line in New York.

THE CHOLERA.

Reappearance of the Epidemic in Constantinople.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 17, 1871.

Despatches have reached this city from Constantinople which state that the cholera has again made its appearance in the Turkish capital and its suburbs.

In two days sixty persons died from the epidemic, ten of whom were Englishmen.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Lieutenant Eugene B. Thomas has been ordered to the receiving ship Vermont; Master Thomas N. Lee to the Hydrographic Office; Master Lyman G. Spalding to the receiving ship Ohio. Lieutenant Commander D. C. Woodrow has been detached from the Worcester and ordered to the Wyoming. Lieutenant William W. Reisinger has been detached from the Washington Navy Yard and ordered to the Wyoming.

RUSSIA.

Incendiary Fires and Eight Hundred Buildings Destroyed.

Nativist Fanaticism and Persecution of the Jews.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 17, 1871.

Telegraph advices which have reached this city from Odessa report that 800 buildings in the town of Bogooslav have been burned by incendiary fires, believed to be the work of the fanatical nativist oppressors of the Jews.

A great proportion of the inhabitants of the town are of the Jewish faith.

GERMANY.

Parliamentary Recess After the Emperor's Speech.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Oct. 17, 1871.

The sitting of the Reichsrath adjourned immediately after the conclusion of the Emperor's speech from the throne yesterday.

The members did not transact Parliamentary business, for the reason that a quorum could not be found within a few moments after the departure of His Majesty from the hall.

The Parliament reassembled in session to-day, sat for a short time and again adjourned without transacting any business for want of a quorum. The Chambers have not even organized by electing a presiding officer.

AUSTRIA.

The Cabinet Reported as Being Still United.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 17, 1871.

The latest advices from Vienna state that the rumors of the occurrence of a ministerial crisis in the Austrian Cabinet which have been circulated here within the past two days are premature.

CHINA.

Three Thousand Lives and an Immense Amount of Property Lost by the Floods.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 17, 1871.

Details of the recent disasters occasioned by storm and floods in China have been received here.

The accounts represent the losses, of life and in property, as very great.

Three thousand persons are said (and the calculation is considered a low one) to have perished during the visitation.

MEXICO.

Juarez Re-elected President by a Congressional Majority.

The Oppositionists Keep Away from the Polls—Quiet in the Capital—Telegraph Communication with Matamoros Interrupted.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Oct. 17, 1871.

The steamer from Vera Cruz has arrived, bringing late dates from the Mexican capital.

Juarez had been re-elected President of the republic by Congress, receiving 108 votes, all that were cast.

The oppositionists abstained from voting.

Everything was quiet in the city of Mexico.

The telegraph wires between the capital and Matamoros had been cut by Trevino.

WEST INDIES.

Cable Communication Between the British Islands and Cuba—The Windward Islands and South America.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

KINGSTON, Jam., Oct. 17, 1871.

The telegraphic cable between Barbados and Demerara has been successfully laid.

The steamer Dacia is now coaling at this port, preparatory to another expedition to pick up the lost cable which was to connect Jamaica with Aspinwall.

The line between Demerara and Barbados is another link in the telegraphic chain which is to connect the Windward Islands with the continent of South America on the one hand and the Antilles on the other hand.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 18—1 A. M.

Synopsis for the Past Twenty-four Hours.

The barometer has fallen since Monday night a little, but very generally, along the Atlantic coast and on the lower lakes. The pressure has increased and the temperature fallen from Lake Superior to Missouri. An area of cloudy weather, with an occasional very light local rain, has spread from Minnesota to the lower lakes and Pennsylvania; but clear weather now prevails throughout the Mississippi Valley and partially cloudy weather in the Atlantic States. The area of cloudy weather in Texas and Lousiana has slowly moved southward, with north winds. Light winds from the north and northwest prevail at all stations, except on the lower lakes, where southwest winds are reported.

Probabilities.

The barometer will probably rise on Wednesday from the South and Middle Atlantic coast to the Mississippi, with clear weather and light northwesterly winds. Cloudy weather will probably continue for a short time on the lower lakes and in New England, clearing away in the course of the day.

The Weather in the City.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's Pharmacy, HERALD Building, corner of Ann street:—

	1870.	1871.		1870.	1871.
3 A. M.	61	56	3 P. M.	71	69
6 A. M.	60	54	6 P. M.	68	66
9 A. M.	59	56	9 P. M.	67	64
12 M.	65	68	12 P. M.	66	60

Average temperature yesterday 61½
Average temperature for corresponding date last year 64¾

FAILURE OF PHILADELPHIA BANKERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17, 1871.

Yerkes & Co., prominent bankers of this city, suspended payment this morning, owing to complications growing out of the Chicago fire. They say they have sufficient assets, and will pay up as soon as they can clear up their accounts. A general feeling of insecurity is manifested by the banking community, and a strong pool has been formed with a view to carry themselves through the threatened panic.

NEW HAMPSHIRE LABOR REFORM.

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 17, 1871.

The Labor Reform State Committee met at Elm House this evening and passed resolutions to the following effect:—

That political events show the need of a new party; that the New York Tammany frauds and a parallel in the New York Custom House; that, while we do not endorse the record of Butler we thank him on behalf of the laboring classes for his truthful and urgent statements of facts in the late Massachusetts canvass; that we invite the co-operation of all, irrespective of past political belief, at the coming Convention, to be held in December.

THE WAR CLOUD IN GLOUCESTER.

An English Cutter Cruising Along the Gloucester Shore to Intercept the Horton.

An American Cutter Puts to Sea to Aid the Yankee Schooner.

President Grant Fully Posted on the Affair.

NO TIDINGS OF THE HORTON YET.

GLOUCESTER, Oct. 17—8 P. M.

It is rumored that a fishing schooner just arrived was spoken by

AN ENGLISH CUTTER

within three miles of this shore, cruising in search of the schooner Horton.

The United States revenue cutter Mahoning arrived this morning, and has just left with

SEALED ORDERS,

supposed to be to cruise in search of the E. A. Horton and take her wherever found and bring her into Gloucester, even if found under convoy of an English gunboat. Collector Babson informs us that

PRESIDENT GRANT

is thoroughly conversant with all the facts in the case and greatly interested.

The revenue steam cutter McCulloch, of Portland, has been telegraphed for to aid in the affair. There are now

FOUR ARMED VESSELS IN SEARCH,

cruising in Massachusetts Bay. The greatest excitement prevails among all classes and intense anxiety is manifested relative to the whereabouts of the missing schooner E. A. Horton, whose arrival is looked for every moment.

THE GUNBOAT FORTUNE

has returned from her cruise in the bay, and the English cruisers have thus far eluded her.

NO FURTHER TIDINGS OF THE HORTON,

although there is no doubt she will arrive in a few hours.

A LARGE SUBSCRIPTION

is being raised for the benefit of the hardy owners of the Horton on her arrival, the fishing and other business firms responding handsomely.

All about the streets is posted the following notice:—

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 16, 1871.

In reply to a despatch sent this morning by B. S. Smith, Surveyor of Customs, to the Commandant of the Charlestown Navy Yard, asking him to send a gunboat to the protection of the E. A. Horton in American waters, the following was received at two P. M.:—

CHARLESTOWN, Oct. 16, 1871.

B. M. SMITH, Surveyor of Customs, Gloucester:—
A gunboat will be sent to your assistance.
A. R. HUGHS, for the Commandant.

LATER.—Boat just left here. Look out for her arrival. Give all necessary information that may be required.
ROBERT TARR, by order of the Commandant.

THE GUNBOAT FORTUNE

has just returned here, and reports not having seen anything of the English vessels or the Horton.

The Feeling in Gloucester—Any Attempt to Seize the Boat by British Vessels to Be Resisted—Interview with the President—A United States Frigate to Be Sent to Gloucester.

BOSTON, Oct. 17, 1871.

A special to the *Traveller* from Gloucester this morning says Collector Fitz J. Babson has telegraphed for the revenue cutter Hugh McCulloch, of Portland, which will reach this port to-day. The Mahoning has already come and gone outside. These will make a fleet of four vessels in these waters, and any attempt to seize the Horton by English vessels will meet with a successful resistance. The Mahoning is said to have strict orders not to let the Horton be taken.

Vessels that arrived this morning report being spoken by the Horton last night, but did not see anything of the Sweepstakes or the Dominion gunboat.

Collector Babson, of Gloucester, has been here in consultation with the President. It is said that a frigate from the navy yard has been sent to Gloucester, and future developments are awaited with anxiety.

The Excitement Toning Down—No British Gunboat Near Gloucester—The First Report Evidently False—No Tidings of the Horton.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Oct. 17, 1871.

The United States steamer Fortune cruised in the bay last night and spoke about twenty-five fishing vessels. It heard nothing of the British cruisers or of the schooner Horton. The report of the presence of a Canadian cutter in our waters is not confirmed by our pilots or by any vessel arriving from the fishing grounds, and the only foundation for the report arises from the fact that a vessel was seen from the shore answering to the description of a blockade runner. The excitement in Gloucester is toning down, although the arrival of the schooner Horton is looked for with feverish anxiety.

NO BRITISH GUNBOATS NEAR.

The general sentiment is that no British armed vessel has been seen off the Cape, although the revenue officers are still confident that the rumors were well founded. If such a vessel was here she has retired from the vicinity, as no one pretends to have seen her since Monday morning. Many believed the reported cruiser to have been a United States steamer with a supply of oil for the light stations, which would account for her being in localities where such a craft was reported to have been seen.

PRIVATEERS TO THE RESCUE.

Three or four armed tugboats are cruising to find the Horton and protect her if necessary. The Leyden, under command of Captain Belknap, with thirty marines from the Ohio, and armed with two twelve-pound howitzers, came down from the Navy Yard this afternoon and relieved the Fortune, which will go direct to Norfolk.

NO TIDINGS OF THE HORTON.

Nothing has been heard on the shore from the Horton, and there are many speculations as to the course she will take. Some say that it is not probable that she will come directly to Gloucester, but that she will make for some southerly port. Some say that she will be likely to come in under cover of the night; and others think that she will not hesitate to return boldly and as soon as possible, and that she must have been delayed for want of wind. But there is nothing to base judgment upon in regard to her movements. She may be in to-night or not be heard from for a week.

THE REGISTRATION OF VOTERS.

The registration for the November election commenced yesterday, and the number of voters who went to the lists and the wards in which they were enrolled will be found below:—

Wards.	Registration Yesterday.	Registration 1870.	Wards.	Registration Yesterday.	Registration 1870.
1	428	1,588	12	1,570	3,109
2	42	164	13	1,220	1,445
3	83	289	14	277	2,186
4	1,187	2,163	15	706	1,758
5	375	1,080	16	1,110	3,016
6	864	1,784	17	1,367	4,431
7	1,491	3,126	18	1,355	3,818
8	1,061	2,067	19	2,477	4,078
9	917	2,844	20	2,220	4,759
10	658	1,753	21	1,142	3,966
11	1,340	2,744	22	1,887	4,492
Totals				23,209	58,469

CHARGE AGAINST A BANKER OF FORGERY.

The trial now on in the Mercer Court, Trenton, is that of Alpheus Swayze, banker, in East State street, Trenton, charged with altering a note of $1,000 to $2,000, signed by Jacob S. Caw and endorsed by B. W. Titus. The promissory note for $1,000 was given in some stock transaction. The date of the note is March 11, 1871. The evidence for the State only commenced yesterday afternoon by the testimony of Jacob S. Caw, who was undergoing a searching examination for the defence when the Court rose. It appears that the banker and Jacob S. Caw have been engaged for some time in stock speculations, selling short two or three times under Caw's instructions, and had also presented a paper for the signature of Caw, which he had accepted, as to "monesty of notes;" those were all the words that Caw could remember. The case creates considerable excitement in monetary circles, as Swayze is one of the leading business moneyed men of the city.

CHICAGO REDIVIVUS.

Speculators Foiled—Recovery of Dead Bodies—Address by General Sheridan—Banks Resuming Business—Increasing Confidence of Business Men—Extensive Preparations for Building.

CHICAGO, Oct. 17, 1871.

An attempt was made by a number of lumber dealers yesterday to carry up the price of lumber from $3 to $4 per one thousand feet, but was resisted by many of the large and more respectable dealers and the attempted extortion defeated, and lumber is selling at the old prices. There are fully two hundred and fifty million feet now in the yards of this city, and the supply will continue to be abundant.

The total number of dead bodies on which inquests have been held up to last night is 92. When the débris in the burned district is removed it is expected that many more will be discovered.

Arrangements were made to-day for the removal of the Post Office to the Wabash avenue church, corner of Wabash avenue and Harrison street, which will be occupied until a new building is erected by the government.

The Board of Trade held a meeting to-day to settle the question of the location of its building, and after considerable discussion it was decided to appoint a committee to select a suitable lot near the old Board of Trade rooms, and to erect a temporary building for its use.

Lieutenant General Sheridan to-day issues an address announcing the continuation of peace and quietness. There has been no case of violence since the disaster of Sunday night and Monday morning.

The banks, both national and savings, resumed business to-day. The calls from depositors for money were light. Many sought to ascertain their balances and to what extent they could safely draw hereafter. Many deposits were made. There was no excitement or rush whatever. Drafts on savings banks were very light. In many instances deposits were made. There was considerable excitement at the Clearing House, and many checks were thrown out.

As an illustration of the confidence the public place in banks we refer to to-day's work at the Third National Bank. Forty-five thousand dollars were checked out from $72,000 deposited.

The State Savings Bank prepared for a push, but only some forty depositors called for money, the aggregate of which was greatly exceeded by deposits.

Many contracts for rebuilding have been consummated to-day. Among those who propose to build at once are William S. Coolbaugh, H. G. Fower, C. T. Wheeler, Brown Brothers, George Armour, John B. Drake, of Drake block; J. C. Walker, Potter Palmer, Matthew Ladled, C. H. Beckwith, Edwin Hunt, Frederick Tuttle, Gregstin & Mackin, James H. Reese, *Tribune*, &c.

The entire block fronting east from Randolph street will be rebuilt at once, and the great Union depot, at the foot of Lake street, is to be rebuilt on an enlarged scale.

The number of passes issued to-day for persons leaving the city was one thousand.

The action of the Post Office authorities, in locating the office on the South side, where there are less than one-third of the population and no gas, has created great surprise and a good deal of indignation.

THE NORTHWEST FIRES.

Proclamation by the Governor of Michigan—Great Destitution in the Burned Districts—Appeals for Aid.

DETROIT, Mich., Oct 17, 1871.

At a late hour last night Governor Baldwin issued a proclamation to the people of Michigan, in which he says:—

While you have been occupied in the noble work of furnishing relief to the sorely afflicted people of the neighboring city of Chicago large sections of our own State were being devastated by the same terrible scourge of fire. Several counties are almost entirely ruined; cities, towns and villages reduced to ashes; mills, which gave employment and support to hundreds of families. Whole townships of valuable timber, dwellings, barns and crops are totally destroyed. The loss to both life and property is appalling. Thousands of people are rendered homeless and destitute of the absolute necessities of life. The approaching inclement season makes it doubly terrible for the afflicted people, and calls earnestly for every citizen of the State who escaped the disaster to contribute promptly and liberally to the relief of their suffering fellow citizens.

The Governor says, while contributions have been and probably will continue to be received from other States, they must depend mainly upon the people of the Commonwealth. Two committees have been appointed, one to be located at Detroit and the other at Grand Rapids. Donors are requested to send to either of the committees most convenient for them.

Earnest appeals still come from the north and northwestern portion of the State, which are being responded to with marked liberality. Contributions continue to flow in, and every train and boat conveys help to the sufferers. In thirty days water communication with the devasted districts will cease, after which supplies must be teamed sixty miles to Manistee, and fifty to 100 miles into St. Clair and Huron counties. Speedy assistance must be rendered, and contributions for these places should be sent to Senator Ferry, Grand Haven, Michigan. In the vicinity of Holland nearly six thousand persons are needing daily supplies of food.

An Appeal from Michigan.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., Oct. 17, 1871.

TO THE PUBLIC:—

The cities of Holland and Manistee, with other smaller places, need material sympathy, and the homeless people must be provided for. A long winter will sorely try their fortitude, and we ask the liberal aid of those mercifully spared from fire. Contributions sent to Senator Ferry here will safely reach their designated points.

S. H. GRIFFIN,
D. COTLER,
E. P. FEARY, } Committee.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRES IN KANSAS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 17, 1871.

Accounts from Northern Kansas say that destructive fires have been raging in Dee Creek and Harrison Creek Valleys, extending to Jefferson county, Nebraska. Several houses, barns, large quantities of grain, hay, and other crops have been destroyed, and many miles of fence burned. The loss is estimated at $30,000 to $50,000.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PRESIDENT.

Departure of the President and Suite from Boston for Bangor.

BOSTON, Oct. 17, 1871.

This morning the President and members of the Cabinet, with a large number of prominent citizens left for Bangor, via the Eastern and the Maine Central Roads. Mrs. Grant returns to New York under escort of Alderman Little.

From Boston to Portsmouth—The President's Popularity in New England.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 17, 1871.

The special train which left Boston at eight o'clock this morning, carrying President Grant and the distinguished gentlemen accompanying him to attend the opening of the European and North American Railway, arrived here shortly after ten o'clock. At all the principal stations the train is stopped and the President presented to the people. At Lynn there was an immense crowd of spectators. At Salem a stand was erected close to the station, and the President spoke a few words. In Newburyport Mayor Kelley made a speech of welcome. Salutes were fired at each stopping place. The demonstration in this city was very enthusiastic.

Arrival in Portland—The Governor General of Canada Joins the President's Party.

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 17, 1871.

The Presidential party was met at Portsmouth this morning by Senator Hamlin and Congressman Peters. At Kittery he was informally welcomed in behalf of the State by General J. A. Hall, of the Governor's staff. The train arrived at Portland at noon, and was received with a Presidential salute of artillery. Lord Lisgar, Governor General of Canada, arrived this morning, and was introduced to the President at the depot. The Presidential party left at half-past twelve for Bangor.

The President and the Sovereigns of Brunswick, Me.

BRUNSWICK, Me., Oct. 17, 1871.

The Presidential party arrived here at twenty-five minutes past one P. M. A large concourse of people gathered to greet the President, who was introduced to them by ex-Governor Chamberlain. The train made a stop of about twenty minutes.

Reception of the President at Augusta, Me.

AUGUSTA, Oct. 17, 1871.

President Grant and party arrived in this city, on their way to Bangor, on a special train, at three o'clock. An immense crowd of citizens and people from the adjoining towns were assembled. Bells were rung, salutes fired from the United States Arsenal and the public buildings and many private houses were handsomely decorated. The President was welcomed to the State by Governor Perham, and was by Mayor Eveleth introduced to vast crowds, who received him with deafening cheers.

The special train left at half-past three for Bangor.

Arrival of the Presidential Party in Bangor.

BANGOR, Me., Oct. 17, 1871.

The President and party arrived here at twenty-five minutes to seven P. M., and met with an enthusiastic reception. Along the route of the procession the streets were thronged and the houses illuminated. A procession, a review of the military, a collation, a trial of fire engines and a regatta will constitute the exercises of to-morrow.

WASHINGTON.

Another Disbursing Officer in Difficulty.

CONDITION OF THE CHICAGO BANKS.

Proceedings of the Board of Steamboat Supervisors.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 17, 1871.

Making Disbursing Officers Honest.

Profiting by the lesson gained from recent defalcations and other questionable and irregular transactions of government disbursing officers, the Treasury Department has issued a circular requiring that all disbursing officers or agents of the United States, except pension agents, drawing checks or moneys deposited to their official credit with the Treasurer of the United States, any of the Assistant Treasurers and United States depositaries, in favor of themselves or bearer, or in favor of any person other than a public creditor, shall state on the face or back of the check the object or purpose for which the avails are to be applied. Pension agents drawing such checks must furnish a list containing the names of the persons to whom payment is to be made and the amounts due to each. This order, intended as well for the government of custodians of public moneys as for the disbursing officers who draw against them, will impose such burdens of fraud and invention upon the unfaithful officials of the latter class as effectually to check their intended peculations or irregularities. Besides this, other executive departments concerned in the daily expenditure of considerable sums of money are busy upon various plans for frequent and unexpected verification of the money balances and accounts of their disbursing officers. The authorities seem to have lost confidence in the prevalent system of mere paper responsibility.

Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats.

The Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats at their session to-day decided that the complaint of the British Board of Trade against the act of February 28, 1871, for the better security of life on board of vessels propelled in whole or in part by steam, did not, in sections 29 and 70, conflict with the international code of regulations adopted by Congress in 1854. The first section referred to authorized the Board to prescribe signal lights for steam vessels, and the latter section referred exclusively to sailing vessels. Under the rules adopted by this Board care was taken not to infringe upon the custom prevailing among the vessels of foreign nations engaged in commerce with the United States. The British Board of Trade admitted in their communication that the rules of the American Board of Supervisors were not before them, but desired to call attention to the authority conferred by the act, fearing that rules might be prescribed which would cause much annoyance to British vessels frequenting our waters. Secretary Boutwell has accordingly sent to the State Department a communication to this effect, which he will have transmitted to the British government, assuring them that nothing has been done in conflict with the recognized code of signals. Fog signals between steam vessels will, however, be required at intervals of two minutes, instead of five minutes as heretofore, for the better protection of lives and property. The Board has not adopted any apparatus or life-saving invention as yet. They expect to finish their business this week, when recommendations will be made to Secretary Boutwell to adopt such meritorious inventions as have been examined by the Board.

The Chicago Banks.

The following despatch was received to-day, dated Chicago:—

To Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL:—

The Chicago banks are sound, and are paying every dollar on demand. A good feeling prevails.

H. R. HULBURD,
Comptroller of the Currency.

Vice Consuls Recognized.

The President has recognized James Gray Flowerdew as Vice Consul of Her Britannic Majesty for the city of Portland, Oregon; Andreas W. Briggs, Vice Consul of Denmark for the State of Missouri; John Jay Philbrick, Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway at Key West, and Nilsson Vindquist, Vice Consul of Sweden and Norway, at Omaha, Nebraska.

Capture of Ku Klaxes in Mississippi.

A despatch from Corinth, Miss., from the United States Attorney there to the Bureau of Justice, states that United States Marshal Pierce and himself had returned from Tishemingo county, where they captured five Ku Klux, with complete disguises, and would return for others. Their secret grips, &c., have been found out. The appearance now is that the entire den will be captured. The gang shot a white man and woman only two weeks ago, injuring both parties, although they are still living.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 17, 1871.

Morning service by Rev. Drs. Burgess, of Massachusetts; Washburn, of Maine, and Right Rev. Bishop McCoskey, of Michigan.

The journal of yesterday was read and approved.

The CHAIR announced as the committee on the address to the Church in Ireland Rev. Dr. Perry, of Western New York; Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, and Mr. McCrady, of South Carolina.

A resolution was adopted limiting the members, except the chairmen of the committees, to ten minutes speech and not more than two speeches on any subject.

The House then took up the report of the Committee on Canons, submitting a new canon authorizing the appointment of delegates from missionary jurisdictions, one clerical and one lay, without the right to vote.

Judge BATTLE, of North Carolina, opposed the adoption of the new canon as unnecessary and unauthorized by the constitution.

S. B. RUGGLES, of New York, took the floor in advocacy of a new canon, and was proceeding to answer the argument of Judge Battle when the hour of noon arrived, and the order of the day, the report of the Joint Committee on Theological Education, was called for and taken up.

This report is from the joint committee appointed at the last General Convention, consisting of Bishops Whittingham, of Maryland, and Williams, of Connecticut; Rev. Drs. Hare, of Pennsylvania; Haight, of New York, and O. S. Seymour, of Rhode Island, to consider the present state of theological education in this Church and the means for its facilitation and improvement, and report thereon to this Convention. They now report that after careful deliberation they have concluded that the only effectual mode of reaching the desired end is the revision of the canons relating to the candidates for holy orders and to ordination, and the submission of new and revised canons of candidates for holy orders, of admitted candidates, of examinations of provisions and cautions concerning ordination, of the ordination of deacons, of the ordination of priests and of lay readers.

A message was received from the House of Bishops announcing the appointment of the bishops of New York, California and Minnesota on the joint committee on the Spanish version of the Book of Common Prayer.

The House then took up the revised canon 2, title I., of "The Admission of Persons as Candidates for Holy Orders," and considered the same, when the subject was made the order for Thursday next. Adjourned.

A BOLD BROOKLYN BURGLAR.

On Friday morning last, as published in the HERALD, the residence of Mr. Jerome Canfield, No. 152 Henry street, was entered by a burglar. Mr. Canfield discovered him in the act of rifling his pockets near his bed, and on raising up the burglar shot at him. The ball fortunately passed his head and lodged in the wall. In escaping from the house the burglar dropped one of his shoes, his dark lantern, his revolver and a knife which he had used in opening the back parlor window. The shoe afforded a clue for the police to work upon, and has at last led to the capture of a young man, who is undoubtedly the would-be murderer. The accused is James Curry, one of the most notorious vagabonds that Brooklyn has produced in a long time. The manner in which he was discovered is rather singular. His mother appeared at the station house in Washington street, and complained that her son had become so bad that she could not do anything with him, and remarked that he was out nearly every night and had only the night previous come home with only one shoe. The police then watched for Curry, and at a late hour on Monday night succeeded in capturing him. The shoe which he carried home was compared with the one discovered in Mr. Canfield's house and they corresponded precisely. The accused was locked up to await examination.

THE COURTS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

That Little Affair Between Stokes and Jim Fisk, Jr.

Before Judge Ingraham.

Stokes vs. James Fisk, Jr.—In this case, it will be remembered, application was made on behalf of the defendant for the suppression of certain parts of the affidavits as not pertinent to the issue and as scandalous in their nature as to be unfit to be laid before the public or to be placed on the records of the Court. The Court announced its decision yesterday, which was to suppress the affidavits entirely and give two days' time in which to put in new affidavits minus the scandalous matter.

SUPREME COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART 2.

Heavy Damages Awarded Against a City Railway Company.

Before Judge Brady.

N. K. Rockwell vs. The Third Avenue Railroad Company.—In May, 1865, the plaintiff, who then was a member of Hook and Ladder Company No. 10, was running to a fire with the engine, and between Eightieth and Eighty-first streets, on the Third avenue, ran upon a piece of the iron rail projecting from the track. He brings suit against the railroad company, claiming $15,000 damages for the injuries thus sustained. The doctor attending him and members of his family testified to his being confined to the house and suffering great bodily pain for six months.

"What was the amount of your bill?" was one of the questions asked the doctor, "for attending him?"

"One thousand dollars."

"Do you consider that a reasonable bill?"

"Exceedingly moderate, under the circumstances."

It was shown that he was permanently crippled. When the prosecution had closed motion was made to dismiss the case. It was urged for the motion that the evidence did not show that prior to the accident the railroad track was any way out of order; that no negligence had been shown on the part of the company; that the negligence of the plaintiff contributed to the accident; that there was no obligation on the part of the company to keep the track in order as between themselves and the plaintiff, as he was not a passenger, and that the only obligations owing by the company were to the city. The Court denied the motion, when the defence submitted their testimony. The jury, after a very brief absence, brought in a verdict for plaintiff in $12,000.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

The Kimball Habeas Corpus Case.

By Judge Ingraham.

This case came up yesterday on the return of the writ of habeas corpus referred to some days since. Mrs. Anna Kimball, the relator, sued out the writ to recover the custody of her infant daughter, about five years of age, from her husband, William H. Kimball, claiming in her petition ill-treatment on the part of her husband, abandonment by him, and that he obtained possession of the child by promising to return her in a stipulated time.

The respondent appeared by counsel with his return to the writ, denying the allegations in said petition and alleging that his wife for more than two years past had been in the constant habit of using intoxicating liquors to excess and was guilty of immorality, &c.

On the application of plaintiff's counsel the writ was dismissed and the custody of the child remanded to the father, who, it appears, has instituted a counter suit against Mrs. Kimball on which he goes before the Court for a divorce on a charge of adultery.

The Winchell Divorce Suit.

Rensselaer B. Winchell vs. Eliza Winchell.—The defendant sets forth in her affidavit that she was married to the plaintiff in 1859, that they lived together as husband and wife till August, 1869, when he commenced an action of divorce against her, that in August, 1870, he fraudulently obtained a judgment and decree of divorce and that such judgment and decree were set aside by Justice Brady, the following being the order of the latter Justice:—I have examined this case and forbear to comment on its extraordinary features. It is my conviction from such examination, and I so order, that the judgment should be set aside unconditionally, and that the defendant have liberty to appear and answer. In her further affidavit she denies the allegations of adultery preferred against her. The case is still pending. A motion was made in this Court for leave to put in a supplemental complaint, and after being argued at considerable length by Wm. E. Smith for plaintiff and A. H. H. Dawson for defendant the Court took the papers, reserving its decision.

COURT CALENDARS—TO-DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.—Before Judge Ingraham. Open at ten A. M.—Nos. 1, 24, 31, 65, 85, 86, 88, 92, 101, 105, 108, 113, 114.

SPECIAL TERM.—Before Judge Cardozo. Opens at ten A. M.—Nos. 147, 122, 157, 96, 154, 194, 177, 99, 91, 231, 204, 218, 219.

CIRCUIT, Part 2.—Before Judge Curtis. Open at ten A. M.—Nos. 344, 223½, 350, 356, 180½, (R. C.) 352, 360, 360½, 366, 368, 370, 278¾, 64, 382, 384, 386, 390, 142, 332½, 306.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.—Part 1—Held by Judge Barbour.—Nos. 1191, 561, 649, 599, 625, 669, 885, 1011, 1155, 871, 1211, 1215, 1139, 869, 797, 725, 411, 327½. Part 2—Held by Judge Freedman.—Nos. 892, 172, 830, 834, 992, 1008, 1010, 1012, 1166, 1122, 1154, 720, 610, 930, 1192, 1801½, 1212, 1215.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART 1—Held by Judge Van Brunt.—Nos. 868, 757, 345, 697, 58, 987, 992, 1012, 1013, 772, 979, 983, 944, 1002, 922.

EXTENSIVE ROBBERY IN BINGHAMTON.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Oct. 17, 1871.

The safe of the Railway Hotel and Susquehanna depot was robbed of $30,700 on Sunday night. The money was funds of the Erie Railway deposited in the safe by the paymaster.

THE NORTH AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANY.

HARTFORD, Oct. 16, 1871.

The North American Insurance Company to-day made an assignment of its property to William G. Hastings. The Probate Court has appointed the 21st instant for a hearing upon the acceptance of the tr