POLITICAL.

Nomination of Democratic Candidates in Kings County.

Mayor Kalbfleisch Dropped by the City Convention, but is Still in the Field.

KINGS COUNTY POLITICS.

Democratic County Convention—The Ticket Nominated Yesterday.

The delegates to the regular Democratic County Convention assembled at the headquarters of the General Committee, No. 9 Court street, shortly before one o'clock yesterday afternoon. Mr. Levi B. Faron called the Convention to order, and, with a few remarks upon the importance of the occasion which called them together and an assurance of glorious victory at the polls on election day, introduced the business before the Convention. Mr. W. J. Donitz and Mr. John Cassidy were chosen as Secretaries, and Mr. J. C. Hopkins as Chairman. The roll of delegates was then called, each man responding to the call. The name of Winchester Britton was then brought before the Convention, on motion of a delegate from the Ninth ward, as the nominee for the office of District Attorney. A vote was taken, resulting in the unanimous choice of Mr. Britton. Ex-Judge Henry A. Moore was then nominated, eulogized and voted to be the choice of the Convention for the position of County Judge. Thomas A. Gardiner was renominated for County Treasurer. William J. Osborne was renominated for Supervisor at Large. The next vote was for Coroner of the Western District, and a lengthy petition, signed by prominent members of the medical fraternity, endorsing Dr. J. B. Jones, the present incumbent, for renomination, was read. Joseph H. Strauss was the choice of a solitary German delegate, but Jones was renominated. Lawrence E. Whitehill was renominated for Coroner of the Eastern District. Henry Sieler was renominated for the office of Commissioner of Charities in the Eastern District. There were four votes against him and in favor of Robert H. Anderson, but the mover in behalf of Anderson's claims moved, when he found the Convention united in favor of Sieler, that the nomination of the latter be made unanimous, and pledged the warm support of the defeated nominee to further the success of the regular democratic nominees from now until sundown election day. Cornelius Ferguson, Commissioner of Charities of the county towns, was renominated. Stephen I. Voorhies, Justice of Sessions (from Gravesend), was also renominated. Ex-Assemblyman Paddy Burns, waxed eloquent in the praise of this distinguished light of the Kings county bar, as a man who had fought in the front ranks of his party for thirty years, both in its hours of victory as well as of gloom and defeat.

The Convention then resolved itself into a meeting for the purpose of hearing an expression of opinion from those who were not candidates. Register McLaughlin appeared and was loudly applauded. He said that there had been doubts expressed as to the position of certain democrats who had not been nominated, and in order that those doubts might be dismissed he thought those gentlemen should be invited to address the meeting. He moved, therefore, that Mr. Gray be appointed a committee to find District Attorney Morris and ask him to attend. Mr. Gray retired, and shortly afterwards returned with Mr. Morris, who was received with applause.

Mr. MORRIS addressed the meeting as follows:—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I heartily endorse the ticket which you have put in nomination here to-day, and I shall work from now till election as hard as any man can to secure the election of that ticket by the large majority which we are entitled to in this county. Of its election there can be no doubt; it is simply a question of majority. When we recollect the importance of this campaign, that it is but the forerunner of the great campaign that is coming off next year for the Presidency, every democrat must feel the importance of not only carrying the city and the State, but of carrying both, with a large majority, because its effect will be important as to future results. It is not a time when democrats can afford, if they have their preferences or have their personal feelings, to elevate those preferences or those feelings; but at times it becomes the duty of every democrat, whatever may be his preferences, to do all in his power to sustain the democratic party, the democratic nominees, and to see to it that we roll up in this county our old-time majority of from 12,000 to 15,000; and any person who at this particular crisis fails to do his duty to the party cannot be considered as having the democratic principles and democratic interests at heart. I simply desire to say this much, and not make a speech (probably, during the campaign, I shall have occasion to give my views with reference to the candidates of the opposition, and with reference to the principles which they advocate)—that you have nominated a ticket which commands the respect, and, I believe, will command the support of every true democrat in the country; and let us give it such a majority that our opponents may see that we are united, and mean that the democratic party, not only in this campaign, but in '72, will march in unbroken columns upon Washington.

Speeches were made by the candidates nominated, and the meeting adjourned.

The Democratic City Convention.

The City Convention of the regular democracy was called to order at about half-past four o'clock yesterday afternoon, at the same place where the county nominations were held. Henry D. Birdsall was chosen temporary Chairman. On motion of George Herman Thomas Carroll was chosen permanent Chairman. Fred Backus and Tom Farrell were appointed secretaries of the Convention. Congressman Thomas Kinsella came forward upon the platform and made a lengthy speech in defence of the democratic party, its honesty, fealty and faithful adherence to the form of government which is best adapted to the well being of the people. He alluded to the venality disclosed among false members of the party in New York, and dwelt upon the fact that men of untarnished honor were now engaged in prosecuting the delinquent officials. He referred to the false and malicious aspersions sought to be cast upon the fair fame of Brooklyn by fratricidal citizens assembled at the Rink meeting the other evening, and regretted the silence of Mayor Kalbfleisch, who had not raised his voice to put down these vile libels upon the city's honor and credit. The present Mayor, he said, had been nine times before the people as a candidate for high offices of trust at the hands of the democratic conventions, extending over a period of seventeen years, and had three times been elected Mayor of the city. The speaker concluded by a glowing eulogium of Samuel S. Powell, whom he moved as the nominee for the office of Mayor of Brooklyn.

Mr. Evan M. Johnson was renominated to the office of Comptroller; Cortland A. Sprague was renominated as City Treasurer; City Auditor James O'Brien was chosen for another term of his office; Jacob I. Bergen (Alderman of the tenth ward) was nominated for Collector of Taxes, in place of Isaac Badeau, the present incumbent. The following justices of the peace were then nominated:—Third district, Thomas M. Rielv; Fourth district, Charles B. Elliott (Alderman Seventeenth ward); Fifth district, Thomas Eames; Sixth district, James Cassidy, at present Captain of Police, Ninth precinct. Riely and Eames are at present Justices of their respective districts. A committee was appointed to wait upon ex-Mayor Powell and inform him of his nomination. Mr. Morris being called upon, said that the ticket was such as no good citizen could object to, and he pledged his support to it. It was only a question whether the county would give 12,000 or 15,000 democratic majority.

Mr. Powell, on making his appearance, was received with the greatest enthusiasm, and on its subsiding returned his thanks for the great honor conferred upon him in their selection of him as their standard bearer in the battle for ascendancy in the great democratic campaign upon which we have entered. The great improvements made within the past few years increased the rate of taxation, but the burden was reduced nearly one-fourth this year, and the system of economy thus inaugurated will be continued. Mr. Bergen returned his thanks, and the Convention adjourned.

The Position of Mayor Kalbfleisch.

Mayor Kalbfleisch has announced his intention of taking the field for re-election. Mr. John W. Grogan, chairman of the Young Democracy, waited upon him last night and informed him that he had received the nomination for Mayor by that organization, and asked him if he would accept. The Mayor assured him that he would. Some of the German organizations of the Eastern District have also nominated him and he says he has hopes of being re-elected.

Second Senatorial Convention.

The Second Senatorial Democratic Convention was held last night in the rooms of the Democratic General Committee, at the corner of Court and Remsen streets. Mr. James Murphy was chosen as chairman. Mr. John Osborne, of the Fifth ward, nominated Mr. James F. Pierce for the position of Senator of the Second district. The Convention unanimously concurred in the nomination.

Mr. WM. A. FOWLER then moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait upon the gentleman and inform him of his nomination. Adopted.

In the meantime Mr. John C. Jacobs and Mr. Ostrander entertained the delegates with a few remarks.

TIOGA COUNTY POLITICS.

Fight for County Judge and Surrogate—An Independent Candidate—He is Supported by the Democrats—His Election Very Probable—Close Contest for Assemblyman—The Result Uncertain—The Republican State Senator Sure of His Election—A Majority of Six Hundred or Seven Hundred for the Republican State Ticket.

OWEGO, Tioga county, Oct. 24, 1871.

The republicans of Tioga county are divided in their choice for County Judge and Surrogate, just as are those of Broome for member of Assembly. This local issue is the absorbing subject among politicians here. Its importance seems to overshadow that of every other. There is so much feeling on the subject that the independent republican candidate, who has been accepted by the democrats, is almost sure of his election. The local papers of both political parties are filled with personalities and statements, charges and countercharges, reflecting injuriously against the respective candidates. The regular Republican County Convention nominated Charles A. Clark, and the democratic Charles D. Nixon for County Judge and Surrogate. Both are young men, and both were admitted at the same time and in the same class, four years ago, to practice as attorneys and counsellors at law. It was known that several democrats whose names had been in question would not accept the nomination, probably because there was no hope of the success of any one of them, for the majority in the county has for many years remained considerably republican. Mr. Nixon formally declined the nomination, assigning as his reason that he believed his experience with criminal courts and practice as a criminal lawyer had not been sufficient to enable him to discharge the duties of the office with honor to himself and full justice to the people. This left but one candidate in the field, for the democrats did not seem disposed to make another nomination. Their purpose was better served, however, by the appearance on the scene of a disaffected republican who is running as an "independent" candidate. This individual is Delos O. Hancock. It is asserted by those who claim to be honest people that regular republicans in Tioga county constitute a ring whose object is to run the political affairs of the county for personal and peculiar purposes, and that the interests of electors are involved in the destruction of the ring. With the avowed object of effecting this result seventy-five prominent republicans addressed a letter to Mr. Hancock urging him to accept an independent nomination and pledging him their assistance and support. For the reasons assigned by them Hancock signified his acceptance, and in the long letter announcing it he exposes the selfish objects and purposes of the ring. He has been for ten years District Attorney for the county, and his experience in criminal cases is cited as one of his qualifications for the bench. On the other hand it is urged against him that he has been a chronic candidate for office, was never very popular, always ran behind his ticket, and ought to give place to some other aspirant. When Nixon declined the democratic nomination the democrats unanimously agreed to put Hancock on their ticket, and the main charge against him by the regular republicans is that he is a political turncoat, and is not a republican but a democrat. Although Hancock is an avowed republican now, as he has been, it is said, to his disparagement, that if he is successful in this canvass his election will be claimed as a democratic victory. And so stands this judicial jumble in Tioga county. The contest over County Judge will be very bitter, and it would seem that the vote will be very close. Efforts will be made on both sides to call out as large a representation of electors as possible. At present both sides claim the election for their candidate. The indications are that Hancock will be elected by a small majority. Considering all the circumstances, it will not be difficult to so reduce the regular republican majority and turn the balance in his favor that he will come out triumphant. His friends on the republican side and all the democrats have a common cause in supporting him, and even now they feel quite confident of his election.

Although this county is republican there seems to be some doubt about the election of a republican Assemblyman. There is no serious split in the party with reference to the regular nomination, but there is some dissatisfaction among some of its members with the conduct of its candidate. And this arises out of the trouble concerning the County Judge and Surrogate. The republican nominee is William Smyth, editor of the republican weekly organ here. He was secretary of the County Convention, and it is said he managed it in the interest of Conkling, while the majority of the republicans in the county favor Fenton. But the present opposition to him comes not so much from that fact as that he, as is alleged, refused to publish in his paper the correspondence relating to Hancock's nomination. This has put a portion of the republicans down on him, and it is likely that many of those who go for Hancock will go against him. The democratic candidate is Gideon O. Chase, who represented the county in former years before it became republican. Chase was democratic member of Assembly from Tioga county in 1845 and 1846, and he is claimed to be a consistent exponent of democratic principles. He is an employé of the Erie Railroad, in the capacity of station agent at Smithboro', some sixteen miles westward from this place. His association with the Erie Railroad will undoubtedly give him some votes, and this, taken in connection with his personal popularity and the disaffection as to Smyth, makes his chances rather favorable. At the last election for Assemblyman the republican majority in this county, when the party was united on their candidate, was only 377, and the democrats feel quite sanguine that they will be able to elect him. At all events the vote will be pretty evenly divided between Smyth and Chase, and it is difficult to determine now which will be elected.

But there is no such disagreement concerning the republican candidate for the Senate. The Senatorial district comprises Tioga, Broome and Tompkins counties. The republican nominee, Thomas I. Chatfield, is a citizen of this place. The fight over the local candidates already mentioned will not affect his chances in the least. He will get a reasonable republican majority in this county, and as both Broome and Tompkins are republican as well his friends have no fears for his success. The democratic nominee is Roswell C. McNeil, also of this county; but even his most ardent adherents have no hopes of his election. They will vote the ticket, as a matter of course, knowing well that Chatfield will receive a majority of perhaps three thousand in the district.

There is no special interest shown on either side concerning the State ticket. All the political excitement there is here is confined to local candidates. Mr. Bristol, the democratic candidate for State Treasurer, is a resident of this county; but even any little local popularity he might have would not be noticed on the general ballot. Bristol is now in Albany. The republican candidates for State offices will have from six hundred to seven hundred majority in the county. Neither side will be materially affected by the talk about either the Custom House or Tammany.

NEW YORK STATE NOMINATIONS.

Republican.

ERIE.—Assembly, Fourth district, John Simson; Fifth district, Dr. John McBeth.

SCHENECTADY.—Assembly, Livingston Ellwood; District Attorney, Austin A. Yates; Superintendent of the Poor, Harrison Clute; Coroner, Nicholas Marcellus; Justice of Sessions, Maynard Akin.

Democratic.

ROCKLAND.—James M. Nelson, for Member of Assembly; A. E. Suffern, for County Judge; Cyrus W. Crum, for County Clerk; John Iserman, for Superintendent of the Poor, and D. B. Johnson, for Justice of Sessions.

AN ADDITION TO OUR EDUCATIONAL SYSTEM.

The great change of late years in all systems of education has been in accordance with the spirit of our times, to substitute the real for the theoretical. In the great cities of Europe the pupils of their common schools enjoy advantages which are wanting in even our well arranged system. To supply this deficiency, and to furnish the schools of New York with even greater facilities of becoming acquainted with the works of the Creator in all lands, a number of gentlemen have given liberal subscriptions for the purchase of specimens of natural history, which are now on exhibition in the Arsenal building in the Central Park. To afford the students and teachers of our public schools the means of examining the specimens already secured a letter has been written to the Department of Parks, and, as will be noticed, endorsed by an unusually large number of our prominent citizens.

We learn that the department have agreed to the request of the Trustees, who are the owners of the specimens, and thus increased the obligation already due to them for offering the privilege of playing on the ball ground to every pupil who can present a certificate of good conduct as a member of any one of our public schools. New York has always been regarded by those residing outside of her limits as merely an emporium for trade, but now a movement has been commenced which, under such auspices, will tend in time to make our metropolis an emporium for science.

TROTTING AT PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, Oct. 26, 1871.

The races at Oakland track yesterday attracted over three thousand spectators. The trot between Goldsmith Maid and Lucy was won by the former in three straight heats. Time—2:26¼, 2:23¾, 2:24¼.

THE CHICAGO FIRE FUND.

Some Generous Contributions Yesterday.

Below are the contributions made yesterday for the relief of the suffering poor of Chicago, as far as reported to this office.

RECEIVED AT THE HERALD OFFICE.

Name.	Amount.
S. McC	$5 00
James Fordyce, Brookhaven	13 26
Workmen in safe factory of Herring, Farrel & Sherman	300 00
Emile Indig	20 00
Steinway & Sons	1,000 00
Employes of Steinway & Sons	263 05
Cohn & O'Conner, 125 Crosby street	3 00
Total	$1,605 01

Collected by Gust. Autenrieth, 371 Pearl Street.

C. D. Schleher	$1 00
Blank	1 00
Mrs. L. Beach	1 00
Eddy Todt (aged nine years)	1 18
A. Knack (engineer at G. Autenrieth's), two gifts	4 00
Louis Roediger	5 00
J. Hearn	1 00
Total	$14 18
Total received yesterday	$1,619 19
Previously reported	18,995 69
Total at HERALD office	$20,614 88

Further Acknowledgment of Money Forwarded.

In answer to a telegram authorizing a further draft upon the Chicago fund of this office the following is to hand:—

CHICAGO, Oct. 23, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

DEAR SIR—Your telegram of this date is just received, and I hasten to express on behalf of our sufferers the heartiest thanks for this generous gift. This society, which has the management of this vast charity, also thank you earnestly for your efforts in behalf of our distressed citizens, and the homeless thousands will not forget the magnificent charity of their brethren. I will draw, as instructed, in a day or two for the $7,000.

I remain very truly yours,
GEORGE M. PULLMAN,
Treasurer Chicago Relief and Aid Society.

Collected by Chamber of Commerce Relief Fund.

Mason builders, New York, for Michigan	$170 00
Children of the Italian school, by E. P. Fabri, treasurer of committee for Chicago and Michigan	36 39
Christ church, Redding Ridge, Conn., for Chicago and Michigan	15 00
St. John's church, Clifton, S. I.	203 42
Sabbath school Thirteenth Presbyterian church, for Wisconsin and Michigan	114 76
I. Furgis	25 00
Employes of Willcox & Gibbs' Sewing Machine Company, for Michigan and Wisconsin	704 75
New York Rubber Company	250 00
St. Paul's church, Glen Cove	91 06
Sunday school of Glen Cove	8 94
Harlem Congregational church	112 00
B. Rogers—	
Collected on the street	61 25
From Joshua Reece, Jr, of Economist office	25 00
Infant class of St. Paul Sunday School, Rahway, N. J.	10 00
L. M. H., Fort Washington, for Michigan	25 00
Mr. and Mrs. John Marshall, Orange, N. J., for Michigan and Wisconsin	10 00
Mrs. Nelson	1 00
Longfellow Literary Association, through M. U. Jacoby	40 00
M. R. P., for Wisconsin	10 00
C. L. Spencer	500 00
Employes Dix Island Granite Co., Dix Island, Me.	1,008 75
J. & W. Harm and the men in their employ	174 50
James L. De Peyster	100 00
R. K. Delafield, for Michigan and Wisconsin	100 00
Abiel Haywood, for Michigan and Wisconsin	25 00
Total	$3,821 82
Previously reported	855,256 63
Grand total by the Chamber of Commerce Committee	$855,256 88
Less Forest Fire Fund	1,200 90
Total for Chicago	$851,435 06

Total Received Yesterday.

At HERALD office	$1,619 19
By Chamber of Commerce	2,619 99
Total reported	$4,228 18
Previously reported, including Europe and Philadelphia	3,272,551 11
Grand total	$3,276,779 29

Supplies Forwarded.

E. C. Fisher, of 178 Broadway, acknowledges the receipt of the following supplies for Michigan sufferers:—

One barrel clothing, from D. S. Holmes, Brooklyn.
Two boxes clothing, from Third Universalist Church, New York.
One bundle clothing, from H. F. B., Summit, N. J.
One box clothing, donor not known.
One box clothing, from Mrs. Lee, Brooklyn.
One box clothing, from James Ward, 320 Grand street.
One bundle clothing, from Thomas Russell, 116 Duane street.
Two barrels clothing, from Samuel H. Denton.
Five boxes clothing, per Dodd's Express, donor not known.
One barrel clothing, from General Sandford.

WHAT THE PEOPLE SAY AND DO.

From Steinway & Sons.

NEW YORK, Oct. 26, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

DEAR SIR—We herewith enclose our check for $1,000 as the contribution of our firm to the HERALD fund for the relief of the Chicago sufferers. We also enclose a check for $526 10, being the contributions of a portion of our employés, who had not previously subscribed through their societies, lodges, &c., which they wish to be divided as follows:—One-half to the Chicago and the other half to the Michigan and Wisconsin sufferers. Yours respectfully,
STEINWAY & SONS.

The Artists Called Upon.

NEW YORK, Oct. 22, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

Of all the benefits to Chicago that have taken place at the theatres in this city, the "public" alone have been called upon, except in one instance—the benefit at Booth's, where Miss Cushman, Mr. Creswick and every member of the establishment gave his or her night's salary for the object. Why not raise a subscription among the theatricals themselves for their suffering fellow artists? Let such men as Edwin Forrest, John Owens and others head the list and the rest will follow. I am anxious to give my "mite." AN ACTOR.

The New York and Philadelphia Railroad and the Sufferers.

The following is the correspondence between the representative of the New York and Philadelphia Railroad on the one side and Governor Fairchild and the Mayor of Chicago on the other. This railroad, it may be stated, was the first on which a regular organized subscription was collected:—

NEW JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
JERSEY CITY, Oct. 20, 1871.

Hon. H. P. BALDWIN, Detroit, Mich.:—

MY DEAR SIR—I have this day deposited to your order, in the First National Bank of this city, the sum of $814 66, to be devoted to the relief of the sufferers by the recent fires in your State. Three thousand six hundred and forty-eight dollars and $64 were contributed by the officers and employes of the New York and Philadelphia Railway for the Chicago sufferers. In view of the pressing wants of a portion of your citizens and those of Wisconsin, from a similar cause, with the consent of the contributors, we have thought proper to divide the fund, giving Chicago $1,825 82 and $814 66 each to Michigan and Wisconsin. With heartfelt sympathy, yours, respectfully,
GEORGE W. BARKER,
Master of Transportation.

GOVERNOR FAIRCHILD'S REPLY.

STATE OF WISCONSIN, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
MADISON, Oct. 20, 1871.

GEORGE W. BARKER, Master of Transportation, New York and Philadelphia Railway, Jersey City, N. J.:—

DEAR SIR—As instructed by your telegram, I have drawn on the First National Bank, Jersey City, for $814 66, the contribution of the officers and employes of the New York and Philadelphia Railway Company, through the State Bank at this place. In behalf of those who have been rendered utterly destitute by the terrible fires in this State I thank those who have so generously and promptly given of their earnings to relieve the suffering. Please say to them that the people of this State fully appreciate their timely charity. May the Lord prosper yourself and those who have joined you in this gift.

Very respectfully yours, LUCIUS FAIRCHILD.

The following telegraphic despatch was received from the Mayor of Chicago yesterday:—

GEORGE W. BARKER, Master of Transportation, New Jersey Railroad:—

Heaven bless the officers and employes. Will draw to the order of the Chicago Relief and Aid Society.
R. B. MASON, Mayor.

Letter from Archbishop Connolly, of Halifax, Enclosing His Donation in Aid of the Chicago Sufferers.

ST. MARY'S, Oct. 21, 1871.

DEAR SIR—Enclosed you have my subscription of $100 for the relief of the sufferers by the recent fire in Chicago. It was my intention to attend the public meeting held for this purpose in Temperance Hall and to speak on any resolution that may be placed in my hands; but, notwithstanding the announcement to the contrary in Friday morning's paper, I understood from His Worship the Mayor (I suppose by my mistake) that this meeting would be deferred until the following Monday evening.

For a cause so sacred, in which the whole community of Halifax should take so deep an interest, I regret that through an error on my part I have not performed in this instance what I considered to be a public duty. In addition to the many reasons that would urge us to energetic action on public grounds, I trust the citizens of Halifax will gladly seize this first opportunity to clear up all old scores and misunderstandings, and to set themselves aright for all time to come with the big-hearted and generous people of the mighty republic on the other side of the border.

I have the honor to be, dear sir, your obedient servant, THOMAS L. CONNOLLY, Archbishop.

Mr. J. S. MACLEAN, President of the Chicago Relief Committee in Halifax, N. S.

THE FOREST FIRE FUND.

Received at the Herald Office.

A Cartman	$5 00
S. McC	5 00
James Fordyce, Brookhaven	13 97
Employes of Steinway & Sons	263 05
Total at HERALD office	$287 02
Previously reported	3,498 89
Grand total at HERALD office	$3,785 91

Collected by E. C. Fisher, 128 Broadway.

Local Board of Directors of Anchor Life Insurance Company at Williamsport, Pa.	$100 00
Cash, from W. F. S.	100 00
Cash, from L. H.	100 00
Total	$300 00

From Chamber of Commerce.

Various collections	$1,200 90

Total Yesterday.

At HERALD office	$287 02
Collected by E. C. Fisher	300 00
Chamber of Commerce	1,200 90
Total	$1,787 92
Previously reported	73,225 27
Grand total	$75,013 19

Graphic Description of the Sufferings of the Foresters in Michigan.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., Oct. 21, 1871.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—

DEAR SIR—In your paper you say that your columns will be open to appeals for the relief for the sufferers by fire in the Northwest. I therefore write this in the hope that it may be the means of giving some little idea of the needs of this section. You, who are so far removed from the scene of these disasters, cannot from anything that has been or can be written form anything like an adequate idea of the extent of the suffering, as we can who are in the midst of it. I could fill column after column of your journal with the accounts of destitution and suffering that are coming to our notice day after day. While I would not if I could do anything to interfere with the relief of Chicago, I can say that I have not a doubt that the loss of property in our State, if it could be arrived at, would exceed that in Chicago, while the loss of life is much larger, and the suffering can hardly be compared, for the following reasons:—The news of the calamity in Chicago came first, and all responded nobly to her call for aid. Besides, Chicago is accessible by rail from all points, and the rebuilding of the city will furnish employment to most if not all of her laborers and mechanics. With us it is different.

The suffering outside of the villages is among the pioneers in the wilderness, men who, during years of toil, have made their little clearings, built their small houses and barns, in which were stored all their goods and their loved ones, isolated entirely, their nearest neighbors from one to ten miles distant, and no means of communication except by a very poor woods road. Every day brings us news of families thus situated, where the man and his wife, after fighting fire to keep it from their buildings, surrounded by thick smoke, so as to hide everything more than a few yards distant, would be startled by the cries of their children and rush homeward to find their houses in flames and their children beyond hope of rescue; others where all are burned but the husband, and he scorched and blinded by the fire and smoke, runs the gauntlet of fire to escape, in many instances with his clothing burned off and he bereft of all that would make this world desirable. In other instances families have as a last resort taken refuge in wells and came out over the ashes of their entire worldly possessions, having miles to travel through the woods to get even a morsel of food.

There are thousands of families in this State that have lost every dollar they had in the world and think themselves blessed in having escaped with their lives. The Detroit and other papers have given you the accounts of villages on the shores swept from the earth, inhabitants driven into the lake, till the fire had passed, and then emerging to remain on the shore without shelter, food or sufficient clothing until relieved by boats. All these people must be provided with shelter and clothing immediately, and must be fed until spring opens and they can care for themselves.

Michigan wants help. Our business men have responded nobly, but nearly all in this section of the State are themselves sufferers to a greater or less extent by the fires in their timbered lands. If we needed the lesson, it seems to me it has been taught in the strongest manner possible that we are dependent on each other, and none of us know why we have been exempt unless to give us the means of relieving the sufferings of those who two weeks ago were better off than we; nor do we know that in the next two weeks we may not be applicants for the same aid that we now ask for others. Any donations in money or clothing, either old or new, addressed to H. C. Potter, Treasurer of the East Saginaw Relief Committee, will be properly distributed.

Hoping that those whom God has spared their homes, lives and property will be able to contribute to the relief of our homeless ones, I remain yours,
A SUBSCRIBER.

THE FRANKLIN STATUE.

The Corner Stone of the Monument Laid in Printing House Square Yesterday.

The corner stone of the monument which is to be erected next January to the memory of Benjamin Franklin, in Printing House Square, was laid with appropriate ceremonies yesterday afternoon. The day was not very agreeable for an outdoor demonstration of any kind, but notwithstanding all the drawbacks to the occasion there was quite a number of persons on hand when the ceremonies began. The Fifth regiment band did its musical utmost to enliven the spirits of the faithful ones who, despite the weather, remained steadfastly at their places while the rain drizzle made everything about wear an aspect of painful gloominess, and in a measure succeeded.

The ceremonies were conducted according to the Masonic formula. The Masons, headed by Captain De Groot, Peter Cooper and John A. Kennedy, put themselves into line of the procession about half-past one and marched around the site of the monument and then formed in hollow square, the corner stone being in the middle. Colonel G. L. Gaul then stepped forward and said:—

The occasion which calls us together to-day is well known to most of us present, but for the benefit of those who do not know I will state that here is to be erected a colossal statue of Benjamin Franklin, by the liberal gift of Mr. Albert De Groot. The statue when completed will be dedicated to the press and printers of New York city. There is no man more respected among printers than Benjamin Franklin, and the place selected for this monument is one of the best, surrounded as it is by a large number of printing offices.

The ceremony of laying the corner stone was then gone through with, Mr. John H. Anthon officiating. The following articles were placed in the recess of the stone before it was sealed:—

Constitution of the United States, Constitution of the State of New York, Manual of the State of New York, Corporation Manual of the City of New York, Parton's Life of Franklin, copy of the Holy Scriptures, map of New York city, Appleton's Railway Guide, Hoe's Catalogue of Printing Machines, &c.; type founders' specimen books, almanacs, calendars and business cards of New York printers; copies of the NEW YORK HERALD and other city newspapers, illustrated papers and map of Chicago, describing the recent conflagration.

The statue of Franklin which is to be erected in the square will be of bronze, twelve feet six inches in length, and will rest upon a pedestal fourteen feet high and nine feet square at the base. The ceremony of unveiling the statue will take place on the anniversary of Franklin's birthday—the 17th of January next.

THE PHILADELPHIA DEFAULTERS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 26, 1871.

The HERALD has already been informed of the arrest of C. T. Yerkes, Jr., the banker, who failed to respond when requested to deliver $478,000 city bonds. This amount has been lost in speculation.

At a secret session of the Citizens' Executive Committee this afternoon a resolution was adopted authorizing the arrest of Mercer, the City Treasurer. He will be prosecuted for allowing the bonds to go out of his possession without receiving collaterals therefor.

Yerkes himself was held to bail in the sum of $50,000, on charge of embezzlement.

THE HOBOKEN FERRYBOATS.

Several communications have recently been addressed to the HERALD from residents of Hoboken, complaining of the management of the Hoboken ferry. A gentleman residing at No. 20 Hudson terrace writes that boats are frequently delayed twenty-five minutes in the morning. Yesterday morning, according to his statement, the pilot blew the whistle on the Barclay street boat to start, when the arrival of a train at the Erie tunnel was telegraphed and the boat was kept waiting till the passengers of this train were taken on board.

VIEWS OF THE PAST.

OCTOBER 27.

1870—Metz capitulated; Bazaine's army consisted of 3 marshals, 66 generals, 6,000 officers and 173,000 privates.
1869—Steamer Stonewall burned on the Mississippi; 200 lives lost.
1644—Battle of Newbury, England; royalists under Charles I. defeated by the Parliamentary army.
1492—Cuba discovered by Columbus.

A TYPHOON IN CHINA.

Great Destruction of Property and Loss of Life in and Around Hong Kong.

AWFUL GRANDEUR OF THE STORM

Appalling Scenes of Devastation—Floating Wrecks in Flooded Streets.

THE LOST AND DISABLED VESSELS.

Plunderers and Assassins at Work.

TRAGIC DEATH OF A FRENCH CAPTAIN.

HONG KONG, Sept. 12, 1871.

The inhabitants of this colony have just been visited by the severest typhoon that has swept over this island for the last twenty years. On Saturday, the 2d inst., the weather in the morning was cloudy and thick and the water in the bay was very turbulent. Even as early as eleven A. M. the waves had assumed very threatening dimensions, and vessels in the harbor commenced to toss about in a manner by no means reassuring. About half-past five P. M. the wind began to increase, and we experienced those ominous gusts, growing by degrees more and more violent, which are always looked upon as a sure presage of a typhoon. At half-past six the cyclone had fairly taken possession, increasing rapidly in violence until ten o'clock, when it evidently reached the climax. The Praya, a street facing the harbor, was entirely flooded, it being high water at this time. The appearance of the harbor from the Praya at this time beggars description. The typhoon of last year occurred in the middle of the day, but this one occurring at night the darkness magnified its grandeur and terrors. The enormous waves appeared yet more gigantic from their indistinctness, and the phosphorescent light emitted from them and piercing the blackness of the night formed a spectacle of grandeur and beauty. Added to this was the picturesque appearance of the shipping. Only the hulls, looming up like huge black objects were visible. Above these, but as if entirely detached from them, the ships' lights appeared like so many distant stars, except that the violent motion of the water kept them constantly moving. Almost every vessel in the harbor drifted or had to get up steam and keep moving to prevent colliding. Throughout the early part of the night, especially during the flood-tide, the Praya was deluged, and the smaller craft were piled on top of it with utter disregard to arrangement of any kind. The vagaries of some of these boats were unpleasant. Opposite the Pottinger street wharf Inspector Grimes, who was coming down toward the harbor, was suddenly confronted by a great indistinct mass, apparently bound for the Queen's Road, at an astonishing rate of speed. He had time to get out of the way in an open doorway, and had the satisfaction of seeing the said mass, which proved to be a ship's gig, pass him like an express train. Similar effects were observed elsewhere, all the streets and ways leading down to the Praya being ultimately strewn with boats and the remains of boats.

LOSS OF LIVES AND CRAFT.

At East Point the glass fell on Saturday slowly, but surely, with short, heavy puffs. From the military boundary the line of the Praya eastward was entirely occupied all day by innumerable native boats of all sizes and classes, striving to obtain shelter either in the lagoon to the northward of the race course or in Causeway Bay; very many came to grief in the passage, and the bund was covered with fragments and débris while accidents of a serious nature were abundant. One boat in trying to round the corner of Messrs. Wahee, Smith & Co.'s premises into Causeway Bay was capsized, and some of her crew, consisting of twelve persons, were with great difficulty saved by Mr. Smith, who took nine in his gig; one old woman and two children were washed by the sea before the boat could reach them. The glass continued to fall rapidly towards dark. At eleven P. M., when it reached its lowest points, the gale was at its height, and blew harder than has been experienced in Hong Kong for many years. The brig Selina Jane was driven on shore near the hospital. Schooner Gaviota is reported sunk at her moorings. Mr. Specchly's steam launch found her way to the bottom, while the new steamer just launched by Messrs. Hook & Son had her stern stove in and was filled with water. Her engines not having been placed in her she floated flush with the water's edge and was saved. The Praya was terribly cut up, and at the proposed site of the new pier company the sea wall was entirely washed away, carrying with it about half the carriage road. The wooden pier at the old "McGregor" house was completely destroyed at the shore end, leaving a mass of ruins to mark its site. The yachts laid up in ordinary suffered but trivial damage, losing merely portions of their mat roofing. Messrs. Jardine's garden suffered terribly, the trees, bamboos and shrubs being torn and wrenched in every direction. A corrugated iron building at Mr. Jack's ship was unroofed and rendered useless, while one of the houses in the Bazaar had its front completely driven in. The sugar refinery and distillery suffered but little, the Praya wall at the former being prostrated, while the latter had their godown doors blown in and a portion of their cooperage untiled. The destruction of boating in Causeway Bay was very heavy. One large Swatow junk was capsized opposite the residence of the sugar boilers at the refinery, driving the head of her mainmast through the wall of the house. She was full of passengers, who were all rescued and kindly cared for, though the poor fellows had lost their all in the wreck. From the northeastern corner of the refinery, up the bay past the distillery, the Praya wall, which was a dead lee, is lined with wreck of pea junks, cargo boats and other native shipping, in some places three and four deep. The steam launch Fizz was found on her beam ends, but it is believed has sustained no serious injury.

THE DEVASTATION.

The scene on the morning of the 3d was melancholy to contemplate. From Peddar's Wharf westward for several hundred yards the Praya is demolished. Like Troy the Praya was, as far as this portion of it is concerned. The wall is an unshapely heap of granite, huge blocks of which have been carried by the impetuous violence of the sea to distances of twenty and thirty feet from their original locations. But not only have the stones been displaced, but large gaps have been formed, reaching almost to the verandahs of the houses. This is particularly the case between Peddar's wharf and the Peninsula and Oriental offices, farther to the west the damage done is great, but the destruction of the Praya less complete than in the central positions. Peddar's wharf is greatly injured, as, indeed, are all the prominent stone constructions, while the wooden piers, through which the water has free passage, are unhurt, except as regards the tearing up of the planking, which is easily remedied. Close to Peddar's wharf a large government lighter came ashore and sank. Her gunwales are now flush with the water's edge, and one of her ropes is coiled round the telegraph wire, which is broken further east. Another government lighter sank in mid-channel, off Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co.'s wharf. Opposite this spot, too, are visible the masts of a junk which went down with a valuable Chinchew cargo. Proceeding westward one finds the destruction of native craft more and more apparent. East of the Peninsula and Oriental godowns (whose tiles have been blown off) an occasional hole, sampan and plenty of debris attest the wholesale devastation which has come upon the boat population. The Canton steamer wharf is not extensively injured, though at one time during the night it was in danger of being entirely carried away by a large iron ship which drifted down upon it. Although almost within arm's length of the wharf the ship went clear, and the only injury done was the absolute effect of the water, which upon a wooden pier has apparently very little power. On the eastern side of the wharf, however, Messrs. Hook's lighter Advance lies in a forlorn condition, level with the water. The Despatch appears to have sustained no great injury, as she rides at anchor in a safe enough position. The Pacific Mail wharf has been somewhat injured in its planking, but repairs are being promptly executed. Further west the Atrevida and Cornuvia are both dismasted, the former ashore, with stern badly knocked about, and on Sunday afternoon the p