NASHVILLE UNION AND AMERICAN.

ESTABLISHED MARCH 30, 1835, NASHVILLE, TENN., FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1871. NEW SERIES---NO. 969.

THE FIRE-FIEND INSATIATE.

Windsor, Canada, Yields to His Embraces.

The Business Part of the Town Destroyed.

Manistee, Mich., Destroyed.

325 Human Beings Burned at Peshtego, Wis.!

150 Men Burned in One Barn.

Hundreds Driven by Fire into the Water and Drowned.

75 Burned at Little Sturgeon!

The Town of Brussels Utterly Consumed.

The Fires in North Michigan.

West Ontario in Flames.

DETROIT, MICH., Oct. 12.—The Cutter Fessenden reached Port Huron this morning with seventeen more refugees from the lake shore, two of them fatally burned. Port Austin has escaped the flames so far.

About two o'clock this morning an alarm of fire was given in Windsor, opposite Detroit, and in a few moments the flames spread in every direction, consuming the principal business portion of the town. The Great Western depot was saved through the exertions of the railway employees. There was no wind or probably not a building would have escaped. One man was arrested, it is said, in the act of firing a building. He was lodged in jail.

A Town of 4,000 People Consumed.

DETROIT, Oct. 11.—News has just been received that the greatest portion of the city of Manistee, Michigan, has been destroyed by fire. Manistee is on the east coast of Lake Michigan, a place of 4,000 inhabitants, and one of the greatest lumber producing towns in the State. There is no telegraph within thirty miles.

Later—The Windsor Fire Subdued.

WINDSOR, ONT., Oct. 12.—A fire broke out last night in McGregor Bank, opposite Hum's House, burning the whole block up to the Western Hotel. The East Hum House is now on fire. The postoffice and telegraph offices, the Great Western Railroad station, and many other buildings have been destroyed. Detroit fire engines have arrived, and the flames are being subdued.

Deaths by Fire and Flood.

KINKARDINE, Oct. 12.—A boat containing two men, a woman and nine children, and the dead body of a child who had died from exhaustion, arrived here yesterday from Sand Beach, Michigan, having left there Monday to escape the fires raging in the neighborhood. The high winds and dense smoke prevented their reaching the shore until they made this port, having been without food the whole time.

The Chicago Calamity Eclipsed.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—A message has just been received from Green Bay, stating that a steamer had just arrived, bringing a report that 325 bodies were burned at Peshtego last night and as many more are missing. Seventy-five persons were burned to death at Little Sturgeon Bay. The suffering throughout the north is terrible, and with the exception of the loss of property, is almost as appalling as the burning at Chicago.

Two Hundred Buildings Burned at Manistee.

CHICAGO.—LATER—Information just received here states that a fire broke out in the town of Manistee, Michigan, at 10 P. M., last Sunday night, or about half an hour later than the great conflagration here, and raged until 5 A. M. Monday, destroying two hundred buildings, six large mills and a vessel lying at the dock. One half of the entire town is burned. Loss estimated at $1,300,000.

Hundreds Driven into the River and Drowned.

Further accounts from the horrible calamity at Peshtigo relate that 150 men were burned to death in a large barn, in which they had taken refuge. Hundreds of people were driven by the flames into the river, where most of them perished.

A dispatch from Green Bay, dated 10 a. m. yesterday, (11,) says the newspaper accounts cannot be exaggerated. The loss of life on the Lake Shore is fearful.

Still Another Town Consumed Utterly.

A later dispatch from the same place states that on Sunday night at 9 o'clock a fire broke out in the Belgian settlement of Brussels, in a door factory, destroying 180 houses, all but five that the place contained. Nine persons are missing and are supposed to have perished in the flames. The inhabitants lost everything, and stunned by their losses, are camped upon their desolated homesteads, destitute of everything.

West Ontario Afire.

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—Disastrous fires continue to rage in the woods of Western Ontario.

Government Aid.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—Secretary Boutwell has ordered Revenue Cutter Fessenden to go to the relief of the sufferers by fire along the shore of Lake Huron and Saginaw Bay.

WINNEPEG.

The Fenians on the War Path!

O'Neill Captures a Customhouse.

MONTREAL, Oct. 12.—Official information has been received that the Fenian O'Neill with a force of men crossed at Pembina, and seized the Customhouse and a Post of Hudson Bay Company; the United States troops dispersed them, O'Neill being captured. It is reported that a larger party crossed at St. Joe. Manitouba is greatly excited. Every able bodied man under arms.

Further Advices.

TORONTO, Oct. 12.—Further advices have been received giving confirmatory accounts of the Fenian attack on Pembina on the 5th inst. They met with no resistance, the place not being garrisoned. It appears that O'Donahue had been planning an attack on Fort Garry all summer, relying upon receiving support from the French half-breeds. The raid is were intended to inspire them with confidence. He has been intriguing with the workmen on the line of the Northern Pacific railroad, counting on their help when the work on the road stopped. He is said to be accompanied by O'Neill, the Southern General, and had only about fifty men with him.

THE STORM-KING

Raging in New England.

PORTLAND, ME., Oct. 12.—A heavy storm throughout the State has caused serious damage to railways. Nine inches fell at Lewiston up to noon.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 12.—The rain last night was very heavy. Between 7 A. M. yesterday and 10 A. M. to-day 4 65-100 inches of rain fell.

ROME.

Turning an American College into a Stable.

ROME, Oct. 11.—The Italian government wants the ground of the Convent St. Andre near Quirinal palace, for the enlargement of the King's stables. The Jesuits have an American college there, hence the Ministry hesitates. The republican journals reproach the government for its hesitancy. By the Pope's order the convent will yield only to force. This applies to all religious institutions.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

The Pittsburg ladies have organized a sewing society to clothe Chicago.

Boston celebrated the discovery of America yesterday by firing 30 rounds of cannon.

The National Camp Meeting Association tender their immense tent to the shelterless of Chicago.

London, Frankfort on the Main and even Vienna are contributing for Chicago relief.

A Detroit schooner freighted with wheat went to pieces on the Ohio shore yesterday.

The customs treaty between France and Germany is reported unofficial.

The printers of St. Joseph, Mo., send $250 to sufferers belonging to the craft in Chicago.

WASHINGTON.

Grant Proclaims against South Carolina Ku-Klux.

Wm. Spence Marshal for Middle Tennessee.

More Disaster.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 12.—The President has issued a proclamation setting forth that unlawful combinations and conspiracies still exist in the counties of Spartanburg, York, Marion, Chester, Laurens, Newberry, Fairfield, Lancaster and Chesterfield, thus obstructing and hindering the execution of the laws of South Carolina and of the United States, and calls upon all combinations to disperse within five days, and to deliver up all arms, disguises, etc., to the United States Marshals and other deputies.

Marshal for Middle Tennessee.

Col. Wm. Spence has been appointed United States Marshal for the Middle District of Tennessee.

Chicago's Federal Taxes.

It is estimated at the Internal Revenue Bureau that the Chicago fire will reduce the internal revenue receipts to the extent of $4,000,000.

Austrian Capitalists.

Among the visitors to the Executive mansion to-day were three Austrian gentlemen, representing financial circles in Europe, and who have been on an extensive tour to the West examining railroad enterprises, agricultural resources, etc., with the view of investment of a large amount of capital. They had a conversation with the President on official subjects, which served to strengthen them in their purposes, and they will make a favorable report to parties whom they represent.

Western Boatmen.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10.—A delegation of steamboat officers from Louisville, St. Louis, Pittsburg, Detroit and Cincinnati, have presented to the Board of Supervising Steamboat Inspectors a statement, requesting certain changes to be made in the regulations to render them more practicable for Western navigation. They had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury to-day. Both the Board and the Secretary showed a disposition to meet their views within the limits of the law. There are however, objectionable features in the law, but an effort will be made at the next session of Congress to modify them.

NEW YORK.

Two Millions for Chicago Relief.

Threatened Workingmen's Riot.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—The news received here last night, that the bankers of Chicago find their calamity not as great as was estimated, to the financial interest has a quieting effect. The disposition to continue the work of contributing aid to the distressed is in no sense abated. Collections up to last night of over four hundred and fifty thousand dollars have been raised in this city alone. Suburban towns run the amount up to a million. There are indications that in a few days not less than two millions will have been subscribed in this city and the adjacent places.

The *Tribune* to-day says the abundant offerings that have been poured out from the whole country should not divert attention from the magnitude of the exigency, and says that no one should fear that relief will not be judiciously distributed.

The Erie road took out one hundred thousand dollars worth of supplies last evening.

Corporation Laborers Demanding Back Pay.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—Men at the waterworks and other laborers, amounting to several thousand, suddenly quit work about 11 o'clock this morning and commenced to march down town. Reserves of police have been called out, and every police captain ordered back to the central office. A riot is thought imminent and excitement prevails at police headquarters. The police are now massing around the courthouse.

LATER.—The public laborers who came to the City Hall to get their back pay, made no riotous demonstrations.

Serious Collisions on North River.

There were serious collisions on North river, in the fog, this morning. Never Sink run into Crib, and Coffin was sunk by running into the dock. Full particulars are not yet received.

OHIO.

Returns of the Election.

Hamilton County.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—All the returns of this county are in but from one precinct. The delegation will stand as telegraphed last night—Senate, one Republican; two Democrats. House, five Republicans; five Democrats.

The Legislature Still in Doubt.

COLUMBUS, Oct. 12.—In fifty-two counties the Republican gain is reported, on the State ticket, to be 4,329. Great interest has been manifested in the result of the contest for members of the Legislature. As late as last night the result seemed to be in great doubt. Counting one Republican Senator and five Representatives from Hamilton county, the Legislature seems to stand—Senate, 18 Democrats and 17 Republicans, and one district still in doubt; House, 56 Republicans and 47 Democrats, and two counties in doubt.

COLUMBUS, O., Oct. 12.—The result of Tuesday's election in regard to the Legislature is now pretty well settled. The Senate stands 18 Republicans and 18 Democrats, and the House 59 Republicans, 45 Democrats, and 1 Independent Republican. Republican majority on joint ballot 13. Gen. Noyes' majority will be about 22,000 in the State.

The Latest.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—A careful revision of returns to the newspaper offices indicate that Sherlock, Democrat, is elected to the Senate, instead of Gen. Young, Republican, thus giving all the Senatorial delegation to the Democrats; also that Carbery, Democrat, is elected to the House, instead of Wilson, Republican, as previously reported, making the House delegation six Democrats and five Republicans. This is the way matters stand now, though it is by no means sure that the official figures may not change the situation.

BALTIMORE.

Episcopal Interpretation of Baptismal Regeneration.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 12.—The forenoon of to-day was devoted to a jubilee in celebration of the fifth anniversary of Domestic and Foreign Missions of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States.

After these services the Convention was called to order. Dr. Hoight presented a report from the Committee on Canons on the subject of representation in the House of Deputies from Missionary Jurisdictions, giving such delegates seats without the right to vote.

A message was received from the House of Bishops, with the following Declaration of the Bishops:

The subscribers, Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, being asked, in order to the quieting of the conscience of sundry members of the same Church, do declare our conviction as to the meaning of the word "regenerate" in offices for the ministration of baptism to infants, and do declare that in our opinion the word "regenerate" is not to be used to determine that a moral change in the subject of baptism is wrought in the sacrament.

This declaration is signed by all the Bishops.

ALBANY.

Important Decision.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 12—A verdict of $2,500 was given to-day against the Michigan Central Railroad for goods burnt at Detroit, they having been delayed by the road.

CHICAGO.

Losses Four Hundred Millions.

Insurance a Hundred and Twenty Millions.

Fearful Columns of Missing.

The Outlook of the Future.

Relief Will be Needed All Winter

Business to be Resumed Forthwith.

Incidents of the Great Disaster.

The Scene of Desolation.

A Quiet Night.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12., 10:50 A. M.—There was no renewal of fires last night, and nothing occurred to disturb the city. Gen. Sheridan has complete control and confidence is fully restored.

The various committees are busy, and now that relief is thoroughly organized all the needy are being relieved.

Manifesto of Relief Committees.

The relief committees, appointed by the different cities of the country, to bring supplies and to investigate the immediate necessities of the devastated city of Chicago, beg leave to present this appeal to the commercial men and capitalists of the United States:

After a careful survey of a calamity unparalleled in the history of the world, with the evidence before them of overwhelming losses, mental trials, individual sufferings and pressing necessities never before experienced by any community, pray their fellow citizens and especially those having business relations with Chicago, a city whose enterprise, industry and exhaustless energy have conferred honor on the American people, to sustain the business men in this their hour of trial. Their calamity is great. Let your confidence abide with them. Extent to them a generous liberality by compromise and extensions when needed, and by the largest possible advances in money, so that the business property of the city may be restored, the desolated districts rebuild and its greatness re-established.

Chicago Pluck.

The Republican this morning the anniversary of its first year under its present proprietors issues a small half sheet and announces its determination to continue publication.

The Tribune comes out with an entire sheet this morning with more than a whole page of advertisements, mostly announcements of merchants and other business men of opening new places of business. The Tribune in an editorial headed "Rebuild the city," says:

"All is not lost. Though four hundred millions of dollars worth of property has been destroyed, Chicago still exists. She was not a mere collection of stone, brick and lumber. These were but the evidences of the power which produced these things. They were but the external proof of the high courage, unconquerable energy, strong faith and restless perseverance which have built up here a commercial metropolis. The great natural resources are all in existence: the Lake with its navies, the spacious harbor, the vast empire of production extending westward to the Pacific, the great outlet from the lakes to the ocean, the thirty-six lines of railroads connecting the city with every part of the continent—these, the great arteries of trade and commerce, all remain unimpaired, undiminished, and ready for immediate resumption. What therefore has been lost? We have lost the accumulated profits of twenty years of prosperous growth. We have lost the stock in trade on hand the night of the fire. We have lost money, but we have saved life, health, vigor and industry. We have a dozen grain elevators remaining. We have the material on hand with which to replace those we have lost. We will have within thirty-six hours time the whole country to draw upon for supplies of every description of goods. In two weeks from the date of the fire our merchants can fill almost any order for merchandise that may be sent them. The credit of Chicago is saved. When the whole country has faith and hope and confidence in us, there will be no depression in Chicago itself. The wholesale trade of the city can be resumed at once. Temporary warehouses are being erected and business resumed. Let no trouble be borrowed from the past. All the losses of the fire will in time be passed into the great clearing house and the payment of balances will be made easy for everybody. Rich men have become poor; the accumulations of years have been destroyed; but no one will sit down and waste time, crying over spilt milk. Let us avail ourselves of the liberal spirit which the country has shown in our calamity. There are no relentless creditors pressing us for payment, foreclosing mortgages or demanding the full measure of their bonds. On the contrary, the world is asking us to take money, unlimited credit, and go ahead, leaving the past to be taken care of in the future when Chicago shall have resumed her power and glory. Let the watchword henceforth be, Chicago shall rise again."

Chicago's Gratitude.

This editorial reflects perfectly the almost universal feeling of citizens of all classes in regard to future business prospects, as so the following from the same paper, "So far as mere words can do, their gratitude for the universal sympathy which has been expressed in the most practical form for the sorely smitten city. The writer says:

"The response of the people of the United States to the appalling calamity which has overtaken our city has no parallel in the history of the world since Christ died for our sins. We cannot return our thanks for their loving kindness. Words falter on our lips. Only our streaming eyes can tell how deeply we feel their goodness. While, however, the stricken people have already roused themselves from the first stunning, bewildering effects of the terrible blow to their business, and are manfully girding themselves to rebuild their ruined fortunes, the eighty dead bodies already lying in ghastly rows in the Morgue, the two long columns of names of missing in this morning's paper, the churches and schoolhouses crowded still with half clothed weeping women and children are terrible reminders of the calamity whose whole horrors no words will ever be found to describe."

At the Morgue.

The bodies in the Morgue were mostly found on the North side, and it is but too certain that only a small portion of the number who were caught in the raging sea of flames and utterly consumed. The Coroner on yesterday held inquests on sixty-four bodies in the Morgue, only two of which were recognisable. One of these was Henry J. Ullman, the banker, the finding of whose body was mentioned yesterday, and the other a man named Peter O'Brien.

The body of the man who had crawled into a large water main was recognized as Aleckson, living at No. 31 Milwaukee avenue.

About twenty bodies of those recovered were taken from the basements of two buildings on the North Side, near Chicago avenue bridge.

The Organization of Relief.

Yesterday morning the Relief Committee was thoroughly organize, Orrin E. Moore being elected President, C. T. Hotchkiss, Secretary, and David A. Gage, Treasurer. The committee met in conjunction with the City Council and voted that all moneys should be received by the single hand of David A. Gage, the Treasurer, and be disbursed on the signature of the President and Secretary, endorsed by the Auditing Committee. Sub-committees were appointed in every department and it is believed that very thorough work is being accomplished in receiving and distributing supplies.

Probably forty thousand people were fed yesterday by the committees, and provisions are coming in from all directions.

Dr. Frear, one of our well known physicians, who, with his family, was reported as being suffocated in the basement of the Historical Society building, is safe and well, as is his family.

The Chicago Banks.

The adjourned meeting of the bankers of Chicago was held this morning. They resolved to pay depositors 15 per cent. for the present, and expect to liquidate all their liabilities by gradual instalments.

The Franklin Insurance Company of Philadelphia, and the American Security of St. Louis, the former suffering losses to the amount of $600,000, and the latter $300,000, have sent word that they will pay in full.

It may be remarked generally that the reports from all the insurance companies heard from is much more favorable than the most sanguine anticipated.

The express companies have all good locations, and are doing business as if nothing had happened.

A large number of our wholesale merchants are entering temporary quarters on Lake Park, directly on the lake front.

The Electric Operators.

A number of the telegraphic operators in this city were burned out of house and home, the operators of St. Louis, feeling for their brothers in Chicago, have forwarded a car load of clothing and provisions. Gen. Stager, General Superintendent of the Western Union Company, in order to prevent extortion being practiced upon his employees by grocers, etc., ordered a car load of provisions from Cleveland, which are now here for their use.

A Terribly Effective Bombshell.

In the private office of Mr. Cowles, business manager of the *Tribune*, which was directly adjoining the counting room, was a relic of the seige of Paris in the shape of a Krupp shell, which was exploded by the heat, and tore a breach in the walls fifteen feet wide from the foundation to the roof.

A Dastardly Effort to Make Political Capital.

A private dispatch from St. Lodis to Gen Stager says that a dispatch was sent from this city yesterday to the effect that the St. Louis rebels were here and setting fire to the city. No such dispatch was sent from Chicago through the associated press. It must have been sent by a special correspondent of some paper. The whole statement is a pure invention. There is no knowledge here of any occurrence of the kind. The city was never more orderly, and there is now no evidence of unusual incendiaries.

Masonic Appeal.

The general Masonic Relief Committee of Chicago have published the following order to its Masonic brethren: We need money, clothing and bedding. Consignments and remittances made to D. C. Cregier, Masonic Temple, Chicago, will be received and dispersed through our organization.

The Illinois Legislature.

Gov. Palmer has called the Legislature. They will assemble at Springfield to-morrow. A committee from this city will go down to-night to suggest measures of relief.

Proclamation from the Governor of Ohio.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12, 4 P. M.—Gov. Hays who has been here for three days assisting in the work issues the following suggestions:

To the people of Ohio: It is believed by the best informed citizens here that many thousands of the sufferers must be provided with the necessaries of life during the whole winter. Let the efforts to raise contributions be energetically pushed. Money, fuel, flour, dark clothing etc., other articles not perishable should be collected as rapidly as possible, especially money, fuel and flour. Mr. Medill of the Tribune estimates the number of those who will need assistance at about 70,000.

An Order from Little Phil.

Lieut. Gen. Sheridan, has issued the following order:

Headquarters Military Division of Missouri, Chicago, Oct. 12.—To His Hon. the Mayor: The preservation of the peace and good order of the city having been entrusted to me by your Honor, I am happy to state that no case of outbreak or disorder has been reported, no authenticated attempt at incendiarism has reached me and that the people of the city are calm, quiet and well disposed. The force at my disposal is ample to maintain order should it be necessary to protect the district devastated by fire. Still I would suggest to the citizens not to relax in their watchfulness until the smouldering fires of the burned buildings are entirely extinguished.

P. H. SHERIDAN.

Appeal from Mayor Mason.

Mayor Mason issues the following appeal:

Clothing and all protection from cold will be needed through the winter as well as now. Send forward in as large quantities as possible. Collect money and hold it subject to our order. Send in provisions that will keep. Cooked meats may spoil before we can distribute them. Aid arrives liberally now. We want to husband our resources as much as possible, for a long winter is before us, and the suffering will continue until our laboring classes are again enabled to sustain their families.

R. B. MASON, Mayor.

Articles of Vertu Saved.

The statement telegraphed yesterday that all the pictures in the Opera House galleries were destroyed is happily incorrect. Mr. Aiken, the Superintendent of the Gallery, was enabled to remove its entire contents together with many of the pictures in Mr. Crosby's private gallery.

A U. S. Gazetteer Wanted.

To give a list of all the cities, towns and villages in the country that, without waiting for a request, have forwarded bountiful supplies of provisions, blankets and clothing to the sufferers it would be necessary to furnish a complete gazetteer of the United States.

[The list of subscriptions yesterday, as noted by the telegraph up to midnight, footed over a million and a half.—EDS.]

Going to Pay Their Debts.

CHICAGO, Oct. 12.—At a full meeting of wholesale grocers of this city, held this evening, it was unanimously resolved that we ask no compromise with our creditors. We only want time and are determined to pay one hundred cents on the dollar.

WM. STEWART, Pres't.
JOHN MESLER, Sec'y.

Fifty Million Feet of Lumber Consumed.

It has been ascertained from the official reports that fifty million feet of lumber were destroyed, and that twenty-four millions are still on hand.

There were $100,000 subscribed to-day toward rebuilding the Chamber of Commerce on the site of its ruins, and work will be commenced at once.

Live and Let Live.

The wholesale provision dealers, the wholesale flour dealers and the wholesale lumber dealers refuse to take advantage of the situation, but continue to sell their goods at old prices. The same is true of coal dealers who have any stock left. Temporary buildings are being built in every direction, and by Saturday nighs there will be hundreds ready for occupation.

The underwriters to-day estimate the total amount of insurance on the burnt district to be between $100,000,000 and $120,000,000.

Chicago Again on Her Feet.

There is a marked change in the spirit of the people. The first feeling was one of utter prostration, but it has given way. The burnt district is no longer an object of interest, save as to the selection of sites for building. Every business man who can find a shed in which to resume, has got out his rough shingle. There is a universal feeling of hope, and a most remarkable feeling of hope is shown by all. There is no more despondency. The country debtors are remitting; the banks give hearty encouragement, and the insurance solvency becomes more and more promising. Chicago is again on her feet.

The Assistant General Agent of the Home Insurance Company of New York announces that their losses in this fire aggregate about two and one half million dollars, and that they will pay every dollar without delay.

The Live Stock Trade Resumed.

The secretary of the Union Stock Yards and Transit Company, announces that business there, including shipments for the East, will now move along as usual. The bank there will furnish drafts on New York for live stock sales and movers. The live stock commercial firms are all doing business and live stock shipments can be handled and payments for them made as usual.

Curious Visitors not Wanted.

Gen. Sherman makes a request, through the Associated Press, of the people of the country to dissuade those who are anxious to visit Chicago from mere curiosity, from coming. Thousands of this class are here now thronging the streets, without shelter or accommodation, and who must be fed and cared for the same as the sufferers.

The Great Desert.

The following is furnished a correspondent of the New York *Tribune*: I have just returned from the ghastliest promenade ever seen in the world. From Congress street to Lincoln Park and beyond to Wright's Grove, four miles of what was last week the business and most vigorous city of the West, there is now one widespread desolation, marked by scorched and calcined chimneys, by mounds of glowing brick and stone, all covered like a wintry plain with a fall of whitening ashes. The vastness and monotony of the view is as wearisome and depressing as that of the desert. Formerly every quarter of the city had its distinctive character, and along the banks of Lake Michigan, to the south of the river, rose the stately mansions of the men whose energy and industry made Chicago what it was. Few streets in any city could present so uniform a display of wealth and taste in their residences as Wabash and Michigan avenues. In the space consumed on three sides by the Lake and Chicago river, and on the south by Van Buren street, there were embraced some of the finest business houses on the continent, and a higher average of beautiful and costly architecture than had ever been applied in the world to purposes of trade. Along the river on either slide the tall ungainly forms of the elevators, those monstrous growths of the commerce of the Northwest mirrowed their awkward angles in the turbid water in view of unnumbered keels. In the north division the ground to the west was occupied by large manufacturing establishments, and to the east by the modest and tasteful houses of the trading classes. All this variety and distinction has been obliterated in a day by the leveling hand of the conflagration. The loveliest garden on the avenue, just below my window, is as squalid and miserable with the wild trampling of the hoofs of this disaster as any back yard of a soap boiler on Canal street. The wretched tenement houses which sheltered the laboring poor are now clean and white in their ashes and their chimneys form a shapeless monument. There is equality at last between hovel and palace in their shrouds of desolation. What most impresses one in the aspect of the burnt district is its utter loneliness. The debris which encumbered the streets the day after the fire has in a great measure been cleared away. The sidewalks are samewhat littered still by the ruins, but the circulation is perfectly free throughout the quarter. In the centre of the city there is a certain number of curious spectators lounging and chatting among the rugged and tottering walls. There are many of the buildings in this quarter which were so strongly built that their shells still stand stubbornly defiant after all the fury of the conflagration as the *Tribune* office and the customhouse. The courthouse is still imposing in its mien which it took twenty years to build and twenty minutes to burn. The Great Pacific hotel and the Lyon block attract most attention from the aesthetic tourists and idlers. They are certainly very picturesque and one may even say beautiful with their cold gray walls blotched here and therewith an angry stain of smoke like a patch of lichers and pale blue of the mottled sky through their rifts and wide windows. But when you get away from the center of the town and across over to the North Division, it is most striking to see how sudden a silence and solitude has fallen upon this great and once beautiful suburb. You can drive for an hour over the smooth, firm Nicholson pavement, very little damaged by the fire, and see scarcely a living thing in all the ashen waste. I saw an old man up to his knees in the ashes of an extensive building, fishing out some pots and kettles. He looked up and dropped his rusty-looking tinware as if he had been caught robbing a grave. A few clever fellows have already invented an apparatus far lifting safes out of the fire, and you may occasionally meet them moving about in search of a job. But throughout these wide miles of wide streets there is less life, less movement than in a country road and the people who meet unconsciously salute each other as in a desolate forest. The houses in this region being in a great measure dwelling and workshops, were not so strongly built as in the central part of the city and so the few walls resisted the fury of the flames, they have fallen flat and scarcely more than fill the cellars, so that as you drive over the streets they seem like causeways raised to traverse the abyls of fire and ashes on either hand. The chief landmarks are the skeleton churches, whose walls still stand open to the sunlight and the breeze- like the ghosts of the temples which have suffered martyrdom. The slim and graceful tower of the waterworks also remains—domineering the stricken plain and guarding the entrance of the enormous tunnel, which is the glory of Chicago. But if you cross the river once more and go into the west side into that portion of the city which survives, you can understand why there is such a solitude among the ruins. These energetic and pract cal people have no time to waste among the tombs. As soon as the fate of their houses and places of business was decided, they hurried over to the quarter which still stood, and began all over again their battle with fortune. Every available ground floor and garret in Jefferson, Court and Clinton streets, and all that neighborhood, have been seized on by the dispossessed establishments. The *Tribune* and the *Journal* are there, established side by side. The *Post*, the *Republican*, and the *Times* have all found temporary roosts, whence their chant of reveille and defiance is as loud and cheering as ever in their most prosperous days.

The hotels have migrated also, carrying their names and their traditions with them them. The great business houses are crowding the relics of their stock into shops that burst with richness, and far down Michigan avenue, in that safe stretch of lake side that lies beyond Michigan terrace, the last and loveliest sacrifice to the flames, you see the names of banks and insurance companies hastily scrawled on tin shingles and hung at the doors of decorous private houses. On the low sand beach that lies below Michigan avenue, they have projected a line of temporary business houses, and the first of them went up all at once and as quickly as a house of cards, under my window this evening. A dozen will probably be built to-morrow. There seems to be no bravado, no ostentatious pluck and audacity, but a resolute manly intention to make the most of a bad situation. These superb merchants and business men do not seem to think there is anything fine in their attitude but the world will certainly not deny them its hearty admiration.

The city is orderly and tranquil; the hungry are fed and the naked are clothed. The churches and public buildings of the West side give shelter to the homeless. The railways convey to their friends all who desire to go. The best people devoutly trust that the time of the severest stress of the panic is over.

CINCINNATI.

Refugees from Chicago.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 12.—Scores of persons are arriving here from Chicago; men, women and children, in a destitute condition. At a public meeting this noon, a Central Committee of prominent citizens was appointed to provide food, raiment, shelter and employment for the needy, and to-night meetings will be held to appoint one person in each ward to co-operate with the committee in this regard. The Cincinnati Orphan Asylum to-day offered to take one hundred needy children, and Murray Shipley, President of the Childrens' Home, is already in Chicago to provide for from one to two hundred, has been telegraphed to bring the additional one hundred. Mayor Davis received dispatches from Mayor Mason to-day, thanking Cincinnati for what she had done, and asking for potatoes, vegetables and flour.

Prof. Noah Porter was inaugurated President of Yale yesterday.

EVANS, FITE, PORTER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

WE ARE NOW IN RECEIPT OF A VERY LARGE STOCK OF

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC.,

FOR THE FALL TRADE,

TO WHICH WE INVITE THE ATTENTION OF MERCHANTS.

EVANS, FITE, PORTER & CO.

sep5 3m

S. B. SPURLOCK. GEO. J. GOODRICH. J. M. SPURLOCK.

S. B. SPURLOCK & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS AND COTTON FACTORS,

DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

Nos. 32, 34 and 38 Broad Street,

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Bagging and Ties Furnished and Liberal Advances made.

Exclusive Agents for the sale of Manning's Whisky and Anais Sheetings.

oct 3m sp

THE INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Estimates of the New York Spectator.

NEW YORK, Oct. 12.—A private dispatch states that the loss of the Chicago and Alton Railroad is $20,000.

The following is a list of the additional insurances on the Chicago property destroyed:

New York companies—American $25,000; Ætna $200,000; Germania $225,000; Hanover $225,000; Home $2,000,000; Kings County $30,000; Niagara $225,000; National $15,000; New Amsterdam $40,000; Relief $10,000; Republic $225,000; Williamsburg City $70,000.

St. Louis companies—American Central $450,000; Anchor $27,000; Citizens $25,000; Globe Mutual $25,000; Boatman's $20,000.

Philadelphia companies — Enterprise $125,000; Franklin $500,000; Insurance Company of North America $600,000.

Boston Companies—Hide and Leather, $700,000; Independent, suspended; Lawrence, $12,000; Manufacturers', $350,000; Merchants', $10,000; National, $500,000; New England Mutual Marine, $700,000.

Miscellaneous—Andes, Cincinnati, $250,000; Atlantic, Brooklyn, $250,000; Allemegnia, Cleveland, $25,000; Commerce, Albany, suspended; German, Buffalo, $5,000; Liverpool and London and Globe, England, $2,000,000; Narragansett, Providence, $38,000; North British and Mercantile, England, $1,000,000.

The publishers of the New York and Chicago *Spectator* have established a temporary office at 163 Broadway for information of the public on insurance matters. The Directors of the Lorillard Company have directed its officers to pay all losses as fast as adjusted, and continue business as usual.

The Continental is sound. The Chicago losses absorb less than the net earned surplus, but to avoid disturbing its permanent investments, the Directors to-day unanimously resolved to double the cash capital, making it $1,000,000 exceeding the whole amount. The increase was immediately made by the gentlemen present at the meeting.

The official report of the Home Insurance Company is as follows: Cash assetts October first 4,723,205, losses at Chicago 20,00,000 cash assets to-day 2,723,205. All losses will be promptly paid and policies issued as usual.

LATER.—Losses by fire to-day is estimated at 150,000, insurance heavy and in the following Companies, North British, Mercantile, Imperial, Royal Ætna, British America, Western and Provincial

The Bankruptcies of Boston.

BOSTON, Oct. 12.—The immense insurance companies of Providence affected by Chicago are Washington, Roger Williams, Hope, Atlantic and American. The Washington has insurances there of $675,000 and assets of $450,000. They admit that they are ruined. The American, calling their insurances there a total loss, will use up their capital and surplus here. The Hope, on the same basis, can pay ninety cents on the dollar. The Atlantic is not so hopeful. The Atlantic and Washington are cancelling their policies. The Roger Williams held a directors' meeting, and calling their Chicago insurance a total loss, feel confident of paying in full and having a surplus, which they propose to increase by an additional capital and continue business. The Washington will scarcely re-organize.

THE TEXAS ELECTION.

Excitement at Groesbeck—Eleven Hundred Men in Arms.

AUSTIN, TEXAS, Oct. 3.—A dispatch has been received here that the polls had been closed in Groesbeck, with six hundred white men in arms.

LATER.—A Miss Houston, from Springfield, has just arrived with dispatches to the Governor. She represents the wires cut in all directions from that place, military lines formed, and no men allowed to pass, hence the selection of a female messenger. The cause of the disturbance was the shooting of a white citizen by a negro police, a brother of Representative Cotton. Five hundred negroes and six hundred whites are reported under arms.

The Houston *Telegraph* of the 3d inst. has the following:

From a gentleman just down from Groesbeck we gather the following items regarding the troubles in that quarter:

On Saturday afternoon, Mr. D. C. Applewhite, an auctioneer, became involved with negro State policemen in front of Elka's barber shop. A number of shots were fired, four or five of which took effect upon Mr. Applewhite, causing his death. It is said that while on the ground he fired upon his assailants, inflicting a severe wound upon one. The policemen then fled to Springfield, where they were pursued by citizens of Groesbeck, arrested and locked up in jail, where they were confined at last accounts. The citizens of Groesbeck fearing an outbreak, armed themselves and patrolled the town during all of Saturday night, and it is stated that an armed negro was killed. The utmost excitement prevailed up to our latest advices, as the negroes were reported as being well armed and threatening the white population. The telegraph wire were cut a short distance this side of Groesbeck near midnight, and as several negroes were seen in the vicinity with axes, it is thought that there was a preconcerted plan to prevent information of the affair reaching Houston and Galveston. The body of Applewhite was taken to Bremond yesterday morning for interment.

Later.

GROESBECK, Oct. 3.—The excitement has somewhat subsided, but a deep-seated determination exists on the part of every one to defend their lives and property. A committee is now in consultation with the Mayor, and will adopt active measures. Our Republican Mayor has openly declared that the colored policemen must not again enter our town. The citizens are pouring in from all parts of the country.

FRANCE.

Thiers Endorsed.

PARIS, Oct. 12.—A majority of the members elected to the Councils Generaux are supporters of the present administration and friendly to the President.

HALIFAX.

Appalling Tragedy.

HALIFAX, ONT., Oct. 12.—At New Dublin, yesterday, a man named Warnback killed his wife and four children, and then drowned himself. His wife's head was split open with an ax and several of his children's throats cut from ear to ear. One of the children was an infant, and the others aged 6, 8 and 10.

INSURANCE.

INSURE IN RELIABLE COMPANIES.

EQUITABLE FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

OF NASHVILLE, TENN.

Authorized Capital, - $1,000,000
Subscribed do. over $600,000

PRESIDENT:
W. W. BERRY,
OF BERRY, DEMOVILLE & CO.

VICE-PRESIDENT:
JOHN PORTERFIELD,
CASHIER FOURTH NATIONAL BANK.

SECRETARY:
WILLIAM A. WEBB.

POLICIES ON

Dwelling Houses, Manufactories, Mills, Stores and Merchandise of Every Description,

AGAINST

Loss or Damage by Fire.

oct10 tf sptstp

CITY COUNCIL.

Meeting of the Two Boards in Convention.

Election of City Officers.

A regular meeting of the Board of Common Council was held last night, President Howell in the chair.

The bill from the Board of Aldermen fixing salaries was passed, when all other business was suspended, and the two Boards met

IN CONVENTION.

Mayor Morris announced the Standing Committees as follows:

STANDING COMMITTEES.

ON FINANCE.—Messrs. D. F. Carter, Howell, Smith, Cotton, Reed, Perry, Kirchival and Litterer.

ON STREETS.—G. W. Smith, A. J. Smith, A. Chilton, Kerchival, Willard, Moore, Ambrose, Douglass, Coussens and Kircher.

ON WATER WORKS.—Cotton, Perry, Litterer, Wilkin and Fox.

ON GAS.—Howell, Kerchival, Ambrose, Moore and Edwards.

ON SCHOOLS.—Wilkin, Carter, Kerchival, Cotton, Kircher and Carter.

ON FIRE.—Perry, Howell, Horton, Willard and Douglass.

ON POLICE.—A. J. Smith, Wilkins, Edwards, Wilkerson and Hudson.

ON HOSPITAL.—Wm. Litterer, Reed, Horton, Dillard and Pentecost.

ON DISPENSARY.—Douglass, Cotton, Duling, Pentecost and Co