The Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1871.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE has opened its offices at No. 15 South Canal street, West Division, and the paper will hereafter be regularly issued from that place till further notice.

THE ENFORCEMENT OF DEBTS.

There is an impression prevailing among many persons that our people are to suffer the rigors of a persecution of debtors, with all the concomitants of enforced payments by foreclosure of mortgages, trust sales, proceedings in bankruptcy, and forfeiture of collaterals. No apprehension of this kind need be entertained. The insurance companies will do much better than was anticipated. The calamity that has fallen upon the city has become a public one. The whole nation sympathizes with us, and is nobly offering to bear a part of our loss. The capitalists of Connecticut have bravely offered to sacrifice their capital invested in insurance, and look to the nation at large to repay them in increased premiums. Capitalists in other States are doing the same. No creditor will have any sympathy from the public in demanding his pound of flesh. Time will be given for the most liberal arrangements. Our commercial honor must be sustained, and we shall have the forbearing aid of our creditors. Even should there be any attempt to proceed rigorously against the property that has been saved, it will be impossible to succeed in it. Each individual loss is but an item of the whole, and must be treated as such. We have no courts in operation. When they do resume it will be to deal with a vast national calamity, and not with the particular claim of each creditor against each debtor. Public calamities call for different treatment. The courts will find their dockets clogged with the business of the past, without records, and vast interests involved in the long and slow process of litigation, without any beginning place, and without a single original paper. New suits must take their turn, and must await some general policy. Until time has been afforded for all this, until the public disaster has been remedied sufficiently to enable the courts to proceed understandingly, all new private demands must be postponed. There can be no snap judgments, no cut-throat enforcements, no foreclosures, no hurried executions of trusts. The courts will not permit, nor will public opinion tolerate any such action. Our people will pay what they owe, but there will be ample time for so doing, and the most liberal terms will be extended to all honest men and firms. No citizen need expect that he will be harassed, nor have the little he has left taken from him. No man need apprehend that his homestead or his other property will be swept away from him by legal proceeding. We are all debtors as well as creditors, and we are all in that condition where we may ask in the words of the Divine petition for that forgiving spirit to be shown unto us that we show unto others. Should any, however, undertake to demand payment according to the letter of the bond, the courts will interpose such equitable delays as will prevent the forms of justice from being abused for the purposes of persecution or extermination.

OUR BRETHREN OF THE PRESS.

Our most grateful thanks are returned to the Cincinnati Commercial for sending to us, without waiting for orders, a complete font of type distributed in cases; to the St. Louis Democrat for sending us in like manner sixty-five bundles of paper; to the Cincinnati Gazette & Enquirer for offering us everything that we need and can find transportation for; to the Aurora Beacon for its prompt offer to print our newspaper on its steam press; to the Dubuque papers for similar offers. In every quarter we have met from our brethren of the press a spirit of liberality and kindness equalled only by the munificent charity which has flowed in to the suffering people of Chicago from all quarters of this blessed land. God be praised for such loving hearts!

We have two of Hoe's eight-cylinder presses in the basement of the TRIBUNE building, one of which is unharmed, and the other only slightly injured. The fire-proof building, which itself resisted everything except smelting furnace heat, has saved these now priceless articles of machinery. It will be some time before we can get the walls so secured that it will be safe to commence work in our old quarters, but our brethren of the press, and the public, may be assured that no time will be wasted in getting to work again on the corner of Dearborn and Madison.

CHICAGO RELIEF SOCIETY.

The Detroit Committee of Relief for the Chicago sufferers, after careful investigation, have selected the Chicago Relief Society to be the distributing agency of their charity. This society is an old and well disciplined organization. Uo the extent of its working force it is by far the most efficient and economical institution that we have for the distribution of such aid. We trust that the coming contributions will be to a large extent placed in the hands of this society.

REBUILD THE CITY.

All is not lost. Though four hundred million dollars' worth of property has been destroyed, Chicago still exists. She was not a mere collection of stone, and bricks, and lumber. These were but the evidence 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 railways connecting the city with every part of the continent—these, the great arteries of trade and commerce, all remain unimpaired, undiminished, and all 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 on the night of the fire. We have lost money—but we have saved life, health, vigor, and industry. We have a dozen grain elevators yet remaining. We have the material on hand with which to replace those which we have lost. We have, within 36 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 for spilled milk. Labor will be resumed. Production will be restored, and the general trade and commerce of the city will at once be resumed.

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.

WORK! WORK!

While the various cities in the United States are contributing in the most lavish manner, both in money and provisions, for the relief of our unfortunate sufferers, it is a matter of extreme importance that the funds should be applied in such a manner as to afford relief to those who really deserve it. It seems to us, in this emergency, this may be done, in part, at least, by affording employment to as many men as possible, and paying them for it. This will [illegible]rk, set an ex[illegible]ourage others, [illegible] task of recon[illegible]le are full of [illegible]ust as full of [illegible]ery man in the [illegible]has the chance. [illegible] have an op[illegible]se funds as far [illegible]ying them for that labor.

ARRIVAL OF THE TROOPS.

Another twenty-four hours have passed without further calamity, and the arrival of troops from Omaha, Champaign, Bloomington, Springfield, and other places, all now under command of Lieut. General Sheridan, has placed the city out of danger from riot. The local patrol, reinforced by armed regulars and militia, is abundantly able to take care of the city, and deal summarily with all dangerous char[illegible]

BARRACKS FOI[illegible]

No time should be [illegible] barracks for the poor. [illegible] ments are cheaply and speedily [illegible] structed. The style and form can be furnished by any army Quartermaster. There is lumber enough in the city to build barracks for a million people. These structures will serve to shelter the homeless during the coming winter, and, fortunately, there is time enough to build them before cold weather sets in.

THE CHRIST-LIKE CHARITY.

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.

BANKERS' MEETING.

Financial Intelligence.

A meeting of bankers was held yesterday at 2 o'clock at the residence of C. T. Wheeler. About eighty were present, representing nearly every bank in the city. Mr. W. F. Coolbaugh, President of the Union National, was called to the chair, and Mr. Ira Holmes, President of the Manufacturers was elected Secretary. Mr. Coolbaugh addressed the gentlemen present in a brief speech, in which he said that all present knew the object of the meeting, which was to adopt some uniform plan o affording the most prompt and judicious relief to the business community, that, notwithstanding the enormous loss of property, Chicago still holds her commercial position, and that the energy, integrity, and intelligence which made Chicago what it was are still here. He believed that the banks generally had saved *cash* enough to pay from 25 to 40 per cent of their deposits; that, after two days of careful consideration, the insurance companies would pay an average of not less than 50 per cent, and that this would go a long way toward insuring the ultimate collection of nearly every dollar of their liabilities.

The Chairman was then requested to name a committee of four to draft resolutions for publication, expressing the views of the meeting, and stating, as near as possible, the course the banks should pursue in regard to the payment of the claims of their depositors, and the continuation of the business of the banks.

The committee thus nominated were C. B. Blair, Esq., President of the Merchants' National; L. B. Sidway, Esq., of the State Savings Institution; L. Pierce, Esq., President of the Third National; and Sol. A. Smith, President of the Merchants' Loan & Trust Company. Mr. W. F. Coolbaugh was afterwards added to the committee, and Mr. Smith was elected Chairman. After the committee retired for consultation, they concluded that they wanted further time for consideration in regard to what they can do for their depositors, and adjourned, to meet again for that purpose at 7 o'clock p. m.

The subject of new locations for the banks was brought up, and there seemed to be a general expression in favor of locating in the South Division as near to the former business quarter as possible. The temporary offices already taken by the different banks show the probability of Wabash avenue, north of Twenty-second street, being the most desirable quarters.

The following are all the locations of banks of which we can learn definitely:

First National Bank, 644 Michigan avenue.

National Bank of Commerce, 279 Michigan avenue.

Union National Bank, 534 Wabash avenue.

Northwestern National Bank, 536 Wabash avenue.

Merchant's Loan and Trust Company, at the residence of Sol. A. Smith, 414 Wabash avenue.

Cook County National Bank, 618 Wabash avenue.

Commercial National Bank, is temporarily at the office of the Prairie State Loan and Trust Company, on West Randolph, but will soon be removed to some place on Wabash avenue, where they will await the erection of a building on the site of their old bank. Work will begin on their new building at once.

The Real Estate Loan and Trust are 149½ Twenty-second street.

Messrs. Cushman, Hardin & Co. at 57 Calumet avenue.

The City National Bank is in "Bishop Block," West Randolph street.

The Illinois National Bank at 101½ West Randolph street.

The Merchants', Farmers' and Mechanics' Savings Bank, at 64 South Halsted street.

We have an authoritative statement through the Canadian agencies of the Liverpool, London and Globe Insurance Company, that their company can and will pay at least $3,000,000 as soon as the amount of their loss here is adjusted. Every confidence is expressed in their ability to pay even more than $3,000,000 if it should be found that their Chicago losses exceed that amount.

It is reported that there was something of a panic in railway stock in New York to-day. Below we give a few of the stock quotations of yesterday, showing the range of prices then, though we understand all prices are much lower to-day:

Gold	114 1-4
North-Western, common	68
Rock Island	99 to 100
Lake Shore	96
Pacific Mail	47 1-8
Western Union	59
Erie	27

An agent of the Bank of Montreal is on the way to Chicago with instructions to make arrangement for the establishment of a branch here.

OUTSIDE RELIEF.

THE DIAMOND JO LINE

of steamboats, on the Mississippi River, from St. Paul to Fulton, will bring donations of provisions, etc., destined for the destitute of Chicago, to Fulton, free; and the Galena Division of the North-western Railway will bring forward the same to the proper distributing Committees in Chicago. Minnesota and Wisconsin may thus help the suffering and starving people.

FROM ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

Captain W. M. Clancy, of Allegheny City, Pa., in charge of a car of provisions for the relief of the sufferers, presented a letter of introduction to the President of the Board of Trade, presenting on behalf of Allegheny, a car of provisions and the sympathy of her citizens with that of Chicago in the dreadful calamity which has befallen her, and assuring this one was only the beginning of a greater end. The letter was signed by Charles W. Cooper, Chairman of Executive Committee for the relief of Chicagoans, and is as follows:

Allegheny, Pa., Oct. 9.

To the Chairman of the Relief Committee, Chicago:

Sir: At a meeting of the citizens here, this evening, the bearer, Mr. William M. Clancy, was duly appointed to accompany a car load of provisions for the relief of the suffering in your city at this time, and by the fearful calamity which has overtaken your people in the past day, which, we trust, will be in good time to meet, at least in a small degree, the great need which necessarily has been occasioned by the said calamity. I would, in behalf of our citizens in general, tender sincere and heartfelt sympathy, and rest assured that the good work of sending aid will not rest with this first instalment, small though it has been. Until I again have this pleasure, I remain, dear sir, with renewed assurances of deepest sympathy, very truly yours,

CHARLES W. COOPER,
Chairman Executive Committee.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

Twenty-two car loads of provisions, donated by the citizens of St. Louis, reached this city yesterday morning.

—St. Louis has kindly offered the use of her Opera House to the artists of our city to go there and give benefits for the suffering. They have also free printing, free lights, and, in fact, everything that is necessary will be provided gratis.

FROM THE ODD FELLOWS OF CINCINNATI.

A car load of provisions reached the city, last evening, from Cincinnati, the gift of the Odd Fellows of that city to their suffering brethren of the craft. The provisions will be distributed to-day at Gœthe Hall, on the corner of Milwaukee avenue and Carpenter street.

THE TOWNSEND HOUSE.

We have been called upon by Col. Townsend, of the Townsend House, Oconomowoc, who desires us to state that he will receive the wives and children of his last summer patrons *free of any charge* and entertain them. The house, which had closed for the season, has been reopened and put into first class shape for their reception.

SUPPLIES MOST NEEDED

Are contributions of clothing, bedding, and uncooked vegetables. The supply of cooked meats is reported to be ample. Salt meats, such as bacon, ham etc., which will keep, will be thankfully received.

BLANKETS, ETC.

Five thousand blankets are on the way to this city from St. Louis, and additional car loads of goods have arrived as follows; One car each from [illegible], Ohio; Peru, Ind.; Bell Plain, Iowa; Marshalltown, Iowa; Freeport, Ill.; Pontiac, Mich.; Des Moines, Iowa; Bucyrus, Ohio, and three car-loads from Cleveland. These goods are received by the Executive Committees at the respective depots, who take charge of and distribute them as per orders of the General Relief Committee.

GLORIOUS PHILADELPHIA.

We were permitted to see a message from Colonel T. A. Scott of Philadelphia to J. N. McCullough, general manager of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway, the substance of which was that the citizens of the Quaker City had subscribed the sum of $100,000 within an hour, and an addition of about $30,000 was raised by the Commercial Exchange. Committees were appointed to solicit contributions, and they expected to raise several hundred thousand more. They have appointed an executive committee to take [illegible]

FROM ABROAD.

Relief for Our Suffering People Coming from all Points.

Telegraphic Despatches and Press Comments.

THE NEWS ABROAD.

WISCONSIN.

The panic was not by any means confined to Chicago. The country around, which had already become much alarmed by the extreme drouth, the high winds, and the prevalence of prairie fires in many quarters, took new terror from the first tidings from Chicago. The great fire was the topic of all talk as early as 11 o'clock on Monday forenoon in every railroad town in the Northwest. Even cities and villages lying off from the routes which run direct to Chicago were no exception, and the telegraph offices were thronged all day with people anxious to communicate with friends in Chicago. This was impossible, however, and so everybody had nothing better than to wait eagerly for each driblet of tidings that came from the fated city through the talking of the operators along the line, or other fortuitous source.

A special mania of extra vigilance at once set in in all cities and villages throughout the State. At Janesville all house fires were at once interdicted in certain localities, and people went to the bakers' shops for supplies. Villages which could not boast of a fire-engine began to protect themselves by stationing barrels of water along the streets. Superintendents of railroads sent out very strict orders about lights and locomotive sparks. At one station, on the Western Union, a representative of THE TRIBUNE, waiting in vain for an opportunity to hear whether his own house and family were safe or lost, heard the station master say to a grain shipper who desired a car for Racine or Milwaukee, "You can have that car. I had it partly loaded for Chicago; but there is no Chicago now, so the man won't want to ship."

No Chicago! It was too true, so far as things stood at that moment. And yet THE TRIBUNE representative did not fail to put in a word for the future in good Chicago style. "Wait a little," said he, "and see if there isn't a Chicago." And this sentiment was echoed by the party. The country has not only great sympathy for, but great confidence in, Chicago.

AT MILWAUKEE

the panic was increased by the fact that marsh fires were raging four miles to the south and sixteen miles to the west of the city. This, nevertheless, did not prevent the dispatching of three of the city's six engines to the aid of Chicago. This act, when taken in connection with the apprehensions of fire at home, and the fact that no man of business in Milwaukee considered that he had a cent's worth of comfort in insurance, since Chicago had already broken all the companies, cannot be too gratefully appreciated. Nor was there apparent any of the feeling of rivalry or envy which has been said to characterize our neighboring city. Said one of the city's best business men to our informant, "It is nobody but a narrow-minded fool that will talk of Milwaukee being benefitted by this calamity to Chicago. What is your misfortune is ours too, and that of the whole Northwest. As for trade, we haven't goods enough here to serve a single day of Chicago's trade."

In verification of the remark that Chicago's calamity affects the whole Northwest, the grain shippers of Milwaukee found, by 'Change hours on Monday, that the banks would not advance a dollar on shipments of grain, because the bottom had dropped out of the insurance business.

During the afternoon, Milwaukee was carrying water and filling casks on the tops of her stores and houses; mowing marshes to the southward; swearing in special police to serve at night. These were put on duty—a watchman to each block in the city, while the military was called out for patrol duty. Thousands of people gathered at the depot to see the 9 p. m. train come in and hear the worst about the fire. Most of them were likewise looking for friends who might, perchance, be refugees from the city of the homeless, and need a shelter for the night. A train with a goodly supply of provisions had already gone forward to Chicago from the Chamber of Commerce of Milwaukee, and the other favors, or proffers of favors, were numerous. Among the latter was the offer of presses kindly tendered to this paper by the Business Manager of the *Sentinel*. The W[illegible] office had already been flooded with business from the "country inside" establishment of A. N. Kellogg, of Chicago. In short, Milwaukee showed herself a good neighbor on this occasion.

PITTSBURGH.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 9—Universal sympathy is felt and expressed for the sufferers by the Chicago calamity. Business was in a great measure suspended during the day, and the utmost excitement prevailed. The City Council, at a special meeting this afternoon, officially pledged the city for $100,000 for the relief of the Chicago sufferers. The action is the same as in St. Louis and Cincinnati. Subsequently a hastily-called meeting was held in the City Hall, and in a short time $20,000 was subscribed and mostly paid in. Subscriptions are still coming in. Another meeting has been called for Wednesday evening, and it is expected that fully $100,000 in private subscriptions will be raised. A number of our wealthiest citizens are heavy losers by the fire. Five steam fire engines of this city and Allegheny are ready to go on at a moment's notice. A meeting was held to-night at the City Hall in Allegheny. Committees of about fifteen to each ward were appointed to collect money. Several thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot. A resolution was offered and unanimously passed that the Mayor of the city request the Council meeting to-morrow to appropriate at least $100,000 for the benefit of the sufferers.

LOUISVILLE.

Louisville, Oct. 9.—The great Chicago fire creates intense excitement and sympathy among all classes in this city. It is the universal topic of conversation, and the profoundest pity is expressed by all for the unfortunate community. The City Council held a meeting to-night on a call from the Mayor. Private subscriptions, amounting to $50,000, were raised, and more is being taken. The meeting was very largely attended. Rev. S. Robinson led off with $1,000. Eight persons promptly followed with $1,000 each. A number of others followed with $500 each, and many are giving smaller sums. Two fire engines were sent to Chicago from this city to-day. Private subscriptions in this city will probably amount to $100,000. J. Shanklin subscribed $300 in cash and one hundred city lots to be given to such sufferers as will move to this city. Wm. Hellman subscribed $300; several parties $100. Several thousand dollars were raised and will be sent to-morrow. The meeting was large and very enthusiastic.

TERRE HAUTE.

Terre Haute, Ind., Oct. 9.—The Common Council of this city has just made a shipment of provisions by rail to Chicago. More will follow. The Vandalia line takes all contributions for the sufferers, free of charge.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Indianapolis, Oct. 9.—The news of the terrible calamity at Chicago created the most intense excitement here to-day. Nothing has equalled it since the firing on Fort Sumter. Two steam engines and two cars of provisions were sent to Chicago this afternoon, with a corps of firemen and policemen. A meeting was held at the Board of Trade rooms to-night. Ten thousand dollars were subscribed and thirty thousand pledged. More provisions will be sent to-morrow, and a general meeting of citizens is called for to-morrow night.

CAIRO.

Cairo, Oct. 9.—Intense feeling is manifested here over the sad news from Chicago. The telegraph office has been thronged all day by citizens anxious to learn details. As soon as the extent of the calamity was known a committee was appointed to solicit contributions to the sufferers, and before 11 a. m. two car-loads of provisions were ready and sent by passenger train, so as to reach Chicago by Tuesday morning. Halliday Bros. gave 100 barrels of flour, and other citizens filled the second car with cooked food. A meeting of citizens is called for to-morrow morning, to provide further aid.

NASHVILLE, TENN.

Nashville, Oct. 9.—The greatest interest is manifested in behalf the sufferers by the Chicago fire. Mayor Morris has issued a proclamation for a meeting of citizens to-morrow to provide means to assist the suffering. A private citizen left a check at the *Banner* office to-day for $100, with the following note:

"No North, no South, when our fellow men are in distress. Here is $100 for the needy in Chicago.
(Signed) J. O. W. ALLIN."

The managers of the Grey Theatrical Troupe tender a benefit to-morrow night for the Chicago sufferers.

MEMPHIS, TENN.

Memphis, Oct. 9.—The great fire in Chicago is the all-absorbing topic. Further details are anxiously awaited. Mayor Johnson and Colonel Hanson, President of the Chamber of Commerce, have issued a joint call for a meeting of citizens at half-past 7, this evening, to take action in regard to the matter.

KANSAS CITY, MO.

Kansas City, Oct. 9.—The Chicago fire is the topic of conversation. The City Council appropriated $1,000 to-day. A citizens' meeting of sympathy was held to-night, and a committee appointed to raise subscriptions.

OSWEGO, N. Y.

Oswego, Oct. 9.—The members of the Board of Trade have contributed $2,000 to the Chicago sufferers.

JACKSONVILLE, ILL.

Jacksonville, Ill., Oct. 9.—The Mayor of this city to night sent the following telegram, which explains itself:

To the Mayor of Chicago:

The City Council of Jacksonville have voted relief to those rendered homeless by the terrible fire in your city.

WM. RATEKIN,
Mayor of Jacksonville.

LEAVENWORTH, KAN.

Leavenworth, Oct. 9.—In addition to the $10,000 donated by the city of Leavenworth to assist in alleviating the sufferings of the Chicago people, private subscriptions to the amount of several thousand dollars have been received. This, together with the contributions from the country people pouring in, and theatrical benefits, and $[illegible] from the Board of Trade, will swell the aggregate sum from Leavenworth to nearly $20,000. Mayor Halderman has telegraphed to Mayor Mason, of Chicago, for instructions regarding supplies. At a mass meeting held to-night in the Court House, the citizens contributed cheerfully and liberally. A committee was appointed to convey money and supplies to Chicago, and the committee is now on the way. The deepest sympathy is expressed in all circles.

PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Oct. 9.—Mayor Fox has called a meeting of the citizens for Wednesday to insure measures for a warm and generous response to the appeal of Chicagoans for aid. The Commercial Exchange Association appointed a committee of twenty to collect funds for Chicago, and send a resolution of sympathy to the Mayor of Chicago.

BOSTON.

Boston, Oct. 9.—Mayor Gaston has telegraphed to the Mayor of Chicago, expressing sympathy, and inquiring in what manner Boston can best extend aid.

CLEVELAND.

Cleveland, Oct. 9.—A very large meeting of citizens was held to-night at the Court House, to obtain contributions in aid of the Chicago sufferers. Subscriptions were raised to the amount of $10,000. The banks will largely increase this sum. A committee was appointed in each ward to collect subscriptions from the citizens.

FORT WAYNE.

Fort Wayne, Oct. 9.—Five thousand dollars raised at an impromptu meeting. Cooked food pledged for to-morrow. Our own city is in danger from prairie fires, which rapidly approach in all directions.

TOLEDO, OHIO.

Toledo, Oct. 9.—Seven thousand dollars raised. More to-morrow.

SARATOGA, N. Y.

Saratoga, Oct. 9.—A meeting has been called for to-morrow to raise funds for the Chicago sufferers.

BALTIMORE.

Baltimore, Oct. 9.—The City Council requested the Mayor to offer the sympathy and what aid Baltimore could tender Chicago in her great calamity.

The Episcopal Convention had been in session an hour and a half for business this morning, nothing of general interest occurring, when Dr. Adams was the recipient of a dispatch from Chicago showing the terrible state of affairs existing there. The reports of the morning press, and the reading of the dispatch, created an intense sensation. His motion to suspend all business and proceed at once to pray was carried, and two among the oldest clergymen prepared to conduct prayers. The whole convention and the large audience knelt and joined in service. The feeling was very deep, and a majority of the convention were in tears throughout. At the close of the special service the entire body, including the spectators, remained for some time on their knees, engaged in silent prayer. Dr. Judson, of Portland, Maine, at a later hour, upon the reaching of a second despatch announcing further particulars, moved that at the evening meeting collections be asked in behalf of the suffering, which was adopted. It was also suggested that the whole Church be called upon for aid.

ALBANY, N. Y.

Albany, Oct. 9.—Mayor Thatcher has called a meeting for to-morrow to aid the inhabitants of Chicago.

POUGHKEEPSIE.

Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Oct. 9.—Meeting called by the Mayor to morrow to aid Chicago.

EVANSVILLE.

Evansville, Ind., Oct. 9.—The most intense excitement has prevailed all day in the city. To-night a large and earnest meeting was held in the Opera House, and liberal subscriptions of money and provisions were made. Committees were appointed to collect funds and prepare provisions.

WHEELING, W. VA.

Wheeling, Oct. 9.—At the City Council to-night, called by the Mayor, $5,000 was appropriated for the Chicago sufferers by fire. The Mayor and the President of the second branch of the Council were ordered to remit the same to the Mayor of Chicago. The Mayor was authorized to call a mass meeting of citizens to-morrow morning, to give an opportunity to large numbers of private citizens who are anxious to subscribe to the same purpose. Franklin Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F. donated $100 for the purpose at its meeting held this evening.

COLUMBUS, O.

Columbus, Oct. 9.—The Chicago fire has produced a profound sensation here to-day. At a meeting of citizens this afternoon $10,000 were contributed, and a committee appointed to raise money and provisions for the sufferers. The bakeries and Penitentiary are busy to-night baking bread and cooking meat to be forwarded to Chicago. The 6:45 express train to-night took out a large quantity of bread and meats prepared at the Penitentiary.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The fire at Chicago excites intense excitement throughout the city, especially among gentlemen from that locality. In addition to press telegrams, General Meyer, of the Signal Service, has been receiving despatches from time to time regarding the conflagration. On reading them this morning President Grant requested Secretary Belknap to telegraph to General Sheridan saying that it was the President's wish that General Sheridan should issue provisions and clothing from the supplies he has at his disposal, and if these prove insufficient, to call on the military authorities at St. Louis for the same purpose.

Washington, Oct. 9.—Secretary Belknap has ordered tents, clothing, blankets, rations, and, in fact, everything in the control of the War Department at Jeffersonville to be furnished to the sufferers at Chicago. The amount of government money in the vaults of the sub-Treasury at Chicago is about $2,000,000, $500,000 of which is in gold and the balance is in paper. No reports have been received at the Treasury Department concerning either the safety or loss of this amount of government gold.

PROCLAMATION BY GOVERNOR BROWN, OF MISSOURI.

Jefferson City, Oct. 9, 1871.

To the People of Missouri:

A calamity unparalleled in the history of our country has befallen the great city of our sister State. Half of the homes of the people of Chicago are in ashes, and all of its business portion is destroyed. Every bank, railroad depot, insurance office, newspaper establishment, every wholesale house, all its accumulated products and food supply, and nearly every trade appliance and elevators are reported as utterly consumed. Such disaster will move the hearts of our citizens with the profoundest sympathy. Let us unite likewise in the most generous emulation, and extend the largest possible aid to them in this the hour of misfortune. I, therefore, recommend all counties, cities, towns, and other corporations, and to all business and charitable associations, and to the community at large, to take immediate steps to organize relief committees to express the deep sorrow which Missouri feels at this overwhelming affliction. It was only yesterday that they were united with you in congratulating you on your own soil and in your own chief city, whilst their own homes were being destroyed. Let us respond by throwing open wide our own doors to those who are without shelter, by sending bread and raiment at once, and by such contributions ward off further distress, as the generous heart of our own great State will be proud to transmit, in recognition, too, of the warm and intimate feeling that has heretofore so closely bound our citizens together. I cannot forbear to extend to all who have been thus stricken down in the midst of an unbounded prosperity the sincerest sympathy of Missouri's sons and daughters in their distress.

Done at the city of Jefferson this 9th day of October, A. D. 1861.

B. GRATZ BROWN,
Governor of Missouri.

PEORIA, ILL.

PEORIA, ILL., Oct. 9.—The greatest excitement prevails in consequence of the terrible fire at Chicago. An extra patrol will be placed around the city to-night and every possible precaution taken to guard against a like disaster here. Pekin, Ill., suffered heavily from fire last night, and the woods on the opposite side of the river from here, for a distance of three miles, are totally destroyed by the same element.

NEW YORK.

New York, Oct. 9, Telegram to the Cincinnati Commercial.

"This has been a field day in Wall street, and in point of high-pressure excitement we can recall nothing to which there has been the slightest approach, with the one exception of the September 'Black Friday,' in 1869, and as compared with that it is by no means certain that in its various ramifications the Chicago fire of to-day will more than equal that long-to-be-remembered occasion.

The European financial outlook has for some time given food for grave reflection as to its effects in the domestic markets. Our last bank statement disclosed the startling fact that our city institutions are illy prepared to meet any further requirements without actually touching upon their reserves, and without any extraneous cause entering into the calculation, their position is not one calculated to inspire confidence. The disastrous calamity which has now befallen Chicago is calculated to lead the minds of our economists and financiers into the gravest apprehensions, especially as to this is added the condition of and distrust in our municipal concerns.

The Stock Exchange has witnessed a scene of excitement and activity which would have done justice to the palmiest days of the institution before the last renovation was completed. A casual looker-on during the time when the excitement was at its highest would have imagined himself in the midst of an orgie composed of denizens of the realms of Satan, for the din was tremendous, the voices maniacal, the gestures those of despair, the faces upturned in the sea of heads distorted by the most frightful grimaces, and nothing external savored of earthly things except the jaunty dress which denotes the true stock broker. Everybody seemed possessed of one idea to sell his holdings at whatever price they would fetch. So quickly does a panic, like a mob, increase in violence as it moves on over the troubled waters of speculation.

The Western roads were the first to feel the effects of a panic, but as quickly as the flames of the Chicago fire spread from house to house, so spread the reckless desire to sell out from stock to stock, until the Long Room became a holocaust for the entire list. Down, down the prices rattled, as each telegram received was of a more disastrous nature than its predecessors. Down, down, not stopping at fractions, but each fluctuation embracing an integer until the day closed, gloomy and weak, on a market which had started off with a fair amount of confidence; open brokers weary and jaded with their labors, and open holders despondent and sad.

In the very later dealings some sort of order was restored, as strong houses stepped into the breach, and, by gigantic efforts, succeeded in placing the market upon a firmer footing, with an upward reactionary tendency. But the morrow is anxiously looked forward to, and it is feared that the decline of 2 to 11 per cent to-day will drag down many houses.

Although the gold movement was dull and uninteresting in the morning, yet in the afternoon there were brief periods when the excitement in the Gold Room was indescribable. The market was firm in the early trade at 114⅞ to 114¾, a condition of things due to the high rate of exchange, now nearly up to a specie shipping point, which neutralized the order of the Secretary of the Treasury of the prepayment without rebate of the November gold interest on the 25th instant.

In the afternoon some very large amounts of gold were thrown upon the market by a member of the pool, which turned the price in the opposite direction, and a decline ensued to 143⅞, the final quotations standing 113⅞@114. In the absence of other and more startling developments, this would have formed [illegible]. Cash gold was carried at 2, 3, 6, 5 and 7 per cent, which, in view of the present condition of the money market, indicated a short interest of no contemptible proportions.

The money market this morning ruled pretty generally at 7 per cent on call, though as affairs developed more startling prospective disclosures, more activity was noted, and in the afternoon 1-64, ⅛, ¼, and even ⅜ [illegible] per cent were paid as commissions for money for temporary use. While the present condition of the banks affords very little room for extensive [illegible] some relief may be found in the diminished amount of currency required, in view of the decline in prices. There has been nothing doing in commercial paper. Government bonds participated in the general depression, and, opening weak and lower, made still further concessions of ¼ to ½ per cent, under the decline in gold, closing heavy.

CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati, O., Oct. 9.—The great fire in Chicago monopolizes all attention. Business is totally suspended. The newspaper bulletins keep the people advised, and extras, by the morning papers, are eagerly caught up. The great calamity moves every heart. The citizens' meeting, called at the Chamber of Commerce, was largely attended. Mayor Davis presided. Committees on Transportation and Finance were appointed. Subscriptions and cash payments were at once received.

The Chamber of Commerce gave $5,000. Many leading firms gave $1,000 each. At 12 o'clock, $25,000 had been subscribed. At half past 10, Mayor sent, by special train on the C., H. and D. Road, three steam fire engines and all the hose at the command of the city together with men necessary to man them.

A meeting of both boards of the Common Council was held at 1 o'clock, and it was resolved by unanimous vote to appropriate $100,000 for the relief of Chicago, despite the legal inability to make such appropriation, but pledged themselves individually to obtain legislation to make the charity legal. Committees were appointed, and the action of the Mayor in sending engines and police was indorsed. The Hamilton & Dayton Railroad sent notice that they had ample transportation for all supplies and help necessary to be sent to Chicago free. The Indianapolis, Cincinnati & Lafayette Road make the same offer. The American Express Company proposes to [illegible] supplies free.

In accordance with the [illegible] sends a dispatch to cities along the line [illegible] the railroad to collect supplies to be taken free. Blankets and clothing will be collected and sent to-day in large quantities, and also cooked food. The committee leave for Chicago at 5 o'clock this evening.

The officers of all the Odd Fellows' lodges in the city hold a meeting at 4 o'clock in aid of the suffering brethren in Chicago.

Contributions are coming in to-night from many small cities for the Chicago sufferers. The Phœnix and Allemania Jewish socities were to have balls to-morrow night, for which supper was prepared. The balls have been given up and the food ordered to Chicago. A general meeting of German societies occurs to-morrow. John T. Ford and Miss Jane Coombs give the entire receipts of Pike's Opera House Wednesday night. Mr. Halstead, of the *Commercial* shipped the *Tribune* a full font of distributed type to-night. The newspaper establishments have made liberal contributions in money.

The Evangelical ministers held a meeting this evening and resolved to co-operate with the authorities in affording relief. The Masonic bodies hold a general meeting to-morrow; also Knights of Phythias. The contributions of Cincinnati to-day will reach $200,000. The smaller cities in Ohio and other States all seem to move to the relief of the sufferers.

At the preachers' meeting in the Methodist Episcopal Church this morning, resolutions of sympathy were introduced and adopted by them, declaring that they would call on their congregations to co-operate with the city authorities in affording immediate relief.

WASHINGTON.

Washington, Oct. 9.—The fire at Chicago excites intense interest throughout the city, especially among gentlemen from that locality. In addition to the press telegrams, General Myer, of the Signal Service, has been receiving despatches from time to time regarding the conflagration. On reading them this morning, President Grant requested Secretary Belknap to telegraph General Sheridan saying it was the President's wish that General Sheridan issue provisions and clothing to the sufferers from supplies he has at his disposal, and if these should prove insufficient, to call on the military authorities at St. Louis for the same purpose.

The War Department telegraphed instructions this morning to all military commanders in Western cities to immediately forward to Chicago all blankets and store clothing in their possession for the use and relief of the sufferers by fire. The citizens here propose holding a mass meeting to-morrow night, to raise funds for the relief of the destitute in the suffering city.

BUFFALO.

Buffalo, Oct. 9.—The City Council, at a regular meeting this afternoon, authorized the issue of one hundred thousand dollars of city bonds for the immediate use of the Chicago sufferers. A committee of the Council leave to-night, with a carload of provisions for Chicago. The officers and exhibitors at the [illegible] trial International exhibition raised ten thousand loaves of bread, to be forwarded at once for the relief of the sufferers. Ovens' bakery, the largest in the city, has been authorized by the city officials to commence, without delay, and bake night and day, until further orders, for Chicago. The excitement here is intense, and the sympathy of citizens of all classes is thoroughly aroused.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 10.

THE GREAT CALAMITY.

One of those catastrophes that pierce all men's hearts has smitten the land. The nation is in sudden mourning. Bereavement black and bitter overshadows us, in the destructive prostration of a great city. It is a visitation too terrible for words—almost too appalling for reflection. Wherever lives a sympathetic soul, there is distress for the agony that overwhelms so many hundreds of thousands of our fellows.

None may attempt to measure the interests, the happiness, the treasured cares, the points of self denying toil, the harvests of generations of sacrifice and labor, bound up in the safety of a metropolis. Who can bear to dwell upon the thought that, though all these to-day are shining in glorious strength, to-morrow they may be but smoking ashes?

Let us be excused from portraying the heart-anguish of the stricken multitudes who but lately were rejoicing in the thrifty homes of Chicago. It is too sad a picture. But let it be remembered. Let it not be forgotten that thousands of families have suddenly been hurled from affluence to poverty, tens of thousands from competency to indigence, and wherever in St. Louis or elsewhere a citizen is fighting or haply thinks he has won life's battle for himself and his home-circle, let him, in Heaven's name, send what help he can to the suffering in the Lake City.

The material disaster to our sister city cannot now be computed. The later despatches will convey a better impression of it than can otherwise be given. The main business portion of the queenly metropolis of Illinois is in ruins. All the finest buildings in the city, the trade palaces, the wholesale establishments and their contents, the entire business portion and a host of minor structures, are gone. The loss will be stated at hundreds of millions, and will be felt over the world. It is a dreadful blow to a swiftly growing city, but they are mistaken who think it will prove fatal. Chicago has been the world's wonder in her rise, and she is now the world's sad wonder in her almost unprecedented calamity. She will now astonish by the rapidity and success of her recuperation. One year hence will witness orderly arrays of new and grander piles in place of those that are now smouldering in blackness.

It is thirty-four years since Chicago became a city, with a population of some four thousand. Her growth is shown in the following table:

	Pop.	Assessed Val.
1840	4,470	$ 94,437
1845	12,088	3,065,02[illegible]
1850	28,369	7,220,249
1855	80,023	26,992,89[illegible]
1860	109,263	37,053,512
1865	187,446	64,709,177
1870	298,977	223,634,690

The energies that have effected these results will but gather fresh force and new volume from the present temporary check. Capital from abroad will eagerly rush in to build upon the old foundations and to occupy sites that have proved to be so golden. But the absolute loss to the wealth and industry of the country will be irreparable. It will bankrupt millionaires. Insurance companies that have battled the billows of fire for decades will go down before this storm. Mercantile houses by the scores will fail. There will be ruined and wrecked fortunes by the hundreds. Armies of creditors will look for their dues in vain. The whole agricultural region tributary to and in turn supplied by Chicago will suffer. The centres of capital in the East will tremble, and the shock will be felt throughout the country. If any imagine that from this disaster to Chicago and the Northwest other cities and sections will permanently gain, they are mistaken. While there may be a temporary diversion of business, and some variation in the channels of trade, the community as a whole, in all sections, can only suffer for so material a subtraction from the total prosperity of the country.

Chicago enterprise has become proverbial, and this reputation of her citizens has been well earned. An instance of it is related in the fact that a number of her citizens have recently been designing a Fair Association, intended for a permanency and growing like that of the St. Louis institution of the kind. But a few days ago a St. Louisan of long experience in the conduct of these matters received a liberal offer to go to Chicago, and there organize an Exposition establishment. This was only one of the new plans with which Chicago heads were busy when the dreadful blow of Saturday and Sunday came. The destruction of the rising Pacific Hotel, the future Lindell of the Lake City, is but an item of her loss. Sad indeed are these reminiscences of a prosperity so gigantic and so hopeful, blasted by a blight so cruel. It can only be felt as a common calamity.

THE CHICAGO CALAMITY.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, Oct. 10.

Since the burning of Moscow there has been no conflagration anywhere in the world so sublime and appalling as that in Chicago Sunday night and yesterday. The memorable great fire in New York, in December, 1834, destroyed property to the value, it was estimated, of over thirty millions. The other great fires in this country have been those of Pittsburgh and Portland, Maine. The Chicago calamity is greater than all combined. The amount of loss is all guess work, but there can be no doubt that it exceeds one hundred millions of dollars. The most valuable portion of the city is destroyed. It is as if in Cincinnati, a fire commencing in the extreme East End should make a clean sweep of everything between Seventh street and the river, westward to Mill Creek. The terrors of such a desolation, the details of such a mighty agony, are inconceivable. The calamity touches the heart of the nation. The telegraph wires are busily transmitting despatches conveying to the sufferers assurances of the deepest sympathy, and offers of assistance, and information that help is on the way. Our local colums show how the people of Cincinnati were moved and how energetically they acted.

Last evening we had three steam fire engines in Chicago, and we may be sure they were a welcome reinforcement to the exhausted firemen of that city. Early this morning a train loaded with blankets, clothing and provisions, will reach the scene of desolation, and no doubt the ten thousand blankets and fifty thousand loaves of bread will be well placed. Dispatches from all the cities in the country show that they are in action as we are. Happily the railroads, of which Chicago is such a great centre, will serve speedily to relieve the immediate necessities of her homeless people.

The shock of this dreadful disaster will be felt in commercial circles around the world. So intimately are the interests of the various mercantile communities associated, that a tremendous catastrophe like that in Chicago must sensibly affect all. Our insurance companies suffer heavily. The bankers are considerable losers. Many lofty houses in New York and Boston will be shaken to their foundations, and some of them no doubt fall, for there were vast investments of New York and Boston money in Chicago. The stock of railroads centering in Chicago declined 10 per cent, yesterday, in New York. A good many of the insurance companies are undoubtedly ruined, and it is not unlikely that the rates of insurance will be advanced.

The relations of Cincinnati with Chicago were those of contiguous neighborhoods. There is hardly a family in this city that does not number in Chicago relatives and dear friends, and the impossibility of hearing from them during the tedious and distressing hours of yesterday, sharpened our sense of calamity. One might telegraph, but where could a despatch reach a friend in the horrible ruins, or the innumerable multitude of wanderers in the streets? Many must have perished in the awful torrent which swept over the place as if the Niagara rapids were all flames and moving through the doomed city. The sick, the delicate, the aged, the little children hurried at midnight into the blazing streets, and it is certain that many lives were lost, and that many more have lost health and perhaps reason itself.

The condition of the city, last night, was most melancholy. The gas-works were destroyed, so there was no light except the ghastly illuminations from the ruins. The water-works were destroyed, and there was a great scarcity of water even to drink. The newspaper offices all destroyed, the Post Office gone, the telegraphic communication with the world through offices in the suburbs—the people overwhelmed in the common ruin are hardly able to communicate with each other. But they will know soon, however, that their friends have not forgotten them.

Such a calamity cannot be the result of an accident. Its causes are adequate, and its lessons should be impressive and effectual. The conditions of a mighty conflagration were present in Chicago, and the people were fully aware of their existence. The well built business portion of the city, near the main branch of the Chicago River and the lake, was backed by an immense number of wooden houses, and flanked by pleasant residences and parks along the lake.

The wooden part of the town, become a vast mass of kindling in the drouth of the last three months, was fired on Saturday night, and the city was almost destroyed then. There was wanting but a good start for the fire in the wooden town, and a strong wind toward the lake to carry a mass of flames perfectly irresistible against the brick and stone portion of the city. On Sunday night there was a fierce gale from the prairies to the lake, and, with a thousand frame houses blazing, the intensity of the heat, and the volume of the fire became so great, that the lofty structures of the business streets melted like wax, and the prodigious flood of flame poured through to the lake, and swept north, as far as it could find material, and south, until General Sheridan stayed its progress by blowing up blocks of buildings. Not only the business portion of the city, but many of the finest residences are destroyed.

A good number of the fine residences on the South Side remain, and there are a great many small dwellings still standing in the western part of the city. Those who are familiar with the city can, with the aid of our map, come to accurate conclusions as to the relative proportions of the city saved and destroyed.

The lesson of the Chicago disaster is that we must not build so fast, and that we must make our houses more secure. Paris would have been utterly destroyed last summer if it had not been a city of stone. London would have perished in the flames long ago if her builders did not habitually put up heavy walls and roofs that resist fire. We must make haste more slowly and more surely.

Chicago, we predict, will arise from her ashes a grander city than ever, chastened by her calamity, and by experience grow less confidant in startling rapidity of progress, and more content with gradual returns and solid gains.

NEW YORK.

From the New York Evening Post, Oct. 9.

The excitement in this city to-day in regard to the Chicago fire is intense. Many of the leading operators in the stock market were in receipt of frequent advices, on which they predicated their action.

As a natural consequence of the tremendous destruction of railway property, the stock market became very panicky, and in the Western stocks especially the decline was great. Fortunes were lost in a moment.

Men who went home on Saturday night confident in their present wealth, and their ability still to augment it, came to their business this morning only to find that the earnings of a lifetime of business enterprise and earnest, persistent labor had been swept away at one blow by fire.

Our money article will more fully show the effect of the news upon the stock list, and it will suffice to mention in this place that the decline in some of the stocks—notably Lake Shore—is as much as six per cent.

The scene in the Stock Exchange was one of the wildest ever witnessed there. Demoniac yells, such as one heard in the Gold Room on Black Friday in 1869, announced the struggles of desperate men to save at least a little from their wrecked fortunes. Gestures of despair, faces pale with mortal fear, racked by anguish such as one well may wish never to see a second time, greeted one on every side. The scene was painfully interesting and exciting. To a stranger it would have seemed that the assemblage of well-dressed men before him was insane.

Many a broker who saw his fortune rapidly slipping from his grasp, without having the power to stay it, was temporarily mad, and with good reason. As the news came in from Chicago it added to the excitement, and the board is still in a turmoil such as has not been witnessed since the famous break in Rock Island last summer.

If it should prove true that the business part of Chicago has been nearly all destroyed by the fire, as the telegrams assert, it will seriously affect New York, as the losses will have to be borne largely by this city. A good share of the insurance will fall on New York companies; a great deal of money lent on grain destroyed was New York capital; goods marketed by New York merchants in Chicago during the fall trade, and which have not yet been paid for, will represent almost a total loss; and much Chicago grain paper that has been rediscounted here within the last six weeks, will be lost to the New York banks. The capital required to build up the town will also have to come, in a great measure, from here.

The excitement in this city in regard to the Chicago fire is hourly on the increase, and the most intense desire for further information is exhibited in all parts of the city, and among all classes of the community. What the effect of the calamity will be here it is at this time impossible to foretell.

Among the provision merchants there is the greatest anxiety and uncertainty. A rumor that six grain elevators, with seven million bushels of wheat, had been destroyed induced many merchants who had a large stock of grain to refuse to sell, the effect being an increase of three to four cents per bushel. Others, however, do not believe that there was that amount of grain in Chicago when the fire broke out. It is also reported that 9,000 barrels of lard were destroyed, and, if this is true, will undoubtedly affect the provision market, as the stock of lard in this city is very small. On the other hand, it is said, and generally believed, that the packing houses are without the boundaries of the conflagration, and that in consequence the price of provisions will not be materially affected.

It is quite impossible to ascertain the names of insurance companies in this city who have suffered.

Post Master Jones has delegated S. H. Knapp, the Superintendent of Mails of the New York office, to leave at once for Chicago to attend to the interests of New York merchants, and to take charge of all mails coming east. Mr. Knapp will leave this evening.

THE RUINED CITY.

From the Dubuque (Iowa) Times.

Our telegraphic columns are burdened this morning with accounts, unavoidably meagre, but yet sufficient in details to show that the whole country is brought face to face with the direst calamity that ever visited any people. That Chicago, the great metropolis, the home of genius, the birth-place of deathless energies, which had changed a tenantless morass in less than a quarter of a century into one of the finest and most flourishing cities, should have been destroyed in a day! Nothing of the kind before has ever surpassed this in complete and terrible ruin. The great fire in London, in 1664, did hardly equal it. The thought of this sweeping calamity is overwhelming; the magnitude of the disaster can only be conjectured. Whether we look upon it in the light of its awful misery and destruction of life, or only in its ruinous business aspect, the thought is appalling. Hundreds of human beings wrapped up in the merciless flames—no possible means of escape, and a hundred thousand turned out homeless—it may be penniless—to brave the rigors of an approaching cold and dreary winter. Thousands who, on last Sunday morning, enjoyed homes of luxury, now stripped of everything they possessed. The fruits of fifteen or twenty years of toil destroyed in a single night. Well may the contemplation of so great a calamity call out the warmest sympathies of the people of the entire country, and it is not matter for surprise that our citizens have taken such prompt and effective measures to help alleviate the sufferings of the late residents of the ruined city. It were indeed strange if a sparing hand was not stretched forth at this time in aid. With the Mayor of that doomed metropolis appealing to Milwaukee—and not in vain—for sustenance to keep a hundred thousand homeless people from famishing with hunger, it only becomes our people to open their hands, their stores, and treasure houses, and give freely, and to give to the utmost of their capacity.

But it is when the thought is uppermost of the wide-spread, probable ruin which this destruction of the great Western metropolis entails, that we stand most appalled. When those rows of stately edifices went down, and the grand monuments of unequalled enterprise crumbled, there was heard the faint echoes of financial crashes which may reach every city in the Union. The capital in the coffers of her insurance companies was that which stood pledged to the safety of millions worth of property in distant Western cities, and these securities having shared the fate of other property destroyed, a dread feeling of insecurity must naturally seize upon every merchant or real estate owner in the country. And what it is may come no tongue dare or can predict. But it is the part of wisdom to maintain calmness in the trial, and not by injudicious counsels aggravate the evils we fear. There is left one single and important duty, and that is to use unremittingly every safeguard against fires in our power. Both public and private means should be given liberally and wisely to this end.

From the London (Canada) Free Press, Oct. 10.

One of the greatest calamities that has ever afflicted a community has fallen upon Chicago. But yesterday it was the pride of the West, the marvel of modern times; to-day it lies for the most part a heap of smouldering ashes, its beauty gone, its magnificence destroyed, and misery stamped upon its houseless inhabitants. A dozen short hours have been sufficient to dethrone and humble in the dust one of the greatest emporiums of which commerce could boast, and to scatter before the winds the untold riches that have been poured into its lap. Where prosperity had fixed, as it were, her chosen seat, destruction and destitution now reigns; where thousands of happy families congregated, is now a desolated spot. So swift, so terrible a disaster afflicts one as with a paralysis, and strike with dumbness those who can approach to a realization of the terrors that have been enacted, and endeavors to compute the misery that is present and has to come.

How and when is the magnificence of Chicago to be restored? From what source will come the capital and material to build up that which has been consumed? The great fire at Portland, some years since, was not one-twentieth so terrible in anger as this has been, and yet it is but just now reconstructed. Winter, too, will soon be here, to delay any operations that might be otherwise possible, and this reason will postpone to the spring active operations. It is likely, then, that three or four years will elapse before Chicago resumes the position it occupied a short day since. It had given sure indications of a well-founded vitality and commercial pre-eminence that even this tremendous blow will rebound before it, and the Chicago that will be will be still more magnificent, still more luxurious than that which has succumbed before that oncoming of that tower of flame which has marched over its fair marts and palaces.

ST. LOUIS.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 10.

The wonderful intelligence of "all Chicago is burning" spread like wild fire over the city yesterday morning. Long before business hours the business streets were thronged with excited crowds anxious to learn the latest particulars. Fresh extras, as they were issued from time to time from the *Democrat* office, were eagerly caught up and the latest intelligence was read and reread with the greatest avidity. All day long the sidewalks were thronged, and in many places were almost impassable. Every other interest seemed to merge in this one. But little business was transacted in any department of trade, the banks, the offices and the stores being deserted for the street. A common and intense excitement prevailed, and where the crowds were the largest, in the newspaper and telegraph offices, it has not had a parallel since the old war times, when the whole city was waiting the issue of an impending battle.

No other feeling than those of the deepest regret and the heartiest commiseration were entertained. All the old spirit of rivalry with its natural outcropping seemed in a moment to have died away, and St. Louis sorrowed earnestly and from the heart with her calamity-stricken sister. This was noticeable in a score of ways. The quiet but intensely eager inquiries for news and the subdued conversations on the streets and in the horse cars, and at the dinner tables, as well as in club-rooms and more public places, where no other topic prevailed, told with what quick pulsations the heart of St. Louis beat at the thought of Chicago's suffering.

And better than all, this deep, earnest sympathy found expression in something more practical than words. The early and kindly greetings from Mayor Brown to the Mayor of the distressed city, were followed later in the day by a rousing meeting on 'Change, where, in less than an hour, and amid the most intense enthusiasm, nearly $100,000 were raised. During the afternoon the City Council, at a special meeting called for the purpose, voted $50,000 to add to the generous private subscriptions. It is expected that the County Court will appropriate a like sum. Last evening another mass meeting was held in Mercantile Library Hall, which was packed from platform to threshold, and $10,000 were paid into the common purse for the sufferers.

Besides these amounts private subscriptions in money were made to the fund, in some instances, as the result of hastily taken collections in shops and factories, and in others, as generous mites from the poorer classes of our citizens. Lodges of secret societies and chapters of all kinds of benevolent organizations are also preparing to send relief to their brethren.

Yesterday morning at 10 o'clock two steam fire engines and a hundred policemen were sent by special train part way to Chicago to assist in subduing the flames. A telegram, however, announced that their services were not required, and they returned. At 5 o'clock in the evening a second special train was despatched, conveying hundreds of citizens and car loads of food and clothing. Notwithstanding this, the levee last night in many places, and several of the ferry boats, were crowded with the provisions and parcels which had been deposited by citizens anxious to contribute something.

TIME TABLE.

Michigan Central

RAILROAD.

Special Notice

For the present, and until further notice, all passenger trains will leave from and arrive at Twenty-second-st. Station.

We are in a healthy condition, and all trains will depart on their regular time, as follows:

Mail, 6:13 a.m., Sundays ex.
Day Ex., 9:13 a. m., Sundays ex.
Jackson Ac., 4:13 p. m., Sundays ex.
Atlantic Ex., 5:28 p. m., Daily.
Night Ex., 9:13 p.m., Saturday and Sunday ex.

Pullman's Palace Cars

ATTACHED TO ALL TRAINS.

Through Tickets, Sleeping Car Accommodations, and Through Baggage Checks can be obtained at the Station.

HENRY C. WENTWORTH,
G. W. P. A.
H. E. SARGENT, Gen'l Sup't.

INSURANCE.

GENERAL

Insurance Agency

OF

ARTHUR C. DUCAT

192 West Madison-st.

CHICAGO, October 11, 18[illegible]

To my patrons and the public:

The losses of this Agency have been very h[illegible] but I am now confident we can pay our p[illegible] holders IN FULL. In any case, when we k[illegible] the amount of our liabilities, we will pay pro ra[illegible] to the last dollar.

I ask for aid in good faith (which is the basis of all our contracts) to arrive at adjustments, and fee[illegible] assured of the generous courtesy of my friends and patrons.

I will make a true statement of the condition of each company I represent at the earliest moment.

ARTHUR C. DUCAT,
192 West Madison-st

TYPE FOUNDRY.

CHICAGO

Type Foundry,

72 West Washington-st.

We desire to inform our friends that we are located as above, and have opened our office for business.

We are digging our matrices from the ruins of our late establishment. One of our firm has gone East for stock and machinery, and in a short time we shall be prepared to fill all orders. We ask our friends through out the Northwest to stand by us.

MARDER, LUSE & CO.