NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VII—NO. 145. NEW ORLEANS, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 1986.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Friday, September 26, 1873.

The dashing young protean actress,

MISS ALICE HARRISON,

Will appear in her great character of

FANCHON, THE CRICKET.

Saturday Noon—Only Boy Detective Matinee.

Saturday Night—Fanchon.

Sunday Night—Last night of the Boy Detective.

BANKS AND BANKING.

TEUTONIA NATIONAL BANK
OF NEW ORLEANS.
J. R. WILDERMANN, President.
JOHN H. BRIGHT, Vice President.
Directors.
JOHN H. BRIGHT, LOUIS REDER,
P. KLOPMAN, EMANUEL FORCHEIMER
G. L. MAYER, RUDOLPH SIEG,
WILLIAM MEHLE, CHARLES WEISHAAR,
CHARLES POTTHOFF, ED. J. WURZBURGER,
ERNEST PRAGST, J. R. WILDERMANN.
se13 1m J. M. WAGNER, Cashier.

REMOVAL.....REMOVAL.

NEW ORLEANS SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
Incorporated in 1855.

This Institution has been removed to the new Banking House, No. 159 Canal street.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

SAM JONES, JR., Treasurer.
L. F. GENERES, President.

DIRECTORS:

Dr. W. Newton Mercer, L. F. Generes,
David Urquhart, Georges Jonas,
J. G. Gaines, T. A. Adams,
Carl Kohn, Thomas Allen Clarke,
Christian Schneider, Charles J. Leeds,
Samuel Jamison. se3 FrSuTuIm

THE FREEDMEN' SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the United States, March, 1865.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH,

No. 182 Canal Street, Corner of Dryades.

Bank hours from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Open Saturday Nights to receive deposits from Six to Eight o'clock.

Six per Cent Interest Allowed.

C. D. STURTEVANT, Cashier.
fe27 1y HENRY BACAS, Assistant Cashier.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, PROPRIETORS OF COTTON Presses, will, from and after this date, charge Twenty-five Cents per Bale to the purchaser on all cotton, whether ship-marked or small numbered (to be paid on delivery), removed to other presses for the purpose of storage or compressing.

Cotton taken by original planters' marks will, if hauled the day it is received and weighed, be delivered free of charge.

SMITH & GOLDSMITH,
Commercial Press.
W. B. KRIMBAAR & CO.,
Penn's Press.
SAM BOYD & CO.,
Orleans and Shippers' Press.
J. C. VAN WICKLE,
Canal Street Press.
L. A. LEVY, JR.,
Natchez Press.
HAMILTON, LEWIS & LYND,
Virginia and Mississippi Press.
M. J. ZUNIS & CO.,
Atlantic Press.
E. K. BRYANT,
Louisiana Press.
S. HAYWARD,
Alabama & Factors' Press.
H. H. RAINEY & CO.,
Phoenix Press.
HEMARD & BARTLEY,
Gulf Press.
J. C. DENIS,
President Lower Steam Cotton Press.
O'BRIEN & CO.,
Jackson Press.
ISAAC RANDOLPH,
Pelican Press.
J. R. GROVES & CO.,
Memphis Press.
J. H. MOORE,
Fire Proof Press.
A. P. MASON,
Union Press.
J. P. COULON & CO.,
se25 1f Cooper's Press.

TO INVESTORS IN CITY
REAL ESTATE.

Capitalists with from $5000 to $10,000, can hear of first class remunerative investments in improved City Real Estate, by addressing L. S, this office. se25

NOTICE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL APPLY to the State National Bank in due time, for a new certificate, in place of certificate of stock No. 263, dated December 26, 1868, for thirteen shares of $50 each, since reduced to $17 each, which has been lost by her.

WIDOW DESIREE DUFART.

New Orleans, August 7, 1873.
au12 1t 21 26 se4 12 19 25

PELICAN EXCHANGE,
CORNER PERDIDO AND ST. CHARLES STREETS.

Choice WINES, LIQUORS and WESTERN LAGER always on hand.
HOT LUNCH from 10 A. M. to 1 P. M. daily.
JOHN KOUNTZMAN & MIKE LARDNER,
au3 3m Proprietors.

NEW ORLEANS, RED RIVER
LANDING
AND
ALEXANDRIA LINE OF UNITED STATES MAIL COACHES.

A Close Coach will leave Red River Landing, Louisiana, EVERY SUNDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 4 P. M., on the arrival of the packets KATIE, FRANK PARGOUD and NATCHEZ from New Orleans, for Somerset, Moreauville, Mansura, Marksville, Evergreen, Cheneyville, Lecompt, arriving at Alexandria at 7 A. M. next morning, making close connection with stages for Natchitoches, Louisiana, San Augustine and Nacogdoches, Texas. The mail leaves Red River Landing DAILY for the above places.

sp27 1m E. H. PETERSON, Proprietor.

NOTARIES.

A. BERG, JR.,
NOTARY PUBLIC AND COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS
Office No. 17 Commercial Place.

Passports procured with dispatch, and prompt attention given to all. 1y eod

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—A DESIRABLY LOCATED TWO-story brick dwelling, situated on the west side of Prytania street, between Josephine and St. Andrew streets, No. 247. Contains hall, two parlors, dining-room, pantries, kitchen, coal and wash houses, with servants' rooms separate from the main building, six large and airy bed rooms, with openings at the sides, room for bath, and gas throughout, large yard, alley-way to the front, well and cistern, iron railing, and paved in the front of the yard. Possession given on the first of October, and for further particulars apply to

E. CONERY,
se21 1m Corner of Canal and Delta streets.

FARM TO RENT FOR LESS THAN THE TAXES.—A small farm in the Sixth District, convenient to all the city markets, consisting of about eight squares of ground, under picket fence, fronting on Nashville avenue and State street, immediately adjoining the property of J. A. Peal, Esq., having a large orchard of plum, orange, fig trees, scuppernong vines, etc., of choice qualities, in full bearing, and which, with proper attention, could be made very productive; being only thirty minutes' distance from Canal street by the Carrollton cars. Possession immediate; terms easy. Apply to E. F. LAVILLEBEUVRE, No. 16 Union street; or to No. 143 St. Ann street, between 8 and 10 A. M. If desired, as much more ground can be added to the above. au27 1m

EDUCATIONAL.

INSTRUCTION.

Lessons in the French, Spanish and German languages, with music, vocal and instrumental; also translations of documents in the above languages.

Letters written for a reasonable consideration.

Terms made known by applying at the Orleans Hotel, No. 133 Chartres street, between the hours of 8 and 10 A. M. and of 5 and 6 P. M.

Best city references. se18

Suspension of the Banks.

A meeting of the presidents of our city banks was held on Wednesday night, to take into consideration the present financial condition of the country, with its probable effect upon our local institutions. After considerable discussion a suspension was agreed upon, and the following address drawn up and signed:

The undersigned, incorporated banks and bankers of the city of New Orleans, desire to inform the community of the motives that actuate them in partially suspending the payment of currency upon their demand obligations.

Owing to the partial suspension of currency payments by the associated banks of New York and other Northern cities, and the consequent refusal of Western and other banks to receive checks on New York, as in regular course in settlement of collections, made here for their account, it is ascertained that very large remittances of currency hence have been made upon peremptory orders within the past five days.

To such an extent, indeed, has this prevailed, that at the same rate only a few days must elapse before our vaults and the community would be entirely depleted of the means essential to the ordinary movements of trade.

At the present moment foreign exchange is unsaleable in New York, and as we derive from this source our main supply of currency, we are now thus deprived of our only means of restoring the amounts lost by shipments to the West and to the interior.

We have therefore taken this step as a means of self protection, and for the benefit of the agricultural as well as commercial interests, and as the only manner through which the incoming crops can be moved without ruinous sacrifices in prices.

The duration of this protective policy is limited to a period of thirty days, during which time we are confident the daily receipts of cotton and sugar will afford us a prompt and ready relief, and compel currency to seek this market.

Citizens' Bank.
Union National Bank.
Germania National Bank.
Teutonia National Bank.
Louisiana National Bank.
Hibernia National Bank.
Bank of Lafayette.
State National Bank.
New Orleans National Bank.
Bank of America.
New Orleans National Banking Association.
Canal Bank.
Mutual National Bank of America.
Peoples' Bank.
Pike, Brother & Co., Bankers.

This circular was signed during the day yesterday by the presidents of all the banks except the Southern and the savings banks. The understanding arrived at is that no check for more than a $100 will be paid; but Messrs. Jonas, Schneider and Irwin are appointed a committee, who will receive the securities from the portfolios of the different banks, issuing to them seventy-five per cent of their value in Clearing House certificates, as follows:

$1000 NEW ORLEANS, ——, 187—.

CLEARING HOUSE CERTIFICATE.

We the undersigned, trustees representing the banks and bankers of New Orleans, parties to an act passed before Theodore Guyol, notary public, on the twenty-fifth day of September, 1873, do hereby certify that the ——, of New Orleans, has deposited with them collaterals to secure the payment of $1000.

This certificate is receivable in settlement of balances between the banks.

No. ——.

.....
.....
.....
Trustees.

These certificates will be used in payment of deposits and the settlement of exchange.

The effect of this movement will be an undoubted tightening of the money market, for the time being; but the general impression is that the arrival of cotton and other produce will, within the next few weeks, place all these institutions out of possible danger, and enable them to resume business as before.

On the other hand, it is urged that cotton, at its present prices, will not tempt buyers, who will have to sacrifice exchange to make purchases. Cotton will necessarily have to fall in the market, as the result of the present state of affairs.

The Academy of Music.

The best house of the week was seen at this pleasant little theatre last evening enjoying the fun in "The Boy Detective." Miss Alice Harrison, now fully recovered from her recent illness, appeared to better advantage than usual, and has become a popular favorite with the patrons of the Academy. To-night this little lady will appear as *Fanchon, the Cricket*, in the beautiful drama of that title, giving the famous shadow dance. Messrs. Connor and Kilbourne will play the brothers *Landry* and *Didier*, and Lizzie Madden and Frankie McClellan are cast for *Mother Fadet* and *Madelon*. This is a play worthy of the patronage of cultivated ladies and gentlemen, and a full house should be in attendance.

Joined the Ranks.

The Freedman's Savings Bank was finally compelled to succumb to the financial troubles and yesterday joined the ranks of the "suspended." This was caused by the circumstances of the times, and will be only temporary. The institution is solvent, and can and will pay all its creditors and perhaps come out all right before some of its more pretending contemporaries.

Yellow Fever.

The utter absurdity of all fears of a yellow fever epidemic is shown by the certificates of some fourteen of our most prominent physicians that there is little or no yellow fever met with in their practice. It is beyond all question that our city is more than usually healthy at this time. No year passes without some few scattering cases of this disease occurring, and that is the case this year; but our city is to-day much freer from disease—yellow fever especially—when our population is taken into account, than either Galveston or Mobile, who have so foolishly quarantined against us.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—Atention is called to the sale at auction to be made this day, at noon, at the Merchants and Auctioneers' Exchange, Royal street, by the sheriff of the parish of Orleans, of a lot of ground, situated in the First District of this city, on Poydras street, between Prieur and Johnson streets. For particulars and terms see advertisement.

It is usual to throw away grape stones as waste product, but now it appears that they can be turned to good account. When roasted and ground they possess an aroma very much like that of East India coffee, and the beverage obtained therefrom is about the same as coffee in taste, though inferior in quality.

COURT RECORD.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 25, 1873.

First District Court.

TRUE BILLS FOUND.

Jordan Allen was indicted for manslaughter for killing Charles Saucier.

Samuel Barrett was indicted for murder for killing Diego Carlos.

The grand jury having finished their labors in the Burgess case returned the following true bills:

Against Charles and Mary Burgess—Assault with intent to commit murder; two counts.

Against Charles Burgess—Rape, assault with intent to commit rape, and sodomy. Mary Burgess is also indicted as accessory.

Edward Kavanagh and Mollie Jackson were indicted for larceny.

NOLLE PROSEQUI ENTERED.

Attorney General Braughn entered a nolle prosequi in the case of Lucien Preval, indicted for murder. The homicide occurred July 30, 1871, and was the result of an affray in which the accused and William Butlin, the deceased, were engaged. Every effort has been made by the State to procure the necessary witnesses, but it has been found impossible. The accused is released because he can not be convicted. His guilt or innocence is still an open question.

ON TRIAL.

State vs. Thomas Johnson—Murder. The accused is indicted for killing Charles Horn, assistant foreman of Washington No. 20.

The Bi-Centennial Celebration at St. Louis.

Quite a number of the leading citizens of St. Louis have signed a call inviting the people to arrange a celebration of the two hundredth anniversary of the discovery of the Mississippi river by the monk Marquette and Joliet, the merchant. This movement is a very commendable one on the part of our St. Louis neighbors, and we hope it will be carried out with an enthusiasm commensurate with the importance of the great event to be celebrated.

It was the seventh of July, 1673, when these two pioneers, with their retinue of Canadians and Europeans, reached the Mississippi, which they had come in search of from the far city of Quebec. They sailed down the stream as far as the mouth of the Arkansas, when, satisfied that the river would carry them on to the sea, they returned to Quebec.

To be sure, more than a hundred and thirty years previous to this time De Soto had reached the Mississippi at a point some hundreds of miles further south on his march overland from Florida, and gave up his life on its banks; but this expedition bore no results compared with that of the two sturdy representatives of Church and trade who floated down from Canada two centuries ago.

For, within ten years the chivalrous La Salle, with his able lieutenant, Tonti, "of the iron hand," and went over the same route clear down to the Gulf; and near those outlets through which the river emptied into the sea, he erected a column bearing the arms of France, and the inscription "Louis le Grand, Roi de France et de Navarre, regnant le neuvieme Avril, 1682," as evidence that he had taken possession of the whole country in the name of his sovereign. Five years later La Salle gave up his life, and tradition has it that he was buried near the town of Opelousas.

Thus, while it is eminently proper that the people of the upper Mississippi should celebrate the discoveries of Father Marquette, it would not be a bad idea for our people of Louisiana to make preparations for the proper honoring, a few years hence, of the bi-centennial anniversary of the first appearance of Europeans at the mouth of the river.

John M. Pelton.

Yesterday, at St. Paul's Episcopal Church, occurred the funeral of John M. Pelton, Esq., for a long time a resident merchant and planter of this State. He was born in Ithaca, New York, but came here thirty-five years ago. He was a gentleman having many warm friends in this community, was a member of high grade in the Masonic fraternity, a cultivated scholar and of advanced ideas. For many years he cultivated a sugar plantation in the parish of Terrebonne, which was the nearest to the gulf of any in Louisiana. He was largely interested in the sugar refineries of this city, and gave the business all his attention during his late years. Although he was never a politician, he was induced to run on the conservative ticket of 1864 as Lieutenant Governor with J. Q. A. Fellows.

The Galveston Quarantine—Dispatch from Dr. Peete.

The following dispatch was received yesterday by the Acting Governor:

GALVESTON, September 24, 1873.

To his Excellency C. C. Antoine, Acting Governor of Louisiana:

The quarantine restrictions were imposed with great reluctance, and will be removed as soon as it can be safely done.

The declension of the disease in New Orleans for the week ending Saturday gives promise of a speedy removal.

GEORGE W. PEETE,
Health Officer

The Rivers.

During the past week the Red river has fallen ten inches at Shreveport. The Missouri has fallen six inches at Yankton, ten at Omaha and five inches at Leavenworth. The Mississippi has fallen eight inches at St. Louis, twenty-eight at Cairo and eight at Memphis, but has risen twenty inches at New Orleans; only slight changes are reported from other points. The Cumberland has fallen sixteen inches at Nashville. The Ohio has fallen nine inches at Pittsburg, twenty-one at Cincinnati and fifteen at Louisville.

Indian Outrages.

A special dispatch from San Antonio to the Houston *Mercury* of the twenty-first says:

Official information from Fort Richardson of September 14, gives particulars of the killing, scalping and horribly mutilating of M. S. Howell, H. Walker, aged fifty years, and his son Henry, aged thirteen, by Indians on Salt Creek. Mr. Stevens, who escaped, says he counted twenty-seven Indians. He reached Fort Richardson by a circuitous route.

Captain Thomas Little, of the Twelfth Cavalry, started in pursuit with all the available cavalry force of his company. The bodies of the murdered father and son were brought into the post. The mutilation of both was fearful. Captain Little found the trail at daybreak and is now pursuing vigorously.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 75°; at 2 P. M., 85°; at 6 P. M., 82°. Lowest point during the night of September 24, 69°.

BY TELEGRAPH.

YELLOW FEVER.

The Epidemic Broken Out at Shreveport with Renewed Energy—Arrival of New Orleans Physicians—Meeting of Doctors Held—Terrible Destitution—The Howards Disbursing $1000 a Day—They Alone Keep Women and Children from Starving—Twenty-two Interments on Thursday—Mortuary List.

SHREVEPORT, September 25.—The fever, which seemed to have somewhat abated yesterday, broke out with increased energy last night, and this morning many new cases have occurred in the city and suburbs. Among the prominent citizens taken to-day are C. W. Lewis, business manager of the *Times*, Colonel L. M. Nutt, Major John C. Moncure and M. S. James. Miss Moncure and Mrs. Clark are dangerously ill.

Drs. Choppin, Bruns and Davidson pronounce the disease genuine yellow fever of the most malignant type.

A meeting of physicians was held last night, but nothing was elicited. Drs. Snell, Fenner and Davis were appointed a committee to inquire into the origin of the fever; and to make a full report of all the facts bearing on the subject.

The destitution of the people is as terrible as the disease.

The expenses of the Howard Association are about $1000 a day. The penniless women and children must be fed or starve, and the association must feed them.

Mr. Page is dead, and it is reported that Mr. Sutherland, who was refugeeing ten miles out, is also dead.

There were nineteen interments to-day in the city limits, besides three persons who died in the suburbs and were buried outside of the city.

The following is the list of interments in city cemeteries for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 P. M. to-day, as reported by the Howard Association:

Chris. Reamostry, aged 35 years; Dave Looney, 50; C. M. Brown; Mrs. Mary Calhoun, 35; Mr. Gannon, 45; M. J. Anshton, 6; F. J. Curtis, 5; E. L. Tenney, age not given; F. Hetner, 38; M. C. Sweney, 35; Joe Delacroix, 21; Mrs. C. M. Prescott, 52; John Steward, colored, age not given; Mrs. Swanson, colored, 25; Albert Turner, colored, 35; Victoria Holmer, colored, 14; an infant, colored; Paul Miers, colored, age not given; Julia Williams, colored, 28.

There were two interments outside of the city limits yesterday—a Sister of Charity, name not ascertained, and an unknown Swede.

News via Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., September 25.—Parties who left Shreveport yesterday report very little, if any, abatement in the fever. Those who are left in the afflicted city are almost broken down. The town is a hospital. No business is transacted and nurses are badly needed.

BANK FAILURES.

Orders to Purchase Bonds Exhausted.

NEW YORK, September 25.—Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse says he has exhausted his orders to purchase bonds, and will await further instructions.

Dry Goods Trade Sound.

The dry goods merchants report trade dull, but sound. The rumors of failures among them are groundless.

Hopeful.

The morning journals take a very hopeful view of the financial situation this morning, and the general impression is that the panic is over.

Securities.

The members of the Jay Cooke firm meet daily, and have decided not to sacrifice their securities in order to meet their obligations, but to await the restoration of public confidence.

Mr. Howes, of Howes & Macy, says they have the best of securities, but don't propose to sacrifice them at the current rates.

Secretary Richardson.

Secretary Richardson telegraphs that his duties require his presence in Washington. He can not meet the Clearing House committee in New York.

Improved Feeling.

3 P. M.—The feeling continues to improve. The run on the Jersey City Savings Bank has ceased. Gold closed at 111½.

The superintendent of the Clearing House states that about $3,000,000 of the new loan certificates have been issued.

Stock Exchange.

The governing committee of the Stock Exchange met to-day for the purpose of devising some plan for clearing stocks. A committee of seven was appointed and the brokers requested to send in their statements.

Resolutions of the Produce Exchange.

WHEREAS, The critical condition of the commercial interests of the country requires immediate relief by the removal of the block in negotiating foreign exchange; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to the Secretary of the Treasury the following plans for relief in this emergency:

First—That currency be immediately issued to banks or bankers upon satisfactory evidence that gold has been placed in special deposit in the Bank of England by their correspondents in London to the credit of the United States, to be used solely in purchasing commercial bills of exchange.

Second—That the President and Secretary of the Treasury are respectfully requested to order the immediate prepayment of the outstanding loan of the United States, due January 1, 1874.

A Terrible Newsboy Furnishes an Item.

A newsboy was arrested to-day for libelously crying out, "Suspension of the First National Bank," but was released on explaining that he meant the First National Bank of Memphis.

Action of the Stock Exchange.

No cases of bankruptcy against suspending bankers.

The governing committee of the Stock Exchange this afternoon appointed a subcommittee of seven to arrange a plan for clearing stocks.

The banks in the Clearing House Association are pooling their greenbacks, as agreed yesterday. One or two which stood exceptionally strong refused at first to put their legal tenders in, but finally concluded to do so rather than be expelled from the association.

Money is still unquotable. Greenbacks have been exchanged to-day for certified checks all the way from one to three and a half premium. The loan committee of the Clearing House have issued up to to-night $17,000,000 of certificates. A proposition has been advanced to open the Stock Exchange for business, leaving the settlement Friday's and Saturday's business and sales under rule in abeyance.

It is claimed this would give investors a chance to buy stocks and bring money into the street.

The creditors of the National Bank of the Commonwealth held a meeting this afternoon, but, pending investigation by the receiver, no action was taken.

Rates at Closing.

Gold carrying rates 3@7. Clearings to-day $28,250,000. Customs receipts $235,000. Foreign exchange unsettled; prime bankers sixty day bills 92@94. Commercial 3@4. It is estimated that $1,000,000 in gold has been shipped from England to New York since the panic begun.

The actual disbursements of greenbacks for the purchase of bonds by the sub-treasury since Saturday were $15,300,000.

Cincinnati Clearing House.

CINCINNATI, September 25.—The Clearing House Association has just adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That for the protection of our commercial interests, and for the purpose of preventing the drain of currency from the banks and bankers of this city, we do hereby agree to adopt substantially the plan adopted in New York, viz: we will not pay out currency on checks except for small sums, to be optional with the banks upon which they are drawn, but they will certify checks drawn on balances in their hands payable through the Clearing House only.

Each member of the Clearing House Association is required to deposit such summ approved securities as will at all times cover the amount of his clearings. Government bonds are received at their par value; railroad and other stocks and bonds and bills receivable are received at seventy-five per cent of the value fixed on them by the committee. Certificates are issued by the committee, which can only be used in the settlement of balances between the banks and are not negotiable.

Matters were in that condition on 'Change to-day to render it difficult to furnish quotations. There was no panicky feeling whatever, but a general feeling to stand still on the part of buyers and sellers of everything.

The action of the banks here was generally unexpected, and a discussion of this consumed much time. There are some who believe the course ruinous. The prevailing opinion is that it was a precautionary measure, justified by the obligation which banks owe to the general banking community.

Chicago Clearing House.

CHICAGO, September 25.—The Chicago Clearing House resolved until further action and in view of the disturbed condition of affairs in New York and other cities, and the difficulty of converting balances into currency, and on the advice of the bank examiner, that members be recommended and authorized to suspend currency payments on any large demands made upon them from country banks and over their counters.

New Haven Savings Bank.

NEW HAVEN, September 25.—The savings banks are enforcing the legal delay in paying depositors. There has been no serious run.

Excitement in Memphis.

MEMPHIS, September 25.—Great excitement prevails here, on account of the suspension of banks, caused by the inability to realize on securities.

The following named banks have closed to-day: First National Bank, De Soto Bank, and it is reported the Freedmen's Savings Bank and Trust Company. There is a heavy run on the others.

It is expected that all will reopen after the panic subsides. The excitement at present is intense.

On account of the monetary panic and a run on all the banks in this city, two of which have suspended, business is almost at a standstill.

Suspension in St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 25.—It was decided at the meeting of bankers, held last night, to suspend payments on checks or drafts, either in currency or exchange, until the excitement in the East subsides and a firmer condition of the markets is restored.

Resolutions of the Associated Banks.

At a meeting of the associated banks at the Clearing House to-night the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That for the protection of our commercial interests, and for the purpose of preventing a drain of currency from the banks, we hereby agree to adopt substantially the plan adopted in New York, viz: Not to pay out currency on checks except for small sums, the amount to be optional with the banks on which drawn, but we will certify checks drawn on balances in our banks, payable through the Clearing House.

The committee of management of the Clearing House were directed to issue immediate Clearing House certificates of $500 each, amounting in the aggregate to $2,000,000, for the purpose of settling balances between the banks; each bank being entitled to a pro rata amount, based on the clearings for the last quarter, the certificates to be secured by ample collateral; the character and value of said collateral to be determined by a committee appointed for that purpose. This arrangement to remain in force till November 1.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, September 25.—The excitement over city currency has increased.

The failure of the banks in Memphis caused unusual excitement. Financial matters are the only topic of conversation. Nearly all the merchants refused to take city money to-day, and throughout the day there was a heavy run on the banks by depositors. As yet they have met every demand promptly.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, September 25.—The run on the Savannah Bank and Trust Company ceased at noon, and continued on the Southern Bank of Georgia to the close.

The Chamber of Commerce is considering matters.

Atlanta.

ATLANTA, September 25.—The Dalton Savings Bank has suspended. The securities are ample.

Augusta.

AUGUSTA, September 25.—The National Exchange Bank, Merchants and Planters' National Bank, Bank of Augusta, and Planters' Loan and Savings Bank have suspended. The run on the banks has been heavy, especially this morning.

Cotton is coming in freely, but there is no money to move it.

The cotton market has suspended operations; no currency to buy it.

The First National Bank paid out as usual, but there appears to be no serious run on it. The president will pay as long as there is a dollar of currency in the vaults. There is confidence that it will weather the storm. The suspended banks have ample assets, and will meet every dollar's liabilities.

No suspensions among the business men. A large meeting of the merchants was held at the Exchange rooms, and appointed a committee to wait upon the directors of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company and other banks, to issue some medium of exchange to bridge over the present crisis.

John J. Cohen & Sons have suspended. Their assets are ample.

Bonds and stocks can not be sold. There is no market for the best securities even at a sacrifice.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., September 25.—Considerable excitement was caused here this morning by the announcement of the precautionary measures adopted by the Chicago and Cincinnati bankers, which were at first reported as having totally suspended, and the excitement was heightened at noon by the suspension of the private banking house of Woollen, Webb & Co., owing mainly to the return of their drafts on the suspended Trust Company of New York, and public confidence became so shaken that there was quite a run on Ritzinger's bank and on the Indianapolis savings' banks, by a class of generally small depositors, and some few persons withdrew their money from other banks.

The First National Bank, instead of closing at the usual hour, kept open an hour later to give any depositor all opportunity to withdraw his money if he wished, and when it closed it had received more money than it had paid out. The unquestionable solvency of all our banks, together with the fearless way in which they met the excitement, seems to have sent home crowds who thronged the streets until after the banks had closed in a better state of feeling and it is not thought there will be any further trouble. Previous to the excitement the banks in conference had decided to go ahead in the usual way, and this determination will still be followed.

Toledo.

TOLEDO, Ohio, September 25.—A rumor is current to-night that the banking house of Kraus & Smith, one of the oldest in the city, has made an assignment.

Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, September 25.—It is learned from an authentic source that $350,000 in greenbacks arrived here to-day from New York and Washington, and other large sums are on the way, which are expected to arrive to-morrow.

There is hope that the greenback stringency will be over by Saturday morning, if not sooner. The entire outlook is more bright, and there is reason for saying that the temporary derangement of our financial houses will be of brief duration.

The run on the savings banks has stopped and no new movement of the kind is threatened. The Security Trust Company are making arrangements to resume. The officers say they expect to open by Monday next.

The Lawrence Savings Bank, which suspended yesterday, will resume in a few days.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, September 25.—The national banks of this city, four in number, in view of the present state of affairs, have agreed to suspend currency payments on all balances exceeding $200.

The Board of Trade, at a full meeting to-day, unanimously approved of the course of the banks and adopted a resolution requesting that merchants and business men would continue to deposit with and aid the banks by every means in their power. A general good feeling prevails among business men and there are no symptoms of a panic.

Detroit.

DETROIT, Mich., September 25.—Two bankers in this city failed to-day.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, September 25.—There is no run on the banks here. The Freedmen's Savings Bank exacts sixty days notice before paying its depositors, the other banks pay as usual.

Selma.

SELMA, September 25.—The Savings Bank has suspended. Its assets are belived to be ample to meet all liabilities.

Boston.

BOSTON, September 25.—The course of the banks is simply conservative; loans have been reduced, but the urgent wants of business are met.

New Brunswick.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., September 25.—The State Bank of New Brunswick has failed.

WASHINGTON.

The President Returned.

WASHINGTON, September 25.—The President and his family returned to-day.

Employes Paid for September.

The treasury and navy employes were paid to-day for the present month, to relieve local stringency. Two millions of currency remains in the treasury for current purposes.

Secretary Richardson's Plan—He Has Issued $10,000,000 for Bonds—The Banks Must Now Take Care of Themselves.

Secretary Richardson will only draw on the $10,000,000 reserve for government necessities. The government, he says, has helped the banks by issuing $12,000,000 for bonds, and they must now take care of themselves.

No More Currency to be Paid Out.

The President and Secretary of the Treasury, in a conference this evening, decided that the Treasury will pay out no more currency except for ordinary disbursements. They are entirely in accord, and think they have done all they legally can, and all that is necessary to relieve the legitimate business of the country.

The $10,000,000 reserve will be used for urgent government necessities only and to a very limited extent, with the understanding that it shall be replaced when the urgency has passed. The government at present will buy no more bonds or sterling exchange. The Secretary, answering constantly coming dispatches advising him to some other course, invariably answers "no." The above is official and may be regarded as the fixed policy of the administration.

MEXICO.

Trouble Brewing in Tampico—An Obnoxious Official.

MATAMORAS, September 25.—To-day's Tampico mail brings advices to the sixteenth instant, which state that general discontent prevails in that city in consequence of the Governor of the State appointing an obnoxious visitador for that district. Serious difficulties exist between the visitador and the city authorities, resulting in the suspension of the corporation officers, who have appealed to the federal court for protection from the act of the State officials.

Aid for Spain or Cuba.

Colonel Venero is endeavoring to raise a regiment here to go to Spain to support the republican cause. It is supposed that the real object of the proposed military organization is to aid the Cuban patriots.

ROWING MATCH.

The Scull Race Between Brown and Biglin—Brown the Winner.

HALIFAX, September 25.—The great Brown and Biglin scull race, after several postponements, came off this evening. The course was five miles in length. At 5 P. M., the water being in tolerably good condition, it was decided to start.

Brown launched his boat, stripped to the buff, and pulled toward the referee's boat, quickly followed by Biglin, who wore a white shirt. They both moved up toward the referee's boat, when, after receiving instructions, they paddled toward their respective startings, Brown in the inside position. At eleven minutes and thirty-five seconds past three the word to go was given. Both took water simultaneously, Biglin, if anything, having the advantage and leading. At the start both pulled a quick stroke, but Brown shortly afterward quieted to a regular, steady stroke, which he maintained throughout, only spurting once or twice. The first mile was made in six and half minutes, both being neck and neck. The excitement along the river bank was at its height; cheer upon cheer was given. When off the Four Mile House wharf, one mile from the starting point, Brown, in response to cheers, spurted and shot half a boat's length ahead of Biglin, who, up to that point, had apparently kept his opponent well in hand. On the way from this point to the turning buoys, Brown maintained a steady, powerful stroke, while Biglin was pulling quick and splashing almost every time he dipped his oars. When about two miles of the course was covered Biglin, who by this time was a good length or more behind Brown, crossed into Brown's water, taking the inside position, but obtained no advantage, and a few minutes afterward he recrossed to his original position. Brown evidently had his opponent collared and he confidently and steadily pulled in towards the rounding buoys which they were then fast approaching, his course from the start being in a more direct line and his boat better steered than Biglin's. All glasses were now directed towards this point which the haziness of the atmosphere rendered somewhat indistinct. Brown was the first to turn, striking well out on the home stretch; Biglin turned a few seconds after and set himself down to work in good style, holding a vigorous stroke and making a good show, regaining lost ground. The home stretch was made in magnificent style, Brown pulling his usual telling stroke, widening the distance between himself and Biglin every minute. As they neared the Four Mile House, on the home stretch, Brown was about 200 yards ahead, and the race was evidently easy for him. Biglin lay back to his work well, however, and labored hard to lessen the distance between himself and Brown. Biglin pulled a splendid stroke the last mile, but was evidently too nervous in his motions to accomplish anything. Brown kept up his long, powerful strokes. The winning line was passed by Brown in 38 minutes and 45 seconds; Biglin was 30 seconds later, or at least five boat lengths behind. Brown waited upon his oars until Biglin came up, when both paddled to the referees' boat and received the official decision of the race. Brown and Biglin then rowed toward the shore together, and were received with cheers. In answer to the question of a bystander Biglin acknowledged it was a fair beat.

ENGLAND.

The Madrid Government Demands the Seized War Vessels.

LONDON, September 25.—It is reported that a note has been received at the Foreign Office from the Spanish government, urging the immediate restoration to the Madrid authorities of the frigates Victoria and Almanza, detained at Gibraltar. It is also said the relations between the two powers will be ruptured if the British government declines to release the vessels.

Captain Buddington and Party Sailed for Home.

Captain Buddington and companions sailed for America Tuesday in the steamer City of Antwerp. Several steam lines offered the party a free passage.

Bullion.

The steamer Scandinavian, which left Liverpool to-day for Quebec, took $500,000 in bullion.

A Persian Railway.

The ceremony of turning the first sod for the first railway in Persia took place recently at Reshd, in the presence of the leading Persian officials and foreign consuls.

FRANCE.

No Aid to the Carlists.

PARIS, September 25.—The permanent committee of the Assembly had a sitting to day. The Duke De Broglie was present. In reply to an inquiry of a Republican member of the committee the duke stated that the government would not permit the armament of Carlists in France. He also said he had as yet received no complaint from Spain with relation to the alleged passage of the Carlist chief Seballos through French territory.

Proposed Action of Republican Deputies.

A meeting of the Conservatives was held here to-day. About sixty persons attended, the most prominent of whom were Decazes, La Rochefoucauld, Kerderel and Daru. A confident feeling prevailed. It was claimed by some of the speakers that there would be a majority of twenty in favor of a restoration of the monarchy in the next session of the Assembly.

Republican members of the Assembly, whose fears have been aroused by the movements of the monarchists, propose when the Assembly meets to introduce a declaration against the infringement of popular sovereignty, and to resign their seats if it is not adopted.

Cholera in Paris.

The sanitary authorities report cholera decreasing in Paris, and that the average of deaths from this disease, for the past week, was only twenty per day.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Democratic and Liberal Convention.

MILWAUKEE, September 25.—The Democratic and Liberal convention nominated William R. Taylor for Governor and L. D. Parker for Lieutenant Governor. The Reform convention, which had adjourned, joined the Democratic and Liberal convention. They adopted resolutions in favor of cheap transportation and the improvement of rivers at the expense of the general government, and oppose protective tariffs, back pay and monopolies.

Chief of the Six Nations Dead.

SYRACUSE, September 25.—Captain George, civil and war chief of the Onandagas Nation, has just died, seventy-eight years old. He was with General Scott at Lundy's Lane, and was considered the head of the remnants of the Six Nations.

Goldsmith Maid Beats Judge Fullerton.

POINT BREEZE, September 25.—Goldsmith Maid beat Judge Fullerton. Time—2:22.

Arranging for Another Prize Fight.

ST. LOUIS, September 25.—Articles of agreement between Ben Hogan, of New York, and Tom Allen, of this city, to fight a prize fight on October 28, 1873, for $1000 a side, were signed this afternoon, and the remaining stake money, $500 a side, deposited. It is not yet decided where the mill will be fought.

Terrible Gale on Lake Michigan—Schooner Wrecked.

GRAND HAVEN, September 25.—The schooner Whiting went ashore this morning in a terrible gale. The captain and one man leaped from the vessel and made shore; the others remained in the masts. The lifeboat of the Ironsides, with five men, went to the rescue, but before reaching the wreck the boat capsized and one man was drowned. A tug, with lifeboat and yawl in tow, went to the rescue.

Four men jumped from the rigging into the yawl, amid cheers from thousands on the beach. The yawl swamped, and the sailors again reached the rigging, except one, who was drowned. Another attempt was made, but the boat swamped. The tug finally succeeded in getting alongside the Whiting and