NEW ORLEANS REPUBLICAN.

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VOLUME VII—NO. 146. NEW ORLEANS, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 27, 1873. WHOLE NUMBER 1987.

AMUSEMENTS.

SHAKESPEARE CLUB.

LAST ENTERTAINMENT.

Unavoidable circumstances have reluctantly compelled the Committee on Cast and Performances to POSTPONE the performance of the tragedy of "RAVENWOOD" and to substitute therefor, by request, Bulwer's beautiful play of

RICHELIEU, OR THE CONSPIRACY.

Invitations already issued for "Ravenwood" are good for "Richelieu."

The entertainment will take place as advertised,

On Monday, September 29.

Doors will be opened at half past six o'clock, and the performance will commence at half-past seven precisely. se27 2t

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. se26

BANKS AND BANKING.

UNITED STATES AND NATIONAL BANK NOTES BOUGHT At a Premium. ISIDORE NEWMAN & BROTHER, No. 27 Camp street. se27 6t

TEUTONIA NATIONAL BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

J. B. WILDERMANN, President.
JOHN H. BRIGHT, Vice President.

Directors.

JOHN H. BRIGHT, LOUIS REDER, F. KLOPMAN, EMANUEL FOECHEIMER, G. L. L. MAYER, RUDOLPH SIEG, WILLIAM MEHLE, CHARLES WEISHAAR, CHARLES POTTHOFF, EO. J. WURZBURGER, ERNEST PRAGST, J. B. 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. 150 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. se5 FSuTuSu

THE FREEDMEN' SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY.

A NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK,

Chartered by the United States, March, 1865.

NEW ORLEANS BRANCH,

No. 183 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.
se21 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 shipmarked or small numbered (to be paid on delivery), removed to other presses for the purpose of storage or compressing.

Cotton taken by order and planters marks will it landed the day it is pressed and weighed, be delivered free of charge.

SMITH & GOLDSMITH, Commercial Press.
M. F. KEUHNAST & CO., Penny Press.
SAM BOYD & CO., Orleans and Shipping Press;
J. C. VAN WINKLE, Canal Street Press.
L. A. LEVY, JR., Natchez Press.
HAMILTON, LEWIS & LYND, Virginia and Mississippi Press;
M. J. ZUNIS & CO., Atlantic Press.
L. S. BRYANT, Louisiana Press.
J. RAYWALD, Alabama & Factors Press.
H. H. RAINEY & CO., Phoenix Press.
BEHARD & BARTLEY, Gulf Press.
J. C. LEWIS, President Lower Steam Cotton Press.
O'BRIEN & CO., Jackson Press.
ISAAC RANDOLPH, Pelican Press.
J. E. GROVES & CO., Memphis Press.
J. P. BOOKE, Fire Proof Press.
A. P. MASON, Union Press.
J. P. COLTON & CO., Cotton Press.

TO INVESTORS IN CITY REAL ESTATE.

Capitalists with from $500 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. 9[illegible], dated December 2[illegible], 1871, for thirteen shares of stock, standing on the books as 9[illegible] each, which has been lost or stolen.

WIDOW PIERRE DUFART.

New Orleans, August [illegible]
au24 1m 2t 2w 3t 4w 1t 2t 3t

DELICIAN 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 MONTMAN & MAX LARDNER, au31 3m Proprietors.

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

A Concordia 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 Simsport, Moreauville, Mansura, Marksville, Evergreen, Cheneyville, Lecompte, 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.

au27 6m E. H. PETERSON, Proprietor.

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. 207. 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,
se11 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. au7 1m

FROM ST. TAMMANY.

The Reported Trouble in Covington.

A communication which we published the other day from "An Old Citizen of St. Tammany" has elicited the following reply. As our correspondent "Abita" is practically "one of us," we place implicit reliance not only in his statements, but in his judgment, and rejoice that we have such good evidence of the things to which he testifies. Our first correspondent was, no doubt, perfectly sincere, and endeavored to give an account of the affair which gave rise to this controversy as it occurred to him, but the excitement by which he was surrounded no doubt exaggerated his fears and led him into the very common practice with interested parties of magnifying the faults of others and dwarfing his own.

We are indebted to our friend "Abita" for the pains he has taken to present an impartial account of the difficulty that sprung out of a dispute over the desk, and as well for his assurance that old St. Tammany still remains quiet and orderly:

COVINGTON, September 26, 1873.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

The fact that no two men can form exactly the same opinion upon witnessing any occurrence was, perhaps, never better exemplified than by the difference existing between your correspondent, "An old resident of St. Tammany," whose letter was published in your ably conducted journal last Tuesday, and myself.

To his eyes a large class of the population of this town is idle, turbulent and bloodthirsty; to my vision these peculiarities are hidden. By him the reader is led to believe that life and property are at the mercy of a set of lawless cutthroats, who set the law at defiance and, in the broad light of day, commit deeds which, in any other country, would consign them to the gallows or State's prison; while I, although not an unobservant person, fail to perceive any such a state of society, know of no such deeds and am acquainted with the existence of no such men.

It is true that your correspondent, "An old resident of St. Tammany," made but few specific accusations, and contented himself with general charges of moral turpitude in the great body of his communication. But he certainly committed himself to two direct statements. These were that the parish judge was prevented from holding his court, and assaulted by a murderer, etc., and that "poor Dr. Newman" had been cruelly and terribly beaten by a band of drunken men.

In regard to the first statement, the facts, as they strike my mind, were as follows:

There was a desk in the office of the clerk of the district court which belonged to a gentleman who had formerly been a public officer of the parish. When Mr. Gill, the present clerk, took possession of his office, he was offered an opportunity to purchase this desk, but declined doing so, and the owner informed him that he would come some day when it was convenient and remove it. On the morning of the sixteenth of August he went for the desk, and Mr. Gill, while making no objection to its removal, informed him that Judge Newell, the parish judge, who was present, objected to its being carried away. Surprised at this objection, he turned to Judge Newell and stated his intention, when that officer jumped upon the desk and said, "By G—d, you shall not have it." The owner of the desk, a young man of powerful physique, went quietly up, and lifting him from the desk, placed him upon the floor and there held him until he consented to the removal of the desk, and the persons he had brought with him, after carefully removing from it every paper, carried the desk out. While this was going on a colored man came rushing up with a drawn revolver, seeing which Mr. Peyroux, the deputy sheriff, directed that he be stopped or arrested, when a bystander went toward him, and a firing of pistols and the rapid flight of the colored man was the result. There is no doubt about it that all this did not transpire without considerable hard swearing and a few shouts being uttered, in which both parties had about an equal hand. But after a residence of nearly a quarter a century in New Orleans, and many visits made during that time to many parts of the quietest regions of the North, I am fully persuaded that a like course would have created a greater row in either locality.

In regard to the matter of the assault upon Dr. Newman, the inclosed note from that gentleman himself, which he has requested me to forward, will best explain that.

You will also find inclosed certificates from Deputy Sheriff Peyroux, which differ, as you will perceive, from "An old resident of St. Tammany's" statement; and I beg that you will do the people of our town the justice—or favor, as you will—to publish them, as well as Dr. Newman's note.

And, in conclusion, I ask your indulgence that I may say a few words in regard to society over here. There are not many rich men in St. Tammany, but it is equally true that there are very few absolutely poor. We have the healthiest climate in Louisiana; and we have also an industrious population. Covington was, before the building of the Jackson railroad, an important business town, with a thriving population, a bank and several institutions of learning. But the railroad drained it of its trade and four-fifths of its population. The consequence is that it appears to a stranger dilapidated and faded; its people also appear to be slothful and vicious as compared with those of thirty years ago. But they are neither. We have a smaller number of absolute "do nothings" than in almost any place in the world that I am acquainted with, and I defy proof that the people give or have given any cause for considering them anything else than law-abiding people. As it is a little town which depends for its trade upon the surrounding country, on the days when these people come into town, there generally is some whisky drank, at times a knock down or a few noisy alcoholic demonstrations made. But where is the town or the people not amenable to the same charge? The two rows here are the best of friends, and I have frequently seen white men and colored men, Republicans and Democrats, hobnobbing over the same counter and seated in conversation at the same corner. But things are not always quite so serene. The people can feel an injustice and will resist it when it is attempted to be put upon them.

And now let me ask pardon for thus infringing upon your valuable space. I would not have done so, but for the existence of what I believed to be a necessity to vindicate the good name of a town and parish in which are my home and every interest. ABITA.

COVINGTON, LA., September 25, 1873.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

SIR—Upon reading your valuable paper of the twenty-third instant, I saw with astonishment that an altercation and encounter which I had with a gentleman of this town some weeks ago has been used by a correspondent signing himself "An Old Citizen of St. Tammany," as one of the evidences of lawlessness in this parish.

Please do the good people who live here the justice to state that none of the facts of the case were correctly stated by your correspondent, or implied by him. The difficulty in question was strictly a private one, and has been since settled amicably. It might have occurred in any community, and was not characterized by either brutality or rowdyism.

Respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. M. NEWMAN, M. D.

State of Louisiana, parish of St. Tammany.—I hereby certify that, on the sixteenth day of August, A. D. 1873, at the day and time when the difficulty occurred between Messrs. Hosmer and Newell, in regard to the possession of a desk, no court was in session; Judge Newell was not in the court-room, but in the district clerk's office, where the desk was standing. A pistol was drawn by a negro named Dan Prophet. I notified a bystander of that fact, and he at once drove the negro off.

Given under my hand, officially, this twenty-fifth day of September, A. D. 1873.

JOHN A. PEYROUX,
Acting Deputy Sheriff.

I certify that I am deputy sheriff of the parish of St. Tammany, under appointment by Acting Sheriff Badeau, who holds his appointment and office under the legal (Kellogg) government of this State, and that I have not heard of any process of any court having been resisted or any court being treated with contempt, except in the case where a colored man named Dan Prophet, with arms in his hands, resisted arrest under a warrant attempted to be served upon him by Mr. E. R. Shahan, also acting deputy sheriff of this parish. I do certify that if rowdyism is indulged in by certain persons of the town of Covington—and such acts are not frequent—that such acts are not confined to a particular class or color, nor have they their rise in political animosities. I make these statements as a simple act of justice, having read in the New Orleans REPUBLICAN of the twenty-third instant a letter regarding St. Tammany parish, signed by "An Old Citizen of St. Tammany."

JOHN A. PEYROUX,
Acting Deputy Sheriff.

Parish Executive Committee of East Feliciana.

JACKSON, LA., September 20, 1873.

Pursuant to adjournment, the Republican parish executive committee met here to-day for the purpose of electing officers and forming a permanent organization.

On motion of Hon. James Law, S. Millican was elected temporary chairman.

The committee then proceeded to the choice of permanent officers to serve during the ensuing eighteen months, and the following gentlemen were elected: President, Hon. James Law; vice presidents, R. R. Ray and James DeGray; secretary, James A. Sullivan; assistant secretary, Thomas McWilliams; sergeant-at-arms, S. Millican.

On motion, it was resolved that a committee of five be appointed by the president whose duty it shall be to re-organize the different ward clubs throughout the parish.

A parish finance committee was then elected, consisting of the following named persons: R. R. Ray, Hon. James Law, J. Oscar Howell, James A. Sullivan, and Henry Rivers; to which were added Judge M. W. Hughes and Colonel Frank Powers.

A committee of three was then appointed to draft suitable resolutions expressing the sentiment of the Republican party of this parish, who soon reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the gratitude of the entire Republican party is due to Governor William Pitt Kellogg for his manly, untiring and able defense of the Republican party of this State.

Resolved, That in our able and efficient Lieutenant Governor, C. C. Antoine, we recognize a gentleman in every respect worthy the confidence reposed in him by the Republicans of this State.

Resolved, That we tender to Hon. P. B. S. Pinchback a hearty greeting and our unqualified support. The General Assembly could not have chosen a man more fitting to represent us in the Senate of the United States. We wish to express to him our perfect satisfaction at the same.

Resolved, That the thanks of this committee are due to General T. Morris Chester, General A. E. Barber, Senator J. Henri Burch, Hon. W. G. Brown and Senator James H. Ingraham for their zeal in behalf of the Republicans of this State.

It was resolved that the proceedings of this committee be published in the New Orleans REPUBLICAN.

The committee then adjourned, subject to the call of the president.

JAMES LAW, President.

JAMES A. SULLIVAN, Secretary.

Death of Hon. Samuel Peters.

A private dispatch from Hon. Charles W. Keating announces the death of Mr. Peters. He was attacked with the yellow fever a few days ago. Mr. Peters was of Northern birth, but came to Shreveport a few years ago to take charge of the branch of the Freedmen's Bank at that place. He was a gentleman of liberal education and fine address. He was, for a time, division superintendent of education. Last fall he received the Republican nomination for Congress in the fourth congressional district, and was elected, receiving 13,787 votes, over E. C. Davidson, of Sabine, who received 7752 votes.

The fourth congressional district has been peculiarly unfortunate in her representatives to Congress. General James McCleary, of Shreveport, was elected from the same district, in 1870, to the Forty-second Congress, but never took his seat, dying during his term, and now death comes again to deprive the people of the Red river valley of their representative. Mr. Peters is the third Congressman Louisiana has lost by death since her reconstruction. Hon. James Mann was the first, dying in the fall of 1868.

The Sickness in Shreveport.

The following dispatch was received last evening from Captain Frank T. Hatch, formerly a citizen of this place, and favorably known among our merchants and business men:

SHREVEPORT, September 25, 1873.

EDITOR REPUBLICAN:

No abatement in the sickness. Hon. Samuel Peters, member of Congress, is dead. Hon. William Harper, State Senator, has recovered. The epidemic is increasing rapidly among the colored people. They are greatly in need of aid. Subscriptions sent to Hon. William Harper or Rev. Sam Armstead will be faithfully used for the purposes given.

Masonic Aid.

Last week at an improvised gathering of the masters of the different Masonic lodges in this city, $850 was raised and forwarded at once to Shreveport. Four nurses were also dispatched to that place, under the auspices of the Louisiana Relief Lodge, of this city.

Pardoned.

Acting Governor Antoine yesterday pardoned William H. Page, who was recently tried, convicted of the crime of manslaughter, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment. A petition, signed by Judge Abell and many other citizens, recommended this course.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION BY THE SHERIFF.—We call attention 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 the one undivided twentieth part of several squares of ground, situated in the Sixth District of this city. For full particulars and terms see advertisement.

Chance for a spare hand. A tailor has a bill in his widow to the effect that he wants "several thin coat makers."

The Currency.

Wandering around the money regions of the city yesterday, the conversations that came to the ear were exceedingly various. No one had much money, and few had any opinions. The situation was so novel, as one gentleman said, that it took twenty-four hours to get used to it. Everything, however, was easier than it had been the day before. In the majority of transactions certified checks were found to answer as well as the money they represented.

To the question "What do you think?" a prominent broker instantly answered, "I think—d—n," and not another word could be got from him. One gentleman had subsisted all the week on $3, and was prospecting for some one with wealth. He had had several thousand dollars in a "tin box," which he took out and deposited in bank for better security. It is safe enough now. One gentleman stood on the corner of Gravier and Carondelet streets offering a certified check at ten per cent discount. He wanted currency very much.

The city is treated by the Louisiana National Bank just like any other depositor. Holders of coupons will receive the teller's certified check on his own bank, if they want it, and that is all they will get. Some amusing incidents are told. One gentleman, who strongly advocated the action of the banks, drew his check for $15,000 yesterday, and grew violently indignant when $25 was offered him. In his opinion there was an error somewhere.

The general impression is that to-day the banks will pay nothing. Some broker's express the opinion that this should have been their determination three days ago.

But a good many people don't like it. One dealer who requires to be continually passing the piastres over his counter is outraged because the banks won't give him the money to do it with. He wishes he had put his stamps in one of the banks that did not come into the arrangement.

The Louisiana branch of the Freedmen's Savings Bank stands on the sixty day clause, and is solid. Since Saturday it has paid over $20,000 to depositors, who have returned to their original faith in the stocking under the pillow. It now protects itself by requiring the legal notice. No anxiety should be entertained by any depositor.

There is in the city perhaps $800,000 in currency. If the banks had not taken the course they have decided on this would have been jerked out of the city between daylight and dark. Their action will bring currency here for our cotton, sugar and tobacco.

Some authorities are apprehensive. They say we have not seen the worst yet. There will be a greater stringency. Money will not be forthcoming for labor. The mercantile community will lose confidence in its own members and refuse to take certified checks in payment of notes. These ideas may have a foundation so far as the situation in New York and St. Louis is concerned. There is no danger from either source in New Orleans. Labor will be paid. A mutual accommodation between merchants will prevent the other difficulty.

Altogether the general feeling is that the banks have done right, that dealers can accommodate themselves to circumstances; our financial condition is reasonably sound, and in a few days we will be relieved by an increase of currency. For example, one house alone has made such arrangements that on Monday it will have at its disposal a large amount. There is no scare. All are trying to take it easy and are rewarded with success.

The Academy of Music.

The performance at this place was worthy of a good house last night. Miss Alice Harrison taking the role of *Fanchon*, a play quite familiar to theatre-goers of this city. Miss Harrison does not copy from Maggie Mitchell, but makes the character one of her own, and is truthfully a rival that Miss Mitchell should admire. Her acting in this rather difficult part was really excellent, and fortunately she had an appreciative audience, who applauded with a feeling that was earnest. Our opinion is that Miss Harrison is quite as good a *Fanchon* as has ever appeared on the stage, and the actress and her friends may congratulate themselves on her success. Her support was good, each of the assistants making good efforts to act well their parts. It is to be hoped that Miss Harrison will give us another opportunity to see her as the *Cricket*.

For the programme of to-night our readers are referred to the regular advertisement.

The Temperature.

The thermometer at Louis Frigerio's, No. 50 Chartres street, yesterday stood as follows: At 8 A. M., 77°; at 2 P. M., 81°; at 6 P. M., 81°. Lowest point during the night of September 25, 75°.

Losses by the Failure.

A Washington dispatch says the most prominent depositor in the First National Bank of that city, next to President Grant, was Andrew Johnson. In the First National he has always kept his accounts since he was made President, and it will be remembered that while General Butler was making an investigation as to the causes which prevented the impeachment of Mr. Johnson, the latter's bank account was pried into, and it was found that his worldly wealth did not exceed $75,000. At the time of the failure of the bank Mr. Johnson had $60,000 to his credit, on which he was receiving six per cent interest, which was his only revenue. Should the bank be unable to discharge its obligations—a contingency by no means improbable—ex-President Johnson will be almost penniless.

Another case which will excite sympathy is that of Mrs. John G. Wilson, whose husband, a member of Congress elect from Oregon, recently died. Mr. Wilson had $10,000 on deposit in the bank when he died, and arrangements were making by Judge Williams and Senator Kelley to obtain the money for the widow, who is wholly without means, and is now teaching school to support her family.

The Smithsonian Institution had $10,000 on deposit. The Children's Hospital Benevolent Institution, which has done great good in Washington, had $19,000. Judge M'Arthur, of the District Court, lost $10,000. Senator Patterson, of South Carolina, it is said, had $14,000 in one of the suspended banks. Admiral Rowan had $5000. A widow of a former navy agent $17,000, the proceeds of the sale of all the property she had, and it is said General Hunter had a large balance to his credit. Even Knox, Controller of the Currency, whose money was in the bank, said he had not money enough to go to market with the day after the suspension.

A Boston preacher, in speaking of the danger of permitting the Bible to be crowded out by the newspaper, perpetrated the following pun: "Men nowadays," said he, "are like Zaccheus—desirous of seeing Jesus, but they can not because of the press."

BY TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. Appointed London Fiscal Agents.

WASHINGTON, September 25.—The *Star* says: At the instance of President Grant, Secretary Richardson has appointed Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. London fiscal agents for the Postoffice and State Departments, vice Clews, Habicht & Co., suspended.

Earthquake in Jamaica.

The observer at Kingston, in the island of Jamaica, reports that an earthquake was felt there to-day at 1:15 P. M. No damage reported.

Cabinet Meeting.

The Cabinet meeting to-day was informal. Only Secretary Richardson and Attorney General Williams were present. Finances were discussed and it was determined to stand by the result of last night's consultation at the White House and take no further action regarding extra currency disbursements.

YELLOW FEVER.

Deaths at Shreveport—A Daughter of Major Moncure and Congressman Peters Among the Number.

SHREVEPORT, September 26.—The following is the list of interments in the city cemeteries for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 P. M. to-day, as reported by the Howard Association: Otto Freeman, 33 years; C. Doherty, 30; A. P. Page, 58; Chris. Cosgrove, age not given; Ella Hunsecker, 9; William Nesbitt, 16; Mrs. E. T. Hall, 36; Rebecca Kendall, 17; Jack Holton, age not given; Samuel C. Peters, colored, 38; J. W. Gayle, 69; Miss Moncure, age not stated; Miss Adeline Fary, 30.

No Fever at Key West.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—Commander Benham, at Key West, telegraphs that there is no yellow fever there.

THE CRISIS.

The Situation Friday Morning.

NEW YORK, September 26.—The situation in Wall street this morning presents no new features. Business generally continues in a state of suspense. Foreign exchange has been reduced by bankers to 5½, and 6½ for long and short sterling, with actual business as low as 4½ and 5½. Gold has been strong, with more activity; sales at 112⅝. Money ⅓ @ ½ and commissions. Western Union 55 @ 57.

Several parties are short of gold and refuse to pay half per cent for borrowing, consequently there is a hitch in the clearance of gold at the Gold Exchange Bank.

The *Sun* says the Adams Express Company has carried daily to the interior $1,000,000, and the United States Express Company has been carrying out about $500,000 daily.

Twenty-four hours' notice is to be given before the Stock Exchange opens.

Total amount of loan certificates issued by the Clearing House up to-night, $18,000,000.

The Loan and Trust Company, the People's Bank of South Carolina, and the Planters and Mechanics' Bank have suspended. These are State banks, and represent less than one quarter of the banking capital of Charleston.

Three national banks and the Union Bank pay all demands in full, and claim to be stronger to-night than yesterday. No excitement.

The gold speculation, which began just before noon, was the feature of the day, and at a quarter to one o'clock the price was 114¼, and at one o'clock heavy sales were made at 113¾. The great necessity for borrowing gold, and the fact that it was really being hoarded, created a large demand, and drew the speculative feeling from the street in the way of stocks, for which there were two sets of prices.

The excitement in the Gold Room was intense, and for a few minutes everybody seemed wild, prices spreading to 113¼. Gold closed at 114.

The general feeling among the brokers appears to be more hopeful than on previous days, though there are, of course, many who persist in regarding the situation in its blackest aspect. There was a wild excitement in the Gold Room to-day.

At the Produce Exchange matters are in a gloomy condition. Prices on the whole are without material change; yet to sell freely a large decline would be necessary. The first failure at the Exchange occurred this morning. A very respectable though not one of the largest houses, whose credit has hitherto been first class, has been forced to succumb, in consequence of trouble in the export trade.

3 P. M.—The following are the closing street quotations: Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central 20 @ 21; Southern 69½ @ 71; Ohio and Mississippi 25½ @ 27; Union Pacific 114½ @ 1[illegible]; Western Union 55 @ 56; Pacific Mail 28½ @ 29; St. Joseph 20 @ 21½; Wabash 90 @ 91; Erie 3[illegible] @ 4[illegible]; Harlem 105 @ 107; Northwestern 79½ @ 81; Rock Island 8[illegible] @ 85; St. Paul, preferred, 55.

The feature of the day was the gold speculation. Immediately on the announcement of the shipment from London of $500,000 a heavy demand for cash gold arose, and it commanded one-eighth to one-half per day. The clearings of gold by the Exchange Bank was retarded by the refusal of two heavy short dealers to pay the extreme rates necessary to make their accounts good, but Drexel, Morgan & Co. advanced $500,000 in gold, the amount in dispute, to the Gold Exchange Bank, enabling it to complete clearances, and saving additional trouble to dealers. Greenbacks command a premium of four per cent over certified checks. Other than this there is no rate for money.

The president of the Clearing House to-day appointed a committee to investigate the condition of the banks and suggest such practical reforms as is deemed necessary.

Henry Clews & Co. in a circular to their correspondents and depositors say: "We propose to continue business as heretofore by receiving special deposits in trust for new accounts pledged only to payments drawn against such new accounts; that we shall realize upon our loans, securities and other accounts as fast as possible, and make payments pro rata as the same shall be realized, until the entire amount of our existing indebtedness shall be liquidated, interest being paid as heretofore."

Washington.

WASHINGTON, September 26.—Fant, Washington & Co., of this city, have suspended.

Richmond.

RICHMOND, September 26.—The Tredegar Iron Works to-day discharged about 600 men engaged in car building.

Montgomery.

MONTGOMERY, September 26.—At a large meeting of the merchants to-day it was resolved to pay all maturing obligations as promptly as the deranged financial situation would permit, and banks and bankers holding paper were requested to obtain an extension if it should become necessary, and a similar request is made of all parties abroad who hold their paper. Resolutions of full faith and confidence in the local banks and institutions were adopted.

Cotton has been coming in freely, but is not sold for want of currency.

Atlanta.

ATLANTA, September 26.—A meeting of the business men was held yesterday, and it was resolved to assist the banks by free deposits and light drafts.

John H. James, banker, has suspended. He will resume in a few days. His assets double his liabilities.

Mobile.

MOBILE, September 26.—The National Park Bank, New York, will pay all checks drawn by the Mobile Savings Bank on Howes & Macy, New York.

Columbia.

COLUMBIA, S. C., September 26.—There is no run on the banks here, notwithstanding the excitement elsewhere. Cotton is being readily disposed of.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, September 26.—In accordance with a resolution of the Chamber of Commerce, banks are certifying checks, but withholding currency.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, September 26.—The Second and Manufacturers' National Banks are closed.

The board of directors of the Board of Trade this morning unanimously passed the following resolution, the reading of which was greeted with applause and universally approved:

Resolved, That all the rules of the board authorizing the board of directors to consider and act on complaints for violation of contract be suspended so far as such complaints are based on contracts made between the passage of this resolution and further orders of the association, and further, that the board shall not entertain complaints for violation of contracts claimed to have been closed during the time indicated, by reason of non-deposit of margin; provided that this resolution shall in no case be held to apply to any trades made in settlement of existing contracts.

The following banks have continued to transact business as usual: Commercial National, Third National, Montreal Central National, Corn Exchange, Fifth National, First National, Fourth National, Germania, International, Merchants' National, Illinois, Northwestern, Traders', Chicago, Union, Stock Yards, Merchants' Loan and Trust Company, German National, Mechanics' and Marine, City National.

There has been no run upon any of these institutions, although some of them have paid out considerable amounts of currency. There appears to be very little excitement among the people on the street beyond an intense feeling of indignation against Coolbaugh, president of the Union National Bank, who is bitterly denounced by many as having unnecessarily precipitated this suspension of to-day. It is authoritatively stated that Coolbaugh this morning received a telegram from his New York correspondent authorizing him to draw for the entire amount of his balance there and $500,000 additional, which offer he refused.

Later.—The following is a correct list of the banks which have suspended in this city: Union National Bank, Cooke County National Bank, Second National Bank, Manufacturers' National Bank and National Bank of Commerce.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, September 26.—The following circular has just been issued:

Owing to the deranged condition of monetary affairs throughout the country, and the action of banking institutions in other cities, we have deemed it prudent and in the interest of our depositors that we should similarly suspend payment for thirty days. There can be no loss to our depositors.

JOHN A. KLEIN,
President Mississippi Valley Bank.
B. R. THOMAS,
President Vicksburg Bank.
BENJAMIN A. LEE,
Cashier Freedmen's Bank.

London.

LONDON, September 26, 1 P. M.—American securities excited. Large business and wide fluctuations. There is much uneasiness.

Later.—American securities flat; declined heavily.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, September 26.—A statement is made of the assets and liabilities of Jay Cooke & Co., of Philadelphia, New York and Washington, placing their liabilities at slightly over $7,000,000; their assets, including bills receivable, bank stock, bonds, real estate and loans to the Northern Pacific Railroad Company, show a balance of nearly $16,000,000, half of which appears to be Northern Pacific railroad stock.

Indianapolis.

INDIANAPOLIS, September 26.—The panic of yesterday has entirely disappeared. At the opening to-day there was a light run on Ritzingers & Sharp's and Fletcher's banks by small depositors, but all demands were promptly met, without resort to the rule adopted by the Clearing House last night. Nearly all the banks report that their deposits to-day have exceeded the amounts withdrawn.

The savings banks have met all demands promptly, and, like the other banks, claim that their deposits have exceeded the amount called for.

The general impression prevails that Woollen, Webb & Co. will resume in a few days.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, September 26.—The second day under the new bank arrangement has passed satisfactorily. At a meeting of the Clearing House Association this afternoon after bank hours, the general opinion appeared to be that matters were working laverably. The banks and bankers all seemed thoroughly in sympathy with the plan adopted, and there is manifest a cheerful acquiescence in the expressed wish of the majority in relation to all details of the movement.

The association at this meeting adopted a resolution, the nature of which was foreshadowed in last night's dispatches. This provides that all currency deposited hereafter may be drawn upon at the will of the depositor. This makes for future deposits a new rule from that applying to old ones, and will invite currency from many quarters where it is now lying unused. All the securities demanded by the committee in charge of the matter have been forthcoming. The general feeling here to-day is one of satisfaction in relation to the action of the banks. The news from Chicago had a depressing effect on 'Change, but did not produce a panicky feeling. There has been but little doing in general markets. Things are nearly at a stand still. It is almost impossible to negotiate drafts at present, and as a consequence the movement of the hog product is almost suspended. Buyers are indisposed to make purchases, and holders have no inclination to throw stocks on a market which is unprepared to receive them. Business men are as rapidly as possible adapting themselves to the changed circumstances, and the whole temper of the people is to grin and bear the pinch till confidence shall be restored and the blockade on commerce relieved.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, September 26.—The action of the banks in this city last night seems to be generally approved by the mercantile community, and an improved and comparatively buoyant feeling was manifested this morning, but when the news came that several Chicago banks had closed their doors a deep anxiety and apprehension immediately sprung up, and business on 'Change was almost entirely stopped. Many regular banks have so far done their usual business, paying all checks presented, while others have conformed to the rule adopted last night, and paid only small amounts.

To-day has passed with no excitement, but there is deep anxiety as to the result of the present disturbed condition of affairs. Men of all classes are filled with apprehension. Affairs have been quiet among the banks. The non-payment of currency plan adopted last night has worked well, and has met with general approval.

There have been no runs worthy of mention. Most of the savings banks have promptly met all demands and their deposits have exceeded the amount paid out. Many depositors who withdrew their accounts deposited again during the day, and confidence was largely restored.

The volume of business at the regular banks decreased somewhat, but no one has suffered for want of money. The deposits in these banks have also been in excess of the amount paid out, although the day closes with an improved feeling and a brighter hope for the future.

Augusta.

AUGUSTA, GA., September 26.—There is a better feeling, but the stringency continues. Nothing doing in the cotton market. The First National Bank will not suspend. The deposits to-day were nearly equal to the amount checked out. No commercial paper discounted. The suspended banks are perfectly solvent. The Freedmen's Savings Bank enforced the sixty days' notice on account of the run of yesterday.

John J. Cohen & Sons have partially resumed. They are paying checks of $100.

The committee of merchants appointed to confer with the directors of the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company recommend the issue of $400,000 in short date bonds in sums of $100 and $50, in form similar to the seven-thirty $100 notes or bonds at one time issued by the government, but bearing only one-half that rate of interest when not presented for redemption until the expiration of six months; said bonds to be convertible at the option of the holder into greenbacks or national bank notes upon thirty days' notice. But when so converted before the expiration of six months to be converted only at the face.

The committee also recommend the issue of $10,000 in one, two and five dollar notes, receivable for all dues to the railroad and bank, and convertible into the above named bonds whenever presented in sums of $50.

The directors of the road will hold a meeting to consider the report of the committee.

The Georgia railroad enjoys the confidence of the people, and its guarantees would be received by merchants and planters for cotton.

Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, September 26.—The excitement over city money and the reported suspension of banks at St. Louis and other cities continues. Everything is at a standstill. Very few parties take city money and no greenbacks are in circulation.

CRIME.

Stealing Railroad Tickets.

ST. LOUIS, September 26.—George Brandt was arrested for stealing tickets from the office of the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern railroad. Several tickets, considerable jewelry and a large lot of skeleton keys were found on him. About $1500 worth of tickets were stolen from the company during the past two or three weeks.

A Defaulting Postmaster.

PITTSBURG, September 26.—Colonel John H. Stewart, postmaster of this city, was arrested to-day, charged with being a defaulter.

Numerous complaints reached the Postoffice Department in Washington, from business men of this city, of repeated failures of valuable letters in reaching their destination, and an investigation led to the above arrest. It is also believed there are deficits in the stamp and money order accounts. Stewart gave $60,000 bail.

Escape of Prisoners.

MARSHALL, Texas, September 25.—Ten prisoners escaped from jail here last night. Among them were four murderers, including the notorious Lewis White, who murdered James Flanagan last March.

FRANCE.

Death of a Famous Astronomer.

PARIS, September 26.—Jean Chaconnac, the French astronomer, is dead.

A Monarchy Predicted.

The members of the right assert that the Assembly will declare in favor of the restoration of a monarchy before November.

Punished for an Assault on the Germans.

Two persons who led the assault in Lunneville on a party of Germans from Strasburg have been tried and sentenced to imprisonment. There was much excitement in Lunneville over the result of the trial. A crowd collected around the prefecture, and threatened to rescue the prisoners, but it was dispersed by the police.

ENGLAND.

Heavy Shipments of Gold to America.

LONDON, September 26.—It