The Sun.

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RETURN OF CONFIDENCE.

SAVED BY THE SENSIBLE ACTION OF THE NEW YORK BANKS.

Millions of Dollars Added to the Volume of Circulating Notes—The Banking Institutions Strengthened and Confidence Restored—Brighter Skies Ahead—The Savings Banks' Scare about Over.

The closing of the Stock Exchange and Gold Room about stopped speculation in Wall street, though some transactions were made between small dealers, not members of either board. Nothing remains but to clear away the wreck and remove the wounded from the débris. This will necessarily take a little time, but when business revives it will be conducted on sounder principles than heretofore, and the financial world will present a healthier aspect. The gambling spirit which has pervaded all classes since the war has received a check. Henceforth, for a time at least, men will be likely to be more careful in their dealings, and extravagance and dishonesty on the part of public servants, whether national, State, municipal, or the officers of great corporations, will not be quietly acquiesced in by the public.

The proverb, "Spare the rod and spoil the child," was inspired, and it applies not more to the young than to nations and communities. If the recent chastisement instills into men clearer views of public and individual virtue, and thwarts the designs of the corrupt Rings which have been bleeding the country from almost every pore, the punishment will not have been in vain.

The National Banks.

The Cashier of the Tenth National Bank indignantly denies that the action taken by the Clearing House was in any way necessary to the safety of the bank. Yesterday morning he stamped up and down his office in a state bordering on frenzy. "It is the fools," said he, "who circulate such reports as this, who are responsible for this panic; at all events they have done their utmost to prolong it. I was never so astonished in my life as when I heard that we were supposed to have needed the certificates. We didn't want them. We would a great deal rather not have them. Why, we have a credit of $95,000 currency, and $5,700 gold in the Clearing House; we shall have, I suppose, to receive the certificates, but we should not do so if it could be avoided. Any man," continued the Cashier, getting up again, and relapsing into a state of indignant excitement, "who, without knowing anything about what he speaks of, gets up such a report as that is worse than a thief. Our depositors have confidence in us, and with excellent reason. We have always been strong and never since the war have we been stronger than now. No other bank in New York can come near us. I am confident of that, for I am an old banking man and pretty well acquainted with them all. The directors have not even thought it necessary to visit us except in a single instance. One of them called to see me about a matter of business at the bank. It was as quiet then as it is now, and he laughed, and saying, 'I see you have no run upon you here,' he went about his business. We are in a condition to stand any run."

AT THE PARK BANK

very few were drawing money, but numbers were awaiting their turn to make deposits. The President said he had been surprised to find that the Clearing House showed them on the debit account, and not on the credit, as he had expected. He had therefore applied for certificates. The bank, he said, was sound, and could easily stand any run. He had no apprehension of anything of the kind. A great number had come in the morning to get their checks certified, and for the first two hours there was a rush, but it subsequently subsided.

At the Fourth National there was a long line of men with checks waited their turns to present them at the desk of the paying teller, but the depositors trying to reach that of the receiving teller were equally numerous. The President said their deposit in the Clearing House was $900,000, but this was no unusual occurrence. Checks had to be certified, applied for certificates, the bank, he said, could stand any run, for it was as strong as the heavens; but no such thing need be anticipated. They had had an unusually quiet day, and the panic was nearly over. The banks in the city, he said in conclusion, had got through their day much better than had been expected.

THE COMMONWEALTH.

The promised statement of the condition of the Bank of the Commonwealth was not forthcoming yesterday. All the clerical force of the bank was engaged in its preparation until late in the night, but failed to complete it. Bank Examiner Skaggs, who is still in charge pending the Executive Committee's report, said that he had collected $[illegible] of the call loans due the bank. He says that collections were much easier than he had anticipated. He also expressed the opinion, based upon the examination now in progress, that the assets will pay every depositor in full. Mr. Skaggs also stated that the appointment of receiver lies in the evening, and will take full charge of the bank as soon as the transfer can be made. His bond has been fixed at $100,000. President Ellis hopes that the capital of the bank will not be found to be seriously impaired after every claim is paid in full.

THE NORTH AMERICA.

Judge Fancher yesterday, on the application of counsel for the Bank of North America, granted an attachment against the property in favor of A. D. Williamson for $[illegible], the amount of a loan taken on Saturday last and promised to be paid back on the same day, but was not. This led to a baseless rumor yesterday morning that the bank was in trouble. Later in the day Mr. Williamson made his paper good.

The Trust Companies.

Yesterday morning the doors of the Union Trust Company were besieged by a multitude of anxious depositors, who were prepared to draw their balances in accordance with the promise of the company to resume payment at 10 A. M. The line extended over both sides of Broadway and down Wall street as far as Church street. At the opening hour a notice was posted on the door to the effect that the Union Trust Company would be ready to resume payment in a short time. Depositors were warned not to make a sacrifice of their claims, as a receiver had been appointed.

At 11 o'clock the receiver, Mr. E. B. Wesley, arrived, and with him J. V. L. Pruyn, Augustus Schell, George H. E. Davies, L. D. Wood, and S. B. Ruggles. The gentlemen the entire day and far into the night they were engaged in making an examination of the assets, calling in loans, and preparing a financial statement for publication. Three policemen and two porters guarded the entrance. Mr. Wesley says that nothing had been learned yet to indicate that the capital is in the least impaired, or that the company will not be able to pay every dollar of its indebtedness.

THE NATIONAL TRUST.

The doors of the National Trust Company were open yesterday, but not for the transaction of business. Depositors passed in and out, and put their heads together to discuss the solvency of the company. Behind the high paling the Executive Committee were continuing their examination, begun on Saturday, into the assets stored in the vaults. The committee will submit their official report to the directors this morning. No defalcation has been discovered. Mr. Robert H. Berdell, a trustee of the company, said that the securities had not been disturbed. The bank's assets are, according to yesterday's statement, $[illegible], comprising over $8,000,000 in government currency sixes, $100,000 in bonds and mortgages and loans on dividend-paying bonds and stocks with over twenty per cent margin.

The company had asked Assistant Treasurer Hillhouse to buy some of their currency sixes. He declined to do so, as he had no authority from Secretary Richardson to buy any but Government five-twenties. He has, however, written to the Secretary at Washington to obtain permission to buy the company's currency sixes.

Mr. Wagram, the President, says that the company expects to resume payment as soon as the panic ceases. The company, he adds, is sound, and he thinks that the only way to keep it sound on the present crisis is to keep the doors shut. Currency can be obtained for their securities, but at a great sacrifice. The money is just as safe in their vaults as in the breast pockets of their panic-stricken depositors.

The Government's Purchase of Bonds.

The sale of bonds to the Government continued yesterday in the Sub-Treasury. A notice was posted on the bulletin in the rotunda announcing that the Assistant Treasurer would purchase all the different series of United States five-twenty bonds, and that payments would be made in currency at the gold rate of 110.7 and a fraction, and the accrued interest in coin. Mr. White, the cashier, began to accept offers at nine o'clock, at which time the Presidents of many of the national and the savings banks flocked into the building. Many of them were gray haired gentlemen. Those who were in the greatest need of money were the first to make their appearance. They rode to the Pine street entrance in carriages with their confidential clerks. Some carried the bonds wrapped in newspapers and clasped tightly under their arms; others had them snugly stuffed in their inner coat pockets. Private bank detectives and messengers rode with several of the Presidents, and followed them after they alighted to see that no one attempted a robbery. The Presidents saw Gen. Hillhouse, the Assistant Treasurer, in his private office, and as fast as they got the greenbacks for their bonds they hurriedly departed. At 11 o'clock it was reported that $1,200,000 had been purchased, and at noon the amount increased to $2,500,000.

Soon after this the President of the Nassau Bank entered with a canvas sack full of bonds. A still further supply was received from President Vail of the Bank of Commerce. Ex-Collector Murphy, Henry Clews, and Gen. Sharpe were among the callers on Treasurer Hillhouse in the afternoon. Gen. Sharpe subsequently said that the Treasurer was overjoyed, as he had heard that the brokers were paying two per cent more for bonds than the Government had offered. He regarded this as a sign that the panic had stopped. At 3 o'clock the Cashier announced that there had been fifty sales, and that the bonds purchased amounted to $3,339,150. He also said that the Sub-Treasury had taken $5,785,000 of the certificates authorized by the act of June 2, 1872, in exchange for currency, and had paid out $221,000 on account of interest.

Gen. Hillhouse refused to make public the names of the banks which had sold the five-twenty bonds. He said that he had been empowered by Secretary Richardson to buy five-twenty bonds without limit. He thought that the effect of the Government's willingness to purchase would quiet the market.

Senseless Runs on the Savings Banks.

Although the Presidents of the savings banks passed a resolution, at the Fifth Avenue Hotel on Sunday night, counseling the enforcement of the rule requiring thirty days' notice of a withdrawal of deposits, none of the thirty-six institutions took advantage of it on resuming business yesterday morning. Monday is commonly a very busy day in these banks, and the business hours in many cases extended until evening. This, and the spread of a distrustful feeling, foreshadowed heavy runs, and in most of the savings banks a quorum of directors were in session at 10 o'clock. The failure to demand the legal notice of withdrawals was construed by some to be a shrewd way of getting all the good possible out of the ill wind that was blowing. In nearly all of the savings banks interest is computed every three months, and none is allowed for less than quarterly periods. This money drawn now, the next quarter day being the 1st of October, would lose the interest accrued since June. Should the distrust be dissipated, these withdrawn amounts will be deposited again after the 1st of October, and will draw no interest in most cases until January. The point of which is that the banks will get the use of a very large sum of money nearly six months for nothing, a gain which would far overbalance the loss involved in a temporary run.

THE STRONGEST OF THE BANKS.

The Bank for Savings, commonly known as the Bleecker Street Bank, was thronged by anxious depositors on opening its doors. Three-fourths of them were women, and as a class they were of the smallest depositors, their amounts at stake seldom exceeding one hundred dollars, and fewer less than twenty. At 11 o'clock fifty hundred persons were inside the bank. They were furnished with seats, and so arranged that all secured their regular turns. No deposits were made, those who were there intending to leave money, deciding to take it away. There was but one paying teller, and as each book was ready for balance, payments were made slowly, averaging one every three minutes. There was only a knot of people on the sidewalk at any time, made up of disinterested loiterers. Mr. Benjamin D. K. Craig, the Comptroller, pooh-poohed the notion of a disastrous run.

"We have no present intention of enforcing the rule requiring notice of withdrawals," he said. "We are sixty thousand depositors, and we have always adhered to our rule restricting accounts to one thousand dollars each. So you see we could take months for a complete withdrawal of the funds, giving us ample time to make the necessary arrangements for the deposit of money."

This bank closed its doors as usual at 2 o'clock, at which time the waiting line numbered over two hundred. There had been no excitement, and policemen were unnecessary.

THE BOWERY SAVINGS BANK

was crowded soon after opening, two hundred and forty depositors being in line within half an hour. At 1 o'clock the number had increased to over three hundred, and the street became so blocked that a detail of twenty-five officers had to be ordered out during the afternoon to keep a strong force of police busy in keeping the sidewalk clear. The bank officers said, early in the day, that a compliance with the rule requiring notification before the withdrawal of deposits would be enforced should the run be formidable. The depositors, they said, were so numerous, and the amounts generally so small, that months would be required to exhaust their resources; but they believed that their own and their patrons' interests would be best served by a suspension of payments under the rule, thus preventing the sacrifice of good bank securities. The hour of closing on Mondays is 7 o'clock. Payments were made by one teller, at the average rate of two minutes each, until 5 o'clock, when the thing was rapidly increasing. It was then decided to cease paying, and the following was placarded:

NOTICE.—Depositors are hereby notified that deposits will not be paid except on notice of thirty days on balances of $100 or less, and of sixty days on all balances exceeding $100.

There was a blaze of excitement for a few minutes, while the police were clearing the bank, and over two thousand persons gathered in the street. Before seven o'clock, however, the last of the loiterers had gone away.

THE UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.

at Canal and Laight streets, had a line of one hundred and ten anxious depositors at eleven o'clock, made up of moderate depositors in the neighborhood who had caught the infection of distrust.

"Our depositors have in the main very small balances," said Cashier Chapin; "hundreds of less than five dollars. We are prepared to pay every cent asked for, and do not intend to exact the notice of thirty days on Mondays. Our hours are from ten to three, and from five to seven; but to-day we shall keep open without cessation and pay out as fast as two tellers can settle the balances."

The directors were in session all day, and the clerks announced balances the pass books without unnecessary delay. The line increased steadily, however, and a crowd of idlers pressed hard upon the police who tried to keep the sidewalk clear. Only depositors were admitted, and at times the line extended down the steps and around the Laight street corner. A shrewd speculator bought some of the accounts at 10 per cent discount, and his operations did good service for the bank in reassuring confidence, many of the tired waiters taking courage and going home. At 6 o'clock notice was given that as many as could be paid paid before 7 were inside the bank, and so the rest of the line broke ranks and reluctantly dispersed. At

THE CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,

at Canal street and the Bowery, a run was commenced promptly at 10 o'clock. The number of depositors waiting for their money wavered between one and two hundred all day, payments being made steadily at leisure.

"Our run is caused by a combination of circumstances," said Secretary Bunce. "Being Monday, we are compelled to keep open until five o'clock. This, too, is the Jewish New Year, and our depositors of that faith have leisure to come and draw their money. Seven-eighths of all the balances being paid to-day are those of Jews. But I can assure you of our ability to pay every dollar deposited with us. Still I favor a suspension under the thirty-day rule, if it could be made general, as this panic will be short-lived. I do not believe that any of the savings banks are unsound. The rotten ones were weeded out when the Ring went down. The banks will profit by this run, just in proportion as depositors lose interest by drawing before the 1st of October."

At five o'clock the bank closed, that being its Monday hour for doing so, but the money was paid on all books that had been handed in. The excluded Poles then went down the street, and was formed down the bank steps and around the corner into Canal street. They refused to credit the police who told them that the doors had been closed, and resolutely kept their places, shifting from one tired leg to the other tired leg, until past six o'clock.

THE OTHER SAVINGS INSTITUTIONS

paid out large sums, and none received the customary Monday's deposits. The Seamens' suspended payment under the notification rule, and so did the Sixpenny in Astor place, as to amounts over $200. A heavy drain on the Dry Dock was steadily met. The German, in Union square, responded promptly to large demands in the morning, but all was quiet in the afternoon. The officials of the various banks uniformly professed unbounded confidence, and predicted that to-day will finish the runs. Should the pressure continue, however, there will be a very general cessation of business under the operation of the thirty-day rule.

The Savings Banks to Save Themselves.

At the Fifth Avenue Hotel last evening, Mr. Isaac T. Smith, of the Metropolitan, presided. Twenty-eight savings banks were represented, and the feeling was unanimous in favor of enforcing the notice clause in case of an unusual demand for deposits. On Sunday evening several bank officials had objected, but last night there was no difference of opinion. A resolution was passed recommending all the banks to act on the resolution passed on Sunday. Several national and State banks not being able yesterday to return the amounts loaned to them by the savings' banks, the latter institutions sold the collateral, which in all cases was ample security for the loans.

The Pool of the Associated Banks.

The Loan Committee of the associated banks began to issue the new loan certificates at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. An office was opened for them on the second floor of the Bank of New York building, at Wall and William streets. Presidents Tappen of the Gallatin Bank, Leverich of the Bank of New York, Hunter of the People's, Taylor of the City, and Coe of the American Exchange, composing the committee, were there to sign the certificates, which were in denominations of $5,000 and $10,000. Up to 12 o'clock $2,500,000 was issued. Mr. Camp, the manager of the Clearing House, said that all the banks had pulled through except two, and that those were settling with the committee. He declined to name the two banks, but it was understood that they were the same that experienced heavy runs on Friday and Saturday. At 4 P. M. President Tappen announced that the committee had signed $6,000,000 of the $10,000,000 of certificates which had been authorized. He said that the association would print an extra $10,000,000 if they deemed it necessary. He added that the bank Presidents had met the Governing Committee of the Stock Exchange to confer about the proper time for the reopening of that place, and that no definite result had been arrived at. He was unable to say whether the Exchange would reopen on Wednesday.

The Brooklyn Banks.

Early yesterday morning there were rumors of runs on some of the Brooklyn banks. Not one had foundation at the start, but as they spread throngs sought the banks for information. The Long Island Bank took advantage of the thirty days' notice clause. No excitement prevailed. The Brooklyn Bank, at Fulton and Concord streets, opened as usual for business, but the rumors drew a few depositors. They were paid. The only other bank which had anything like a run was the Atlantic Bank at Atlantic and Clinton streets. Some difficulty was at first experienced because the bank had too much cash. The money was in $1,000 notes, and they could not pay the small depositors—the only ones who applied. All payments were promptly made.

How Importers are Affected.

The effect of the panic on trade was shown in the decrease of business at the Custom House. Comparatively few entries of goods were made there yesterday, as many of the importers found it impossible to raise the money for the duties. An importer belonging to an old and wealthy mercantile house in the city called on Special Deputy Collector Lydecker in the morning and proffered his personal bond for the settlement of the duties on goods which had been consigned to his firm. The Deputy Collector told him that there was no precedent for any such course in the history of the Custom House, and that it was impossible to accept his bond as a guarantee for the payment of the duties. The importer thought it was and ought to be good for the amount involved. "I admit that it is," replied Mr. Lydecker, "but in theory John Smith's bond is as good as yours, although I may be personally aware that you are worth a thousand times as much as Smith."

The Pennsylvania Railroad's Action.

The Pennsylvania Railroad on Saturday discharged a few employees, and yesterday gave notice that working hours would be reduced from ten to eight hours a day, the pay being at the same rate per hour as formerly. They say that they do this to keep as many of their men working as possible, and prevent the disastrous results of a general discharge of laborers from their mammoth improvements.

Money Orders Instead of Drafts.

A large number of persons availed themselves of Post Office money orders yesterday in preferences to using certified checks and drafts. Mr. Plimley, the Superintendent of the Money Order Department, and his assistants were kept busy all day writing receipts for sums below $50.

The Action of the Government.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—President Grant, accompanied by Gen. Babcock, returned to Washington this morning, and registered at Willard's Hotel. In the course of the morning the President called at the Treasury Department and had a conference with Secretary Richardson, at which Secretary Delano and Postmaster-General Creswell were present. It has been decided to send $20,000,000 to New York to enable Treasurer Hillhouse to buy all the bonds that may be offered.

In reply to interrogatories this morning Secretary Richardson said everything was more encouraging, and the Government would buy bonds to-day. He was sorry for those who had plenty of money, and would give it out to all who came with their bonds. When the question was asked whether or not this money to pay for the bonds would come from the legal reserve, he answered, "Never mind about that! Everything is right, and we intend to keep so." The Secretary contradicts the statement that the navy account has been transferred from the banking house of Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. in London, and declares that there is no intention of making such transfer.

Secretary Richardson Confident.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—Secretary Richardson said to-day that the panic was at an end, and that there need be no further apprehensions of trouble. He had no fear of any disaster resulting, as the country is in a prosperous condition, which was shown by the fact that throughout the panic there was no call upon the national Treasury for assistance except from New York, a slight one from Philadelphia, and still less from Washington. From the West and South there had been no requests for aid. He further said that the Government would continue to purchase bonds as long as persons would bring them, but he did not suppose that they would be offered many days.

The Vice-President's Congratulations.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22.—The Secretary of the Treasury received the following telegram this afternoon from Vice-President Wilson:

BOSTON, Sept. 22.

Wm. A. Richardson, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.

Every one here praises your action. Stand like a rock.

HENRY WILSON.

A Run on the Albany Savings Bank.

ALBANY, Sept. 22.—A run has commenced on the Albany Savings Bank, 71 State street, of which Harmon Pumpelly is President and H. H. Martin Treasurer. About one hundred depositors are waiting their turn. The bank is paying promptly. It is said to be the strongest institution of the kind in this city. All the national banks are perfectly quiet, and no savings bank except the Albany shows any signs of a run.

There was quite a run on some of the other savings banks. The Albany Savings Bank paid out $50,000, the Home Savings Bank $6,000, and the National $12,000. At 2 P. M., when the banks closed, there was a better feeling prevailing, and it is thought that the run is over.

A Run on Chicago Banks.

CHICAGO, Sept. 22.—There is considerable of a run on some of the banks here to-day, but they are adhering to the resolution adopted yesterday—to fall back upon the thirty and sixty-day rule—and are only paying sums of less than a hundred dollars. The largest assemblage appears to be gathered at the State Savings Institution, but so far the crowd has been quiet and orderly. The latest reports, public and private, from New York appear to have had the effect to lessen the anxiety which was manifest this morning among many bankers and business men.

Run on Trenton Savings Banks.

TRENTON, Sept. 22.—There was a run on our savings banks to-day. The directors claimed the two weeks' notice according to their charter, and took the names of all who wanted their money. The banks are amply able to pay every dollar. Our regular banks were also called upon by a few depositors, whose demands were promptly paid. Each of the three banks in Trenton has a surplus of over $100,000.

A. S. Hatch's Newport Residence Attached.

NEWPORT, R. I., Sept. 22.—The property of A. S. Hatch, of the firm of Fisk & Hatch, which includes his magnificent residence on Kay street and yacht Resolute, was attached on Saturday to the amount of $100,000 by creditors in this city and elsewhere. Both house and yacht are in charge of keepers appointed by the Sheriff.

Excitement in Little Rock.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 22.—On account of the financial panic in the North the banks here to-day refused to take city money, home currency, which has been in circulation at par for six years, and as a consequence great excitement prevailed. This money has always been received the same as greenbacks. A citizens meeting was held in the afternoon at which it was resolved to take the money as usual.

How the Canadian Southern is Affected.

ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Sept. 22.—The Canada Southern Railway Company have, owing to the financial crisis in New York, been obliged to cancel all their contracts for the present, and have ordered the discharge of all their workmen not employed on the regular trains running over the road. The cause of this is said to be owing to the complications in Daniel Drew's affairs, he being a large stockholder in the company.

Suspensions in Other Cities.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 22.—The Security Trust Company and James F. Brady & Co., bankers, have closed their doors. There is considerable excitement here.

BUFFALO, Sept. 22.—H. W. Burt & Co., private bankers and brokers, closed this afternoon. Their suspension causes no undue excitement outside of their private depositors. Financial matters are feverish, but business men and brokers appear firm and confident that no serious embarrassment will the experienced here.

BUFFALO, Sept. 22.—The suspension of H. W. Burt & Co. is considered only temporary, and is occasioned by the failure of their New York correspondent to pay currency for their drafts, for which ample securities were held. The business of the house is principally among large operators, and causes but little embarrassment.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—The Keystone and Citizens' Banks, new concerns chartered under the State law, suspended this morning temporarily. The State Bank, which suspended on Saturday, resumed payment this morning.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 22.—This afternoon it was publicly stated that some of the State banks of this city had suspended, and that the others would inevitably follow. This is exaggerated. All of the State banks are thoroughly solvent, but experiencing some annoyances from a scarcity of currency. They ascribe the trouble to the refusal of the national banks to accept their checks, thus throwing them upon their own resources. Of the banks that were specifically named as having suspended, viz.: The Citizens, the Iron, the State, and the Keystone, all are asserted by their respective officers to be perfectly sound. It is probable that all will promptly and fully meet their demands to-morrow.

The Effect in London—American Securities Depressed.

LONDON, Sept. 22—5 P. M.—Much anxiety is manifested on all sides to hear further news from New York. Messrs. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. continue to pay cash in the usual manner over their counter, and the run on their house has ceased. Much sympathy is expressed for the firm by the leading bankers.

Among the rumors current in the Stock Exchange is one that the Bank of England holds $200,000 of Jay Cooke & Co.'s acceptances, and that the Rothschilds hold $100,000 of the same paper.

5:30 P. M.—A dispatch announcing the closing of the New York Gold Exchange has just been bulletined. This news is accepted as an indication of the gravity of the financial situation, and the market for American securities is again depressed.

United States five-twenties of 1865 are quoted at 99¼; 1867, 99¾; ten-forties, 99¼. Erie Railway shares, 45@44¾.

In Frankfort five-twenties of 1862 were quoted at 99¼.

THE OLD WORLD'S NEWS.

The British Fleet Collecting in Alicante Harbor—A Bombardment Imminent.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The entire British fleet in Spanish waters is collected in the harbor of Alicante, which city is threatened with bombardment by the insurgent iron-clads. The British Admiral has demanded of the insurgent commander a postponement of hostilities for four days, and is supported in his demand by all the foreign Consuls.

It is officially said that the situation of the Carlists in the north is precarious. Desertion from their ranks is increasing, and demoralization spreading. The discipline of the Republican troops has improved.

Gen. Garibaldi, in a letter to Señor Castelar, tenders his sword in the service of the Republic. The President replies, thanking the General for his noble offer, but declaring that Spain needs no assistance.

The proclamation suspending the constitutional guarantees establishes a vigorous censorship over the press, and prohibits the carrying of arms by civilians.

A Riot in England—A Body of Policemen Attacked by a Mob.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—A desperate conflict took place in Bury St. Edmunds, yesterday, between a mob of Irishmen and a body of policemen. The officers were compelled to use their clubs vigorously, and did not succeed in dispersing the rioters until many of them had received severe injuries. There is great excitement. The mob threatened a renewal of the disturbances is apprehended. While the rioting was in progress, several houses were attacked by the mob and wrecked.

Organizing for Defence.

MADRID, Sept. 22.—The Governor of Alicante has refused the summons of Cabreras, who commands the insurgent man-of-war Numancia, to surrender the city and acknowledge the independence of Cartagena. The citizens approve the Governor's action, and are organizing for defence.

Combining Against France.

BERLIN, Sept. 22.—It is rumored that one of the objects of King Victor Emanuel's visit to Prussia is to secure an understanding with the Emperor for joint action against possible French aggressions and to prevent the election of a French Ultramontane to the Papacy.

How Free Press Works in England.

LONDON, Sept. 22.—Chief Justice Cockburn has fined the editor of the Cheltenham *Chronicle* $750 for publishing criticisms on the conduct of the trial of the Tichborne claimant, and threatens him with imprisonment if the offence is repeated.

His Voice Still for Peace.

PARIS, Sept. 22.—It is rumored that the Count de Chambord has given his supporters assurances of a peaceful policy, especially with regard to Italy, in case he should be placed on the French throne.

A Big Fire in Smyrna.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 22.—A conflagration in Smyrna has destroyed property to the amount of $[illegible].

YELLOW FEVER IN THE SOUTH.

Continued Ravages in Shreveport—Twenty Interments Yesterday.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 22.—A special despatch from Shreveport to the *Picayune* says the yellow fever there has not abated. The same proportion of deaths to the population in New Orleans would be one thousand per day. The weather this morning was extremely unfavorable, being damp and chilly. The cases all look unfavorable.

The number of new cases in the heart of the city is small, because all persons susceptible of the disease have fallen victims to it. The disease is spreading in the suburbs. The wives of ex-Judge Levisee and Judge Looney have died. Capt. B. H. Sale, of the firm of Sale & Murphy, one of the oldest, wealthiest, and most valuable citizens of Shreveport, died this morning. Lieut. Woodruff, of the United States Engineers is improving. It is believed he will recover.

Last night there were two children at the headquarters of the Howard Association without a father or mother, or other relative, all having died. Many similar instances can be mentioned. The steamer Gladiola arrived from New Orleans yesterday. There are over one hundred car loads of freight here for points West. Nothing can be moved now. It is raining now (12:20 P. M.)

Later—8 P. M.—The epidemic is on the increase. There were twenty interments up to 5 P. M., and a number of deaths have been reported since, among them Dr. White. The number of deaths reported to-day exceeds that of any previous day. Many who have considered themselves exempt are being attacked. The colored population is becoming alarmed. Four colored persons were among the interments today. Eight new colored cases were reported to the Howards to-night, all in one house.

SHREVEPORT, Sept. 22.—The following is a list of interments to-day: Otto Showe, Bertha Mears, Peter Mockair, Louis Eucreve, Robert Black (colored), Peres Cason, Albert Shade, L. L. Scott (white), —— Pierson, Peter Kelly, P. J. Mitchell, John Schanchan, W. Hecox, Willis J. Enos (colored), P. O. Phelps, J. R. Perkins (colored), Eliza Varson, J. B. McKitrick, R. D. Sale, and Michael Farrell. The epidemic is on the increase.

Yellow Fever at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 22.—There were twelve yellow fever interments to-day, and ten from other causes.

FULLERTON AT THE FRONT.

A GOOD DAY'S SPORT AT FLEETWOOD PARK.

Two Astonishing Trots—The Favorites Beaten in the First Race—Judge Fullerton Wins Three Straight Heats.

The fall meeting of the Fleetwood Park Association was closed yesterday afternoon. The attendance was large, and the track in admirable condition. The first race was for 2:31 horses. There were nine entries, of which seven came to the score, viz., Fleety Golddust, Fanny, Heatherbloom, Daniel Boone, George Miller, Winthrop Morrell, Jr., and Vulcan. George Miller was the favorite, bringing $300; Morrell, $200; Fanny, $60; and the field, $50.

FIRST HEAT—Daniel Boone took the lead, driven by the veteran, Dan Pfiffer. He started at such a gait that both favorites went into the air and never recovered from their fright. He kept the lead to the quarter in 37 seconds, when Fleety Golddust was upon even terms with him, and at the half-mile pole was slightly ahead in 1:11, where she kept until the close of the heat in 2:31. The two favorites were distanced, which created great excitement among the knowing ones, who lost heavily on the race.

An excellent start for the second heat was had. Boone led again to the quarter, with Golddust second, Fanny third, but on the back stretch Boone broke so badly that he was set back. Fanny went for the leader at a rattling pace, when Heatherbloom came up with a rush, and nothing could surpass the trotting thus played by them. Golddust came under the wire increasing her stride, and won the heat by a length in 2:34¾.

THIRD HEAT.—As the horses came up for the third heat every one who was not peculiarly interested hoped that Fanny would outfoot the favorite. A fine start was made at the fifth attempt and Fleety Golddust drew ahead, Boone second, Heatherbloom third, and Blanche fourth. Again Fanny broke and Heatherbloom seized the second place, while Boone fell back to fourth. This order was not changed until they rounded into the homestretch, when Heatherbloom broke and was passed by Fanny. In these positions they came under the wire in 2:31¾.

Fleety Golddust won the race and field money, Fanny second, Heatherbloom third, and Daniel Boone fourth.

SUMMARY.

Fleetwood Park, Sept. 22, 1873. purse $1,200, for horses that never trotted better than 2:30; $600 to first, $400 to second, $200 to third. Mile heats, best three in five in harness:

C. S. Green's g. m. Fleety Golddust	1	1	1
D. Bigley's ch. m. Fanny	3	2	2
D. Mace's g. m. Heatherbloom	2	3	3
D. Pfiffer's br. s. Daniel Boone	4	4	4
J. L. Doty's b. g. George Miller	dis.		
M. Carroll's blk. s. Winthrop Morrell, Jr.	dis.		
Jno. Lovett's b. g. Vulcan	dis.		

Time, 2:31, 2:34¾, 2:31¾.

THE BIG RACE.

The next event of the day was the great race of the meeting—the 2:21 purse—for which were entered Judge Fullerton, sensation, Gazelle, Lady Banker, Lucie, Golddust, and Wm. H. Allen; the four last named were withdrawn. Fullerton was the favorite at 100 to 20 previous to the start, and won the race in three straight heats without a struggle, rendering a detailed description of the trot unnecessary.

SUMMARY.

SAME DAY—Purse $2,500 for 2:21 class. $1,250 to first, $800 to second, $450 to third. Mile heats, best three in five, in harness.

D. Mace, ch. g. Judge Fullerton	1	1	1
B. Tace, b. g. Sensation	2	2	2
J. Lovett's b. m. Gazelle	drawn		
P. Manice, b. s. W. H. Allen	drawn		
Geo. N. Ferguson's ch. m. Lady Banker	drawn		

Time—2:23½, 2:25, 2:23¼.

After the race a sweeping challenge was offered to match Judge Fullerton to trot any horse in the world for $5,000 over Fleetwood Park.

Judge Fullerton's Record.

Judge Fullerton was raised in Orange county, N. Y., and was known as the Bull colt, sired by Mr. Robert Bonner's famous stallion Edward Everett, who also is the sire of the wonderful trotter Joe Elliott, who has trotted his mile over the Mystic Park, Boston, in 2:15¾, this being the fastest mile ever trotted by any horse in the country. Judge Fullerton until he reached his fifth year remained in obscurity, when he showed some speed. Then he was purchased by Mr. Fullerton for $3,000, who placed him in the hands of Mr. Trimble, who in turn assigned him to the care of Dan Mace. His first remarkable performance was in a race at Buffalo two years ago. There he defeated the well-known trotter Jas. H. Burke, who dropped dead on the track at Buffalo last summer. The race was hotly contested, although Fullerton lost the first two heats he won the three remaining heats and race, making a record of 2:26. Two days later he was beaten by Judge Brigham on the same track in 2:25, being in Brigham's favor. In the two heats of the race, in 2:22 and 2:22¾. From there he went to Kalamazoo and was again beaten by Judge Brigham. Then he returned to Fleetwood, and trotted a match against Sea Foam for $2,000, distancing her in the second heat. His glorious career commenced