

NEW YORK HERALD

BROADWAY AND ANN STREET.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT, PROPRIETOR.

Volume XXXVIII, No. 308

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

- NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway, between Prince and Houston Sts.—The Black Urook. WALLACE'S THEATRE, Broadway and Thirteenth Street.—The Black Urook. UNION SQUARE THEATRE, Union square, near Broadway.—The Geniva Cross. WOODS' MUSEUM, Broadway, corner Thirtieth St.—Rope Jugglers. BOOTH'S THEATRE, Sixth St. and Twenty-third St.—Harlot. METROPOLITAN THEATRE, 55 Broadway.—Variety Entertainment. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—The German Doctor.—Daniel Boone. MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE.—Justice. PARK THEATRE, Brooklyn, opposite City Hall.—Victims.—Solon Sincere. THEATRE COMIQUE, No. 614 Broadway.—Variety Entertainment. OLYMPIC THEATRE, Broadway, between Houston and Bleeker Sts.—Rip Van Winkle. BROADWAY THEATRE, 78 and 79 Broadway.—Under the Galibani. GRAND OPERA HOUSE, Eighth St. and Twenty-third St.—Rosa the Cloak. GERMANIA THEATRE, 14th Street and 3d Avenue.—Das Schloesschen. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE, No. 201 Bowery.—Variety Entertainment. Maudie at 25. TRAVANT'S OPERA HOUSE, Twenty-third St., corner Sixth St.—Negro Minstrelsy, &c. P. T. BARNUM'S WORLD'S FAIR, 27th Street and 4th Avenue.—Afternoon and evening. AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR, 3d Ave., between 53d and 64th Sts.—Afternoon and evening. NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, No. 618 Broadway.—Science and Art.

TRIPLE SHEET.

New York, Tuesday, November 4, 1873.

THE NEWS OF YESTERDAY.

To-Day's Contents of the Herald.

- "THE FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS SITUATION: HOW THE CRISIS SHOULD BE MET"—EDITORIAL LEADER—SIXTH PAGE. PROBABLE WRECK OF THE GERMAN SHIP THALIA! THE STEAMSHIP ARIES STRIKES A ROCK AND PROVES A TOTAL LOSS! MOVEMENTS OF THE AMERICAN TRADE FLEET—SEVENTH PAGE. THE FRENCH EXECUTIVE WAITED UPON BY DELEGATIONS FROM THE PARTY OF THE RIGHT! THE LEFT TO QUESTION THE GOVERNMENT AS TO MONSIEUR INTRIGUES! THE BUDGET! MORE TAXES—EIGHTH PAGE. MACMAHON PRONOUNCED IN FAVOR OF THE MONARCHY—TWELFTH PAGE. CARLIST BANDS ROUTED BY THE SPANISH GOVERNMENT FORCES—THE BAZAINE TRIAL—SEVENTH PAGE. SPAIN SENDS MORE SOLDIERS TO CUBA—GERMANY SATISFIED WITH THE CHAMBERD FIASCO—SEVENTH PAGE. ENGLISH SCIENTIFIC ANALYSIS OF THE POLARIS DISCOVERIES—VISITORS TO THE VIENNA EXPOSITION—SEVENTH PAGE. THE SONORA (MEXICO) REVOLT SAID TO BE ENDED—IMPORTANT GENERAL NEWS—SEVENTH PAGE. ENGLISH DISCOUNT AND MONEY RATES! THE CONTINENTAL BANKS RAISING THE DISCOUNT RATES—SEVENTH PAGE. BUSINESS OF ALL KINDS IN EVERY PORTION OF THE UNION PARALYZED BY THE CURRENCY LOCKUP! THE RESULTS OF THE GREAT TRADE CENTRES IN THE EASTERN, MIDDLE, SOUTHERN AND WESTERN STATES! THE LABOR DISTRESS IN RHODE ISLAND AND ELSEWHERE! BLOOD TO BE SPILLED IN EAST TENNESSEE—THIRD AND TWELFTH PAGES. A GLOOMY FEELING IN THE MONEY CENTRES YESTERDAY! FEARS FOR CLAFIN & CO.! WHAT THEY AND THE CENTRAL NATIONAL HAD TO SAY! WHAT OF RESUMPTION! JAY COOKE & CO.—EIGHTH PAGE. THE GENERAL FINANCIAL STATUS! RUMORS AND BUSINESS YESTERDAY! FOREIGN FINANCES—EIGHTH PAGE. OUR COINAGE! FIRST ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIRECTOR OF THE MINT UNDER THE COINAGE ACT! LOW RATE OF THE SEIGNIORAGE—A PIOUS FRAUD—NINTH PAGE. SERIOUS DISTURBANCES EXPECTED IN VIRGINIA TODAY—OBITUARY NOTICES—THE TROUBLES OF THE NEW POLICE JUSTICES—FOURTH PAGE. VISITS TO VIENNA OF THE GERMAN EMPEROR AND HIS PREMIER! CORDIAL RECEPTION OF THE OLD KING BY HIS ROYAL BROTHER, THE PRESS AND THE PEOPLE—FIFTH PAGE. THE EIGHTH STOKES JUROR IN THE TOMBS PRISON CHARGED WITH TWO MISDEMEANORS! POPULAR DISGUST WITH THE VERDICT—FIFTH PAGE. NAST'S NEGOTIATIONS ADMINISTERED TO—THE POLARIS EXPEDITION—CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICAN REVOLTS—TROTTING AT DEERPOOT—FIFTH PAGE. JUST VERDICT OF A COLORED JURY—BUSINESS IN THE COURTS YESTERDAY—THE HOWARD MURDER AT JAMAICA—ODDER-ZOOK'S TRIAL—FOURTH PAGE.

OUR ELECTION RETURNS.

The result of to-day's elections will be published on bulletins by the Herald this evening at the following places simultaneously by means of the Herald special telegraph wires:—At the Herald office, Broadway and Ann street; at the Herald Uptown Branch office, 1,265 Broadway, between Thirty-first and Thirty-second streets; at Twenty-third street and Broadway, opposite Madison square, by the stereopticon; at the Brooklyn Branch office of the Herald, corner Fulton avenue and Boerum street, and at the Herald Branch office at Whitestone, L. I. The despatches will be forwarded instantly on their arrival, the arrangements obviating any delay in their transmission or publication. By these means the public will be enabled to learn the figures of the city vote as fast as they are reported at Police Headquarters, and to reach the result in this and other States as early as the telegraphed information reaches us.

THIRTY-TWO THOUSAND MEN UNEMPLOYED is a sad report from Philadelphia. Pittsburg reports thousands of hands idle, and in both places great distress is anticipated. The railroads in Pennsylvania are stopping all works and improvements. The outlook for the winter is most unpleasant in that direction.

The Financial and Business Situation—How the Crisis Should Be Met.

The communications published in to-day's Herald from various quarters in relation to the financial and business situation are not of an encouraging character. From Oswego we learn that there is a general disarrangement of business in that locality; that some failures have taken place; that there has been a reduction of operatives in the large houses, and that great suffering in the approaching winter is anticipated in consequence. In Philadelphia, we are told, thirty-two thousand workmen are thrown out of employment, while business generally is paralyzed and it is uncertain where the trouble may stop. At Herculaville the factories have already placed their hands upon one-quarter time, with a reduction of wages, and the stringency is so severely felt that still further trouble may be anticipated. In Pittsburg and Altoona a reduction of the force of all the principal factories has been made, and many persons have thus been thrown out of employment. Much distress is reported to prevail in Alabama, and the South generally is known to be suffering severely from the effects of the recent stringency. From Rhode Island the report is no more encouraging, and the winter sets in with every prospect of a hard time for the poor man all over the United States. In New York we already see that much suffering exists, and this will no doubt be aggravated as the season advances. We are likely to have many thousands of men lying idle, unable to earn a subsistence for their families, and relying upon public charity for their support. If charity should fail them, as it too frequently does, they will be driven to crime, and hence we are likely to find the criminal records, as well as the pauper records, increase largely during the early months of the approaching winter.

These are stern facts, and we are bound to look them squarely in the face. We cannot drive off the inevitable distress that must follow in the wake of the recent financial disasters by simply closing our eyes and refusing to see it. When our financial troubles first commenced with the explosion of some of the most impudent of the buchu banking bubbles and the suspension of some of the most pretensions of the buchu operators we did our best to confine the panic to the class with which it originated and which was the most directly responsible for its occurrence. But the spirit which had given success to these charlatans had, unfortunately, spread into our more legitimate business circles, and it soon became evident that the mischief could not be confined within such circumscribed limits. The passion for large and rapidly accumulated fortunes which grew out of the corruptions of the war times had rendered our merchants and manufacturers discontented with the steady profits of a legitimate business and had induced them to rush madly on in the career of debt and speculation. Houses which had been regarded as among the firmest and steadiest in the world fell to pieces, and now we see factory after factory closing its doors or cutting down its force, and the stillness of death falls upon much of that machinery whose din is the sweet voice of hope to thousands of families in every section of the Union. As the financial trouble has spread beyond the purely speculative circles into the legitimate business of the country it would be as reprehensible now to ignore its reality as it would have been reprehensible before to aid in its extension. We cannot avert disaster by persuading ourselves and endeavoring to persuade others that it does not exist. We might to-day assert that the failures of the Spragues is only a temporary calamity; that the difficulties of the Clafins can be easily overcome; that the stoppage of manufactures in this State, in Illinois, in Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, is a mere bagatelle; but the keen frost of winter will soon be upon us, and freezing, starving thousands would soon give our words the lie.

We must prepare ourselves for what among a large portion of our population; probably for hard times and privations more or less severe for a much larger class. These are penalties which we shall be called upon to pay for the sins of avarice, pride and falsehood. We have been living beyond our means, claiming for ourselves a wealth we have not possessed, and seeking to impose upon the world by false pretences. Many of our merchant princes, as they have delighted to be called, have been as arrant frauds as our buchu bankers, our buchu stock-jobbers and our buchu railroad kings. They have been trading upon fictitious capital, and while plunging madly into debt have been swallowing up in extravagant living more money than they could hope to realize out of the largest profits. It was as inevitable that an end should come to all this false show as that the counterfeit or forger should at last be detected in his crimes. A sound and wholesome credit is the soul of business. No country could be great and prosperous without it. If we were to cripple trade to actual capital we should destroy the commerce of the world. But credit, to be safe and legitimate, must bear a fair proportion to capital and be confined to its proper channels. When the manufacturer rushes to savings banks that are supported mainly by his employes for millions of accommodation; when the merchant kites among the money-lenders for loans and for charity, we may be sure that credit is abused and that there is rottenness at the foundation. If we now find ourselves driven to these straits it is only because the recklessness and prodigality which have made buchu banking a temporary, although hollow success; which have kept afloat the speculative bubbles of Wall street, and which have spread corruption through our whole political system, have extended to the business circles of the country and tarnished the hitherto fair reputation of our mercantile community. As it was necessary that the buchu banks should go into insolvency; that the buchu railroad projectors should come to grief; that the buchu stock-jobbers should find their secret works exposed, so it is necessary that the buchu merchants and manufacturers should close their doors and disappear from the business world. Their failures may occasion much temporary suffering, but the country will be the better for the trial after the first evil effects shall have passed away.

While we have no disposition to conceal the extent of our present financial troubles, and while we admit that the crisis is full of peril, coming as it does on the eve of winter, and threatening privation to many thousands of deserving citizens, we yet see no cause for serious alarm, if people will have courage and patience and will exercise a fair share of common sense. It is unquestionable that the effects of the financial disturbance will be more extended than many are disposed to believe, and hence the first lesson to be learned by those of moderate means is the wisdom of a closer and more prudent style of living. Economy should be the order of the day, and in our recent American life economy may mean little more than a retrenchment which will bring our living within our legitimate means. Charity should be more open-handed and more discreetly bestowed than ever; for the time may soon come when the most extended charity may be the wisest investment the wealthy can make. Those who may be thrown temporarily out of employment by suspensions and curtailments should exercise patience and carefully guard against any indiscreet acts that can only add to their sufferings in the end. There is no cause of alarm for the future. The country is prosperous and growing in prosperity year after year. Our products command the markets of the world, and our national wealth increases with every acre of Western land that is settled and with every new mine that is worked. Our crops were never more abundant, and the demand for them was never greater than at the present time. What we need is a clearing up of our financial difficulties, a complete purification of our business atmosphere. An epidemic has prevailed among us for the past few years, and we have given it the name of Buchuism. We have been living under its influence in an unhealthy, unnatural condition, and its evil effects are everywhere apparent. It has built our business palaces of magnificent exterior, but hollow and rotten within, and our princely dwellings filled with gilding, frescoing and falsehood. It has foisted into notoriety the charlatans and cheats of the financial world—the men who would rob widows and orphans under the garb of piety, or work the ruin of thousands for the mere love of rascality. Now that the storm has come the air will be purer from its effects, the more so since it has swept away the weeds of mushroom growth that have so long choked the legitimate business of the country. When it has passed we shall have a better condition of affairs everywhere, a more healthful credit, a more legitimate trade, more honesty, fairness and solidity in all our commercial relations. The trial may be and doubtless will be severe, but it will bring its recompense in greater confidence among men and more sincerity in our lives and in our business transactions.

and will not deal in a lukewarm spirit with a subject of such vital interest.

This Day's Elections in Twelve States—Thunder All Round the Sky.

The Empire State in this day's elections will be attended by Massachusetts, New Jersey, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Maryland, Virginia, Mississippi, Arkansas and Texas—a goodly procession of twelve States, republican, democratic and conservative. How these elections are going in most of the States concerned no man can accurately foretell; how they have gone we shall, doubtless, be able to report to our readers to-morrow morning. In New York city parties, factions and cliques are so inexplicably mixed up, there are so many wheels within wheels, so many combinations and complications upon local tickets and candidates, that it would be a waste of time to no purpose to attempt to unravel them. The results may be somewhat surprising to some of the most hopeful politicians; but, whatever they may be, we trust that the good cause of "city reform" will not be laid under the table or postponed till the next election. Upon the State ticket the republicans are confident and the democrats are hopeful; and a probable deficiency in the popular vote of any figure from one hundred and fifty thousand to two hundred thousand makes the issue somewhat doubtful, notwithstanding the republican margin of their fifty-five thousand majority of last year. The contest for the Legislature is marked by some cross-firing and by various party defections, especially for the Senate; but the probabilities, upon the whole, are in favor of a better Legislature than that chosen in November last, and for one more closely divided in each house between the two great parties.

The republicans appear to have given up New Jersey in advance of the battle. They have such a decisive majority to overcome in Maryland that they have evidently made no effort to diminish it; while in Virginia, their unlucky nomination for Governor on the one hand, and the general activity and confidence on the other side, render it morally certain that the conservatives will, by a decisive majority, recover the State. In Mississippi there is a split among the republican forces which causes some alarm in the regular party camp, and there has just been an extra session of the State Legislature in reference to the constitutionality of this election, and the controversy, though ending in favor of the election, has considerably demoralized all the parties concerned. The results in Mississippi, therefore, are very uncertain, though the result upon a square division on party lines would be a large majority on the republican ticket, on account of the heavy black vote of the State.

Texas, on all sides, is conceded to the democrats, being one of the half dozen democratic States which adhered to the party's Presidential ticket of 1872, when all the others rejected it.

Arkansas, from the family feuds among the republicans, carried at one time during the last summer to the verge of civil war, is still in a very chaotic condition, politically considered, and we shall not be surprised, whatever the results may be in that quarter, republican or democratic, peace or war.

In Illinois party landmarks have been broken down, and the grangers apparently hold the balance of power. In Wisconsin and Minnesota these grangers, too, joined by the democrats, are reported as making considerable headway, although the republicans have likewise tuned their instruments to the buchu music of the grangers. On both sides in the great Northwest the political candidate whose rough coat is most thoroughly sprinkled with chaff or hay seed, is regarded as most likely to command the suffrages of the people; but who the candidate sprinkled with hay seed who opens fire on the stump with the apology that, "I have not the power to be a practical farmer, but nevertheless I regard the honest yeomanry as the life and hope of the country;" for the grangers are down upon that pretender as upon a wolf in sheep's clothing. We may have some curious developments in the elections of Wisconsin and Minnesota.

Finally, there is old Massachusetts, which, no doubt, will go the old way without flinching, after having safely passed and happily survived the great agony of her late conflict, ending in her joyful deliverance from General Butler. Since that happy day Plymouth Rock has remained quiet and firmly anchored, and the "good old Bay State," relieved of her fears of General Butler and his "contrabands" of all kinds, including New England rum, has been calmly awaiting the day for the reelection of Washburn. To sum up—in reviewing the whole field of those November elections and those of October last, it is evident that old party lines are disappearing, and that new party elements are in process of formation which may wield a powerful influence in the elections of next year for a new Congress, especially should there be a lengthened continuance of this financial pressure upon the masses of the people.

THE FRENCH SITUATION is one at present of silent anxiety. To-morrow the Assembly meets and the battle between monarchists and republicans will begin. It is no longer a matter of doubt how President MacMahon stands on the great question of the hour. In another portion of the Herald his determinations are stated on what is given as good authority. He has no sympathy with the republicans; but, while evidently favoring the election of Chambard as king, he does not wish to act as the monarchist stop-gap. If these were his views a fortnight since it is possible that, in the interval, he will have acknowledged the pressure from both sides, which would keep him where he is. He may thus consent to be a stop-gap a little longer.

A LITTLE HISTORIC RECOLLECTION.

The instand used by General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans is said to be in the possession of a gentleman in Nashville. It has been generally supposed that cotton bales had more to do with the battle of New Orleans than inkstands. A great deal of ink, however, was subsequently shed on the subject, after Jackson was censured for his conduct on the occasion, and which led to the great "expunging" movement of old Bullion Benton in the United States Senate. Thus being "election day," Wall street will take a recess. It needs it.

The Loss of the Steamship Aries, a New York Mail Steamship, was reported to the Pacific Mail Steamship Company yesterday.

It appears that the steamer was employed by the company to run between the ports of Yokohama and Hakodadi, Japan. She had on board a number of passengers and a full crew at the time she struck, all of whom escaped. The vessel is said to be a total loss.

THE FINANCIAL TROUBLES OF RHODE ISLAND move but slowly towards adjustment. The declaration of Governor Howard to act as one of the trustees of the Sprague estate necessitates a delay and a change. The mills have not yet stopped, and meanwhile the friends of the house are busy with their measures of relief, which, however, cannot take complete shape for a few days.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

Senator Carl Schurz has arrived in Washington. Sir H. Bellingham's eldest son has become a Catholic. Judge Dwight Foster, of Boston, is registered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. General Clary, United States Army, is quartered at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lord Lewisham, of England, is among the late arrivals at the Albemarle Hotel. Congressman P. M. B. Young, of Georgia, has arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Ex-Congressman Alexander H. Rice, of Boston, is registered at the Windsor Hotel. Ex-United States Senator Harris, of Louisiana, is staying at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Major P. R. Fendall, of the United States Marine Corps, is quartered at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

A liquor war rages in Ypsilanti, Mich. If the liquor dealers are the victors it will be Tyrsipanti. Señor Antonio Flores, Minister from Ecuador at Washington, arrived at the Astor House last evening. M. Von Westenberg, Minister from Holland at Washington, yesterday arrived at the Westminster Hotel.

The Cincinnati Commercial is of opinion that "the acquittal of Stokes places a premium upon assassination." Out of over 1,150 convicts in the Joliet (Ill.) Penitentiary only twenty are females—which is the jolliest part of it.

Mr. A. S. Abell, proprietor of the Baltimore Sun, who has been sojourning in Europe for several months, arrived home yesterday. Mrs. Dolly Miller, of Eaton county, Mich., aged 101 years, has just had her picture taken, being the first time she was ever in an art gallery.

A Detroit boy undertook to dry half a pound of damp powder in an oyster can. There was scarcely enough left of him to make a third rate conundrum. General Sheridan has been out duck hunting on the Illinois River, below Peru. In Toledo, the other day, all the pretty ducks in town were hunting and kissing him.

They have a ghost story in Franklin county, Iowa. A lady died and promised to return, which, it is alleged, she daily does. She had borrowed a neighbor's tea kettle. A Western exchange avers that ten hearts were made glad in consequence of four weddings on a single night. Hearts must have been trumps on that occasion, with a couple to spare.

General D. H. Hill, of North Carolina, has commenced the publication, in the Southern Home, of a series of articles on the Mexican war, taken from his own journal kept at the time.

Two handsome young ladies having commenced practice as physicians in Blackhawk county, Illinois, it is stated that sickness has broken out among the young men of the place to an alarming extent. Five out of nine of the leading business houses in Manchester, Iowa, are managed by ladies, and managed well, too. The name of the town should be changed to Womanchester, out of compliment to the ladies.

It is asserted that the Philadelphians want everybody to drink tea on the 16th of December, the centennial anniversary of the throwing overboard of the tea in Boston harbor. This is a tea-total movement in a new shape.

They have a young female drummer out West, whose manner of beating the reveille and tattoo cannot be beat. It is not stated whether or not she belongs to an Eastern dry goods house, for that class of drummers are men who are beats of another sort. Bishop Gros, the Catholic Bishop of Savannah, who was dangerously ill, is convalescing. He passed through Augusta, Ga., yesterday morning, on his way to Baltimore, and will return on the 19th inst. to lay the corner stone of the new cathedral at Savannah.

AMUSEMENTS.

Verdi's highly dramatic work drew a large house to the Academy last night, being the occasion of its last representation this season. The most notable feature in the cast was, as before, the Carlo Quinto of Maurel, a most finished, artistic and effective impersonation of a difficult rôle. Nothing could exceed the majesty and effect of the address of the King to the shade of his great ancestor, "O sommo Carlo," which utters in at the conclusion of the third act the grand monologue, "A Carlo Quinto sia gloria o onore." This, with the braves quater in the first act, gave a very favorable idea of the completeness of the ensemble of the Strakoski company. "Hamlet," "The Italian Opera"—"Ernani."

The choros were admirable, and if Signor Musio would only moderate the exuberance of his orchestra and not permit his German musicians to drown the voices of soloists and chorus, nothing would have been self-unfinished in the representation. "Martha" will be repeated on Wednesday, and on Friday evening "Les Huguenots" will be represented. Mr. Maynard as Horatio is an admirable company. A grand sacred concert will be given at Wallack's on Sunday next by the principal artists of this troupe.

Booth's Theatre. The reappearance of Edwin Booth at this house last night, marking the inauguration of the winter season, will long be remembered by the spectators present as distinguished by a popular reception of the actor only accorded to an esteemed favorite after a long absence, and by an old and familiar performance which was throughout welcomed with all the enthusiasm of a new sensation and a pleasant surprise. There was a full house, and the generous spirit of the audience was that of a cordial welcome to Booth and to "Hamlet," and to Booth as Hamlet. From the first act to the last, at every silent point in the play, there was a manifestation of fresh and hearty applause, and at the close of each act our noble Hamlet had been self-unfinished in the play. With his house and his reception Mr. Booth had every reason to be highly gratified. With the magnificent mounting and the completeness of the accessories of "Hamlet" and of all other plays produced at this house our playgoers are familiar. In the general cast of the characters of "Hamlet," as reproduced in the Herald, it is not necessary to here entitle to any distinguishing praise. Mr. Daily makes a respectable king, though he may be pronounced a little heavy. Mr. Stork, as Polonius, distinctly understands the old man, though he fails to impress himself as a philosopher upon him who has known many Polonuses. Mr. Stork, as Polonius, is a very good Polonius. Mr. Wheelock as Laertes gives us much of the spirit and vigor of those admirable young gentlemen, and last, though not least, the house distinctly expressed itself in commendation of the Ophelia of Miss Pateman and the Queen of Miss Wells. The performance was a marked success, and Mr. Booth from this opening will, doubtless, have a very brilliant week of "Hamlet."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 4, 1873.

The First National Bank and Jay Cooke & Co. The creditors of the First National Bank, of this city, of which Henry D. Cooke was president, as well as the creditors of the banking house of Jay Cooke & Co., of which Henry D. Cooke was a member, were very much surprised to-day to learn that within two weeks past the indebtedness of the First National Bank to the government, amounting to nearly \$300,000, had been further protected by the addition of \$200,000 in government bonds. The statement of the First National Bank a week before it failed was that the government deposits were only \$90,000, for which \$100,000 in currency notes were pledged for its security. On the 18th of September the house of Jay Cooke & Co., suspended, followed by the suspension of the First National Bank, as a consequence of the excessive debts made by the private banking houses of the country. There has been a suspicion for some time that the Cookes were using the private assets to protect the government. It is said in official circles that this is no longer a matter of doubt, and the creditors of Jay Cooke & Co. are determined to arrest further frittering away of the assets of the firm. The Secretary of the Treasury admits that the government deposit is secured dollar for dollar, and that, he says, is all he has to look after. The creditors will at once allege a total disregard of the banking law and ask for an immediate investigation under the Bankruptcy act. The Estimates for the Civil Establishment

of the government to be submitted to Congress this year exceed those of last year between \$1,500,000 and \$2,000,000. This increase is caused principally by the raising of a number of salaries at the last session. The estimates for the Internal Revenue Bureau this year are about \$2,000,000 less than they were last year. A Large Amount of Silver To Be Coined in Philadelphia. Between \$700,000 and \$800,000 in silver of various denominations will be coined at the Philadelphia Mint this month. The 37,000 of trade dollars coined in Nevada have found their way into circulation in that section. Alleged Charges Against the Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint. The Director of the Mint received certain charges against the Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint about two weeks ago, and took prompt measures for their investigation. The charges against the Superintendent were made by officers of the Mint who had been displaced, and it does not appear so far that they are of so serious a character as has been represented. Kickapoo, Potawatamies and Modocs. General Sheridan telegraphs to General Sherman that the Kickapoo and Potawatamies, now en route from Mexico to the Indian Territory, have arrived at Fort Concho, Texas, in good condition. He also telegraphs that the Modocs have arrived and were put into camp on Body's Island, near Fort McPherson. The principal man of the Utes was Ouray, the only one of the Indians in citizen's dress, all the others on both sides wearing the most elaborate of savage costumes. Commissioner Smith represented to the Indians the great importance of establishing friendly relations, and assured them, whether they did or not, if they left their reservations they would be punished. He told the Cheyennes and Arapahoes that the Utes are with our government, which is bound to protect them at all times, and that the government is determined that fighting between Indian tribes must cease and that it cannot continue much longer. Powder Face, of the Arapahoes, said he had, from his early youth, thought it right to war upon the Utes, and had never failed to kill one of that tribe when he could, but in later years his mind had been changed. He was not unwilling there should be peace between the tribes. The Commissioner suggested that the preliminaries of a peace movement be established by the Indians in council with the hands with one another. Ouray, speaking for the Utes, said they thought it best to make peace as a whole; that although these men were captured, the tribes generally may not feel that way. Ouray was somewhat afraid of the enemies of the Utes, and he thought it best to make peace as a whole; that although these men were captured, the tribes generally may not feel that way. Ouray was somewhat afraid of the enemies of the Utes, and he thought it best to make peace as a whole; that although these men were captured, the tribes generally may not feel that way.

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WEATHER REPORT.

OFFICE OF THE WAR DEPARTMENT. OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER. WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 4—1 A. M. Probabilities. The storm center on Lake Superior will move eastward rapidly. For the Northwest and upper lake region southerly winds and partly cloudy weather, followed by brisk northwesterly winds, occasional rain and low temperature.

For the lower lakes winds backing to southeasterly, falling barometer and partly cloudy weather. For the Middle States and New England northwesterly to northeasterly winds, rising temperature and generally clear weather. For the South Atlantic States, northerly winds, clouds and clearing weather. For the Gulf States, easterly winds, cloudy weather and occasional rain near the Western Gulf coast. Cautionary signals continue at Duluth, Escanaba and Marquette.

The Weather in This City Yesterday.

The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the corresponding day of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudson's Pharmacy, Herald Building:—

Table with 4 columns: Year, Time, Temperature, and Average. Rows include 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900.

JOSEPH ARCH IN BOSTON.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 3, 1873. Joseph Arch arrived in Boston this evening and was informally received by a committee consisting of representatives of the different trades unions of this city, and taken to the Adams House. After a brief rest Mr. Arch was introduced to the General Committee of Arrangements, when a free interchange of sentiment took place. To-day Mr. Arch will visit New Hampshire. On Wednesday evening he will be present at a public meeting at Faneuil Hall, and on Thursday evening he will leave for New York, whence he will sail for England on Saturday.

LARGE FIRE IN BOSTON.

Boston, Nov. 3, 1873. This afternoon, between four and five o'clock, a fire occurred on the Central wharf of the building No. 41, occupied by William W. Wood & Co., Taylor & Randall, W. F. Glavin, Joseph Davis, and C. K. D. MacDevitt. The building is nearly a total loss. Escaping water and cannon were the principal articles burned. The loss is about \$130,000, of which Taylor & Randall loss \$100,000; partially insured.

A SCHOONER ASHORE.

RINGSTON, Ont., Nov. 3, 1873. The schooner De Wolf, laden with coal, is ashore on Timber Island, near South Bay Point.