National Republican.

VOL. XVII--NO. 263. WASHINGTON, D. C., MONDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 17, 1877. FIFTY CENTS PER MONTH.

ACROSS THE OCEAN.

ANOTHER GREAT VICTORY GAINED BY OSMAN PASHA.

THE RUSSIANS DEFEATED WITH EIGHT THOUSAND KILLED AND WOUNDED--THE TURKS DRIVEN BACK AT GRIVITZA.

By Cable to the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 16.

A Reuter dispatch from Constantinople states that Greece has protested to the Porte against the construction of fortifications on the Gulf of Arta and the despatch of reinforcements thither as contrary to treaty stipulations.

Mehemet Ali Pasha telegraphs that eighteen battalions of Turks on Friday repulsed an attack by the Russian Twelfth army corps on the Sinano. The Russian loss was heavy. The Grand Duke Nicholas telegraphs to St. Petersburg under date of Paredin, Saturday, as follows:

On Friday evening the Turks assaulted Grivea, (or Grivitza,) but with the assistance of the Russian and Roumanian reserves were repulsed. To-day we continue shelling the enemy's fortifications, and the town is burning. According to reports received up to Friday 239 wounded officers and 9,482 men have passed through the hospitals since September 7. The number of killed is about 3,000. The total loss is about 300 officers and 12,500 men. Up to the morning of September 14, the Roumanians had lost about sixty officers and 3,000 men killed and wounded. The spirit prevailing among the Russians and Roumanians is excellent.

It is noticeable that the Grand Duke Nicholas in this telegram makes no mention of any further battle on Saturday. It seems probable that the Grand Vizier's announcement to Mr. Layard was merely a recapitulation of the general result of the operations before Plevna, particularly as the Porte has since published a telegram from Osman Pasha, dated 14th, and giving the Russian loss throughout the operations at 7,000 to 8,000. A dispatch to Reuter's Telegram Company, dated Constantinople, 1:30 p. m. to-day, contains the following:

"The Grand Vizier has informed Minister Layard that Osman Pasha defeated the Russians on Saturday, killing and wounding 8,000, and capturing several guns. The fighting before Plevna is still going on."

In connection with the foregoing the *Observer's* Constantinople special repeats reports current there last night that the whole Russian army had attacked Plevna, and were repulsed after desperate fighting, losing over 5,000 men. They then abandoned their positions, retreating upon Sistova and Tirnova.

Meantime the Roumania corps on the northeast of Plevna were completely routed with heavy loss, leaving nine guns and a large quantity of arms and ammunition on the field.

[NOTE—It is possible that delay in telegraphic communication with Osman Pasha may have caused a confusion of dates at Constantinople, and that the Grand Vizier's communication may refer to the attack on Gen. Skobeleff on Wednesday. The rumors in the *Observer's* special telegram would be valuable if corroborative of other reports.]

The *Times'* Bucharest correspondent telegraphs as follows under date of Sunday: A dispatch reached here this morning from Imperial headquarters, stating that the Turks had made desperate efforts to recapture the Gravitza redoubt, making seven ineffectual assaults, and losing 10,000.

The *Times'* correspondent with the Montenegrin army says: Prosjeka surrendered to us after twenty-four hours' bombardment. It is reported that the garrison of Bilek desires to surrender.

A correspondent of the *Times* with the Turkish army of Roumelia, sends the following: The Gerhaffs, Manchester merchants at Philippopolis, are to be hanged on Sunday.

Cecil Backland, of the American legation, has gone to intercede for them. The English vice consul is instructed not to interfere. There is a reign of terror from Adrianople to the Balkans. All respectable male Bulgarians are hunted down by orders as conivers of the authorities. Fever has broken out in Suleiman Pasha's camp. Every house in Kazanlik is a hospital. The place reeks with fever stench. All the country from Shipka to Yeni Saghre can only be ridden over with camphor in one's mouth. Dead bodies are lying on the roadsides and in the fields and gardens.

From five to six hundred bodies are in Yeni-Saghre, and have been there ever since e battle, some weeks ago.

Henry Compton, the comedian, is dead. He was born in 1808, made his first appearance in London, in 1837, and was much admired in Shakspearian characters.

THINGS BEFORE PLEVNA.

A VISIT TO THE REDOUBTS--MONTENEGRIN MOVEMENTS.

By Cable to the Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The *Daily News'* correspondent, telegraphing from before Plevna, recounts a visit to the Gravitza redoubt; that it is almost untenable, the approaches to it being swept by the Turkish redoubt only 250 yards distant. On Wednesday the interior of the redoubt was still filled with dead and wounded, in a ghastly, indistinguishable mass, the fire of the Turks having prevented the approach of surgeons and letter-bearers. On the return of the *News'* correspondent from the redoubt, the *Scotsman's* correspondent, who accompanied him, was slightly wounded.

The *Daily News'* Vienna correspondent says that Turkey being unable to supply additional troops to act against the Montenegrins, orders have been sent to the general commanding to keep more on the defensive. It is announced that the Montenegrins intend to march on Trebinje and Spuz.

GREECE.

HER REPLY TO THE BRITISH REMONSTRANCE AGAINST GREEK ARMAMENT.

By Cable to Associated Press.

ATHENS, Sept. 15.

The reply of the Minister of Foreign Affairs to the British remonstrance against Greek armament, wherein Lord Derby asked the Greek Government to authorize England to assure Turkey that Greece will not make war on her, declares that Greece has actually given assurances to the British Minister at Athens that she does not intend to declare war against Turkey. This is all the Porte or another Power acting in behalf of Turkey is justified in asking. Greece cannot renounce her freedom of action without prejudicing Hellenic interests. As to the armaments of Greece the Minister points to the recognized independence of his country, and rights which result from that independence.

AFRICA.

STANLEY, THE AFRICAN EXPLORER, AGAIN HEARD FROM.

By Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The *Daily Telegraph* publishes a dispatch from Mr. Stanley, the African explorer, dated Embomma, in Congo, west coast of Africa, August 10. He states that he has completely navigated the Lualaba, and has succeeded in proving it to be identical with the Congo.

GERMANY.

FAILURE OF AN OLD FRANKFORT BANKING FIRM.

By Cable to Associated Press.

LONDON, Sept. 17.

The *Standard's* special from Frankfort states that one of the oldest Frankfort banking firms, namely, Doncufolle, Mertens & Co., have failed. Their liabilities amount to $5,000,000 marks.

THE LABOR EXCHANGE.

GETTING DOWN TO WORK--THE MEETING SATURDAY NIGHT--COMMISSIONER BRYAN RESIGNS THE PRESIDENCY, BUT WILL KEEP IT FOR A MONTH LONGER--COLLECTIONS REPORTED TO THE TREASURER.

The board of managers and the finance committee of the Labor Exchange held a joint meeting at the office of Messrs. Fitch & Fox, Pennsylvania avenue, Saturday night. Before the general meeting the executive committee of the finance held a meeting, Mr. Beveridge presiding. The treasurer, Mr. Davis, reported collections in cash, now in hand, amounting to $1,528.59. Mr. Bryan handed in a check from Mr. C. C. Willard for $25. Letters were received from Messrs. Polkinhorn and Tibbetts declining to act as collectors.

After the adjournment of the executive committee, the joint meeting was called to order by Commissioner Bryan. Commissioner Bryan again tendered his resignation as president of the society, urging its acceptance as soon as the organization was perfected. Mr. Solomons asked that the paper be withdrawn. This request was strongly seconded by other gentlemen, but as Mr. Bryan remained firm, a motion made by Mr. Davis that the resignation was not to go into effect until the 15th of October was carried. A number of communications were received. The request of D. S. Howard, of Georgetown, for employment, was referred to the committee for selecting a superintendent.

Mr. W. N. Burdette inclosed $25. Mr. Edward Abner, of Ninth street, proposed to devote the proceeds of sales of beer at his place to-morrow to the Labor Exchange. Mr. Isaac Cohen, in a communication, submitted some valuable suggestions regarding emigration, and offered his services as emigration agent of the society free, his expenses being paid. The communication was referred to a special committee. Drs. R. A. Foster, J. K. E. Gleason, D. N. Callan and J. E. Brockett tendered medical services free. Messrs. Mitchell and Fitch and Dr. Cox were appointed a committee to prepare a plan for providing medical attendance and medicines for the needy.

A resolution was adopted, "That the purpose of the Exchange is to furnish employment to actual residents of the District alone." This was adopted in order to discourage tramps.

Mr. Thomas L. Tullock was unanimously nominated for the position of the superintendent of the Labor Exchange. The board of managers will wait upon him, ask his acceptance and arrange about the compensation.

An executive committee, empowered to act in the absence of the board of managers, was elected, as follows: Gen. Le Duc, John T. Mitchell, John Hitz, A. S. Solomons and M. G. Emery.

The committee adjourned to meet at Willard hall to-morrow evening.

The following are

THE COLLECTIONS

reported to the treasurer:

S. K. Kaufman, $85; H. H. Wyman, $15; Dr. Brasmad, $10; Jackson, Rea & Co., through G. M. Barber, $100; James Kennedy, $17; Henry Franc, $10.

Rev. I. G. Ames, Sunday subscriptions, $177.

Collected through Charles Baum: Frau Charles Baum, $5; G. C. Henning, $5.

Collected by M. W. Beveridge: L. M. Saunders, $10; Cash, $5; Cash, $2; W. F. Mattingly, $30; M. W. Beveridge, $25.

Amount collected by C. B. Church: Johnson Bros., wood and coal dealers, $25; Independent Ice Company, $50; C. B. Church, $10.

Collected by Edward Droop: H. E., $1; M. & D., $25; William F. Y., $200; Aug. K., $5; L. & C., $25; W. H. D., $5; Wilkens, $5; G. H. R. W., $5; Sam. E., $1; Edw. C., $25; Henry A., $1; R. R. & C., $5; Dr. H. B. N., $10; Charles Sch., $1; J. W. C., 75 cents; M. N. $25 cents; J. N., 50 cents; E. M. W. & C., $2; H. B., 25 cents; A. W., 25 cents; A. R., 25 cents; R. & C., $1; Edward Pipenbring, 100 loaves of bread.

Amount collected by James R. Fitch: Riggs & Co., $100; James R. Fitch, $15; R. H. Warner, $15; H. W. Howgate, $15; William H. Campbell, $10; S. F. Phillips, $15; John O. Evans, $20; F. H. Smith, $10.

List of Mr. Robert C. Fox: Robert C. Fox, $10; W. J. Thompson, $10; E. C. Cutler, $10; H. L. Coyle, $5; Henry Beard, $25; George W. Brown, $5; John E. Kendall, $10.

List of J. H. Goodwin: G. L. Wild & Bro., $2.50 cash, 50 cents; cash, 25 cents; Rev. L. Stern, $2.50; Jacob C. Bool, $2.50, Mrs. H. A. Wise, 50 cents; cash, 50 cents; E. Behrend, $2; Milnes & Wilkins, $1; cash, 50 cents; cash, $1; John R. Major, $2.50; J. F. S., $1.50; C. Auerbach, $1.50; Mrs. L., 25 cents, Mrs. Register, 25 cents; cash, 50 cents; cash, 25 cents; J. H. Dick, 25 cents; cash, 25 cents; Frederick Hahn, $10; Jos. Fraser, $1.

Subscription list of M. Goldstein: M. Goldstein, $10; T. L. Hellberger, $10; F. P. May & Co., $10; Brownson & Middleton, $10; L. C. Campbell, $10; Noah Walker & Co., $10; Geo. W. Knox, $10; W. H. Morrison, $10; cash, $5; cash, $5; Geo. W. Driver, $20; Benj. Beall, $5; C. Christian, $5; Chas. Meyer, $5; Peter Fagan, $5; H. Hoffa, $1; A. Luther, $1; J. H. Crane, $5; Robt. J. Cresswell, $10; A. Mentzerian, $1; cash, $2; L. Saks, $2; R. H. Coleman & Co., $10; Joseph Platz, (not paid,) $10; Astoria R. B. C., 25 cents; Samuel Waggaman, $1; H. R., Washington, D. C., 50 cents; Section "K" R. B. C., 25 cents; cash, $1; B. W. Duvall, $1.

F. J. D. Petty, $25.

List of collections made by John Sherman: W. S. Lincoln, $10; John Sherman, $10; C. F. Stansbury, $5; George Truesdell, $5; cash, $5; cash, 50 cents; cash, $2; cash, 25 cents; cash, 50 cents; cash, 50 cents; cash, 25 cents; cash, 25 cents.

By H. Simmons, collector: Addison M. Smith, $25; Wm. J. Sibley, $25; R. H. Simmons, $25; W. E. Chandler, $10; W. E. Rose, $5; Wm. Burris, $5; P. Samuel Lewis, $5; Hollander Bros., $5.

List of Mr. William Smith: William Smith, $10; R. Sutton, $10; R. K. Fulton, $10.

Loan office, 314 Ninth Street: Robert Fulton will employ ten laborers, carpenters, and bricklayers to go to Loudoun county, Virginia.

By H. L. Strasburger, collector: Self, $10; Strasburger Bros., $10; A. M. Toner, $5.

Collections by Mr. James Wormley: Y. Broache, $1; F. A. Jackson, $1; Walter Ker, $5; Conrad Becker, $2; Hollander Bros., $2; E. W. Whitaker, $2; J. M. Ferrend, $1; R. L. Thompson, $1; A. Hyde, $5; F. P. Crachet, $1; C. F. Pech, $5; W. Y. Cox, $10; John E. Beall, $1; cash, $2; K. F. Beale, $25; Theo. Weaver, $5; A. Murray, $1; L. E. Frank, $1; Michael McKee, $1; W. T. Williams, $1; W. W. Hough, $1; Dr. George Clymer, U. S. N., $10; W. W. Corcoran, $100; cash, $5; R. W. Gibson, $1; Ehrmanntraut & Bro., $1; W. F. Keogla, $1; L. C. Keogla, $1; John M. Daly, $1; J. T. Varnell, $5; J. Mankin, $1; John Dunn, $1; Crogan, $1; Robert Smith, $1; C. M. Spofford, $5; James Wormley, $5; R. Gibson, $1; R. S. Donaldson, $1; H. Shroth, $1; J. R. Kelley, $1; John Ingleston, $1; Andrew, $1; John Milburn, $1; S. E. Boskin, to pay $1 a month for five months, $5; W. N. Roach, $5, Geo. Huntley & Co., $10; A. J. Joyce, $5; J. Jordan, $5; Peter Campbell, $5; Thomas M. Shepherd, $5; Isaac Landis, $5.

The board of managers have already engaged and partially fitted up rooms in the lower floor of the Seaton building, and the prospects are that the Labor Exchange will soon be a reality.

THE PRESIDENTIAL PARTY.

HOW PRESIDENT HAYES AND THE CABINET SPENT THE SUNDAY.

By Associated Press.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, Sept. 16.

President Hayes attended services at the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church this forenoon. After services at the church he dined with Dr. John Davis, where he is stopping, and during the afternoon, in company with R. H. Stephenson, collector of custom, he made some informal visits upon others. In the evening he took tea at the residence of George W. Jones, esq. Secretary Evarts with his two daughters and sons left Washington yesterday, remaining all night at Grafton, W. Va., where they were joined at breakfast this morning by Secretary Schurz and Postmaster General Key. The party reached here this evening, and will leave with President Hayes for Louisville to-morrow at 7 o'clock.

SENATOR MORTON'S CONDITION.

By Associated Press.

RICHMOND, IND., Sept. 16.—There has been no material change in Senator Morton's condition in the past week. His physician believes he has passed the crisis, and while the Senator is still very weak the physician in attendance believes he will recover. His appetite has not yet returned, and it is not expected that he will gain strength rapidly until he is able to take substantial nourishment. His mind has never been impaired in the least, and he listens to the reading of the leading New York, Cincinnati and Indianapolis papers each day. He takes a deep interest in public affairs, and comments freely on what is read to him. It is not expected that he will recover rapidly, but his physician believes he will be able to be in Washington at the opening of the regular session of Congress in December.

[The above dispatch was sent by Mr. W. Holloway, a brother-in-law to Senator Morton.]

BANKS AND BANKERS.

CONDITION OF THE MONETARY INSTITUTIONS OF THE CITY.

A TOUR THROUGH VAULTS AND AMONG MONEY BAGS--THE FINANCIAL WORLD OF THE DISTRICT--WHO RUN THE INSTITUTIONS AND HOW THEY ARE CONDUCTED--ALL OF THEM REPRESENTED TO BE IN A HEALTHY STATE.

The condition of financial affairs and the present unsteady and unsettled state of the money market has created a doubtful feeling in the minds of those moving in monetary circles as to the stability and solvency of many of our banking institutions. The tightness of capital and the usual demands for it have led to the belief that a crash in the financial world is impending. While to the man of money bags time runs smoothly along, and he improves the chances to multiply his treasure and increase his wealth, there are others not so fortunately situated. Those men pursuing the ordinary walks of business who by depression in trade, contraction in values and shrinkage in prices have found themselves walled in by promises to pay and maturing paper, with scarcely an outlet to escape the overhanging bankruptcy, cannot see, with the same gloating eye, the timely moments for paying investments as he of the avaricious turn of mind and full money bags.

At the present time there is a large surplus fund securely locked in the banks that finds no service, owing chiefly to the lack of confidence existing between the lender and the market where he would place his cash. Could this trouble be remedied business would revive, money circulate and become easy, and the great weight that has held trade down be lifted and universal activity prevail.

While the financial pressure has had its effect in different parts of the country to collapse some banking institutions, and force others to totter on the verge of dissolution, it is gratifying to know that the houses doing business in this District have withstood the storm, and are ample able to meet all just demands that can be made upon them. They may have felt the effects of the contraction that shrinkage and dullness of business will bring, but so thorough and correct has been the manner of conducting business that it has given them confidence to encounter the cramping of financial ware. A turn through the banking houses and brokers' offices of this District has been made with this pleasing result:

RIGGS & CO.

This is one of the oldest banking-houses in the city, and was organized by Mr. W. W. Corcoran. The present senior partner's entrance into the firm was in 1840, and the house was then known as that of Corcoran & Riggs. Since then the former gentleman has retired and others have come into the firm. It is purely a private banking-house, and its reputation stands high throughout the country and abroad. Nothing but the regular banking business is done. They deal in governments and other investments, but touch not fancy stocks. They will buy on order for a depositor stock of any description desired, but have no interest in it beyond the commission. Their domestic and foreign exchange is said to be greater than all the banks of the city, which can be accounted for in the long standing of the bank, its safe management and confidence enjoyed by the public at large. They discount for customers and loan on securities.

THE BANK OF WASHINGTON.

This institution was organized in 1869, at which time it secured a charter from Congress, which has long since expired. They never embraced the national banking system, preferring to conduct business in the old style, and, consequently, there has been little or no change in the manner of their doing business during all those years of the bank's existence. At one time there was quite a list of stockholders, but the shares have gradually been collected into a few hands until the benefits of the workings of the house fell into the coffers of a limited number of capitalists. The officers are: Mr. William Gunton, president; Mr. Edward Temple, vice president, and Mr. Chas. A. James, cashier. The bank does a loan and discount business, some exchange, but does not dabble in stocks of any kind unless purchasing by direction of depositors. It has abundant capital, with a reputation for safety long established, and is doing a steady, though not showy business. It is always prepared to loan money on good security, either of bonds or real estate.

THE NATIONAL METROPOLITAN BANK.

The Bank of the Metropolis was organized June 11, 1814, and continued under that name until May 1, 1865, when it was merged into the National Metropolitan Bank. Its officers are Mr. J. W. Thompson, president; Mr. Geo. H. B. White, cashier; directors, Messrs. J. W. Thompson, Wm. B. Metzerott, Wm. Orme, Geo. H. B. White, H. Todd, Wm. Thompson, Nathaniel Wilson and H. A. Willard. The cash capital is $300,000, all paid up, and the surplus fund $150,000. There are about two hundred stock-holders. The legitimate banking business of deposits and discounts is done. Loans are advanced on Government and District securities as collaterals, and they are purchased on commission, but fancy stocks are not touched. Exchanges, foreign and domestic, receive attention, and are of frequent demand. The bank has a long list of open accounts, but the precise number could not be obtained, owing to the difficulty of overhauling the several ledgers. From its long existence, cautious management and reliable manner of conducting it stands high in the confidence of the community. Its solvency has never been questioned, and strength never tested or doubted.

LEWIS JOHNSON & CO.

This is a private banking-house, represented by Messrs. David Walker, Louis J. Davis and J. M. McGill. It first went into operation in 1868, and does little beyond a deposit and discounting business. Deals to some extent in Government investments, loans on bond securities, and makes exchange when called upon. It lets fancy stocks respectfully alone, and never touches them unless to buy on orders. The house has grown in favor with the public, has kept within judicious bounds in its financial management, and thereby gained the deserved confidence of its many depositors.

MIDDLETON & CO.

This firm is composed of S. E. and D. W. Middleton, jr., and conducts a favorite banking-house on F street, near Fifteenth, which they organized in the year 1859. One of the firm was cashier of the United States Treasury for fifteen years, and the other of Riggs & Co. for a number of years, but they left these responsible positions to engage in business for themselves. Their specialty is making their house a bank of deposit and discount. Exchange is also indulged in, Government securities, State, District, municipal, railroad and other stocks are bought on commission; but for their own business they deal absolutely in United States and District bonds. This is the only house in the city that, to any great extent, transfers money to the leading cities throughout the United States in cypher—a process superseding that of drafts and far more speedy. They enjoy a quiet but steady trade, and the number of open accounts with them is steadily on the increase.

H. D. COOKE, JR., & CO.

This is another private banking firm, located on F street northwest. The house was first started in the year 1874 under the title of Sherman & Co., but the silent partner retired in 1875, and with Col. Fred Grant, established the house of Sherman & Grant, which lived nearly a year and then dropped out of sight. The bank, as now instituted, has a fine business and enjoys encouraging prospects. It is stable, and receives the confidence of merchants and business men generally. The books show 200 depositors and that the number continues to multiply. The firm deals in bonds—national, state and District—gold and silver, and makes foreign exchange a specialty. No brokerage is done, except selling on commission and contracting to deliver at a fixed price.

PETER CAMPBELL, BROKER,

entered into business in the year 1872, and has found success and prosperity in the brokerage pursuit, and confines himself to that class of monetary affairs exclusively. He buys and sells on commission, loans money on Government and District bonds or real estate as collateral, and finds abundant work to keep him employed without taking up and risking money in fancy stocks. Occasionally he negotiates money in real estate transactions, but is not given to much of that work. Recently he has dealt extensively in paying and settling special improvement assessments, and the books of the assessor, together with his private records, show that in this respect his business has surpassed that of all the other brokers.

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.

This institution, by special act of Congress, was permitted to remove from Hagerstown, Md., to this District, and opened its doors here for business in August, 1874, going into the building formerly occupied by Jay Cooke & Co., on Fifteenth street northwest. It has a capital stock of $300,000, all paid in, and a surplus fund of $15,500 to show for its three years' existence. There are fifty-five stockholders. The officers are Hon. J. A. J. Cresswell, president; Mr. A. R. Appleman, vice president, and Mr. Wm. N. Roach, cashier. Directors—Messrs. J. A. J. Cresswell, A. R. Appleman, A. Langdon, Jos. Libbey, S. T. G. Morsell, W. B. Reed, Alfred Richards, Jacob Tome, John Van Riswick, W. T. Walker and W. H. West. It cannot go outside the law prescribed for the government of national banks, and therefore deals only in gold and Government securities, receives deposits and discounts, but cannot lend on real estate security. It buys and sells on orders, but has no tampering with fancy stocks on its own account. There are about four hundred depositors. The bank has been moderately successful and is on a good footing, possessing the confidence of its creditors and the outside world.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

located at the corner of Seventh and D streets northwest, is one of the youngest in the city of this character of banks, and was established in 1865. It has twenty-five stockholders and the stock all paid in, and does the ordinary regular business without dealing in speculations of any kind. Stocks of no description are touched, but domestic and foreign exchange is indulged in to the extent of accommodating customers. The capital stock is $300,000. President, Mr. Fitzhugh Coyle; cashier, Mr. Charles Bradley; assistant cashier, Mr. C. S. Bradley; directors, Messrs. Fitzhugh Coyle, D. B. Clarke, W. H. Morrison, W. J. Sibley, W. A. Riley, G. M. White and J. M. Farr. Like other institutions of the kind they purchase and dispose of stocks on commission. They have about one thousand depositors, and at present find business quiet, but steady.

GERMAN-AMERICAN NATIONAL BANK.

This institution first organized September 24, 1872, as a savings bank, and did well, prospering nicely; but the stockholders believed that there was more money to be made as a national bank, and on May 14, 1877, it came in with that class of banks, and although its experience is short in that respect, still up to the present time the company have no regrets to prefer for the change made.

The capital stock is $130,000, all paid up, and a small surplus fund has already accumulated. The officers are: Mr. John Hitz, president; R. B. Donaldson, vice president; C. C. Prentiss, cashier. Directors—Messrs. J. Hitz, R. B. Donaldson, C. C. Prentiss, W. F. Mattingly, Christian Ruppert, Chris. Heurich and J. M. Lewis.

They operate entirely under the national bank law. There is no stock dealing or traffic in real estate. In foreign exchange they do an extensive business, especially for the United States Government, and in this respect it is said their exchange will double that of any other similar institution in the District. There are thirty-one stock-holders and 3,000 depositors, with more of the latter applying. Attached to the bank is a safe deposit vault, which has proven a very valuable acquisition, and already has grown in great favor with their customers. As a secure repository for valuables it cannot be excelled. The monetary business of this house takes in much of the German patronage, but there are also many Americans that give it their countenance. Its financial standing is excellent, and the manner of conducting its business has gained them honor both at home and abroad.

THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK

was organized July 24, 1872, and immediately thereafter went into operation. It has a capital stock of $250,000, surplus fund of $25,000 and additional available fund of $9,000. The officers are: Ex-Mayor Matthew G. Emery, president; Mr. H. C. Swain, cashier; Messrs. M. G. Emery, T. L. Tullock, W. F. Mattingly, F. H. Smith, Daniel Kolb, W. M. Beveridge, J. O. Evans, Lewis Clephane, J. L. Vogtland and W. Brenders, directors. It has six hundred depositors, and does a regular banking business as to deposits and discounts. Domestic and foreign exchange is dealt in, but there is no trafficking in stocks of any description except on order and commission. There are fifty stockholders and the bank does a steady and reliable business.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS', GEORGETOWN.

Few banks enjoy greater confidence on the part of their customers than the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Georgetown. This bank was in existence long before the war, and does all of the business of Georgetown and considerable of Washington, and has a large number of depositors in Virginia and Maryland. A regular banking business of deposit and discount is transacted. It has no dealings in fancy, unstocky, or wildcat stocks whatever, and all its transactions in Government and other securities are by orders alone. It also deals in domestic and foreign exchange as demands are made upon them. It is managed by reliable business men, and has an enviable reputation among banks. The present officers are: Henry M. Sweeney, president; William Laird, jr., cashier. Directors, R. M. Sweeney, C. M. Matthews, W. King, A. H. Pickrell, John Davidson, F. Wheatley, Benjamin Miller, M. J. Adler and S. Thomas Brown.

THE PAINTER OF CORINNE.

MISS GARDNER'S RECEPTION AT WILLARD'S HOTEL.

The literary and artistic representatives of Washington, appreciating the visit of so talented a lady as Miss E. J. Gardner, of Paris, have thronged Willard's hotel, and yesterday up to a late hour there were guests constantly going and coming to see the charming lady who has won a national reputation for her superior works of art. Miss Gardner has not visited home before in six years, and has now been in America but four weeks. Her birthplace and home was in Essex, New Hampshire, and at eighteen years of age, just after finishing her studies, she met Mrs. Morrell, from whom she took lessons in painting.

It was a fascinating study, and Miss Gardner found in it the one pursuit of her life, and her devotion to art has been unremitting. At first this lady devoted much time to writing, but for some years painting has been her constant study. She has one of the most delightful studios in Paris, overlooking the gardens where poets dream, and where painters transfer to canvass poetry personified. No wonder she grew inspired, and painted "Corinne," which painting alone would immortalize her name.

We are justly proud of every American lady who so nobly wins such laurels as has Miss Gardner. Mrs. Morrell may surely congratulate herself on being the teacher of so successful a student as Miss Gardner. Both these ladies leave for New York this morning, and Miss Gardner sails for Paris on Wednesday. The three magnificent paintings Miss Gardner brought with her were immediately sold in Boston. Miss Gardner on her return will complete her picture for the Paris Exposition. She paints eight hours each day, besides studying almost constantly. She takes for her subjects some of the most noted women of history. Tenderly, regretfully, warm friends say "good bye," wishing the fair lady safety and a long life, consummating her highest ambition.

BESSIE BEACH.

CONKLING'S FIRST DEFEAT.

[Special Dispatch to the National Republican.]

ROME, Sept. 15.—The Conkling wing of the Republican party suffered a signal defeat in this city on the choice of Senatorial delegates. Four of the five wards elected delegates favoring the nomination of Mr. J. R. Swan, a Utica lawyer, for State Senator, defeating ex-Assemblyman Gridley, the candidate of Senator Conkling. Mr. Swan is a prominent Hayes man.

YELLOW FEVER IN FLORIDA.

By Associated Press.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA., Sept. 16.—There were three deaths at Fernandina last night. The fever is spreading to the old town, about a mile distant. There are some cases among the colored people. Physicians and nurses arrived from Savannah to-day. Two of the resident physicians are sick. The hospital has been completed. A call for aid in money, medicines and nourishment has been made.

Jacksonville is enforcing the strictest quarantine against Fernandina. The city is guarded by volunteers night and day to prevent refugees from Fernandina entering the city by land or water. This city is unusually healthy.

THE SITTING BULL COMMISSION.

By Associated Press.

OMAHA, Sept. 16.—The Sitting Bull commission, consisting of Gen. Terry, Gen. Lawrence, of Rhode Island, and Gen. Corbin, of Ohio, secretary of the commission, went West yesterday. They go to Ogalen, from thence for Fort Shaw and from Fort Shaw across the country some 150 or 200 miles to the Sitting Bull rendezvous. Probably nothing will be heard from them for twenty or twenty-five days after their departure from Fort Shaw.

DEATH OF THE GREEK PREMIER.

By Cable to the Associated Press.

ATHENS, Sept. 5.—Vice Admiral Canaris, the Greek Premier, is dead. His death was caused by apoplexy.

[Admiral Constantine Canaris was eighty-seven years of age and the hero of Greece. Fifty-five years ago he greatly distinguished himself and avenged the destruction of Scio by fastening a fire-ship to the Turkish flag-ship and blowing her up, with many hundreds of men who were celebrating the Ramadan.]

MURDERED BY CHINAMEN.

By Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 16.—Yesterday afternoon at Sargent's ranch, about two miles from Rocklin, Placer county, Mr. Sargent, his foreman, Xavier Louis Odes, and Mrs. Odes were brutally murdered by Chinamen. The citizens assembled, drove the Chinese out of town, and destroyed the Chinese quarters. The trouble is understood to have arisen in connection with mining claims in the vicinity.

DEATH OF A NONAGENARIAN.

WATERVILLE, ME., Sept. 16.—Colonel R. H. Green died at his residence in Winslow yesterday, aged ninety-four years. He was a son of Dr. Ezra Green, surgeon in the Revolutionary army, who died in Dover, N. H., in 1847, aged one hundred and one years.

POLITICAL NEWS.

AT THE EXECUTIVE MANSION AND DEPARTMENTS.

FATAL ENCOUNTER WITH COUNTERFEITERS.

A SECRET SERVICE OFFICIAL CAPTURES ONE COUNTERFEITER AND KILLS ANOTHER--RECOVERY OF 1,000 BOGUS SILVER DOLLARS.

For some time past the vicinity of Tyrone, Pa., has been flooded with counterfeit silver coin of the denomination of halves and quarters. The attention of the Treasury Department was called to this fact, and Chief Brooks, of the secret service, was instructed to make a thorough investigation of the case. He promptly sent several of his subordinates to Tyrone, who speedily learned the source from which this counterfeit coin was issued. J. P. Funk, of Altoona, Pa., and W. W. Hutchinson, of Baltimore, were ascertained to be the parties manufacturing and selling the coin, and their arrest was determined upon. Funk was arrested without trouble, but Hutchinson, a noted desperado, resisted arrest, and fired on the officer, who returned the fire with fatal effect, as will be seen by the following telegraphic correspondence, which completely exonerate the secret service officials:

A dispatch to Chief Brooks, of the secret service dated Tyrone, Pa., September 15, says:

Perkins shot and killed W. W. Hutchinson while attempting to arrest him. Hutchinson shot at Perkins first. Perkins was arrested and placed in jail, but since discharged by the coroner's jury as being done in self-defense. We have J. P. Funk, Hutchinson's partner, under arrest. Shall leave for Pittsburg in the morning. We have about $1,000 counterfeit silver that they brought here to sell.

TYRONE, PA., Sept. 15, 1877.

J. J. Brooks, Chief of Secret Service Bureau:

DEAR SIR: C. H. Perkins, an officer of your service, attempted the arrest of James B. Funk and Bishop Weir, alias Bill Hutchinson, counterfeiters. Funk was secured after a desperate struggle with about $1,000 of counterfeit silver. Weir made a desperate resistance and fired on your officer, Perkins, who in self-defense killed Weir, alias Hutchinson. Your officer was placed under arrest, and a coroner's jury exonerated your officer and set him at liberty. This community feels thankful to your service for ridding them of the desperadoes, Weir, and also for the arrest of Funk.

Yours respectfully, DANIEL P. HAY,
Burgess of the Borough of Tyrone, Pa.

SPECIE RESUMPTION.

ALLEGED DEFECT IN THE ACT PROVIDING THEREFOR--THE REMEDY THAT MAY BE APPLIED.

On account of many defects in the act providing for the resumption of specie payments, it is believed that an earnest effort will be made in the coming session of Congress to amend the act as to render resumption at the time less hazardous to the commercial interests of the country than it is believed can be accomplished by the act as it now stands. The books at the Treasury at the close of business on Saturday show the outstanding legal tenders to be $357,976,163. The resumption contemplates the redemption of $57,976,163 by January 1, 1879, through the process of issuing new national bank notes, the law providing for the redemption of legal tenders of eighty per cent. of such new issues. It is manifestly impossible to accomplish this feat within the time specified, consequently there would remain considerably more than $300,000,000 in legal-tender notes to be redeemed on the 1st of January, 1879.

A sudden accumulation of gold in amounts sufficient to meet so large a demand is thought to be impracticable, while to accumulate in advance of January 1, 1879, would be attended with necessary loss of interest, and would be likely to disturb money exchanges and greatly embarrass the funding of the United States securities. It is probable that Congress will be asked to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to fund the legal-tender notes on the 1st of January, 1879, into a bond bearing a rate of interest not more than 4½ per cent., with not less than thirty years to run, with such limitations as to amount as may be deemed by given period as Congress may deem proper. The amount of coin in the Treasury at the close of business on Saturday was $107,524,096, inclusive of $39,527,400 of coin certificates.

REPUDIATION IN THE SOUTH.

REASONABLE FEARS AGITATING THE MINDS OF SOUTHERN POLITICIANS--A REVIEW OF BAD FAITH OF STATES.

Since public opinion all over the North and West has been drawn to the action of several prominent Southern States in connection with their respective indebtedness, the prominent journals in the South are warning the people to go slow on this subject. They class it as a dangerous issue for the South, in view of the fact that it is likely to become an issue upon which to consolidate majorities against them in the Northern States in the next Presidential election, and cost them a thousand times more than the value of the State debt in dispute.

They claim that repudiation on the part of the South is the very weak issue upon which the south can enter the next campaign. The following is an interesting statement regarding the Southern States debt. Virginia, whose state debt in 1870 was $45,000,000, has reduced it to $30,000,000 by funding operations, and she now proposes to readjust it by further reduction. Tennessee proposes to compromise her debt of $21,000,000 by paying $13,000,000. Georgia has wiped out $6,000,000 of her bonded debt on the ground of fraudulent issue. North Carolina has omitted for three years to levy or collect any taxes for her debt, simply because her creditors refuse to accept a compromise she offered, which was a payment of her debt of $24,000,000 by reducing it practically to a few thousand dollars. South Carolina, after compromising her debt by a rejection of $6,000,000 and consolidating the balance at fifty cents on the dollar, now has under consideration a project of rejecting a further portion of the $6,000,000 left. The fear is repeatedly expressed that the States and people who thus deal with the indebtedness of their own States may not be trusted to sustain the national debt.

AGRICULTURAL INTELLIGENCE.

REPORT UPON THE COTTON CROPS--CATERPILLARS RAVAGING THE GULF STATES.

The statistician of the Department of Agriculture reports the condition of cotton during the first of September as averaging for the whole cotton belt the same as in September of last year. Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee make higher averages than in 1876. The Carolinas, Georgia and Texas report less favorably, the greatest reduction being in Texas. As compared with last month Florida, Arkansas and Tennessee only report improvement. The State average of condition are as follows: North Carolina, 83; South Carolina, 85; Georgia, 77; Florida, 91; Alabama, 91; Mississippi, 88; Louisiana, 92; Texas, 70; Arkansas, 98; Tennessee, 101.

The caterpillar is present in most of the Gulf States and in South Carolina, but has done little damage as yet, except in Texas. In several parishes in Louisiana the loss is considerable from the cause. Where it has made a late appearance it will benefit rather than injure the crop.

In the Atlantic States there is much complaint of rust, mainly resulting from drought, but in some counties from injury by beating storms. In this section the growth is late, and the effects of frost in shortening the harvest is feared.

A NICE CALCULATION.

Should the present bonded debt of the United States, other than the Pacific railroad bonds, be reduced to four per cent. bonds, the aggregate interest paid by the United States would be reduced $24,214,187.20. On four and a half bonds our there would be saved $8,235,995. On five per cent. bonds $15,162,152.50. On the six per c