#### THE ENGLISH MONEY MARKET.

Effect of the New York Panic-General Con es of the American Financial Crisis - American Securities Depressed-Jay Cooke's Acceptances The Bank of England and the Rothschilds.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 22-2:30 P. M. Special despatches from New York cause a dis

Great Anxiety, with Gold in Hand. LONDON, Sept. 22-5 P. 1 oh anxiety is manifested on all sides to hear

memers. Jay Cooke, McCuiloch & 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

MESSRS. JAY COOKE & CO.'S ACCEPTANCES. Among the rumors current in the Stock Exone that the Bank of England holds \$300,000 of Jay Cooke & Co.'s acceptances, and that THE UNITED STATES SYNDICATE UNDISTURBED.

Mr. A. G. Cattell has telegraphed to Secretary

not disturbed by the financial troubles The Market for American Securities De-

LONDON, Sept. 22-5:30 P. M. A despatch 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.

#### ENGLAND.

"The Speaker of Parliament Embarked for New York-An Important Election in Progress Sabbath Day Conflict Between Laborers and Policemen.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK KERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 22, 1873. The Right Hon. Henry Bouverie William Brand, speaker of the House of Commons, and his family Speaker of the House of Commons, and acturday in sailed from Liverpool for New York on Saturday in

LORD BOSEBERY IN COMPANY. His Lordship Right Hon. Archibald Philip Stan-hope Primrose, Earl of Rosebery, accompanies Mr. Brand in his transatiantic trip. Earl Rosebery is the eldest surviving son of Archibaid, late Lord Dalmeny, by his wife, Lady Catherine, only daughter of Philip Henry, fourth Earl of Stanhope. He was born in the year 1847, and acceded to the title in the year 1868. Lord Rosebery was educated at Eton and Oxford. His brother, an officer in the Grenadier Guards, is the heir presumptive to the

PROGRESS OF A PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION. An election to fill a vacancy in the House of Com-mons is in progress to-day in Dover. There has been much excitement during the canvass, and trouble was apprehended on the day of the election, but thus far there has been no disturbance.

Both of the candidates are confident of success. A "moderate conservative"-Major A. G. Dickn, an officer who served with great distinction in the Crimea and India-was returned for Dover in the year 1863.

The latest report (evening) from the poll states that Mr. Barnett, a conservative, has been re-

TRISHMEN IN CONFLICT-WITH THE POLICE A desperate conflict took place vesterday in tury 5t. Edmunds, a borough town situate near to Ipswich and sixty miles northeast of London, the seat of a very large trade, 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 great excitement in the town, and a renewal of the oces is apprehended.

While the rioting was in progress several house were attacked by the mob and wrecked.

Nine of the Bury St. Edmunds rioters have been sentenced to from three to eight months' im-

A Spanish Merchant Marine Offender Seized.

The Spanish steamer Murillo, which ran down the emigrant ship Northfleet, having arrived to day at Dover, has been detained there by orders from the Admiratty.

#### The Case Against the Murillo. LONDON, Sept. 23-5 A. M.

The coast guard officers boarded the steamer Murillo immediately on her arrival in English waters. Her coming here is considered a virtual surrender for the purpose of trying the question of liability. The Spanish Consul is held responsible for her custody while she remains in the port of Dover. It is expected the vessel will be sent to London, where the case is to be tried. Her present captain is not the same wno commanded at the time of the collision with the Northfleet There is much excitement at Dover over her presence and detention. She is anchored close to

Intion to the Press. LONDON, Sept. 22, 1873.

Chief Justice Cockburn has fined the editor of the Cheltenham Chronicle \$750 for publishing criti cisms on the conduct of the trial of the Tichborne claimant, and threatens him with imprisonment off the offence is repeated.

## ITALY AND GERMANY.

King Victor Emmanuel's Visit to Berlin-Cordial Reception by the People and the Crown-Royal Anxiety Concerning the Vatican Election.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Sept. 22, 1873. His Malesty King Victor Emmanuel of Italy took leave of the Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria yesterday and left for this city, where he arrived to day, and was received with marked cordiality by the German Court and great enthusiam by the

CAUCUS OF THE CROWNS. It is rumored that one of the objects of King Victor mmanuel's visit to Prussia is to secure an understanding with the Emperor William for joint action against possible French aggressions, and to pre election of a French Ultramontane to the

## GERMANY.

Imperial Reward to the Keeper of the French Hostaged Territory.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

BERLIN, Sept. 22, 1873. Coneral Von Manteuffel, who was Commanderin-Chief of the German army of occupation in France, has been appointed a field marshal.

## PRINCE BISMARCK.

th of the Wife of the German Chancellor.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. BERLIN, Sept. 22, 1878.

#### THE POLARIS.

The Members of the Polar Expedition Moving Toward New York.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 23-6 A. M. The members of the Polaris expedition left Dundee yesterday, in company with the American Vice Consul, for Liverpool, to take the steamer for New York.

A large crowd witnessed their departure and cheered as they stepped on board the packet. The whole party have signed a letter of thanks to Captain Adams, of the steamer Arctic.

Despatch from Captain Buddington to the Secretary of the Navy-The Polaris Lost October 16, 1872.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1873. A despatch from Captain Buddington to the Secretary of the Navy says the date of the loss of the Polaris was the 16th of October, twenty-five miles south of Cape York. The Ravenscraig transferred eleven of the party to the Arctic, which carried them into Dundee, and three more are on the intrepid, which had not arrived at that port. The eleven which arrived in the Arctic will leave to-morrow, in the Antwerp, for New York.

#### SPAIN.

British Naval Demonstration Against Insurgent Bombardment-Carlism Declining-The Constitution Suspended-An Italian Soldier Tenders His Sword.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Sept. 22, 1873. The entire British fleet in Spanish waters is col-lected in the harbor of Alicante, which city is threatened with bombardment by the insurgent ironclads. The British Admiral has demanded of the insurgent commander a postponement of hos-tilities for four days, and is supported in his demand by all the foreign consuls.

NO SURRENDER.
The Governor of Alicante has refused the sum mons of Cabreras, who commands the insurgent nan-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. CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS UNEQUIVOCALLY SUS-PENDED.

The proclamation suspending the constitutional guarantees establishes a rigorous censorship over the press and prohibits the carrying of arms by

CARLIST DEFECTION FROM THE ROYAL CAUSE. It is officially stated 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 vastly improved.

AN ITALIAN SWORD DECLINED. General Garibaldi, in a letter to Señor Castelar, tenders his sword in the service of the Spanish

The President replies, thanking the General for his "noble offer," and declaring that "Spain now

Insurgent Sortle and the Prospects of , the Insurrection. London, Sept. 23-6 A. M.

A special despatch to the Times says 2,000 insur made a sortie from Cartagena yesterday, but retreated as soon as they came range of the guns of the stegers. The continuance of the insurrection now depends wholly on the success of the expedition to Alicante. The uneasiness with regard to the liberated convicts increases. Stabbing cases and other deeds of violence are

#### alarmingly frequent. FRANCE.

TELECEAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Sept. 22, 1873. it is reported 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.

## AUSTRIA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

VIENNA, Sept. 22, 1873. Mr. Jay, the American Minister, has returned to this city from Paris.

## TURKEY.

TELECRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 22, 1873. A configgration in Smyrna has destroyed property to the amount of \$300,000.

## MURDER BY INDIANS.

A White Man Killed in Cold Blood

By Cherokees. Parsons, Kas., Sept. 22, 1873. Two Cherokee Indians named Cochran and Dorn went to the residence of Sam Hapgood, an employé of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad at Venita, Indian Territory, this morning, and began firing revolvers saying that they intended to kill some white man before intended to kill some white man before eaving the house. No harm was done to Hapgood's family, but a few minutes later, and white the Indians were still at the house, Joseph Morrill, a white man, approached Cochran and Dorr, and after a few words Dorr said, "He's a damned white man; let's kill him." Thereupon Cochran drew a pistol and fired two shots, one of which passed entirely through Morrill's body. Morrill iell, and while down fired at Cochran, wounding him in the arm. Cochran then fired at a small boy near by without effect. Then he and Doss fied to the woods. A United States Deputy Marshal and posse are in pursuit, and a large number of others are scouring the woods for the fugitives. If the murderers are found they will be killed on the spot. Morrill died this afternoon.

## CAVALRY SCOUT AGAINST INDIANS.

FORT LARAMIE, W. T., Sept. 22, 1873. Captain Egan, of company K, and Lieutenant Allison, with company E, of the Second cavalry, while returning from Fort Petterman struck a Indian trail on the Horse Shoe on the 19th. The indian trail on the Horse Shoe on the 19th. The troops followed it for nearly seventy miles, and on the morning of the 20th run into an Indian camp on the north of Laramie. They captured nine poules and recaptured twelve head of cattle belonging to settlers on the Saville. They also captured 2 guns, 100 cartridges, 9 saddles, 50 pair of mocassins, jerked meat, &c. The Indians escaped to the hills. Only three of them are mounted. The cavairy had orders not of ire unless the Indians first fired upon them. It is supposed the Indians cut the line between here and Fort Fetterman yesterday.

ST. Louis, Mo., Sept. 22, 1873. Preparations for the prize fight between Allen and McCoole to morrow are about completed, and a party will leave here at eight o'clock A. M., on the steamer "Continental," for some point up the river. The precise some point up the river. The precise locality for the fight has not transpired, but it will be in lillinois. There are not many roughs here from acroad, but it is expected that a large crowd from St. Louis will be present. Betting on the fight is said to be heavy and about even.

One of Joe Coburn's backers has offered to match Coburn against Allen for \$2,500, the light to take place midway between here and New York. This proposal is declined, but Allen offers to fight Coburn for a purse of from \$1,000 to \$5,000, at New Orleans or in Canada, and negotiations are pending.

ing.

Mike McCoole was arrested late last night at his training quarters, outside of this city, and Tom Ailen was arrested early to-day, several miles south of the city. Both men were brought here and put under bonds, \$1,000 each, to keep the peace. Jack Looney and others having charge of the fight say that this will not interfere with the mill to-morrow, as the contest will come of somewhere in lilinois, outside the jurisdiction of the authorities of Missour.

#### CUBA.

The Spanish Government and Sales of Property Pieltain's Position-Gold and Currency.

TELECFAR'S TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Sept. 22, 1873. It is reported that the home government has tion with the sale of embargoed properties, and that Captain General Pieltain has in consequence

COMMERCE AND GOLD. The Commission of Importers of this city have olicited the repeal of the late alterations in the tariff attributing the rise of gold to them.

The corn crop in the District or Colon has failed. The farmers have refused to sell except for gold They will not accept its equivalent in currency.

Havana Exchange. HAVANA, Sept. 22, 1873.
There were no transactions in exchange to-day Higher rates were asked, but the quotation were nominal.

#### MEETING OF PRESIDENTS OF SAVINGS BANKS.

Another Night Session at the Fifth Ave nue Hotel-The "Time Notice Rule" To Be Adopted To-Day-Important Resolutions-Small Sums To Be Doled Out to

A second gathering of the presidents of the va rious savings banks institutions of this city for the purpose of perfecting a system to allay the existing anxiety among their depositors was held last night at the Pifth Avenue Hotel. The meeting was called to order at eight o'clock, with Mr. Isas T. Smith, the President of the Metropolitan Bank, in the chair. Upwards of 100 representatives from the various banks were there, the following being the institutions represented :-

Metropolitan, No. 1 Third avenue.

Metropolitan, No. 1 Third avenue.
Orien 24, corner Bowery and Grand street.
Orien 24, corner Bowery and Grand street.
Stxpenny, Clinton hall, Astor piace.
German, Foutteenth street and Fourth avenue.
Eleventh Ward, No. 106 avenue C.
Abingdon, No. 23 Abingdon square.
Equitable, No. 170 Sixth avenue.
Teutonia, No. 25 avenue C.
New Amsterdam, No. 215 Bowery.
People's, No. 301 Third avenue.
Mechanics and Traders', No. 283 Bowery.
Third Avenue, No. 354 Third avenue.
Citizens, No. 58 Bowery.
Irving, No. 96 Warren aireet.
Union Dime, No. 306 Canal street.
Security, Third avenue and Thirty-fourth street.
Emigrant Industrial, No. 51 Chambers street.
Franklin, No. 658 Eighth avenue.
Bowery, No. 130 Bowery.
North River, No. 474 Eighth avenue.
Mannattan, No. 644 Brondway,
Beaman's, No. 74 Wall street.
The meeting opened by many of those present

The meeting opened by many of those present what had taken place at their banks during the day, and which among them had adopted the rule of compelling their depositors to give notice of their intention to remove funds, either thirty or sixty days, according to the bylaws of thank.

thirty or sixty days, according to the bylaws of the bank.

A somewhat warm discussion ensued on the subject of appointing a committee to wait upon the presidents of the various banks which had failed to send representat ves to the meeting, and which were understood to be the following:—Athantic, Bank for Savings in City of New York, Broadway, Clairmont, Clinton, Dry Dock, East River, East Side, Excelsior, Freedmen's Savings and Trust Company, Hariem, Institute for Savings of Merchants' Clerks, Mutual, New York, Trades, and Yorkville. The opposition consisted in several gentlemen stating that to send a deputation would be ridiculous, it the absent banks did not realize the immense issues at stake, both to themselves and the community. It was therefore agreed that no deputation should be sent.

After some discussion the following resolutions were proposed and unanimously adopted:—

Whereas it has been ascertained by recorts from the various avainate halls rearranted by recorts from the various avainate halls rearranted by the other this eventue.

Whereas it has been ascertained by reports from the various savings banks represented here this evening that the adoption to-day by many of them of the recommendation of the meeting of last evening, that notice to required from the depositors, has met with their generapproval, and has had the effect of allaying all excit ment at the institutions which have adopted it; there fore, be it

Resolved, That this meeting do recommend that the
provision requiring notice be generally adopted by the
savings banks of this city; and, be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to
the President of each bank not represented here to-

BANKS WHICH DID NOT ADOPT THE RULE YESTERDAY.
The following banks did not adopt the notice law
yesterday, but made payments during business
hours as in ordinary times, viz.:—Union Dime, Citrizena? Merchants and Traders? Bowery, Emigrant
Industrial, German (Fourteenth street) and Mechanics. Some paid only small sums, while others
paid checks in full and others paid checks and yet
demanded time notices for larger sums.
WHAT WILL TAKE PLACE TO-DAY
It is expected that the last mentioned banks, and,
indeed, all the savings banks will demand "time
notices" to-day, so that cash payments may be
looked upon as virtually at an end, at least for the
present.

present.

The writer asked the president of a well known institution if this was not sufficient to bring about a riot; to which he replied, "Unless we do so there will be a riot! I tell you there is not currency enough in the city of New York to pay off in green-backs all the depositors in savings banks."

Several of the bank presidents remarked that cash payments must now be at the discretion of the officers of the banks. One of them said, for instance. "If a man wants to pay for a ton of coal. cash payments must now be at the discretion of the officers of the banks. One of them said, for instance, "If a man wants to pay for a ton of coal, or his rent, or \$50 for his passage to Europe, we will let him have it; but till matters are in a better condition we must keep a tight hand on our exchequer, not only lor our own good, but for the sake of all concerned. People who have nothing to do with finances think that we lock it up in parcels in our bank vaults, and quite ignore, that as soon as we get it we invest in securities, either bonds or mortgages, which p ay the shareholders their interest, and that to "slaughter" our securities by forcing them on the market at the present time would be simple madness. We must do our duty, not only to our institutions, but to our depositors, and we are all of opinion that the time notice system is the only thing we can do to straighten out matters. It will undoubtedly be a great hardship to many who believe, after the Wail street crash, that all financial institutions are shaky. Most banks will, I think, pay occasionally to their customers sums in greenbacks varying from \$20 to \$100.

MEETING OF BANK PRESIDENTS IN OHIOAGO.

## MEETING OF BANK PRESIDENTS IN CHICAGO.

UHICAGO, Sept. 22, 1873. A meeting of the Presidents of the national banks was held to-night to discuss the financial situation in New York and here. There was a general feeling that affairs were in a much better condition in New York to-day than on Saturday, and it was thought that the worst is over. It was the general opinion that there is no reason to lear any trouble; but it was agreed that in case any did arise the banks will stand by each other to the end. The disposition shown this morning to run on the savings banks was less marked this afternoon, and there is apparently very little excitement or alarm among the people.

THE EFFECT OF THE CRASH IN CANADA ST. CATHARINES, Ont., Sept. 22, 1873. The Canada Southern Railway Company have

owing to the financial crisis in New York, been bliged to cancel all their contracts for the pres ent, and have ordered the discharge of all their workmen not employed on the regular trains run-ning over the road. The cause of this is reported to be owing to the complications in Daniel Drew's affairs, he being a large stockholder in the com-

## EXCITEMENT IN LITTLE ROCK.

LITTLE ROCK, Sept. 22, 1873. On account of the financial panic in the North the banks here to-day refused to take city money, ome 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 atternoon, at which it was resolved to take the money as usual. The general impression is that the panic will be over to-morrow and the money be taken as usual.

## CONFIDENCE IN CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 22, 1873. The feeling of confidence which has prevailed here among financial and business men during the nere among financial and dusiness men during the progress of the trouble in New York has continued throughout the day. The applications at the banks for discounts have been comparatively light, and orders from the country for currency have been less than was expected. The entire situation this afternoon was stronger and more encouraging than at any time since the financial storm in the East was fairly developed.

## BLOODY AFFRAY IN NEVADA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Sept. 22, 1873. A bloody afray occurred at Gold Hill, Nevada to-day. John Nagle and Patrick Karvin fought and, during the fight, Nagle stabbed his antagonist. Joseph Brown and William Roughu-nan tried to stop the fight, when Nagle stabbed them also. Roughunan was not seriously hurt, but it is believed the others will die.

# WASHINGTON.

The President and Secretary of the Treasury Hopeful.

MORE GURRENCY FOR GENERAL HILLHOUSE.

Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. Still Naval Agents.

THE VALUE OF THE POUND STERLING.

General Grant Entertained by Boss Shepperd.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 22, 1873. No Apprehensions of Further Trouble Entertained by the Secretary of the

In conversation to-day Secretary Richardson stated his belief that the panic was now at an end, and that there need be no further apprehensions or trouble. He had no fear of any disaster result ing from this, as the country is in a very pros perous 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 request for aid, and ne had no idea that there would be any. He further stated 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. Jay Cooke, McCulloch & Co. Still Nava

Agents.

The Secretary of the Treasury 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. Another Conference Between the President and the Secretary.

The President had another interview of mor than an hour with Secretary Richardson, at the White House, this morning, at which Secretary Delano and Postmaster General Creswell were present. It has been decided to send \$20,000,000 from the National Treasury here to assist Treasurer Hillhouse in New York to-night, to enable that officer to buy all the bonds that may be offered. The President feels encouraged at the news of to-day, and will be guided by circumstances as to whether he will eave to-night. Secretary Richardson has been receiving telegrams from New York every few moments during the day posting him as to the condition of affairs there. In reply to interrogatories this morning he said everything was more encouraging and the government would buy bonds just as fast as they were presented. He had pieuty 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; I will attend to getting the money. The government is all right and in tends to keep so."

A Telegram from a Banker. Mr. Joseph Seligman, the New York banker, sent the following telegram to a prominent gentlema late this afternoon :-

The prompt action of the President has had a beneficial influence in all European markets to-day.

JOSEPH SELIGMAN. Vice President Wilson Speaks. The Secretary of the Treasury received the following telegram this afternoon from Vice Presi-

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Secretary of the Treasury, Washington, D. C.:—
Every one here praises your action. Stand like a rock.
HENRY WILSON.

The Run on the Savings Banks. The run on the Freedmen's and Washington City Savings Banks has nearly subsided, not more than a dozen persons being at either place at any one

time during the day.

Treasury Circular Concerning the of the Sovereign or Pound Sterling.

The Secretary of the Treasury has prepared a arcular, soon to be issued, inviting the attention of importers, exchange dealers and the public generally to the act establishing the custom house Britain, and to fix the par of exchange, passed March 3, 1873. By a usage, it says, dating back to an early period in our colonial history, the dollar has been rated as equivalent to fity-four pence sterling; the pound, therefore, at \$4 44-4s. 9d., or £9-\$40. The dollar, which was the original subject of comparison, was the old Spanish silver dollar, or piece of eight, and the computation at the time was approximately true as compared with the British silver money. In all transactions of exchange involving the dollar and British money, the par was, therefore, assumed at 54 pence to the dollar, any differences from this par being attributable to premium or discount. The practice thus begun has been continued through all the changes, and they are considerable, which have affected the coins current in this country and Great Brit ain during nearly two centuries, for the British standard is now gold, and the Spanish dollar no longer circulates with us, but our unitary dollar is a gold coin, worth nearly nine per cent less than a ollar of flity-lour pence. By a pure fiction, retained by usage only, and not by any law, exchange with Great Britain appears permanently against the United States, while our bonds are quoted at a fixed discount of nearly 8% per cent below their real value. The remedy for such anomalies is the abandonment of the false par or valuation of the money of the United States in British money. The aw, while prescribing the close of the present year as the term for the discontinuance of the old rating of exchange, does not prohibit but rather invites an earlier change in the practice. The Secretary recommends that the change be entered upon at once, and, with a view to facilitate this, e has caused to be prepared a series of tables (to be appended to the circular) which he trusts will be found to embody useful information, and aid in passing from an erroneous to a correct system. Gold Deposits and the New Trade Dollar.

A communication from the Superintendent of the San Francisco Mint to Dr. Linderman, the Director of the Mint, says the gold receipts from the 1st to the 9th of September aggregate \$1,000,000 The gold deposits for September will probably be ounces of silver were received. This will coin 400,000 of the trade dollar.

made at the New York Assay Office, under direc tion of Dr. Linderman. The dollars were of recent comage-restored eagle dollar die. The weight of single pieces showed very wide variations-from 407 to 430 grains, the legal standard being 417. They bore the mark of the Mint at Chihuahua and had evidently been issued without any regard to a proper adjustment. They averaged 904 fine, slightly above the Mexican standard. The variation in weight is such as to render their sale as dollars very uncertain.

Mutilated Currency Sent to the First National Bank. been in the habit of sending mutilated notes for redemption to the First National Bank of Washing.

ington, that institution acting as their agent for the purpose. This gave it the continuous use of from \$600,000 to \$700,000, some of which loaned out at eight per cent interest and the remainder used in its current business Since the suspension numerous packages of express company, which, not knowing what to do with them, has been informed, in reponse to an in better way would be to ask the owners of the currency what disposition shall be made of it, as the bank, in its present condition, would not act in the

premises. The express company, therefore, awaits telegraphic responses from the parties directly interested.

The President and Cabinet to Attend a

The President and the Cabinet, with General Sherman and the Governor of Maryland, have signified their intention of attending the fair to be held at Westminster, Md., on the 1st and 2d of October. They will arrive at Westminster at twelve o'clock noon, October 1, and leave on the afternoon of the 2d. The fair promises to be the best ever held by the Society.

General Grant and General Babcock Going to Long Branch, The President and General Babcock will leave here to-morrow morning for Long Branch. This evening they were entertained at dinner by Governor Shepperd, in company with Attorney. General Williams and several other prominent

The Credit Mobilier Suits and the Government.

The decision by the United States Circuit Court for Connecticut upon the motions and demurrer in the Crédit Mobilier suits will be decided as soon as the Judge has time to make a due examination of the case. The motions were filed by persons residing out of the district of Connecticut to dismiss he suit as to them, upon the ground that the ac was unconstitutional in requiring them to appear and answer in a district in which they did not reide, and it was, therefore, special legislation not warranted by the constitution; and the demurrer was filed by the Union Pacific Ratiroad Company and others on the ground that the United States had not that interest in the subject matter of the Legislature which entitled them to bring a suit to redress the wrongs of the Union Pacific Railroad Company. The Attorney General believes the motions and demurrer will be overruled, and hopes to get a decision to the effect that railroad companies are public institutions. subject to the control of the government, and that contracts made by the directors of such companies with themselves or with other companies in which they are interested, relative to the construc tion or management of such roads, are void; and he thinks that such a decision will do much to reorm railway management, as the revenues of the road are very often greatly consumed by these outside arrangements in which the directors are interested, rendering it necessary to impose high tariff upon the transportation to defray in addition thereto the legitimate expenses of such road.

Resignation of Edwin L. Stanton. Mr. Edwin L. Stanton has resigned his position as Secretary of the District of Columbia, having been appointed Receiver of the First National

The following is the correspondence which passed between him and the President:-I hereby resign the office of Secretary of the District of Columbia. I beg leave at the same time to express my appreciation of your steady friendship for the district and its people, and the benefits you have accomplished for them. Your obedient servant, EDWIN L. STANTON.

ent servant, EDWIN L. STANTON.

THE PRESIDENT'S REPLY.

DEAR SIR—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 19th inst, resigning the office of Secretary of the District of Columbia. I accept your resignation with regret that the District government will lose so valuable and efficient an officer. Trusting that through your future life, whether as a public officer or in the practice of your profession, the same marked success will attend you, I remain, very truly, U. S. GRANT.

Dr. Blake Appointed a Member of the Board of Works. Board of Works.

Dr. John B. Blake has accepted the appointment endered him by the President as a member of the Board of Public Works in the District of Columbia, vice A. K. Shepperd, appointed Governor. In an interview with Dr. Blake this afternoon the President said there had been much talk of corruption and stealing in the District government, and he had selected Dr. Blake, knowing him to be one of the most conscientious citizens of Washington, in the hope that it anything were wrong it would be promptly ferretted out and reported.

Appointments by the President. The President has appointed Corbett Bacon Re-ceiver of Public Moneys at Central City, Col., and Joseph M. Marshall Register of the Land Office at the same place; Jonathan Merriam, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Eighth Illinois district, vice Harper, suspended; John G. Curus, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Thirteenth district of New York, vice Clay, resigned; William P. Thompson, of Idano, Register of the Land Office at Boise City, Idaho; Oscar Whitney, Secretary of the Territory of Dakota, vice General McCook, de-ceased; Richard Harrington, Secretary of the District of Columbia, vice Stanton, resigned; Lyman B. Sperry, of Wisconsin, Agent for the Indians of California, Agent for the Indians of the Tule River Agency in Callornia; Edward H. Chase, Collector Pennsylvania, and Edgar P. Snow, Collector of Internal Revenue for Wyoming Territory.

## CHARLES BRADLAUGH.

A Spiev Discussion With the Firebrands of the International Society at the Fifth Avenue Hotel-Bradlaugh Pronounces Himself Decidedly in Favor

of Law, Order and Security. Mr. Charles Bradiaugh, the great English republican, is still stopping at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, but has removed his quarters from room No. 406, on the fifth floor, to room No. 8, on the first floor, in the Twenty-third street wing of the hotel, where confusion of the Wall street speculators and stock gambiers, who throng the corridors and passages of the hotel. At eight o'clock last evening Mr. Bradlaugh was waited upon by a delegation of the International Workingmen's Society, who had been appointed as a committee to present an address to Mr. Bradlaugh. The committee consisted of "Citizens" G.W. Madox, Theodore C. Banks, A. Frey, J. J. Cavanagh, W. Carsey, Halbert, Hill, Elliott and McCullough. Amongst these gentlemen are several who marched in a Communistic procession on a notable Sunday in this city bollowed by several red flags and Victoria Woodhull. The delegation evidentily lost sight of the object of their mission for, instead of making an address to their host, they commenced to cathecise Mr. Bradlaugh in such a manner as to cause that gentleman no little astonishment. The delegation behaved in a free and easy lashion and once or twice the distinguished Englishman was informed by some of the delegates that they knew more about England than he did, to which Bradlaugh assented by stating that if they did it was nardly necessary to come and cross question him on a subject with which they were personally conversant. The first speaker was Mr. Madox, who desired to get the views of Mr. Bradlaugh en republicanism in England. The latter was proceeding to explain but was interrupted by Citizen Banks, Citizen Frey, Citizen McCullough, and others. Mr. Bradlaugh finally succeeded, alter much annoyance and causeless interruptions, in explaining that he was decidedly opposed to all revolutions by violence; that he opposed Communism and rapine, or the disposing of any class of property which they had lawfully accumulated, and that he was not opposed in any sense to accumulations of value; that he did not wish to see the people of England emigrate while there was land of their own lying fallow; that no revolution caused by violence in England had ever brought any satisfactory reforms, and that the removal of affords of the own lying fallow; that he was opposed to taking the initiative in any condict where violence mignitensus, but that he would not permit his property to be taken from him by legalized violenc Bradlaugh was waited upon by a delegation of the International Workingmen's Society, who had

An Excited English Tory on Bradlaugh.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD:—
The press should be at all times the infallible guide of the people in religion, morals, laws, polities and intelligence of every kind, and not the mouthpiece of professed infidels, atheists and Com-What interest can the people of this country have in the sandel theories and caustic lectures of Bradiaugh. We have enough of that Bradiaugh has come to this country with the expectation and express purpose of making money and to instil into the minds of the people the poisons of his infidelity and the Commune. He expects that we will fill his bags with greenbacks and then listen to his ridicule, scandals, atheism, infidelity

and Communism. The people of the United States would be recreant to all honor and justice did they tolerate this infidel and his scandals of the House of Brunswick and its present reigning family. Is America become an Eddorado, a paradise,

America become an Edorado, a paradise, a land flowing with milk and honey for all the English scandal mongers that choose to come to it, and a land of leanness want and famine to her own Christian and talented flecturers? Look at the rich harvests those English mountebanks take home with them and the sourribous thanks that they give us afterwards.

When an Englishman scandalizes his own people, nation and government to make money, it is not natural to suppose that he would act honorably afterwards to a people, nation and government like the United States. Bradiaugh's coming to this country at this particular time is full of insidious meaning. He is master of all the tactics of English politics, jealousies, hatreds and animosities to the institutions of the United States, let him say what he will, for they are grounded on the basis of enristianity, law and order—principles in direct contradiction to his own. His lectures on the Brunswicks are only a prefude to his after lectures on Communism &c., to san the foundation of the State, religion, law and order, and thus string about a revolution as destructive as the foundation. the State, religion, law and order, and thus tring about a revolution as destructive as the Commune, about a revolution as destructive as the Commune, Bradiaugh is a keen, shrewd, sharp, bold and unprincipled agent of the Devil and Gladstone, and should be hooted, hissed and expelled from every Christian country. We have had enough of his countrymen already without being Bradiaughed, Dadlawed or outlawed.

New York, Sept. 20, 1873.

THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT CONVENED. OTTAWA, Sept. 22, 1873.

An extra of the Canada Gazette (official), published this evening, contains a proclamation of the Governor General, calling Parliament together, for the transaction of public business, on the 23d of October.

#### MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Wyoming will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool; also the steamship New York, for Southampton and Bre-

men.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Offi at half-past five o'clock A. M. and twelve o'clock M. THE NEW YORK HERALD-Edition for Europewill be ready at five o'clook in the morning.

Honey! Why, It is the Purest Sweet in the world. It is and has been used in the healing set to the satisfaction or thousands. Who can say aught of white, beautiful honey, gathered from the counties thousands of the spiendid flowers that adorn our feids and gardens? HOREHOUND! What mother lives that is not acquinted with its virtues in bankshing Counties and Colds from the family! Why, it is so well knowns and Colds from the family! Why, it is so well knowns that every candy shop would lose its custom unless flore-hound cantly occupied a place, and the most prominent position, in every show worse. All looks black, and ladies raise their skirts for fear of getting their choices sold, yet it is the vegetable production of rests; and, by the great that grows in our significant of the most point tree that grows in our significant of the highest standing. Its preserving qualities are well understood by every ship-owner; and when contained its can death infect their vessels they fumigate the political standing. Its preserving qualities are well understood by every ship-owner; and when contained its can death infect their vessels they fumigate the political ship from stem to stern with tar, thus removing the demon of disease and death, insuring the health and lite of every passenger on board. HONEY, HOREHOUND and TAR, combined together, aided by science and the highest chemical skill, form a remedy admitted by the most experienced physicians as the best most certain and speedy cure of Coughs, Colds, Hourseness, Indianna and all Horochial affections leading to Consumption, from which thousands are suffering. This valuable remedy is known as RALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR.

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Open from S.A. M. to 9 P. M. On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

and Trust Companies are now in order, but the popular run is on KNOX for his autumn style of GENYLEMEN'S HATS. The latter is equal so the emergency and every demand is prompty met at 212 Broad way, in the Prescott House and under the Firth Avenue Hotel.

"Run" on Knox .- Runs on Banks

A .- For the Prevention and Cure of Colds and Rheumatism try the RUSSIAN BATHS, PEast Fourth street A .— The Comfortable Elastic Truss, 683
Broadway, which permanently cures Rupture, has annihilated the "radical cure" and finger pad blacksmiths
and their horrible wire springs and fitthy sponge pads.

A Huge Scheme.-The Fourth Gift Concert of the Public Library of Kentucky comes off December 3. One Million and Five Hundred Thousand Bollars will be distributed in prizes, the largest being \$23,000. For full particulars see big advertisement in the Heranden next Saturday. For Tickets, Circulars or information, apply to or address THOS. H. HAYS, 609 Broadway, New

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