NEW YORK HERALD, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1873.-TRIPLE SHEET.

Bombardment of the City of Alicante by the Insurgent Navy.

SPAIN.

MERCHANT SHIPPING MOVED FROM PORT.

British, French and German Men-of-War in Position as Neutral Spectators of the Solemn Event.

Five Hundred Projectiles, Petroleum Bombs and Others. Sent Into the Town.

Prompt Reply from the Forts and Batteries and Eventual Crippling and Retirement of the Assailants.

Bulletins Describing the Radicalist Tactic, Its Intent and Effect.

Republican Naval Reinforcements.

> TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, Sept. 27-Evening.

The efforts of the foreign Consuls to prewent the bombardment of the city of Alicante by the Spanish insurgent men-of-war failed.

Admiral Yelverton declined to go beyond his instructions from London, which were "to maintain an absolutely neutral position."

SOLEMN PREPARATION FOR A SERIOUS EVENT. All the merchant shipping left the port and

anchored at safe distances outside. THE FOREIGN FLEETS IN POSITION AS NEUTRALS.

The British fleet was moored within the harbor, on the right ; the French on the left of the harbor, and eleven other foreign menof-war, including Imperial German vessels occupied the centre.

READY TO FIRE.

Inside of these lines the Spanish rebel ironclads Numancia and Mendez-Nunez took up their position and prepared to bombard the place

The German commander at the last moment offered to stop hostilities, but the English and French commanders refused to join him in the act.

FIRE OPENED WITH DEADLY INTENT AND HEAVY DAMAGE.

The bombardment was opened at five o'clock this morning, 27th instant, and 500 projectiles, some of which were filled with petroleum, were thrown into the city.

Great damage was done, and several edifices are now in ruins.

PROMPT BEPLY AND THE ASSAILANTS CRIPPLED AND IN RETREAT

A vigorous government fire was returned from the forts and batteries on the shore with effect, for at the end of seven hours the rebel iron-clads shipped cables and withdrew in a damaged condition.

A SCENE OF "WANTON OUTRAGE" CLOSED.

Spanish Minister Maisonave telegraphed to | The Weather in This City Yesterday.

CUBA. Frogress of the War Against the Insurrection-A Severe and Fatal Skirmish. TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. HATANA, Sept. 28, 1873. The Spanish forces captured without resistance an encampment of 500 huts in Jova. In a skirmish on the 20th inst. with the insurgents the Spaniards killed ten and took severa prisoners. The Spaniards had six wounded and twelve Bankers and Merchants Becoming Panicky. HAVANA, Sept. 28, 1873.

There is a panicky feeling here among bankers and merchants

THE LAND OF THE UTES.

Great Value of the 400,000 Acres Ceded to the Government-Land Bursting with Gold and Precious Metals-A Wonderful Story If True.

DENVER, Col., Sept. 28, 1873. Mr. Thomas K. Cree, Secretary of the Board of Indian Commissioners, arrived here to-day. He brings with him a copy of the Brunot Ute Treaty, signed by the Indians. In company with six Indian chiefs, Mr. Cree spent a week exploring the Brunot purchases. They visited the San Juan mining region and report it immensely rich in gold, sliver, copper, lead, iron and coal. Five hundred valuable leads have been located. and one mine, the only one fully tested, is yielding, with poor machinery, \$1,000 in gold per day. This mine, "The Little Giant," sold, with out legal title, to a Chicago company for \$500,000, and, since the treaty, is valued at \$1,000,000. Improved machinery is now en route for, the mines. A mine with better indications on the same lead is being segotiated for at \$460,000. The ore from this lead yields from \$2,000 to \$5,000 per ton. Another lead undereloped yields \$5,000 per ton. The coustry is very rich in silver, one lead being very rich, a vein six leet thick having been found. There are immense veins of copper cropping out on the surface, none of which are taken nn. Iron and coal lie in close proximity, the latter being of superior quality for smelting purposes. Fifty town lots were located on the news being received that the treaty was signed. The country is immensely rich, and, with capital to develop it, is good for \$100,000,000 worth of precious metal. Mr. Cree and party spent seven days in the saddle, crossing three main specimen ranges of the Un-compaghre and San Juan Mountains, crossing at altitudes of from 12,500 to 13,000 feet in the open air, rising through rain and snow over steep trails and through fallen timber, swamps and rocks. They report the country as being the grandest in the world for mountain scenery. At one point they avaid 100 pesks, from 14,000 to 16,000 feet high. The mining region is surrounded by as good a chain of mountains as there are in the proceed-ings were in the shape of an article of agreement, and do not come under the head of a treaty which is forbidden by law. dications on the same lead is being negotiated fo

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, Sept. 29-1 A. M. Probabilities

For New England the pressure will diminish. with fresh and occasional brisk winds from the southeast and southwest, increasing cloudiness and possibly occasional rains.

FOR THE MIDDLE STATES FRESH AND BRISE SOUTH BRLY TO WESTERLY WINDS AND PARTLY CLOUDY WRATHER, WITH BAIN, ESPECIALLY FOR THE NORTH-EEN PORTIONS. For the South Atlantic States gentle and fresh

east to south winds, partly cloudy weather and coast rains.

For the Gulf States, east of the Mississippi, gentle and fresh southerly to westerly winds, partly cloudy weather and occasional rain areas. For Tennessee and the Ohio Valley partly cloudy weather and rain areas, but followed by winds veering to west and northwest and clearing

For the lower lake region cloudy weather and rain areas, the winds veering to west and northwest, with clearing weather and lower temperature.

Midnight telegraphic reports from the upper lake region and throughout and west of the Mis sissippi Valley are missing.

of the Past Week. COUNTING THE GAIN.

Current Instruction for Future

Operations.

RESTORATION OF MORALE.

Hopeful Outlook in the Foreign Exchange Market.

The Proposed Stock Exchange Bank.

Would It Limit the Danger of Stock Revulsions?

In glancing back over the events of the past week in that special world which is described as Wall street, there is abundant matter alike in the events themselves, in the causes leading thereto and the consequences likely to follow therefrom. for the most earnest consideration. The failure o two leading houses the previous week that had enjoyed in a high degree the confidence of the street, and of many others of less importance, appeared to summon from their graves the ghosts of a dead past that had been long buried to recount their stories of ruin and disaster that have given them a place in men's recollection and affright us with ill portents. The close of business Saturday night a week ago left the street in blank amazement at the sudden distress that had overtaken it, and in

THE SUPREME BOOTISM OF SUFFERING

in the full expectation of universal bankruptcy. With Wall street thus agitated those involved there thought general ruin impending, as to them there seemed no way out of the difficulties that appeared to environ the entire business of the country. In this fancied extreme strait the President was appealed to to use his extraordinary powers for the relief of the people, but, not deem ing the situation as grave as it appeared to the excited minds of his petitioners, he limited his response to extending such relief as came within his ordinary powers, declining to establish a precedent for any further exercise of power than that given him by express provision of law in the then existing condition of affairs. Compelled to be satisfied with so much of help as was thus promised them, and forced to rely more upon themselves their acquiescence was obtained to a plan subse quently adopted by the associated banks for the

A NEW TOKEN

in current exchange, good for the adjustment of balances at the Clearing House. In the meantime, pending the perfecting of this arrangement, the Stock Exchange on Monday morning last, on meeting, promptly adjourned subject to the call of the President. Thus was the panic, which was confined wholly to stocks, arrested or smothered in its in wholy to stocks, arrested or smothered in its in-cipiency, opportunity afforded for mutual examina-tion of accounts and sottlement through the new medium of exchange furnished by the banks, while these were left free to employ their currency balances for the ease of the commercial commu-nity. How successfully this plan has worked dur-ing the week is shown in the lact that the panic has been confined almost exclusively to the circle which gave it birth, composed of these engaged in stock speculation, and No STRICTLY COMMERCIAL HOUSE HAS BEEN SERI-NO STRICTLY COMMERCIAL HOUSE HAS BEEN SERI

NO STRICTLY COMMERCIAL HOUSE HAS BEEN SERI-OUSLY APPECTED— that is to the point, of suspension—thereby. Much uncasiness and some embarrassment was, of course, leit in commercial circles by the scarcity of course, leit in commercial circles by the scarcity of currency growing out of and a part of the Wall street crisis. This, with the high borrowing rate de-manded for the use of gold, caused a dead look in the loreign exchanges, and, arresting the forward movement of our crops, threatened at one time widespread disaster. The intricate system of credits whereby the grain is brought to market and made to return cash to the producer long are it reaches the consumer was deranged in its most delicate operation—that of rendering the com-mercial bill of the shipper here convertible into current funds. The scarcity of cash gold made difficult the negotiation of these COMMERCIAL BILLS,

WALL STREET. THE CURRENCY DIFFICULTY. Going Over the Field of Strife Letter from the President Defining the Policy of the Government. WILLING TO TAKE ALL LEGAL MEASURES. A Liberal Bank Policy and a Generous System of Discounts Suggested. Prepayment of the November Interest Ordered Banks of the Capital Organized as an Association. THE WEST AWAKE. Chicago Feeling Strong and Hopeful of the Future.

The following letter was written to-day :-

EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 28, 1878. Messrs. H. B. CLAPLIN and CHAS. L. ANTHONY. GENTLEMEN-

In response to the views you have communi cated to me touching the present stringency in the money market of the country, and the necessary steps to restore confidence and legitimate trade and commerce, I have the honor to communicate the following :-

The government is desirous of doing all in its power to relieve the present unsettled condition of business affairs, which is holding back the immense resources of the country now awaiting transportation to the seaboard and a market. Confidence on the part of the people is the first thing needed to relieve this condition, and to avert the threatened destruction of business, with its accompanying disasters to all classes of the people. To reestablish this feeling, the Government is

WILLING TO TAKE ALL LEGAL MEASURES at its command, but it is evident that no government effort will avail without the active co-operation of the banks and moneyed corporations of the country. With the fourteen millions already paid out in the purchase of the government indebtedness and the withdrawal of their large deposits from the Treasury the banks are now strong enough to adopt a liberal policy on their part, and, by a generous system of discounts, to sus tain the business interests of the country. Should

will be considered as money in the Treasury to meet the demands of the public necessity, as the circumstances of the country may require. Close attention will be given to the course pursued by those who have the means at their command of rendering all the aid necessary to restore trade to its proper channels and conditions. With a view of strengthening the hands of those who carry out the measures above indicated, orders have already been issued for the pre-payment of the interest accruing in November.

A Bank Association in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 28, 1873. At a meeting of the bank directors, officers and ankers of the city of Washington, held on the 28 h inst., the following preamble and resolutions were adopted, to go into effect on the 29th inst. :-Resolved. That in view of the present uncalled for and unnecessary demands upon the banks and unnkers of

nounce that they will resume business in the morning, opening as usual at ten o'clock. The following gentlemen, resident directors, have signed a card pledging themselves for the payment of deposits now on hand or that may be made hereafter:-John V. Farwell, W. P. Coolbaugh, David Thompson, C. T. Wheeler, Asn P. Kelly, Ames Woodle, Albert A. Munger, C. Briggs and Ava Dow. The card of the officers is strong in de-fen X of the course of the bank in suspending, but actn. Wiedges they deem it necessary to bow to public dentiment. They say they exhausted every means in their power to secure united action an Ong the bankers before suspend-ing. They Vet believe it impossible to per-manently in Minain any different positions from that accepted by more than 2,000 national banks of 'do United States, and hope that to be a solemn duty in this emergency to share the common lot of their c. Vetomers and to act with them in sustaining, by all 'guitmate means in their power, the commercial inter 'the doors at once for the resumption of business. The look Courty National Bank 'resumes in the for the resumption of business. The Cook County National Bank "resumes in the The Cook County National Bank "resumes in the morning. The papers speak in hopeful terms of the situa-tion, and mention an influx of currency to Ohicago for the purchase of grain. They say the true source of relief is the proable of the country. The Tribune says banks that remain closed with large amounts of currebery in their vanits are the worst enemies to busin. (So in their vanits are the worst enemies to busin. (So in times like these, and call on the Comptroller of the Currency to take steps to compel them to set the their affairs under the National Bank act. The *Inter-Oceanic* will in the morning urge the Presi-dent to call a special session of Congress to amend the Bankrupt act.

The Financial Situation in Indiana.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Sept. 28, 1873. Quite a run was made yesterday ou 'the First National Bank, but all the checks were paid, and the bank closed at the usual hour. At the Citizens National Bank considerable excitement existed among the many that crowded around the but no run occurred. The Ohio doors, Falls Car and Locomotive Company, employing 700 men, has stopped work in all the shops except the foundry, throwing about 400 men out of employment. The Southwestern Car Company have also reduced their force. Car Company have also reduced their force. The stoppage of these business interests is due to their imability to obtain currency to pay off their mon. The shippards of Dawes, Howard & Co., employing a heavy force of men, succeeded in secur-ing a limited amount of currency, and paid two-thirds of their wages. A reduction of the force has been made, but the boats now on the stocks will be finished, notwithstanding the scar-city of currency. At Barmore's shippard no re-duction of the force has been made. The

The First National Bank of Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 28, 1873. The report of the committee to examine the condition of the First National Bank makes a much better exhibit than was expected, and steps have been taken looking to the immediate resumption According to the reports its demand liabilities are \$374,000 against unquestioned and available assets of \$555,000. The doubtful and unavailable assets are \$101,000, making the total assets of \$656,000. Alter paying all the liabilities the stockholders can realize par on their shares. On reading the report of the committee \$200,000 were subscribed towards enabling the bank to resume.

A Better Feeling in Charleston, S. C.

CHABLESTON, S. C., Sept. 28, 1873. A better feeling prevailed at the close of busines on Saturday, the national banks having received a larger amount of greenbacks on deposit than they paid out in checks. No suspensions have oc-curred beyond those announced on Friday.

Suggestions from the Philadelphia Mint. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 28, 1873.

In view of the present condition of financial exchange, the Superintendent of the Mint recommends that parties ordering coins of a minor de-nomination remit in currency or Post Office orders for the same.

Action of Bank Officials at Harrisburg.

HARRISSURG, Pa., Sept. 28, 1873. Representatives of all the banks and savings institutions of this city met to-night and unani-mously agreed to suspend the payment of cur-rency.

Financial Matters in Indianapolis. INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Sept. 28, 1873. Financial matters remain quiet. No further run on the banks is expected.

Suspensions in Canton, 111.

CANTON, Sept. 28, 1873. The National People's Bank and Home Bank, of this city, have suspended payment until the financial crisis is over. The reason given is the recent action of the banks in Chicago, Cincinnati and elsewhere.

No Panie in Atchison, Kansas ATCHISON, Sept. 28, 1873.

The banks of this city are doing business as usual and declare they do not intend to suspend cur-rency payments. Three of the banks kept open until five o'clock yesterday. Business men heartily sustained the banks in their determination not to

YELLOW FEVER.

Continued Ravages of the Epidemic in Shreveport.

THE TREATMENT AND NURSING BETTER.

Spread of the Disease in the Agricultural Districts.

Twenty-two Interments in Memphis.

SHREVEPORT, La., Sept. 28, 1873.

The epidemic exhibits hardly any perceptible abatement. New cases in the city that we know of exceed the interments, while there is a further increase in the suburbs noted. Cases are reported nine miles in the country, and it is feared that the disease will spread into the agricultural districts until cold weather cuts off its career. Most o the new cases are prominent citizens, who for the last faw days have been doing well. It now appears that medical skill has got the pestilence partly under control, though there is no telling what a day may bring forth.

There has evidently been a change in the treatment for the better, which, together with the improved nursing, is doing some good. M. G. Jones, Major J. C. Mencure, W. E. Kennedy, C. W. Lewis, C. W. Burt and J. N. Jones, prominent men down with the lever, are considered out of danger.

Of the deaths to-day five were colored persons. There are a good many colored people down, but the disease is not near so fatal as with the

The interments to-day reached sixteen, against wenty-one the day before. The following is a list of the deaths for the parts

wenty-four hours :	
B. Baker. E. L. Calhoun.	
G. Garity. J. S. Ashlon. Hartwell Prescott.	
H. G. Coyle. T. H. Garrett,	
Max Werner, Miss Ellen Burleigh, W. H. Cooper.	
Ellen Brent, (colored), Damon Williams,	
James Howes, Becky Douglas and Minerva Lee,	
Wanna ta Wanna Tartan	

Twenty-Two Interments in Memphis. MEMPHIS, Sept. 28, 1873.

There were twenty-two yellow fever intermente resterday. The total number of interments for the week was ninety-eight, against 128 for the week provious.

. Yellow Fever in Illinois.

CAIRO, Sept. 28, 1873. Considerable uneasiness is manifested at the prevalence in this city of what has hitherto been ienominated a congestive form of billous fever. out which some physicians now pronounce to be vellow fever, modified by a Northern climate. Only six or eight fatal cases have occurred, and these are confined to those whose business kept them on or near the river. There is more sickness here than this city has experienced for years, and in the majority of cases the symptoms are similar to and resemble those of yellow lever in a mildorm.

ALLEGED CORBUPTION IN THE NEW YORK STATE SENATE.

(From the Utica Observer (democratic), Septem ber 27.]

Isaac V. Baker, Jr., who represents the Twelfth (Rensselaer and Washington) district in the Senate of our State, is charged with corruption. The charge emanates from J. S. Smart, republican member of Congress from the district and editor of the Cambridge Post. The evidence adduced is in the form of an affidavit signed by George C. in the form of an afildavit signed by George C. Brunneil, Cierk of the Senate Railroad Committee, of which Baker was a member. Brunneil swears that Baker confessed to him that he had made \$40,000 through his single term in the Senate, and that he was ready to expend that amount to secure his re-election. It is only fair to add that Baker denies the alleged conversation under oath; and it is proper also to explain that swearing to a lie, in such a matter as this, is not perjury in the eyes of the law. An affidavit, in a case where no judicial proceedings have beem unsworn statement. It is noticeable that Senator Baker's denial is open to the same objection which

such a course be pursued. THE FORTY-FOUR MILLIONS RESERVE

U. S. GRANT.

Madrid at noon to-day, that the bombardme had ended and declared that it was "a wanton outrage which should be held up to the rep robation of Europe."

REPUBLICAN NAVAL REINFORCEMENTS.

The Spanish men-of-war Vittoria and Als mansa, recently released by the British, will be despatched to the relief of Alicante. CABINET ATTENTION TO THE LOCAL CONDITION. General Ceballos and Minister Maisonave prrived at Alicante on Friday, 26th inst., and vere enthusiastically received by the people.

fulletins from the Scene of the Bombardment-The Insurgent Gunnery Tactic and Intent-Ministerial Encouragement to the Loyalists.

MADBID, Sept. 28, 1873. Further particulars of the bombardment of Aicante show that the insurgents directed their fire chiefly at the castle, which overhangs the town at an altitude of 400 feet, hoping that by the fall of its walls a part of the city might be lestroyed.

One shell struck the public building in which the national and city authorities were assembled.

The city walls are damaged in several places

The rebel vessels at one time came close to the shore, but they were driven off by a rapid and well-directed fire from the jetty.

The Mendez Nuñez lost her funnel.

Minister Maiss nave visited the most assailed points during the action and encouraged the men at the guns.

A Highly Important Duty at the Hands of the Cortes.

MADRID, Sept. 28, 1873. The Cortes, on reassembling, will proceed to the election of a President of the Republic. Señors Castelar and Salmeron are the most prominent candidates

CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

A Convention of Anti-Railroad Monopolies To Se Held in Chicago.

CHICAGO, Sept. 28, 1873. The State Central Committee of the Illinois State Farmers' Association have issued a call to farmers' clubs, granges, farmers' associations, agricultura societies, boards of agriculture and other organiza-tions of the industrial classes of the United States, requesting them to send from their own numbers, identified with their interest, one delegate from each organization, to meet in Chi-cago or October 22, for the purpose of discussing the prevailing overcharges in transportation, to insure a perfect organization of the agricultural and other industrial classes who chiefly suffer from these overcharges in every State. Territory and Province in the country, with a view of throwing a combined and overwhelming influence against huture exactions, and to take such measures as inall secure prompt and efficient legislation that and other menopolies now preying on the produc-tive interests of America. societies, boards of agriculture and other organiza-

	The following re	ecord	will show the	chan	ges in
	the temperature for	or the p	ast twenty-	our h	ours in
1	comparison with	- THUSAN CONTRACT	CONTRACTOR OF A CASE OF A		
	year, as indicated Pharmacy, HERAL	by the D Build	thermometer	at Hu	dnut's
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I	3 A. M 59	65	3:30 P. M	71	82
1	6 A. M 57	67	6 P. M	67	78
ł	9 A. M 59	70	9 P. M	63	74
l	12 M 63	75	12 P. M		69
ł	Average temperat				
l	Average temperat				te
l	last year				62%

NEW BOOKS.

"The Irish Race," by Rev. Aug. J. Thébaud, of the Society of Jesus, and published in handsome form by D. Appleton & Co., is a book treating its subject in a style which is at once fresh and vigorou philosophical and eloquent. There is no doubt that oo much friendly sentimentalism on the one side and inimical iconoclasm on the other have united to cloud the common mind regarding the history and the attributes of that portion of the Celtic race which made Ireland its home. The learned author of the work before us is a Frenchman, and brings to his subject deap research, wide reading and a distinguishing calmness-the latter a rare quality with writers on Ireland and the Irish. The standpoint from which he observes most of the lasting glories of the race is that of religious faith : but the treatment is fair and open and has the saving merit of being pointed with fact and freed from cant. It is not so much Irish history as its philosophy which he has spread before us; and, no matter how much may have been said against the conclusions he deduces, no treatise on either side has been so clearly and candidly written. From the mass of confusing details which warn the ordinary reader off Irish history M. Thebaud has constructed a whole which he treats from variou points of view-racial, epochal, religious, political and social-and, in each case, triumphantly evoking from the facts the deductions which he has anticipated in a model preface. His view of the struggle between the Irish clanships and feudalism one may point to as an admirable in stance of his style. His homage to the learning of Ireland of the seventh, eight and ninth centuries develops in its course the cause in race character, which then, as now, isolated Ireland from Europe There is an ingenuity in his following up the idea that the Celts have never been sealarers, which again he attributes to the race character. Their fervid attachment to Catholicity in Ireland he, of

couse, applauds and makes it the corner stone of Ireland's future glory. Tried and tortured, it has triumphed in making religion free, and, with faith as their staff, he foresees a happy fortune for the Irish at home and abroad. "Home rule," to be sought by "moral force" alone, he looks on as not so far from attainment as Catholic emancipation was believed by the Froudes of the time to be in 1829.

NEW PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

From James R. Osgood & Co., Boston, "After-math." By Henry Wadsworth Longfellow. From Macmillan & Co., London and New York. The Pillars of the House; or, Under Wode, Under Rode (two volumes). By Charlotte M. Yonge. From G. P. Putnam's Sons, "The Boy with a Idea." By Mrs. Eiloart. "The Girlbood of Shakspeare's Heroines." By Mary Cowden Clark.

From Lee & Shepard, "John Godsoe's Legacy." By Elijah Kellogg. "The Yacht Club." By Oliver "Womanhood, Its Sanctities and Fidel-Optic. "Womanhood, Its Sanctita ities." By Isabella Beecher Hooker.

From Porter & Coates, Philadelphia, "Lady Geern-Satin and Her Maid Rosette ; or, the History of Jean Paul and His Little White Mice." From the French of the Baroness E. Martineau des Chesnez.

mercial bill of the shipper here convertible into current funds. The scarcity of cash gold made difficult he negrification of these COMMERCIAL BILLS. while the stringency of money lost the seller a large portion of his legitimate profit in converting his gold into currency. Just here, where the machinery of marketing our surplus crops abroad was most complicated and required the nicest adjustment to maintain the forward movement, pay, freights, &c., it ceased for the time to work; and although there was (and is) plenty of grain at hand, and paid for, ready for shipment, the the interruption, if continued, will have a very damaging effect upon the market later. Some re-lief is apparent in this regard, however, in the casier rate for money which prevaled at the close of business Saturday night, when it was ireely of-iered at the normal figure of seven per cent. A better demand is also reported for cable transfers, which are being supplied by grain shippers, some of whom have received authority to draw in this way. With the prepayment of the November in-terest, should this easier feeling in money continue after the reopening of the Stock Exchange on Tuesday, and there is fair ground to hope for it, inasmuch as it arises from the release of funds locked up during the week through the refusal of some large houses to settle, out who accepted a settlement on Saturday, it will insure a quick re-vival of business. All the rumors afoat on the street at the close on Saturday and in them the promise of a compiete within Gur of OUTSTANDING STOCK ENGAGEMENTS between then and Tuesday, and a very confident in a similar to the Gold Exchange bank, on a plan similar to the Gold Exchange bank on a should keep the stock Exchange has grown so ex-tensive of late years that it ought to be divoreed in its daily exchanges, from banks associated with commericial dealings, and have its own particular ad in this respect. It is customary in times like these to hear much

commercial dealings, and have its own particular and in this respect. It is customary in times like these to hear much. SUPERFUCOUS INDIGNATION expended upon the "buils" and "bears" of Walk to the public for their utter annihilation. Now, in the second of the store of the store the in-alienable right of all men, such of them as choose or the public for their utter annihilation. Now, in the second of the store the in-alienable right of all men, such of them as choose or the public for their utter annihilation. Now, in the second of the store the in-alienable right of all men, such of the store the in-alienable right of all men, such of the store the which they are taught to believe is the ultimate happiness, in spending their days in howling, have that privilege; and, as the riches they acquire are more likely than others to take to themselves wings and fly away, rather deserve pity, and cer-ariter year draws us onward to increasing great-ness, and by its warning notes gives signal of darger in our carrying too much steam, and fur-nishes us with an opportunity to blow of before an explosion securs. It is also intimately associated and identified with all material advancement, fur-inster greas solve solve spirit even among interviewents: it sets *Cartra IN MOTION* Too, and keeps alive an active spirit even among wall street, instead of increasing our growth and for all street, instead of increasing our growth and wall street, instead of increasing our growth and wal

DISASTROUS FIRE IN COLORADO.

DENVER, Sept. 28, 1873.

Two-thirds of the flourishing mining town of Fairplay, Col., was destroyed by fire on Friday night, the 26th instant. The fire originated in Fairplay House and spread rapidly in every direction play House and spread rapidly in every direction All the stores, printing offices. United States' land offices, Post Office, express office, holeis and other business places, with two or three exceptions, were entirely destroyed. Many lost their stores, stocks, dweling, and everything, excepting the clothes upon their persons. Much suffering will result, as the season is too iar advanced for re-building and the weather is already extremely result, as the season is too lat advanced for re-building and the weather is already extremely coid. The news was received here at one o'clock last night. Some of the churches took up collec-tions to-day for the sufferers. Other measures of relief will be taken by the people of Denyer on

have unites for mutani support, and pledge inemaerves to the following line of poincy, believing it to be for the best interests of the community and of the interest which they represent:--menoived. That the banks and bankers of the District form themselves into an association, which shall elect a controlling committee of six, into whose hands any bank or bankers of the association shall have the right to de-posit securities, "collateral," the value whereof is to be affixed by said committee as follows, viz:--Bonds at par, promisory notes at 50 per cent of their value, and other securities at a value to be determined noon by the committee, and against the said affixed value each bank or banker placing such collateral in the bands of the securities, shall be received and the control of the securities of the seculation for their num control of the securities of the seculation for their coll of the securities of the association for their coll value in payment of all maturing notes or other claims.

Resolved. That this arrangement shall go into effect on be 29th of September and continue until November 1.

Signed by NATIONAL METROPOLITAN BANK. SECOND NATIONAL BANK. FREEDMAN'S BANK. GERMAN AMERICAN BANK. NATIONAL SAVINGS, BANK. LEWIS JOHNSON & CO.S BANK.

The banks which did not sign the above agree-ment are the Bank of Washington, Riggs & Co., National Bank of the Republic, Farmers and Mech-anics' National Bank of Georgetown. The rules and regulations of the associated banks of this city, adopted by the meeting, are as follows:--

everifies deposition by the stational deposition of the stational deposition of the stational Metropolitan J W Thompson, for the Sational Metropolitan J W Thompson, for the Sational Maxing: Bank: J. C. McKilden, for the Sational Naving: Bank: L. J. Bank: J. C. McKilden, for the National Naving: Bank: L. J. Davis, for Lawis, Johnson & Co.; George W. Stekney, for the Freedman's Savings Bank; John Hitz, for the German American Savings Bank.

American saving same. The action of the banks meets, partly, the ap-proval of the Treasury officials. An impression prevails to-night that those banks which did not sign the agreement will do so in less than forty-eight hours.

Financial Affairs in Chicago.

Спісадо, Sept. 28, 1873. The Clearing House Association of this city held in adjourned meeting last night, which was attended by representatives of all the banks be-longing to the association, including those which uspended on Friday and yesterday. The committee appointed on Friday night to consider and report a plan similar to that adopted in New York nd other cities providing for the issue of loan certificates, and the payment of checks through the Clearing House only, submitted two reports, which were essentially the same, the only differ ence being that one recommended the adoption of the New York plan in all its details, while the recommended the adoption of the other

other recommended the adoption of the New York plan or something similar to it. Aiter & proionged and somewhat irregular discussion, is which the representatives of some of the strongest banks opposed the adop-tion of either of the reports, both reports were tabled by a majority vote. The situation here is, therefore, essentially unchanged. A considerable amount of currency arrived here yesterday, a large profile of which went into the banks, and there has been no serious drain upon either national or savings institutions. Some of the suspended banks promise an early resamption, and, only one, the Manufacturers' National, ad-mits that it will go into liquidation, and this one asserts that it will be able to pay dollar for dollar. The people scnerally are taking matters very diede among bankers that, with prudent manage-ment and no further trouble East, they will be able to poll through.

MILITARY NOTES.

It is gratifying to be able to state that the disgrace thrown upon the fair name and fame of the militia of this city by the outrageous conduct of the Eleventh regiment at Prospect Park a week ago is to be wiped out-at least so atoned for by the action of the State government that mutineers will bereafter learn that the law can reach a militiaman in service as well as the regular soldier It is stated on good authority that every man tound guilty by the courts already appointed to try the mutineers will be sentenced to not less than two months' imprisonment, with a fine of \$250, and that the officers will receive the fullest punish ment the law prescribes. After this the regiment will be disbanded dishonorably. This is just the way to go about it, and it is to be hoped not one of the fellows engaged in the mutiny will escape the penalty richly due him for his disgraceful conduct. In the meantime, while awaiting their trial, though not in actual durance vile, the regi ment is under arrest nominaliy. This of itself is an important step before the trial, for by being declared under arrest any attempt of escape from the jurisdiction of the court martial will only guarantee to every one who makes attempts addi-tional and severer penalties than if he had not

tional and severer penalties than if he had not tried to get away. The Ninth regiment will begin its wing drills next week. The right wing will drill on Wednes-day evening and the left on Priday evening. Com-pany I has elected ex-Captain Leckler as its com-mandant. Company F has given its second lieu-tenancy to ex-Captain Millard. In K Company Second Lieutenant Milligan has been made first lieutenant and Sergeant Hentzler second lieu-tenant.

liceitesant and Sergeaut Include to Prospect tenant. The Thirteenth regiment will go to Prospect Park to-day for battalion and brigade drill. What has become of Colonei Charles S. Spencer Y The following general order, issued by Major Hallen has created a furore among English duc-tionary and grammar publishers, and it is said sample copies of the various kinds in use in pri-vate and public schools are to be sent to the Colo-nei and his officers. But here is an extract from the order word for word:---

vale and public schools are to be sent to the Colo-nel and his officers. But here is an extract from the order word for word :--This Batalions will parade fully uniformed, armed and equipped, on Monday, September 2010, 1873, for Target Practice and Instruction. Line will be formed at the Sth Regt Armory, at 8 o'clock, A. M., preckety, right wing ready or Const Statt Luine of March will be to the state of the state of the state of March will be the group of the state of the state of March will be the group of the state of the state of March will be the group of the state of the state of March will be the group of the state of the state of March will be the group of the state will detail two men to repert to Lieutenant Kodenburg of Company A. who is detailed as officer of the day Companies and Battery will find their quarters on the strong of the state of the state of the day Companies and Battery will find their quarters on the sergeant to act in combination with the Drum Corp Commitse for that purpose. Calls for duty by the drum and Bugies. Ist. Freaking 44 of an heur atter ar riving on the ground. 20-Hiaff an hour atter Marchart ar riving on the ground. 20-Hiaff an hour atter Breakfast for the Target, a Gold Medal, worth 350 00. To the Company to shoot for two prices, the given by the Drum Corps. This Companies will select 10 men of each Company to shoot for two prices, the given by the Brun Corps. follows: To the Companies the state of an the state of the state the Target, a Gold Medal, worth 350 00. To the Company which here and the interest case of the state of the shooting the farget of the state of the state at the shooting the state which here and faster of the state of the state of the order. F. M. sthe-Grand Call of the state of the state of the order, F. M. sthe-Grand Call of the state of the order, F. M. sthe-Grand Call of the state of the order, F. M. sthe-Grand Call of the state of the order, F. M. sthe-Grand Call of th

f ling. The general order issued some time ago from the General Headquarters at Albany, disbanding the First regiment, will not be carried into effect. In other words, it has been rescinded. Creedmoor is at last to have a refreshment place. At least, people who go there atter a wock from now will not be compelled to take rations with them or starre. The old farmhouse of Mr. Creed, near the depot, has been purchased to be turned into a sort of botes

Baker's denial is open to the same objection which we urged against the denials of the implicated Credit Mobiler Congressmen last year-it does not fairly meet the accusation.

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC BAILROAD.

POBTLAND, Oregon, Sept. 28, 1873. Work on the Pacific Division of the Northern Pa cific Railroad progresses as usual. The contractors expect to complete the connection between the Columbia River and Puget Sound, at Tacoma, within sixty days.

SHOOTING AFFRAY 'IN PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 28, 1873.

To-day Henry Logan, aged twenty-one, was shot in the back by Edward Lombard, during a fight at the corner of Sixth and Fitzwater streets, and dan-gerously hurt. Lombard was arrested.

Died.

Died. STAGG.-At Stratford, Conn., suddenly, on Sun-day morning, September 28, JOSEFH H. STAGG, aged 63 years. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the Congregational church, on Tues-day afternoon, at three o'clock. [For Other Deaths See Eighth Page.]

Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar overpowers the most troublesome cough within for sight hours. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one migute.

PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in one minute. A.—The Espenscheid Fall and Winter Hat.—There is trath as well as poetry in the remark that "Inprovement travelse on the car of time." As an illustration of this tact ESPENSCHEID points to his fall hashing of gentiemen's Hats. If the ESPENSCHEID HAT for this eason is not an improvement upon any similar fabric hitheren's Hats. If the ESPENSCHEID HAT for this eason is not an improvement upon any similar fabric hitheren's Hats. If the ESPENSCHEID HAT for this season is not an improvement upon any imilar fabric hitheren's Hats. If the ESPENSCHEID HAT for this subtomation and the extremest and Comar-and which is shift and energy and achieved nothing, for he seeks no medium between the extremes. And Comar-and which is motion as a dispect and manufacturer is the infinite single of the state of the manufacturer is display concerved and and winter style as proton a Hat that has ever adorred thy excetted are the desire of the manufacturer to produce shorts, ir was the desire of the manufacturer to produce the is a the the stereotyped ESPENSCHEID figure, \$7 and compari-tion with any hat sold on Broadway for \$8 is earnedy requesed. ESPENSCHEID, Manufacturer of Gentle-men's Hats, 118 Nansau street. A.—Children Orten Look Pale and

A .- Children Often Look Pale and

from no other cause than having wortas in the stomach. BROWN'S VISRMIFUGE COMFITS will destroy worms without injury to the child, being perfectly white and free from all coloring or other inju-rious ingredients usually used in worm preparations. CURTIS & BROWN, Proprietors, No. 215 Pulton street, New York. Sold by druggiets and chemists and dealers in meda-cines at 20 cents a box.

A .-- The War Against Metal Spring Trusses has annihilated the wretched finger pads, wire springs and filthy sponge pads. The comfortable RLAS-TIC TRUSS, at 63 Broadway, permanently cures rup-

A .-- For Cleaning and Dyeing Go to LORD'S offices, 630 Broadway, near Bleecker street, and 834 Broadway, near Twenty-second street.

A .- Ladies, Attention .- Latest Noveltyp PATENT SEWING SILK VKIL. Sold in every millin-ery, tancy and dry goods nouse.

Attention:-Busy and Excited Times for KNON'S elegant FALL HATS. All demands are satisfac-torily met at KNON'S store, the trust company that never disappoints. Buy your hat at 212 Broatway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye Is the Best in the world, the only true and perfect hair dye; in ous, harmless At all druggists'.

Buy the Best. GOODALL'S PLAYING CARDS, Sold everywhere.

Corns Cured, 50c. to \$1; Bunions, Nalls, Jonts, &c. 832 Broadway, between Thirteenth and Pourteenth streets. Dr. R. H. WESTERVELT.

Heimbold's Buchu is Still in the Zenith of its popularity. Notwithstanding the absence of Dr. Heimbold, the celebrated medicine is still manufactured at the laboratory at Philadelphia, and is sold by all re-spectable druggists. It is warranted for all diseases of the kidneys and arinary organs. Beware of counterfeita. Genuine has proprietor's private stamp. JOHN F. HENRY, New York, Sole Agent.

Havana Lottery .- We Sold the \$500,000 In the extraordinary drawing, April 22. Circulars sont; information given. J. B. WARTINEZ & CO., IV Was