

BY TELEGRAPH.

EASTERN.

NEW YORK, 29.—Affairs in financial circles have shown a most decided improvement to-day as compared with Saturday, there is a feeling of buoyancy on Broad St., and the brokers are anxious to have the board re-opened. They are doing considerable business this a. m. in filling cash orders for stocks, but most of them decline to operate either to-day or to-morrow on margins. A few houses offer to sell or buy on a 20 per cent. margin. The governing committee of the Stock Exchange held a meeting this a. m. to decide upon a plan for opening the board. Gold opened at 113½, now it is 112.

Jay Gould has been interviewed, and said that the statement of his house, as well as other great stock concerns of Wall St., had been straightened up on Saturday, and that a combination, looking to an advance in prices of an extensive character, had been formed, which would be strong and complete enough to sustain the market in any event.

There were fifteen yellow fever deaths at Shreveport, La., yesterday.

Early to-day, a revolving belt in Crampton Bros' drug mills, Jefferson street, caught the clothes of Wm. Pilgrim, aged 18, and before it was stopped whirled him round twelve times, his body striking the beams every revolution. His legs and arms were reduced to pulp, and his head and body were terribly mangled. He was too badly mangled to be carried in an ambulance, and was placed under the influence of morphine and left to die in the station house, being unconscious at the time of his release from the belt at 7 p. m.

CHICAGO, 29.—The resumption of the three national banks to-day, and the expected resumption of one or two more to-morrow, has inspired the entire mercantile community with confidence, and the fact cannot but be regarded as proof positive that the clouds have been lifted from the financial crisis and that the rainbow of hope now illumines the firmament. The banks, generally, are supplying their customers with all that is needed for their actual necessities, though no large amounts are paid when it can be avoided. Those who claim to pay all demands are banks in which the majority of the stockholders and their immediate friends are willing to leave their deposits with the bank, and all other calls can then be met readily. Some banks have suffered a heavy drain on their deposits; but their general condition is such as to fully warrant implicit confidence in their solvency, which has been tested by the public in such a wonderful and praiseworthy manner. At the Union National the checks presented have been those calling for small amounts, while the deposits have been numerous, one deposit bringing in \$53,000 in currency. The bank officials proclaim themselves masters of the situation.

PITTSBURG, 29.—An accident occurred to the Southern express going east this morning, on the Pennsylvania railroad, which caused the death of one man and the wounding of another. The morning was foggy, and it was impossible to see far ahead. The express train dashed into two or three freight cars, which became detached from a train in advance and had run back on a grade for several miles. By the application of the air brakes considerable of the force of the collision was abated, three cars only were damaged. In the wreck were found the body of a colored man between two cars, another passenger was slightly hurt.

BOSTON, 29.—A defalcation of \$40,000 has been discovered in Hingham's bank, Lowell. The cashier has been engaged using money in speculating in stocks, and he was unable to replace it and the bank has been closed.

WASHINGTON, 29.—The financial situation continues to be a topic of conversation here, and excitement is on the increase. The board of Washington and the National Bank of the Republic have refused to enter into any arrangement made by the other banks, and are paying out currency as usual. There were evidences of a run on the banks, but none was made on the banks mentioned. It is alleged that they have enough currency on hand to pay all deposits without resorting to checks.

Special agent Pethridge, in charge of the Pittsburg post office, telegraphs that the examination of the books and accounts of postmaster Stewart has been completed, and the defalcation amounts to \$30,000. The President will appoint a new postmaster to-morrow.

ALBANY, N.Y., 29.—The banks are working under the New York plan.

Ford & Fuller, brokers, announce their suspension until further notice.

Col. Wood, of the 11th Infantry, commanding Fort Richardson, Texas, reports from the army headquarters, Sept. 14, that twenty-seven Indians attacked three citizens, at Little Salt Rock, on the 7th inst., and killed and mutilated two. Capt. Little was sent in pursuit, with orders to spare neither men nor horses in his efforts to overtake and punish the Indians. Captain Little found the trail at daybreak on the 14th, and started at once in pursuit. Since then nothing has been heard from him.

The war department has information that on the 17th inst., a party left their camp on Powder river, Wyoming, for the purpose of depredating in Wind river Valley, being the same band that killed two women near old camp Brown.

NATON, N.J., 29.—The condition of financial affairs here causes great distress among the working people. A number of firms will pay off their hands, as they can get but little money from the banks; all the banks, however, are sound.

NEW YORK, 30.—Stock Exchange re-opens this morning after being closed for ten days. Much of the complication that has existed during that period has been done away with. Many prominent houses report they have effected settlements of their transactions. It is the belief of those well informed, that the settlement of transactions will greatly reduce the number of insolvent or defaulting members of the exchange, who will be reported on re-opening to-day and Saturday.

The Industrial Exhibition opened last night. The opening address was delivered by A. R. Frelinghuysen. The building was crowded to excess. The building cost \$50,000 and holds 5,000 persons. There is a grand display of all products of mechanics, agriculture, horticulture, etc.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., 30.—The match for a thousand dollars between the open boats Wm. T. Lee and Brooklyn, ten miles to windward and return, from Gowanus Bay, took place yesterday, the Lee winning in four hours, 3 mins. and 50 secs. The Brooklyn made the distance in 4 hours, 10 mins. and 8½ seconds.

The World, addressing the delegates to the Democratic State Convention, which meets at Utica to-morrow, says:

"The one thing which the Democratic committee cannot safely do, is to put forth doubtful language, which does not give a full expression to the indignant feeling in the hearts of honest citizens. The rod of castigation, if well administered, will fall on the shoulders of some recreant Democrats, but it should nevertheless be laid on with vigor. The Democratic party can spare every salary grabber, and be stronger for the loss." The World also urges the convention to deal in a vigorous and aggressive spirit, with the Credit Mobilier disclosures, the perversion of the judiciary and other kindred topics; also to adjust monopolies east and west.

The Tribune, editorially, maintains that the present is the best opportunity that ever occurred for the resumption of specie payment, and urges the President to seize the opportunity, and lift the country out of financial embarrassment to pure and solid ground. It suggests that a special session of Congress be called to legislate for resumption.

NEW YORK, 30.—The city comptroller, to-day, gave it as his opinion that all the city banks, other than savings banks, which had refused to pay out money on checks of any amount, had virtually forfeited their charters, and that such could be proved if any depositors chose to take the case to law.

A careful review of the situation in Wall street, to-day, warrants the assertion that we are recovering from the late storm, and that the worst of the trouble is over. The transactions of to-day were limited, but there was no break to destroy confidence, and the closing quotations show a recovery from the low figures which ruled in the evening. Brokers were very anxious about

contracts, and the general inquiry at 3 o'clock showed that all the contracts of the day were in good shape. The business had been of a careful nature and in good hands, and there was no more than a fair difference between the regular and cash stocks. At the opening of the Stock Exchange there was a very full attendance of members. The galleries were crowded with ladies. President Chapman called the board to order in the following speech:

"We have met again for business, after a very monotonous suspension. Our course in the interim has met with universal approbation and has been most satisfactory to yourselves. The business of the Exchange will be carried on under the following rules, adopted by the governing committee."

Correspondence.

KANAB,
WASHINGTON CO.,
Sept. 19th, 1873.

President Brigham Young.

Dear Brother—I have just returned from the Moyencoppy. The crop was doing well there—corn mostly ripe and being cut and hauled, beans and squashes also a good crop; melons grow in great luxuriance.

Drouth continued in western Arizona till the 20th of July, when the latter rain began, which was twenty days later than usual, but fell more than usual.

The corn crop will be a failure with the Moquis and Navajos, beans a light crop. Some of the Oribes talk of famine. They come from the villages forty miles off to the farm on the Moyencoppy to get "roasting ears."

The Moquis have an agent appointed to them. I saw him at the Moyencoppy. He talks of building a mill at the Oribes' farm, eight miles from my place. He said that he was glad to see me, and glad that I was doing as I was for the Moquis. Tuby and some twenty of his brethren on the Moyencoppy have raised corn and beans sufficient to last them till another harvest.

Lo Le Lama, hereditary chief, who has been working against any improvements, has come around very goodnaturedly, and I think everything is working as favorably as we could expect.

I am satisfied that the Navajos could be managed if settlements were made on their borders, and controlled by judicious men—men who deliberate before they act. I left the crop in the hands of a man who will take care of it and prepare the ground for another.

I find my home and family matters requiring some of my attention. I have spent the last nineteen years of my life mostly attending to Indian matters; have spent more nights under cedar and pine trees than in a house; though I do not regret it. I feel that I have been an instrument in the hands of the Lord in doing some little good, in preventing difficulties with our frontier settlements. I always have abhorred shedding the blood of the ignorant red man, especially since I became more fully acquainted with his character.

I have noticed that the natives in southern Utah live mostly on seeds and roots. The first seeds commence to ripen about the 10th of June. This harvest continues till the weather gets cool on the high lands. They then take to the valleys, living on rabbits and the seeds they have carefully cached. When the white man settles the country, as a matter of course it is where it is the most productive, the same where the red man and his forefathers have subsisted for generations unnumbered. The white man's cattle crop the vegetation that produces the seed from early spring to late winter, from valley to mountain, following up as the season puts forth the Indian's bread, which year after year's cropping causes to grow less. The game also disappears, grievances are talked over at the camp fire, the women and children beg at the door of the white man, necessity drives the Indian to steal, the white man wants to bring the Indian to his standard of civilization, they are both driven to desperation, and all for the want of a little understanding. All these evils we have had to contend with, from the early settling of this Territory.

At an early day I heard a white

man boast of fattening his horses on seeds taken from an Indian cache. This called my attention to listen to both sides of the question—the Indian's and white man's. I anticipate better results in the future with our Arizona red men, because of our experience and the industrial habits they have acquired through the necessitous circumstances they have passed through, which has caused them to be more industrious and economical.

Faithfully,
JACOB HAMELIN.

SALT LAKE CITY, Sept. 29.

Editor Deseret News:

I left here on the 17th inst., on a tour through Weber, Box Elder and Cache counties, to visit our Scandinavian brethren, and returned last night. I visited friends near Bountiful and at Ogden on the way up.

I met Bishop L. D. Young and Elder Wm. G. Young at Brigham city, returning from a missionary tour in Cache valley, and from them we had an interesting discourse on Saturday night, on the benefits of co-operation and the duties of the Saints to sustain our own institutions. We held two interesting meetings on Sunday. In the afternoon the house was filled exclusively with Scandinavians from the settlements of Box Elder county, whom I addressed in the Danish language upon the practical duties of the Saints, and the purposes of God in gathering us to this land. At five p. m. took the Utah Northern train for Logan, and, after waiting at Corinne till eight o'clock for the C. P. train, we arrived at Logan at eleven. Monday night I addressed a crowded house of Scandinavians, citizens of Logan. Tuesday, held meetings with those of Milleville in the afternoon, and at Hyrum in the evening, and on Wednesday at Mendon. Thursday I returned to Ogden. Friday, rode on a load of merchandise to Ogden valley, preached at Huntsville, both in Danish and English, to a mixed assembly, and returned to Ogden on Saturday, where I attended a priesthood meeting for the county. Preached in the Ogden Tabernacle, Sunday, 28th, and returned to this city by the evening train.

With but few exceptions I found the Scandinavians sound in the faith, thriving and happy. Farmers everywhere are thrashing and securing their abundant harvests.

Brigham city is not over well pleased with the Utah Northern for cutting her and making love to Corinne, and she is making advances towards Ogden, who rises manfully to meet her beyond the line, and judging from the spirit of the priesthood meeting on Saturday, it will not be long before the little iron pony, with his diminutive train, will be snorting through Willard and Brigham, on his way from Ogden to Franklin.

May God speed the work.
ERASTUS SNOW.

How's YOUR FAMILY?—It is well known that some men when away from home will go by assumed names, and that sometimes they are caught at their tricks. A scene of this kind occurred while the Methodists were holding their fair in this place. A Cleveland runner was taken up to the church and introduced to the young ladies as a Mr. Sheppard, who was passing through the village, but had to stay all night on account of the cars not making connections. Everything was passing off lively. Mr. Sheppard was making himself very agreeable to the young ladies; and they in turn brought their sweetest smiles and winning ways to try and storm the citadel of his heart, when suddenly there came a change o'er the dreams of their happiness. A gentleman walked up to Mr. Sheppard and said, "How do you do, Mr. Owens? Your wife and family are well?" It is said that Mr. Sheppard, alias Owens, wilted, and took the next train out of town. The young ladies think they will keep their smiles hereafter for those with whom they are acquainted.—*Clyde (Ohio) Independent.*

The mayor of New London, Ct., was one of the first violators of the new municipal ordinance forbidding the hitching of horses to trees, and paid his \$10 fine without a murmur.

THE RIGHT SORT OF CLERKS.—Happy those merchants who can secure the right sort of clerks—for a right sort there is. I bought a table-cloth of him yesterday. I had forgotten to take the size of the table, or a pattern of the color to be matched. Patiently he evolved my probable needs from my fragmentary facts, discussed pleasantly the presumptive evidence, and seemed as much interested in the harmonies of my dining-room as if he had expected to eat there thrice a day during the remainder of his natural life. Did he deceive me? Not a bit. I know of a surety that my dining-room was no more to him than the peanut stand on the common opposite. Me and it has he already alike forgotten. None the less was his momentary and friendly, but not familiar, assumption of interest in me and mine, altogether winning and encouraging; and doubtless also was it for that moment, altogether sincere. His sympathetic and refined nature does unquestionably and spontaneously ally itself for succor and good cheer to all who appeal to him. May his kind heart, his welcoming face and his engaging manners, be a mine of wealth to himself and all his employers and dependants.—*Gail Hamilton, in Harper's Bazar.*

—A rural exchange supposes that a careless railroad company should break one of Lydia Thompson's legs, and what then? Well, if there should be a saw-mill handy the damage might be easily repaired.

—Nate S. Smith, of Clay township, Iowa, claims that he and two other members of his family, during the present season, have killed 137 snakes on and near his farm. He attributes the unusual number of snakes to the fact that the hogs have been restrained from running at large.

ESTRAY NOTICE.

I HAVE in my possession the following described estrays, which, if not claimed and taken away within ten days, will be sold to the highest responsible bidder, on Thursday, Oct. 9th, at 2 o'clock p. m., at the Estray Pound in this city:

One red COW, about six years old, white on belly, some white hairs mixed along the back, short tail, black resembling 1 on left hip, brand on left horn illegible, crop off both ears.

One red and white spotted COW, about five years old, brand on left horn illegible, crop off both ears, slit in left and underbit in right, part of tail white, has a bell on.

One roan spotted COW, about seven years old, slit in left ear, has a black calf with her.

One large black mare MULE, about nine years old, collar marked on top and sides of neck.

JOSEPH HONE,
District Poundkeeper,
Salt Lake City, Sept. 22, 1873. dsawlea



ARE UNDOUBTEDLY THE
Cheapest to Buy!
Best to Use!
Easiest to Sell!
AND
Never Fail to Give
ENTIRE SATISFACTION
in any and all Localities.

58,168
SOLD IN PAST THREE YEARS!

Every Stove offered as a proof that the

CHARTER OAK

15
Doing More Work,
Doing it Better,
Doing it Quicker,
Doing it at less Expense

Than any other Cooking Stove made.

SOLD BY

Excelsior Manufacturing Co.,

ST. LOUIS,

Wholesale dealers in all kinds of

Tinners' Stock;

AND BY ALL

LIVESTOVE DEALERS

In Salt Lake.