SPAIN.

Meeting of the Conservative Chieftains in Madrid—The Government Supported—Reception of Minister Maissonare—The Killed and Wounded at Alicante—Reinforcement of the Army of the North—Don Carlos in the Postage Stamp Business.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

MADRID, Sept. 30, 1873.

At a meeting of conservatives to-day, at which Marshal Serrano and Admiral Topete were present, resolutions supporting the government and rejecting an alliance with the radicals were adopted.

Minister Maissonare has returned to Madrid. The people came out to meet him along the route from Alicante, and his trip was a continuous ovation.

The total casualties in Alicante from the bombardment were eleven killed and thirty wounded.

The Army of the North has been reinforced with 6,000 men.

Don Carlos, as King of Spain, has issued postage stamps bearing his portrait.

FRANCE.

The Count de Chambord in a Progressive Mood—Liberal Manifesto from His Highness—New Military Districts Ordered by the Government—The Duc D'Aumale Assigned to an Important Army Command.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, Sept. 30, 1873.

The Count de Chambord in a letter to his supporters in France says his object is the union of parties in France and the restoration of her glory, greatness and prosperity. He repudiates the intention of introducing extreme reactive measures or of attacking Italy.

The *Journal Officiel* announces the division of France into eighteen military departments, under the following commanders:—D'Aumale, Clinchaut, Montandon, Lebrun, Beligna, Bataille, Douay, Ducrot, Cissy, Pourcet, Laliemand, Lartigue, Picard, Bourbaki, Espivent, Aymard, Fenelon and Palladines. Algeria is constituted the Nineteenth department. The commandant is not yet announced.

ENGLAND.

Cholera at Liverpool—The Infected Vessel In Quarantine.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 30, 1873.

There have been a number of new cases of cholera on the ship which arrived at Liverpool yesterday, bringing that disease. The vessel has been placed in close quarantine.

Railway Accidents—The Killed and Wounded.

LONDON, Sept. 30, 1873.

There were a number of accidents on the British railways to-day, and several persons were killed and injured. The most serious accident was to the Scotch express train.

John Bright Installed as a Cabinet Officer—Bowles Bros. & Co. Still Before Mankind—Clews & Co. and Their Creditors—Tom Hughes Plays an Old Tune.

LONDON, Sept. 30, 1873.

Mr. John Bright to-day received the seals of the Duchy of Lancaster, and was formally installed as a Cabinet officer.

The bankruptcy case of Bowles Bros. & Co. was before the Court again to-day, but hearing was adjourned until December 23, pending negotiations for an arrangement.

The *Gazette* publishes a notice for a meeting of the creditors of Clews, Habicht & Co. on November 23.

Mr. Thomas Hughes gave a lecture at Marlborough College last night on the subject of America. He advised all who intended to emigrate to go to Canada or the United States. He spoke highly of the development of the British Provinces in North America.

GERMANY.

English Reports of Financial Troubles at Berlin—Decline in Fancy Stocks.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept. 30, 1873.

A special despatch from Berlin to the London *Hour* hints at financial troubles in Germany. Fancy stocks and bank shares are not saleable and some have fallen as much as twenty per cent. There is some talk of government interference.

NEW ZEALAND.

Fatal Epidemic on Board the Punjaub—Death of Twenty-eight of Her Passengers.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Oct. 1—6 A. M.

A despatch from Melbourne reports that the steamer Punjaub arrived at Littleton, New Zealand, September 19, with several cases of fever on board. Twenty-eight of her passengers had died of the disease.

EGYPT.

Departure of the Liberator of Central Africa for England.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Sept. 30, 1873.

Sir Samuel Baker and wife sailed to-day for England.

CHINA AND JAPAN.

Progress in the Orient—An Official Organ in Contemplation in China—The Fate of Three Criminals in Japan.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30, 1873.

The steamship China, from Hong Kong, via Yokahoma, arrived here to-day. Minister Low is one of the passengers. She brings Chinese dates to August 25.

The general news is unimportant.

A company has been formed at Shanghae to open the coal mines between Nanking and Ching Kiang, the entire management of which is to be in Chinese hands.

An attempt is being made to establish an official Chinese paper in Shanghae.

Three criminals were executed at Tobe, Japan. They were beheaded, their skulls battered in, their brains scooped out and their hearts torn from their bodies.

CUBA.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

HAVANA, Sept. 30, 1873.

The republican newspaper *Espana* reappears tomorrow.

Exchange nominal. Spanish gold 67 premium.

AN ELECTION FOR CONGRESSMAN.

DETROIT, Mich., Sept. 30, 1873.

Governor Bagley has ordered a special election for November 4, to fill a vacancy caused by the death of the Hon. W. D. Foster, member of Congress for the Fourth district.

MONEY IN ENGLAND.

Enormous Shipment of Specie to New York—Heavy Drains on the Bank of England—Gratifying Exhibit of the Revenue Receipts.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD.

LONDON, Sept, 30, 1873.

The £50,000 drawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is to be shipped to New York.

The steamship Donau, which sailed from Southampton for New York to-day, took £136,000 in bullion.

The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £50,000.

The steamer Parthia, which sailed to-day for New York, took $100,000 in bullion.

The price of coal is steadily advancing.

The receipts of revenue for the year ending to-day exceed those of the same period last year by $366,000.

THE CRISIS IN THE COUNTRY.

Secretary Richardson Declines to Loan Greenbacks on Gold Deposited in the Bank of England, and Gives His Reasons.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1873.

The Secretary of the Treasury has addressed the following letter to Franklin Edson, Esq., President of the New York Produce Exchange, New York:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1873.

SIR—Your letter of the 29th inst., covering two resolutions of the New York Produce Exchange, has been received and the subject matter fully considered.

The resolutions are as follows:—

Whereas the critical condition of the commercial interests of the country requires immediate relief by the removal of the block in negotiating foreign exchange; therefore be it

Resolved, That we respectfully suggest to the Secretary of the Treasury the following plans for relief in this extraordinary emergency:—

First—That currency be immediately issued to banks or bankers upon satisfactory evidence that gold has been placed upon special deposit in the Bank of England by their correspondents in London to the credit of the United States to be used solely in purchasing commercial bills of exchange.

Second—That the President of the United States and the Secretary of the Treasury are respectfully requested to order the immediate prepayment of the outstanding loan of the United States due January 1, 1874.

While the government is desirous of doing all in its power to relieve the present unsettled condition of business affairs—as has already been announced by the President—it is constrained in all its acts to keep within the letter and spirit of the laws, which the officers of the government are sworn to support, and they cannot go beyond the authority which Congress has conferred upon them. Your first resolution presents difficulties which cannot be overcome. It is not supposed that you desire to exchange coin in England for United States notes in New York at par. If your proposition is for the government to purchase gold in England, to be paid for in United States notes at the current market rate in New York, it would involve the government in the business of importing and speculating in gold. Since the Treasury has no use for coin beyond its ordinary receipts, and would be obliged to sell the coin so purchased at a price greater or less than was paid for it. If your object is to induce the Treasury Department to loan United States notes to banks in New York upon the pledge and deposit in London of gold, it is asking the Secretary of the Treasury to loan the money of the United States upon collateral security, for which there is no authority in law. If the Secretary of the Treasury can loan notes upon a pledge of coin he can loan them upon a pledge of other property in his discretion, as he has recently been requested to do, which would be an extraordinary power as well as a most dangerous business to engage in, and which my judgment would deter me from undertaking, as the Secretary of the Treasury, even if by my stretch of construction I might not find it absolutely prohibited by law. The objections already mentioned to your first resolution are so insuperable and conclusive that it is unnecessary for me to refer to the many practical difficulties which would arise if an attempt should be made to comply with your request. Your second resolution calls for the payment at once of the loan of 1858, or the bonds commonly called "Fives of 1874." Upon a thorough investigation I am of opinion that Congress has not conferred upon the Secretary of the Treasury power to comply with your request in that particular, and in this opinion the law officers of the government concur. Under these circumstances you will perceive that, while I have great respect for the gentlemen comprising the New York Produce Exchange, I am compelled, by my views of the law and of my duty, to respectfully decline to adopt the measure which your resolutions propose.

I have the honor to be very respectfully,

WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON,
Secretary of the Treasury.

The Five Per Cent Registered Bonds.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1873.

Treasurer Spinner will respond to the request of the national banks for the payment of the interest on their new five per cent registered stock in the Treasury, as security for circulation and public deposits, by sending them checks for the amount of interest due on the 1st of November on such bonds, less rebate, at six per cent per annum.

The Affairs of Clark & Co., of Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 30, 1873.

A meeting of the creditors of E. W. Clark & Co. was held to-day. A statement was made, showing as follows:—

Liabilities secured	$1,042,526
Liabilities unsecured	1,041,498
Total	$2,084,024
Assets, including stock, bonds, loans, bills receivable and other securities and real estate	2,464,355
Leaving a surplus of	$380,331

A committee of three was appointed to investigate the affairs of the concern. The meeting was unanimously in favor of rendering all proper aid to the firm in their efforts to realize their assets and make settlements with their creditors, declaring that their own interests would not suffer by pursuing such a course.

Statement of the Boston National Banks.

BOSTON, Sept. 30, 1873.

The following is the statement of the Boston national banks, as returned to the Clearing House Monday morning, September 29:—

		Decrease.
Capital	$49,350,000	—
Loans	119,832,700	$3,275,300
Specie	1,399,200	243,700
Legal tenders	8,182,700	235,900
Due from other banks	14,307,600	2,516,400
Due to other banks	15,733,100	1,753,800
Deposits	40,965,600	3,369,700
Circulation	25,677,700	4,700

THE GLENHAM COMPANY.

Failure of a Large Manufacturing Firm in Dutchess County—Six Hundred Men, Women and Children Out of Employment.

FISHKILL LANDING, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1873.

The news of the suspension of the Glenham Company is received throughout Dutchess county with the most profound sorrow, as it affects hundreds of families. The factories of the company, for there are several of them, are immense in size and capacity. Up to yesterday between 550 and 650 hands were employed in the buildings making cloth of all kinds. Among them were all of 200 females and about 100 children varying in age from thirteen to fifteen years. One week ago yesterday the payment for August was due, and Mr. Bartow paid off all the employés in store orders and money, amounting in all to nearly $15,000, the money paid amounting to $8,000. Last Saturday night Mr. Richardson, one of the firm, came up from New York and informed Mr. Bartow that there was trouble ahead; that Mr. Russell Dart, the President of the company, was much excited; that he had said he had been paying three per cent per month for money long enough and couldn't stand it any longer.

Yesterday afternoon, between three and four o'clock the suspension was announced. The workmen demanded pay, and Mr. Bartow gave them orders on the store, on which there was soon a run. A receiver has been appointed to carry on the business.

Mr. Dow states that it will take about three months to finish up the stock on hand, when, unless some different arrangements are made, all work will cease. This will throw nearly 600 men, women and children, out of employment in the dead of winter, and unless they guard against the misfortune during the three months by the strictest economy,

THE GREATEST SUFFERING WILL ENSUE.

They stand to-day in groups all over the little hamlet, and the sad expression of their faces tell how hard the blow has fallen upon them.

SUPPOSED INCENDIARY FIRE.

LACONIA, N. H., Sept. 30, 1873.

The buildings and contents owned by Charles Doloff, of Belmont, were burned last night. The loss is $1,500; insured for $1,000 in the North Missouri and National, of Philadelphia. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

THE WEST INDIES.

Outrage on the British Consul at Omao.

THE NIOBE TO THE RESCUE.

The Ensign Run Up and a Blank Shot Fired.

ACTIVE FIRING SUPERVENES.

THE FORT SILENCED.

The British Subjects Released and Indemnity of £30,000 Paid.

Movements of the United States Steamship Wyoming.

KINGSTON, Ja., Sept. 23, 1873.

Her Majesty's steamer Niobe, Commander Sir L. F. Loraine, from Truxillo, arrived here on Sunday last. She brings particulars of the encounter at Omao between the natives and the British subjects, in which a serious outrage was committed upon the British Consul. They plundered the Consul and the British merchants, and imprisoned three of them who resisted the outrage. Mr. Debrot, the Consul, had to seek safety in Belize. The Niobe was then about seven miles from Omao, and on Captain Loraine receiving intelligence of the occurrence he immediately proceeded to the scene of the outrage for the protection of the British flag. On the 19th of August, on reaching Omao, the Niobe was brought into position and

SATISFACTION WAS DEMANDED

of the authorities, which not being given, the ensign was run up the mainmast and a blank shot fired. This was returned from the fort. An active cannonade then ensued, which lasted from three to six o'clock in the afternoon. It was renewed the next day. After two or three hours, the fort being silenced, a flag of truce was sent on board. The affair was arranged by the release of the imprisoned British subjects, and the payment of an indemnity of £30,000. The enemy had several killed and wounded.

THE UNITED STATES STEAMER WYOMING

sailed on Monday, the 21st inst., for Aspinwall, where American interests were being threatened by revolutionary disturbances. The filibustering steamer Virginius, having received a new crew from New York, is preparing for another trip to Cuba.

Sir John Grant, the Governor of this island, returned in the steamer Atlas from New York.

The Meteorological Observatory here, in connection with the United States Signal Service, has been opened.

Fine rains have fallen all over the island, and greatly improved the prospects of sugar planters for next year.

A second cable between Aspinwall and Jamaica is to be laid in November by the Telegraph Maintenance Company.

AFFAIRS IN HAYTI

are troubled, and there are strong fears of another revolution breaking out before the completion of General Nissages term of the Presidency. The House of Representatives are at war with his ministers, and the President has prorogued the Chamber on account of this opposition. The President refuses to change the Ministry. The government says it is quite prepared for any attempt to disturb the peace of Port-au-Prince. The rainy season has set in.

THE LITTLE NECK MURDERERS.

Green Recognized as the Villain Who Shot and Robbed Mr. Nash at Westport, Conn., in March Last.

BOSTON, Sept. 30, 1873.

The confession of John Green, alias John McDonald, now confined in the Massachusetts State Prison, that he accompanied Michael Lynch from New York city to Little Neck, L. I., in February last, and there murdered James Graham, a bootmaker, has furnished a clew which connects these villains with the highway robbery and attempted murder of Mr. F. H. Nash, then editor of the South Norwalk (Conn.) *Sentinel*, at Westport, on the night of March 10 last. Green, in his confession, stated that, after waiting in New York till the excitement which attended the Graham murder had blown over, he and Lynch started East, and when about forty-five miles east of New York robbed a man of his watch and a sum of money. Mr. Nash read Green's confession in the HERALD of Saturday last, and was led to the belief that these were the same men who had attacked and robbed him, and he immediately came on here to identify them.

He visited the State Prison for that purpose today, and the consequence was that Mr. Nash fully recognized Green as the man. Lynch, too, he thinks was aware of the robbery, but both he and Green deny all knowledge of it. Mr. Nash returned to Connecticut this noon. He intends to cause a thorough search of Lynch's house in New York to be made to see if he cannot find his watch, which he particularly desires to obtain, neither Green nor Lynch having it when arrested for the Springfield robbery, for which they are now serving out a term of twenty years each. It is a question for the lawyers to decide whether Lynch and Green can be taken to New York before their present sentence of twenty years expires and be put to trial for the murder of James Graham, to which deed Green confesses he was accessory. If, however, the Governor of New York issues a requisition and the Supreme Court grants a writ of habeas corpus Governor Wasuburn will, doubtless, permit Lynch and Green to be taken to New York to be tried for the murder.

Officers are expected from New York with the requisite documents this week. The prisoners manifest no concern about their probable fate, but go quietly about their work as usual. It is supposed that Green made his confession thinking that, by turning State's evidence against Lynch, who, he claims, committed the Graham murder, he will save his own neck from the gallows; but even if this is the case the Westport affair, together with his present term of twenty years, will doubtless be sufficient to keep him behind prison bars for the remainder of his earthly existence.

LOVETT'S DEFALCATION.

The Hingham National Bank Likely to Start Again with a Reduced Capital.

BOSTON, Sept. 30, 1873.

No new developments have been made respecting the defalcation of the cashier of the Hingham National Bank. Rumors were circulated this morning that two of Lovett's bondsmen were dead; but the National Bank Examiner says his sureties are perfectly good and that the depositors will lose nothing. The assets of the corporation will meet all its liabilities, but it will take some time to realize their full value.

By direction of the Comptroller of the Treasury Colonel Needham has taken possession of the bank and placed a man in charge. The directors propose to liquidate the indebtedness of the bank, if possible, and start anew under the same charter, with a reduced capital. The bank is one of the oldest in the State.

Upon the course which will be adopted by Colonel Needham, who is the proper officer to complain of the defaulting cashier before the judicial authorities, that gentleman is non-committal. He will proceed to Hingham to-morrow, and confer with the directors of the bank as to their future action.

BARBARITY ON THE HIGH SEAS.

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 30, 1873.

The seamen of the ship Sunrise, from New York, unite in confirming the reports concerning the inhuman conduct of Captain Clarke and his mates during the voyage. The original reports were denied and not credited, but the mates have now fled from the city, evidently anticipating trouble. The sailors say that the barbarities practised by Captain Clarke and his officers drove two of their number to suicide by jumping overboard. Their names were Charles Brown and — Cordiff. Captain Clarke denies these statements very positively; but he will probably be arrested to-day, and efforts will be made to find the mates.

THE DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

Apollo Hall and Tammany Assembling Hostile Hosts at Utica.

A Great Slaughter Expected To-Day.

Tammany Determined to Annihilate the O'Brienites—No Quarter—No Mercy.

UTICA, N. Y., Sept. 30, 1873.

At this time (fifteen minutes past ten o'clock) ex-Lieutenant Governor Allen C. Beach, chairman of the State Central Committee, has just called the committee together in the parlors of the Butterfield House, on Genesee street. The Utica brass band, in red swallow tail coats, is deafening the ears of the large crowd under the windows with the harmony of "Auld Lang Syne," and the delegates of the Convention are drinking whiskey by the pailful at the different bars in the vicinity. All day long the discussion has ran fierce and high between the Tammany and Apollo Hall men. The Tammany delegation came early in the morning, and had the choice in the port; but when dusk came down the trains brought big reinforcements for Apollo Hall. The Boggs House and Butterfield House are both swarming with delegates and their excited friends, and all other subjects seem lost in the bitter quarrel that exists between Apollo and Tammany.

GOVERNOR SEYMOUR WILL BE PERMANENT CHAIRMAN,

and he has been asked also to act as temporary chairman. If he does, the Apollo Hall men say that it will bar them out of the Convention, as they declare that the Canal Ring, headed by Jarvis Lord (democrat), and Jem. Belden (republican), will throw all their influence of money and otherwise for Tammany. Diedrich Willers is the only man prominently mentioned for Secretary of State, and the fight for Attorney General lies between Belden and J. Thomas Spriggs, a well known lawyer of Utica. The latter is on the ground and is buttonholding every delegate he finds, while Belden is not on hand. The resolutions to be offered will be supervised by Governor Seymour, Allen C. Beach, Manton Marble and Joseph Warren. John Morrissey has been working like a stag all day for Tammany. John Kelly is consulted and jammed up in corners of rooms at the Boggs and Butterfield houses. He does not seem to say much, yet he is inflexible in his dislike of Apollo Hall. Other people call it stubbornness. Creamer has been doing some very fine work with some of the Central Committee, yet it is all up hill and he does not seem at all confident. Courtney says he only wants fifteen minutes on the floor of the convention, and he may say his say in a way that they will understand.

NOT CONSIDERED A "JOLLY GOOD FELLOW."

A good deal of feeling is manifested against John R. Fellows, who has been elected from Delaware county, and who is to scream for Apollo Hall as soon as he gets the floor. Tammany calls this a trick, and vows vengeance against him, and they say they will pay him off if he runs for District Attorney next year in New York.

The Brooklyn delegation of eighteen persons, including alternates, are on the fence, but District Attorney S. D. Morris does not hesitate to say that his sympathies are with Apollo Hall, and as he is a brilliant talker he will make trouble for Tammany should he get on his legal legs to-morrow. Bob Furey has had several interviews with Morrissey and John Kelly this evening. Frank Swift is Furey's alternate, and he is here enjoying himself. Allen C. Beach is quite reticent and will not say anything, and nine-tenths of the country delegates are disgusted with the New York delegations, who, they declare, come to every State Convention to have a fight or to commit suicide annually, as they term it.

NO GREAT MEN.

There seems to be a lack of great men at this Convention, and the mediocrities cluster together and canvass all sorts of expedients. Nothing comes of their deliberations but chaos. John Fox is here, working in a quiet way, with his eye on the Shrievalty, and with him is Judge Ledwith, who has considerable power in the New York delegation. Mr. Beach will call the Convention to order, and it is expected that it will not conclude its labors until Thursday evening. I never saw a more bitter feeling than exists between Tammany and Apollo Hall, and the latter organization complains loudly of the absence of John McKeon, one of their delegates, from whom they expected strong support. Francis Kernan, who lives in this city a block distant from the new opera house, has not appeared near the scene of conflict, as his eldest son is to be married to-morrow at Newcastle, Pa. Charles W. Brooke, the Philadelphia lawyer, is expected to be the orator for Apollo Hall, should she be admitted.

TAMMANY DENOUNCES APOLLO HALL

for the reason that they say that Creamer, Brooke and other delegates have been elected illegally for places in which they do not reside, and also that they are represented by wards instead of by Assembly districts; but the Apollo Hall men in answer show their certificates of election from Assembly districts, and have also distributed among the country delegates printed circulars, showing that they polled 34,000 votes in New York city, and claiming that they did not betray Kernan. Robert B. Roosevelt, chairman of the democratic union delegation from New York, which is not full, is here, and states that he expects to be admitted with his delegation, and that all three delegations shall be placed on a common footing in Convention, and that each Assembly district will be represented by one vote thrown by the three delegates from each district. This statement is laughed at, and it is deemed improbable.

THE APOLLO MEN ARE INCENSED

against the Democratic Union delegation, whom they declare to be led by Nelson J. Waterbury's ghost, and that their appearance in Utica is solely caused by Tammany, and is a put-up job to throw ridicule upon Apollo Hall and make it impossible for the country members to consider favorably the claims of Apollo Hall for admission. James Jackson, of Niagara, is leading all others for State Prison Inspector; William Dorsheimer, of Erie, is mentioned for Comptroller, and Western New York will make a fight for the position.

The Tammany delegation held a caucus this afternoon in secret at the Boggs House, and a resolution was proposed, which was not adopted, that if even the courtesy of admission to the floor of the convention was granted to Apollo Hall that Tammany would withdraw and return to New York. This is undoubtedly the sentiment of the entire Tammany delegation; and if the resolution was not carried it was because some of the cooler heads moved an adjournment until to-morrow morning, to discover whether the wind was from the east or not. Charles H. Haswell, a civil engineer from New York city, and who boasts that he has been a Tammany man for forty years, is here working hard for State Engineer, and may possibly succeed. Samuel Courtney, on behalf of Apollo, asserts that his organization desires no favor, and will not cringe to Tammany, but will demand equal rights with her, and if not, they will fight it out inch by inch.

COLONEL MICHAEL C. MURPHY,

from the lower part of New York city is expected here to-morrow, and it is supposed will bring considerable strength to the Apollo Hall party. Both city organizations are very anxiously awaiting the decision of the State Central Committee to-night, and, as it has not yet adjourned, the wildest statements are made in an *ex parte* way as to what they will do. It is believed, however, that they will support Tammany and recognize it as the only regular representative from New York. Should Tammany, however, be foolish enough to leave the Convention, Apollo Hall would perforce become recognized as the regular organization from New York city for the time being. Creamer states that if Seymour acts as temporary chairman it will virtually settle the matter, as the State Central Committee will hand him a list of names for the Committee on Credentials who will be favorable to Tammany, and the latter will not recognize Apollo at all.

A prominent Tammany delegate told me to-night that they would fix Apollo Hall this time, and settle the business for all future irregular delegations from New York city; that it had to be done sometime; that this was a favorable time to do it; that Apollo Hall had betrayed the democracy and must be dealt with as traitors, and that, anyhow, they did not amount to a row of pins as a voting power, as seventy-five per cent of their strength had been given to them by Jimmy O'Brien, and that they might go to China and join the liberal republicans who were on a par with Apollo Hall for humbugging and conceit. Judge Spaulding is engineering ardously for Apollo Hall, but does not meet with much success. From what I see of both delegations I think that the Apollo Hall delegation is much the superior body in point of character, calibre and intellect. Yet I am doubtful if intellect will buy anything at this Convention, as a Tammany man said to me to-night; and the power of the Canal combination seems to influence the country delegates, many of whom assure me that they would vote for the admission of Apollo Hall, but that they are in a minority, and a heavy pressure is being, brought to bear on them every hour that they remain in Utica.

MUSIC IN THE AIR.

This morning sixty performers of Theodore Thomas' troupe arrived in this city, and some of the country delegates supposed that they were the Democratic Union delegation, but a New Yorker shouted out, "Oh! them's only a lot of Dutch fiddlers. They don't belong to no organization."

The State Central Committee has just adjourned, after adopting a resolution that all contesting delegates—Apollo Hall, Democratic Union and the Albany contesting people—shall be admitted to the floor of the Convention, the result of which will be that none of the disputing parties will have a vote, and that a committee on credentials will decide everything.

An Apollo Hall man said to me a few moments ago, "That settles our hash. It is all Wall street to a China orange against us; but we will railroad them if we get a chance to talk, and if we are kicked out they will be paid back in November pretty neatly."

Robert Waterman, of Albany, is now leading for State Treasurer. I expect very serious trouble in the Convention an hour after it meets. There are not many rowdies in town, however, and that is certainly a deep and abiding consolation.

MASSACHUSETTS' WHISKEY WAR.

The Temperance Alliance Warring on the Republican Party.

Cocktails To Be Scarce in the Next Legislature.

Morality from a Pure Water Standpoint.

State Constables and District Attorneys, Beware.

BOSTON, Sept. 30, 1873.

Massachusetts is on the eve of a desperate whiskey war. That industrious body of venerable gentlemen known as the State Temperance Alliance have declared that the illegal traffic must and shall be stopped, and unless the sworn officers of the law speedily perform their duty in this respect they themselves will be prosecuted. Fifty earnest and influential gentlemen have enlisted in the cause of extermination of the wicked dealers in the ardent, and unless their words of warning are heeded the war will be commenced forthwith. When the Alliance met to-day the secretary read a long report which went deeply into the general question of temperance. Among other topics discussed were the lighter drinks, a comparison beween the loss by the November fire and malt liquor business of Boston and the overshadowing influence of Boston, the State Board of Health, legislation, moral suasion, corrupt courts and accessories, the State police and suggestions for another year. In speaking of corrupt courts and accessories the report said:—

In the county of Essex, where a faithful District Attorney attends to the cases, at a recent term of the Court every liquor case brought by the State constables was successful, while at the same time, in Middlesex county, where the District Attorney snubbed the state Constables and employed Sheriffs evidently for a purpose, nearly every case failed. In Bristol county the Grand Jury voted last spring not to receive the testimony of a State Constable in a liquor case—an act so subversive of justice and republican institutions that the jurors deserve to exchange places with the prisoners. At a recent term of the Court in this city there were six Americans and six Irishmen upon the jury. The result was that every Irish criminal tried was gratified that the jurors stood six for conviction and six for acquittal. It is well known that in this city it has been the practice with the Common Council to put the names of so many bummers, miserable drinking men, into the jury box that it is well nigh impossible to secure conviction, even in a case of flagrant assault and battery, much less in a liquor case.

A COMMITTEE APPOINTED TO ASK QUESTIONS.

Among the acts of the meeting was the appointment of a committee to inquire why the prohibitory law is not thoroughly and impartially enforced by the officials of the State, said committee being instructed to seek information from those upon whom the responsibility of enforcement rests, and report the result to the first meeting of the Executive Committee, with such recommendations as, in their judgment, will meet the demands of the situation. And then a committee was appointed and charged with the special duty of inquiring whether there is any legal remedy, and, if any, what, against the authorities of the chief cities of the Commonwealth for this persistent neglect of their sworn duty, and to report at the earliest convenience to the Executive Committee. Resolutions were adopted renewing the demand for a thorough and impartial enforcement of the law and declaring that any government not aiming at and doing its utmost to secure the overthrow of the liquor traffic and the removal of the manifest evils that follow in its wake merits the deepest censure.

A ROUGH SHOT AT THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

Rev. Dr. Miner, in speaking in support of the resolutions, said that it seemed to him that the case is not enforced impartially, and he believed the only stain upon it is the way in which it is enforced. He denounced the republican party as simply fathering the Prohibitory law for the purpose of throwing dust in the eyes of temperance men. He declared that the reason for the howl against a certain man was because certain men who are in the line of promotion feared that if that man was elected he would not only enforce the law, but would spoil their promotion. Dr. Miner said that the State officials are pretending to enforce the law; but he wanted them to answer why they can't just as well prosecute Young as Flaherty. He referred to the case of the Mayor of a Wisconsin city who was brought before the Grand Jury for neglecting the enforcement of a certain provision of the liquor law, and argued that somewhat similar action might be good in this State.

Mr. J. H. Roberts stated that he met one of the Aldermen the other day and was told by him that the committee would undoubtedly report in favor of instructing the Chief of Police to enforce the law fully and impartially and that the Aldermen would unanimously do so.

The gentlemen composing the Alliance evidently mean business this time, and if they fail in obtaining a general enforcement of the law they will at least prove very troublesome to those engaged in the traffic. The dealers anticipate the war, and are already forming a combination to resist it.

OSCAR ETTE ARRESTED.

The Would-Be Assassin of Wachholz Walks Into Police Headquarters and Gives Himself Up.

Oscar Ette, the man who shot Wachholz at No. 214 Bowery yesterday afternoon (the particulars of which will be found in these columns to-day), walked into Police Headquarters last night at twenty minutes to twelve and surrendered himself to Inspector Walling. Captain Clinchy, of the Fourteenth precinct, had been after him all day, and the man, finding, no doubt, that he could not get away, gave himself up.

A HERALD reporter saw him in the Inspector's room shortly after he came in. His story as he told it ran as follows:—Wachholz objected to his putting his sign up on the door, and came to his room and threatened him with a table knife; that he (Ette) then, fearing that there was some danger, went back to his inner room and got a revolver, put it in his pocket, and again came out and met Wachholz in the hallway; that then the dispute began again and Wachholz finally caught hold of Ette by the lappels of the coat and raised the table knife as if about to strike him. That then he (Ette), feeling himself in danger, drew his revolver and fired in self-defence at Wachholz. He then went down stairs to a neighboring restaurant and left his pup there, subsequently going to another restaurant, where he took lunch, and after a while going up to Central Park, where he spent the afternoon and evening.

The partner of Ette, a man named Böllner, corroborates this statement in what particulars he knows and says that Ette and Wachholz were always quarrelling together.

After Ette had told his story Inspector Walling took him up to Bellevue Hospital, for the purpose of having him identified by Wachholz.

When Ette was taken to the bedside of Wacholz the latter fully identified him as the man who shot him. The injured man seemed to be at the same time fully conscious and was not in any great suffering. It was impossible at the time to decide whether he would live or die from the effect of his wounds, though the general opinion is that he cannot survive.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC SCANDAL.

Continued Efforts of the Royal Commission to Unearth the Bribery Complained of by McMullen.

OTTAWA, Ont., Sept. 30, 1873.

The Royal Commission met at noon to-day. Attorney General Ouimet was called and sworn. He denied McMullen's charge of bribery; had never received any money from Sir Hugh Allan in connection with the Pacific Railway or any other enterprise. The Commission then adjourned till tomorrow.

THE NEW ORLEANS QUARANTINE RAISED.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Sept. 30, 1873.

Drs. Austin, Scott and Smith, a committee of New Orleans physicians, telegraph from Galveston as follows:—

After a conference held with Dr. Peete and the medical profession of Galveston, Dr. Peete has concluded to raise the quarantine against New Orleans, to take effect to-morrow.

YELLOW FEVER.

Slight Abatement in the Virulence of the Disease at Shreveport—The Death Rate Much Less than on Several Previous Days.

SHREVEPORT, La., Sept. 30, 1873.

The last twenty-four hours exhibit little or no change in the epidemic. New cases may be a little more numerous to-day than on the day before, owing to an unfavorable change in the weather, but they are of the same type though less virulent than those of some days ago. Most of the cases of the last few days are doing well, particularly the most prominent citizens. A large number of cases are of longer duration than was expected, the patients lingering along between life and death.

Mr. A. Mansfield, a merchant residing on the opposite side of the river, died on Monday night. He was formerly from St. Louis.

Lieutenant E. A. Woodruff, of the United States Engineers, will not recover, unless by a miracle. Some few relapse cases are reported, owing to the change in the weather.

Rev. W. E. Paxton, a Baptist minister, was taken down to-day.

There were no deaths of prominent citizens today.

The interments to-day were seven, of which five were from yellow fever.

The river rose two inches to-day and is now four feet three inches above the lowest water.

There are no arrivals and no business doing.

Only One Death in Montgomery Yesterday.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 30, 1873.

The fever excitement is about over. There has been only one death reported in the last twenty-four hours. There are only five cases under treatment and they having nearly recovered, there is no fear of the fever spreading or doing any further damage.

The Fever Decreasing at Key West.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 30, 1873.

A despatch from Commander Benham, the senior naval officer at Key West, says:—"All the sick are doing well; no new cases of yellow fever have occurred."

Aid for Shreveport.

CHICAGO, Sept. 30, 1873.

The committee appointed a few days ago to solicit subscriptions in aid of the Shreveport sufferers telegraphed the sum of $700 to that city today, and will send further instalments as rapidly as they are collected.

Fourteen Deaths at Memphis.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Sept. 30, 1873.

There were fourteen interments from yellow fever here to-day.

Sister Gabriel, superioress of the Franciscan Order, died to-day of yellow fever.

The weather is cool and favorable.

A Yellow Fever Panic in Texas.

MARSHALL, Texas, Sept. 30, 1873.

A yellow fever panic prevails here, although but three residents of Marshall have been attacked with fever. Two of these died last week. The other is recovering. It is believed these three were exposed to the fever either in Shreveport or elsewhere. None of the cases originated here.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 30, 1873.

A number of parties arrived here to-night from Marshall, Texas, where they report yellow fever is raging to an alarming extent.

MAILS FOR EUROPE.

The steamship Idaho will leave this port on Wednesday for Queenstown and Liverpool; also the steamship Hansa, for Southampton and Bremen.

The mails for Europe will close at the Post Office at half-past nine o'clock A. M. and twelve o'clock M.

THE NEW YORK HERALD—Edition for Europe—will be ready at eight o'clock in the morning.

Single copies, in wrappers for mailing, six cents.

INSURANCE.

The National Life Insurance Company of the United States of America is in no respect affected by the suspension of Jay Cooke & Co. Its investments in mortgages and governments are much larger than its total liabilities, and its other assets exceed in value one million dollars. The company never had a dollar in Northern Pacific bonds or stocks, as collateral or otherwise, and never made deposits with Jay Cooke & Co. Its policy holders need entertain no question of its stability. Its future will be prosperous.

"A Widow and Her Child."—A Singular instance of superstition came to light not long since, which is thus related:—Going into a neighbor's house, one day last week, I found one of the children suffering from a severe cough, and expressed my opinion that it was a case in which medical assistance should be obtained. The mother of the boy agreed that it was very bad, but said that before calling in any doctor she intended to try a cure that she had long used in similar cases and never found to fail. On being pressed to communicate the prescription she gravely informed me that the charm consisted in "HALE'S HONEY OF HOREHOUND AND TAR," and that it could be obtained of all the druggists. Price 50 cents and $1. Great saving by purchasing large size. PIKE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure toothache in one minute. Sold by all druggists at 25 cents.

Age Creeps Upon Many a Beautiful woman, surely despoiling her of those wondrous charms which fascinate the sterner sex. The skin, which was once so smooth and clear, becomes wrinkled and hard. To a person thus situated

GOURAUD'S ORIENTAL CREAM

is indeed a treasure, for it enables her to renew the beauty of her prime. To be had at GOURAUD'S depot, 48 Bond street, and druggists.

A.—For a First Class Dress or Business HAT go direct to the manufacturer, ESPENSCHID, 113 Nassau street.

A.—Ladies, Attention.—Latest Novelty. PATENT SEWING SILK VEIL. Sold in every millinery, fancy and dry goods house.

A.—Herald Branch Office, Brooklyn corner Fulton avenue and Boerum street.
Open from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.
On Sunday from 3 to 9 P. M.

An Effectual Worm Medicine.—Symptoms of worms in children are often overlooked. Worms in the stomach and bowels cause irritation, which can be removed only by the use of a sure remedy. BROWN'S V