

Bradlaugh and His "Peaceful Agitation."

He Declares an American Cæsar To Be Impossible and Denounces the English Aristocracy and Clergy of the

Established Church.

Yesterday morning, about ten o'clock, and shortly after the Cunard steamship Scotia was made fast to her dock at Jersey City, a big, bulky gentleman, dressed in the costume usual to Eng-lish tourists, stepped from the deck of the steamer down the gang plank and took a carriage, which conveyed him to the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Arriving there he registered his name as "C. Brad laugh" and was assigned to room 406, which he now occupies. The personal appearance of the man would make him noticeable in any assemblage of his peers where the English tongue is spoken. Over six feet in height, with a loose, swinging gait, and his chest like the breast of an oak; his large blue eyes, brown hair, which thickly clus-ters back of his ears; his fair, ruddy skin, and his thoroughly sthietic proportions, bespeak him to the pure-blooded Saxon Franklin, who from the day of Runnymede has been habitually creating trouble for the oppressor and the ed aristocrat. This is the man who leads and and has led for twenty-five years the ever-growing es of the people in England who pray for a republic of law and order, and whose p rayers, if mi, must entail the downfall of the English inded aristocracy. This man is the greatest agitator Great Britain has seen since the days of O'Connell, and his nature is the same "peaceful and inc ssant agitation." Bradlaugh is the legitimate successor of Ernest Jones and Carlisle, and his name has often paisied the arm of the English govern-ment. He has been lucky enough to be surrounded by such men as Charles Watts, Foote, E. True-William McCall, Austin Holyoake, Haines Charles Murray, Beales, Charles Herbert, Odger, Richard Deane and many others in the republican movement. Behind Bradlaugh, whose name has been universally canvassed as the first President of the English Republic, when it has come to perfection, are hundreds of thousands of republican artisans, miners and mechanics, as well as those who belong to the middle class in sympathy with him, and in addi-tion are the vast body of non-religionists known to the English press as "secularists," who are to be found in every town of the United Kingdom, and whose belief consists in the abolition of all formu iss in religion and the establishment of some faith like that professed by the Athenians of the days of Pericies. Mr. Bradlaugh is over six feet in height, weighs about 210 pounds, and is editor and proprietor of the London National Reformer, the organ of the English republicans and Secularists. Not being a bloated aristocrat in any sense. Mr. Bradlaugh, in his republican simplicity, chose room No. 406, on the fifth floor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel. and there he was found in a happy humor to talk,

THE DOMINION CREDIT MOBILIER.

Sir John Macdonald Before the Royal Commission - He Declares McMullen's Statements False and Imaginary. OTTAWA, Sept. 17, 1878.

The Royal Commission met at noon to-day. Sir John Macdonaid was sworn, and began his evidence at the beginning of the Pacific Railway negotiations, when Waddington and others spoke upon the subject to him. Str John then gave an account of the first interview which McMullen and Smith had with him and Sir Francis Hincks. At that time Sir John told them pleasa it was dattering to Canada to find Amer-icans seeking to invest capital in this country. Sir John's idea was to organize a powerful Cana-dian company, who would control the road; after-wards they might extend the area and take in English or American capitalists; he had num conversations with leading men in the Don with reference to organizing such a Canadian pany. Sir John then gave an account of Sir Hughes and McMullen's interview with the govrument, as already published; he then referred McMullen's statement respecting the inter-view with bim (Sir John), when Mo-Mullen told him of his agreement with Sir Hugh, and that Sir John ap-proved of it; this statement was untrue; he (Sir John) listened to what McMullen had to are join sound, inscende to what include into the say, but neither encouraged nor discouraged him; McMullon's starement, that at the interview with the government it was evident that the Cabinet was divided upon the subject, was untrue; when it became generally known that Sir flugh was en-deavoring to obtain American capital fear was aroused that this might lead to Americans con-trolling the road; he (Sir John) showed fear to the same extent, and it became the policy of the gov-ernment to

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CHEAP TRANSPORTATION.

Meeting of the Directors of the New York Chesp Transportation Company-New Committees Selected and Action

Taken to Cheapen Freights. A meeting of the Directors of the New York Cheap Transportation Association was held yes-terday afternoon, at rooms on the corner of Wall and Water streets. The meeting was convened for the purpose of appointing several standing committees and advancing such projects and undertakings as would best tend to further, foster and promote the various branches of trade in New York.

Mr. B. B. Sherman assumed the presidential chair, and, after au introduction by the Secretary, Mr. F. B. Thurber, gave the opening address, in which he advocated a united movement in favor of cheap freights, and foretold the many evils which would accrue in case this important point was neglected. The Committee of Arrangements was then proposed and voted upon, after which Mr. B. Baker | tion with appointments in the Second district. delivered a short speech advocating and elucidat

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17, 1873.

Tax on Tobacco. In a letter to a revenue collector Commissione Douglass calls his attention to the provisions o ction 8, act December 24, 1872, which requires section 3, act December 24, 1872, which requires every person engaged in any business made liable to a special tax, except tobacco pedlers, to place and keep conspicuously in his establishment or place of business the stamp denoting the payment of said special tax, imposing a penalty of not less than \$10, with costs of prosecution, upon any per-son who, through negligence, fails to so place and keep such stamp, and directs him to require all persons selling tonacco or clears upon radivad persons selling tobacco or cigars upon railroad pecial tax stamp properly framed, so that it may be hung up in a conspicuous place in the car where such sales are anthorized to be made at retail. A planter in Georgia, writing to the Commis-

er of Internal Revenue, inquires in regard to his itability to pay a special tax as a dealer in manufactured tobacco for furnishing tobacco, among other supplies, to hands employed by him in working a crop on shares. Co Douglass replies that the law does not impose this tax upon every person who shall sell or offer for sale, Ac., as in the case of liquor dealers, but upon every person whose business it is to sell or offer for sale manufactured tobacco, and that he does not think that the furnishing of hands with tobacco in the manner and under the circumstances stated constitutes such a business as the law contem plates in the imposition of this tax, and that he has no hesitation in so constraing the law as to exempt from the special tax a farmer or planter who hes tobacco to his bands, whom he employs to make a crop on shares, as he furnishes them with corn, bacon, shoes or other supplies, charging them with the same on account, to be settled for at the close of the season, and paid for out of the crop produced, but who never sells for cash nor sells to any other person than his own employes engaged in making the crops for him as aforesaid, and who never offers manufactured tobacco for sale nor advertises nor holds himself out to the public in any manner as a dealer in or as having manufactured

The Universalist Convention.

The Universalist Convention at the session this morning discussed and passed a resolution setting forth the necessity for the creation of a Universalist church in Washington, and pledging not less than \$100,000 for that purpose, providing the society purchase a lot; the building to be comcompletion of the hundredth year of the national independence. Rev. 1. Wear of the national pleted and dedicated in 1876, as a memorial of the spendence. Rev. J. M. Pullman, of New York, then preached the occasional sermon to a large audience, when the usual recess was taken. The bject for to-night is, "The Outlook of Universalism and Its Work," and will be discussed by the Rev. Messrs. Minor, of Boston; Brooks, of Pennsylvania; Cantwell, of Cincinnati; Ryder, of Chicago; Pullman, of New York; Mitchell, of Scotland, and Miss Chapin, of Iowa. The National Swiss Association.

The National Swiss Association to-day considered various topics of interest to the asso ciation, and. fter fixing on St. Louis as the place for the next Convention, adjourned to visit, under the escort of the members of the Bunde of this city, variou objects of interest. This afternoon the delegates are enjoying a banquet at the Washington

A Banquet to the Bunker Hill Encamp ment.

corning, and were escorted by their Odd Fellow brethren to the Capitol, the President's house and other public buildings. A banquet will be given to them this afternoon.

Rev. George B. Bacon, of Orange, N. J., has been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior one of the Board of Visitors to the Pembina Chippewas in Minnesota.

AFFAIRS IN CUBA.

Spanish Cabinet "Soother" to the Ionial Population-Pieltain's Publieation of a Ministerial Message from Madrid-Will Castelar Continue the Plan of Coercion !

HAVANA, Ceptember 11, 1873. The first exploit of every "fresh" Coloniau Minister upon the formation of a new cabinet in the mother country, an occurrence which is exceed-ingly frequent, is to send a "soothing" telegram to the Captain General of this "ever faithful" The following is a translation of the latest despatch of that nature, and which was received yesterday from Colonial Minister Soler :-

The Captain-General announces it thus :-In a telegram, dated yesterday (9th), His Excel-

ency the Colonial Minister at Madrid, speaks as follows :-

follows:--By decree of the government of the Republic I have taken charge of this Ministry, and my first act is to send an affectionate salute to the authorities and all the in-babiliants of your province, so beloved by the mother country. The principal mission of the new government is to extipate the seed of infolerance kept up by the hordes of the Carlists, and give to the country that repose it demends to develop with dumity its new institutions. Our brothers of Ultramar will undoubtedly ald us in our particult undertaking is and to the pacification of the Peninaula, will follow, as the government carnestly hopes, the pacification of the issued of Cubs, for the honor of spath and the givry of its inbersi principles. Your Excellency will please com-municate to all the authorities, to the army, the navy and the volunteers, and to all other inhabiliants of that island of loya, for the plant dat how much the govern-ment expects from the pairiotism of all Soltzk. To the foregoing. Cantain General Picitant add

To the foregoing, Captain General Piettain adds his "mite," which, in the sentence "of giving up all other hope," clearly shows that he has changed front, and is throwing himself into the arms of the says:-

says:--Which I communicate to all the inhabitants of this island, with whose concurrence I am assured will be car-risd out the eievated purpose of the government of the spannsh Republic, of putting an end quiczity to the partial insurrection of this province, with the same energy the government of the mother country displays. To realize this, all that is required is but one last effort, and mean-while I trust that the vinknes of all tend to that end, giv-ing up any other hope, for none can be of more interest than to definitely secure peace and order, and if they son return to the territory under my command that fact will ever constitute the most worthy deed of your Supe-tor Governor and Captain Guzent. CANDIDO PIELITAIN. Havana, Sept 10, 1873.

HAVANA, Sept. 10, 1878.

HAVANA, Sept 10, 1873. ABMY REINFORCEMENTS. The Dicarlo this morning has the following :--"In a letter from Madrid, dated the 19th uit, written by a person very well informed, we are told that the government had decided to send twelve thou-sand soldiers to Cuba. According to the informant, two thousand would leave in this current month, and the rest during the three months following. I do not believe that Schor Castelar will be less dis-posed than Schor Salmeron to make this necessary sacrifice."

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Meeting of the Grand Lodge-Various Proceedings. BALTIMORE, Md., Sept. 17, 1873.

The Grand Lodge of the United States of I. O. O. P. met at nine o'clock A. M. to-day. Deputy Grand Sire Durham announced that the report of Grand Stre Logan had been received this morning. It was laid before the Lodge and ordered to be printed. The report reached New York yesterday by the Ocean Queen from Aspinwall, and was in mediately forwarded to Baltimore. The report of the Committee on Mileage and Per Diem of Representatives, fixing the mileage at five cents going and returning and the per diem at \$6, was adopted.

A petition was received from colored citizens of Delaware asking permission to join the order, which was referred to the Legislative Committee A motion by a representative from Pennsylvania, that the annual Communication of the Grand Lodge in 1876 be held in Philadelphia during the Centen-nial Celebration, was laid over under the rule. The report of the Grand Lodge of the German Empire was received and referred to a special com-

After considering two reports from the Judiciary Committee on the subject of arrearages and pass-words, and discharging the committee from fur-ther consideration thereof, the Grand Lodge resolved itself into secret session, and continued therein until the hour of recess.

Afternoon Session.

After recess the Grand Lodge resumed its secret session, which was continued until adjournment. The subject under consideration was the report of the committee appointed two years ago on a revis-ion of the ritual, which report was amended and adopted.

ion of the ritual, which report was amended and adopted. During the secret session a number of reports from various standing committees were submitted and ordered to be printed. The report of Grand Sire Loran was submitteed this morning. After referring to the financial and general condition of the Order in the United States it treats of its standing abroad. The Grand Lodge of the German Empire was formally insti-tuted at Frankfort-on-the-Maine December 25, 1873, and under its associates split a result will be achieved sufficiently satisfactory to the most enthustactic devotee of Odd Fellowship. In Switzerland three lodges have been insti-stituted, and the Grand Sire, believing that the true policy of the propagndism of the Order has been struck in the organization of parent bodies in foreir conntries when diroumstances true policy of the propagandism of the Order has been struck in the organization of parent bodies in foreign countries when diroumstances and numbers warrant it, recommends that proper measures be taken for the organization of a Grand Lodge in Switzerland. The report recom-monds that measures be taken for assist the Order in Australia. From the West Indies nothing has been heard, the color question having apparently decided the case against us. The Lodge at Hono-luin, Sandwich Islands, is increasing in num-bers. In Peru the lodge at Lima is doing well and an application for a lodge at Callao has been made. The Grand Sire found five members of the Order in Valparaiso, chile, and proposes estab-been made. The Grand Sire found five members of the Order in Valparaiso, chile, and proposes estab-lishing a lodge in that city. There is no reason why the Order cannot flourish in South America. Since the last annual sossion warrants have been issued for one grand encampment, seven sub-ordinate encampments and eight subordinate lodges. The report earneetly urges the compila-tion of a history of the Order and evinces through-ont deep interest in its prosperity.

THE BUFFALO BALLOON.

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Voyage of Professor King's Skylarking Journalistic Party.

THE SUN NOT INTERVIEWED.

One Mile and a Half Toward Heaven in a Thirty-Knot Breeze.

DESCENT AT CORNING.

The Professor Lands His Passengers, Takes in Ballast and Goes It Alone.

CORNING, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1873. Although the Buffalo balloon has not up to this oment quite equalled the general expect the good citizens of the piace after which it is named, it has nevertheless achieved the task of creating tremendous excitement throughout the lower lake regions. The scrostat was the handsomest ever made in any country, so far as the records tell, being elaborately decorated in carmine, black and green, scroll work and lettering. Its capacity was 96,000 feet, but it contained only about 91,000 jeet of gas when it first left the earth. The advertisements at Buffalo stated that

THE IMMENSE GAS BAG was to ascend at two o'clock yesterday from the Terrace Park, at the corner of Church street. But for an hour before that time fifty thousand persons had congregated in the vicinity of the inflation. House tops, windows, walls, trees, every inch of vantage ground was occupied by the eager wit-nesses, who must have exceeded seventy thousand at the hour of departure. The serial party consisted of Mr. King, the aeronaut; the HERALD correspondent and three other gentlemen represent.

ing the press of Buffalo and Boston. Every precaution had been taken to provide for the tem-poral necessities of the heavenward travellers, as is was confidentily expected that A RIDE OF SEVERAL HUNDRED MILES

would ensue. At fliteen minutes to three o'clock, amid the cheers of the vast multitude, the ringing of bells and the shricking of locomotive, factory and steamboat whistles, the Buffalo, under the skillul management of Mr. King, rose majestically unward and instantly struck a course that was about east-southeast. Rapidly ascending above the lakes and the delightful country sround Buffalo. We struck across Erie, Wyoming, Livingston, a portion of Schuyler and Steuben counties, passing over the towns of Chicktowaga, Morilla, Bennington, Utica, Orange, Warsaw, Castile, Mount Morris, Sparta, Springwater, Conhocton, Pratisburg, Putney, Wayne, Tyrone, Orange, Schuyler county and Hornby, coming down in the Lottle township at about a quarter-past nine o'clock, having travelled about 125 miles. Contrary to expectation the speed at which we travelled was quite slow, the highest rate of speed not exceeding thirty miles an hour. During the first four hours and a halfnamely up to half-past six-we experienced nearly every kind of balloon sensation. We went about

A MILE AND THESE QUARTERS HIGH, hrough and ab ove the clouds for about forty miles; saw a glorious sunset; became warm and exceed-ingly cold by turns and rode slong near the ground by aid of the drag rope for many miles. Our course up to dark continued in the east-southcourse up to dark contract in the casedon easterly direction, and it was not until about eight o'clock that we struck across a portion of Crocked Lake about two miles south of Bluf Point, and entered Schuyler county at Tyrone, from which time the course was almost southeast.

THE VELOCITY OF THE WIND

at no time exceeded thirty miles an hour, and for an hour before we landed our rope had been dragging over the tops of the trees and the farm es at the rate of only six miles an hour. Alter dark the difficulties of navigation were lessened by the bright stars overhead and the immense brush fires that blazed beneath ns.

THE PROFESSOR GOES IT ALONE. At one o'clock to-day, it being decided that the balloon could not carry the entire party with safety, Mr. King was supplied with twenty bags of st, and started to continue the voyage alone, the balloon taking an easterly direction so long as

The Bunker Hill Encampment arrived here this

Another Peace Man for the Indians.

Locks for the Treasury.

The following is the endorsement made by the Secretary of the Treasury to-day, on the report of the committee appointed to decide upon a lock for

customs purposes:--TREASURY DEFARTMENT, Sept. 17, 1873. The within report is accepted and the committee will accept my thanks for the able, disinterested and patient investigation which they have given to the subject. Whenever new locks are required for the purposes named in the letter submitting this subject to the committee the lock reported by them will be required to be used, that it may now be subjected by experience. WILLIAM A. RICHARDSON, Secretary.

Appointments.

T. Quincy Hill, appointed clerk of the Light House Board, left Washington to-night for Boston

to confer with the Inspector of Lights in connec-

and I gave up the eighty pounds. HERALD HEPRESENTATIVE-How have the English press ireated you? Mr. BRADLAUGH-At one time, when I was a can-didate for election, I and every newspaper but three against me (laughing). At one time the Times and Skandard advocated violence; but three against me (laughing). At one time the Times and Skandard advocated violence; but three against me (laughing). At one time the but three against me (laughing). At one time the but three against me (laughing), but I beat him into sitacked me vigorously, but I beat him into silence with his own weapons. In last De-cember I called a meeting, against which a storm was raised, and I declared it legal and that it must be held, and it was held (sententiously). Even years ago I had a battle-royal with the Saturday Redeve and I beat it into allence also. The Times hits hard, but it is just to me in some thins. HERALD REFERENTATIVE-What is your opinion of Joseph Arch, the agricultural agitator ? Mr. BRADLAUGH-I think him to be an honest, preserves and domains, which should be thrown open to calityation, and then the English people would not be compelled to emigram. HERALD REFERENTATIVE-Have you any opin-ions on the question of Casarism ? Mr. BRADLAUGH-I believe that the English peo-

ions on the question of Gzsarism? Mr. BaADLAUGH-I believe that the English peo-ple think that what the American people fought so hard to win they are not sufficient looks to allow slip through their fingers, and, mind you, when I say the English people I do not mean the House of Lords.

Lords. HERALD EXPRESENTATIVE—From your knowledge of England have you found any bellet, then, that Grant intends to make himself a Cæsar f Mr. BRADLAUGH—The English people do not look upon such a thing as a possibility in America. HERALD EXPRESENTATIVE—Do you think that the present French government, under Marshal Mac-Mahon, will stand? Mr. BRADLAUGH—It cannot stand, and Marshal MacMahon dees not think it will stand. He stated

tions, and would use her influence to assist the legitimists. HERALD REPRESENTATIVE-You are here on a lec-turing tour, I hear, Mr. Bradlaugh; how long do you intend to remain? Mr. BRADLAUGH-I shall give my first lecture on the night of October 5 at Steinway Hail. The lec-ture will be entitled, "The impeatement of the House of Branswick in Connection with French and Spanish Republicanism," and if I do not succeed I will go back on the 4th. But, as I have a message from the English to the American people, I am sure that if the latter come to hear me once they will come again.

will come again. The interview was then terminated, and the HEBALD representative withdrew.

THE CENTENNIAL EXPOSITION.

Organization of the Horticural Society-The Officers Selected and Constitut Adopted. PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17, 1873.

To-day, at twelve o'clock, in response to an exnest call made by the Centennial Executive Committee, the leading horticulturists and fruit growers of the United States held a meeting in the elegant Horticultural Academy of the Pennsylvania Society, for the purpose of organizing a national horticultural association, which organization was permanently effected. Its jurpose is to give aid to the great Exhibition in this particular department by constructing in Fairmont Park a large and elegant garden, within which shall be constructed model houses for the diplay of fruits and

Schuetzen Park, as the guests of the Schuetzen.

last evening, by a representative of the HERALD, who was anxious to know the views of the future washington, or rather Jefferson, of Old England. In personal appearance the great English radical somewhat resembles the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, only he is more massive in appearance. His face is closely shaven. Mr. Bradlaugh invited our rep-resentative to be sosted and the following con-versation ensced:--HERAD ENFRENTATIVE-Mr. Bradlaugh, I have called upon you to gain some clear and thorough knowledge of the republican movement as it exists at present in England. Mr. BaaptarosH-There are in England, well and efficiently organized, over 200 clubs which are Dy a re

At present in England. Mr. BRADLATGH—There are in England, well and efficiently organized, over 200 clubs which are thoroughly and svowedly republican in their or-ganisation and openly in favor of the establish-ment of a republican form of government for the English people. Their rules have been carefully framed by myself, as I am a member of most of these clubs, President of the London Republican Club and one of the Executive Council of the National Republican League of English. HERALD KERESENTATIVE—What is the under-stood policy of the English republican party? Mr. BRADLAUGH—Our policy is to promote and agitate in English dby constitutional means, and only by them. The objection to that policy by the aristocracy is that if is impossible to establish a republic in a moarchy by constitutional means. The government of Executive Council of the stoot role is that if is impossible to establish a republic in a moarchy by constitutional means. The government of English d is not by a monarchy is not hereditary but elective. The sole right of the reigning sovereign to rule is derived from Parina-ment; therefore, if in Parinament. Well, the monarchy is not hereditary but elective. The sole right of the reigning sovereign to rule is derived from Parina-ment; therefore, if in Parinament. Here are of Brunswick the only utile to the Crown, in the throme becomes vacant and may be filed by any other person selected by the nation, or the superior executive anthority, as the nation may incer through its the Parinament. The BRADLAUGH—Chiefly amongst the artisens and modennic class, or among the artisent in Readuce of Brunswick of Manchester and of the Rochanic class, or among the artisent and and Durham. Republicanism has not yet in a more have a district and of the Backup Valley, together with the miners of Northumber in and much progress in the agricultural districts, in Sootiand we have many good republican mem-

the Rochdaie cotion district and of the Backup Valley, together with the miners of Northumber-land and Durham. Republicanism has not yet made much progress in the agricultural districts, in Scotland we have many good republican mem-hers, but no good organization. At Norwich, during the last municipal election, we brought forward a complete list of republican candidates for the first time in the history of England, and the evidence that the middle classes are not thoroughly hostile to us may be found in the fact that the Town Coun-cils of some of the largest towns in England freely gave the use of their town halls for the delivery of my lecture on the "Act of Settlements and Impeach-ment of the House of Brunswick." In London we have a very large force, and the republicans are umerically powerful and thoroughly earnest in their workings.

numerically powerful and thorouguly earness in their workings. HERALD REFREENTATIVE—In your connection with English republicanism, Mr. Bradlaugh, you must have made the acquaintance of many Conti-nentai republicans. Do you know Castelar? Mr. BRADLAUGH—Oh, very well, indeed! He is one of my oldest and warmest friends! Castelar is one of the most honest, thorough and loyal repub-licans in Europe. Spain and the world should be proud of him. HERALD REFREENTATIVE—What do you think of Castelar's experiment in republicanism?

HERALD REFRESENTATIVE-What do you think of Castelar's experiment in republicanism? Mr. BRADLAUGH-You assume too much when you use the phrase "Castelar's experiment in republicanism." It was not his experiment. Re-publicanism has been forced upon Castelar and his friends by the utter breakdown of the monarchy of leabel. Republicanism in Spain has not resuited because the Spanish people were prepared for it, but simply because the only leading men prepared to face the difficulties when isabella's government broke up were republicans. HERALD REFRESENTATIVE-Have you enjoyed the acquaintance of any of the Italian republican

acquaintance of any of the Italian republican leaders? Mr. BRADLAUGH-JOSEPh Mazzini for more than tweive years was ene of my warmest friends. Thir-teen years ago Garibaidi wrote to thank me for what I have done to promote the cause of republi-

what I have done to promote the under-canism in Italy. HERALD REFERSENTATIVE-Is there any under-standing between the English and Irish republi-cans, or any concert of action among them? Mr. BRADLAYER-That question might cause a misspprehension as you have framed it. There was an Irish republican party in the Fehlah organi-sation which sought to make its way by force. I have defended many people in that organization

nowers, with a large and elegant conservatory, arranged with peculiar acoustic properties, that it may serve the purpose of a concert, musical or re-

ception room. The Convention was called to order by Mr. J. C. Mitchell, who welcomed the delegates to the city. Mr. W. L. Schaffer, of Philadelphia, was selected as presiding officer, and A. W. Harrison was appointed cretary. Mr. Schaffer, on taking the chair, made a short address, during which he said that the affair was intended to partake of a national char-

a short address, during which he said that the acter.
a short address, during which he said that the acter.
a motion of Colonel Wilder a committee was pionited to select officers for a permanent Narional Association, consisting of the following George W. Campbell, of Ohlio, Haidor Bush, of Missioner, W. C. Stairs, of Utan; Edward Tatnai, of utany, Edward Tatnai, of utany, Edward Tatnai, of the solution, M. D. of Philadelphis; Governor H. W. Campton, M. D. of Philadelphis; Governor H. W. D. of Philadelphis; Governor H. W. C. Stairs, of Utan; Edward Tatnai, of utany, Edward Tatnai, of the solution, M. D. of Philadelphis; Governor H. W. C. Stairs, of Utan; Edward Tatnai, of the solution, M. D. of Philadelphis; Governor H. W. C. Stairs, of Utan; Edward Tatnai, of the solution of the solutio

Centennial Hordcultural Society. The report was adopted and the following PERMANKIN OPPICERS were selected:--Presideut, Patrick Harry, of Rochester, N. Y.; Secretary, A. W. Harria, of Penn-sylvania; Tressurer, William H. Packer, of Penn-sylvania; Tressurer, William H. Packer, of Penn-sylvania; Tressurer, William H. Packer, of Penn-sylvania; The Others. An executive committee of twenty-five members was also selected. After the transaction of some other business the con-vention adjourned.

NEWPORT BOURBONS.

Opposition of Citizens to the Introduc-tion of Water and the Fire Alarm Telegraph.

NEWPORT, Sept. 17, 1873.

The taxpapers of this fashionable summer resort voted to-day upon two important matters, and, singular to state, both were defeated. The objects voted for were the introduction of water into our voted for were the introduction of water into our city, which idea was prominently suggested by a HERALD correspondent during his visit here in August; the other important matter was the adop-tion of the fire slarm telegraph, and it was also decated. The result upon the water question especially will produce no salutary effect upon the thousands who annually congregate here, and who pay also heavy taxes for all the benefit they derive. It is a bad omen for Newport's future prosperity. The following is the vote --Fire alarm telegraph-Yeas, 220; nays, 428. Introduction of water-Yeas, 198; nays, 475. The vote was very light.

NOT GUILTY.

BUPPALO, Sept. 17, 1873. The jury, in the case of George N. Brown, late United States Postal Agent, on trial in the United States Circuit Court to-day, returned a verdict of "Not guilty."

delivered a short speech advocating and elucidat-ing the advantages that would accrue in commer-cial circles if the tenets of the organization were righdy adhered to. Letters were read from Messrs. George Clarke, Franklin Woodruff and Isaac Reed declining the office of director. Messrs. F. D. Moulton, William Duryce and carlos Cobb were proposed and elected by vote to supply the places of these gen-tlemen.

elected by vote to supply the pieces of these gen-tiemen. The following gentiemen were then regularly ap-pointed to act on the committees:-*Executive Committee*-D. B. Sherman, B. P. Ba-ker, F. B. Farley, John F. Henry, George C. Collina. *Financial Committee*-John F. Henry, H. B. Ciadin, B. G. Arnold, George L. Trasz, E. F. Brown-

Ciafin, B. G. Arnold, George L. Trask, E. F. Brown-ing. Committee on Terminal Facilities—B. P. Baker,
W. S. Fairfield, S. M. Parker and Charles Pratt. Committee on Claims and Griesances—W. M. Duryea, James Rye, John Kemp, W. H. Wiley and Mayer Lehman. Committee on Raitroad Transportation—F. B. Thurber, B. P. Baker, E. K. Durker, E. J. Martin and Johannes Lehann. Committee on Clanal Transportation—Carlos
Cobb, F. D. Moulton, James Rye, D. J. Morenney. Committee on Ocanal Transportation—David
Bingham, E. S. Jaffray, Joseph Patterson, John Stitt, C. Wymans, H. B. Clafin, B. B. Sherman, John F. Sherman, H. J. Dwight. Committee on Pinance—James S. Barrow, J. H. Cheever, C. T. Raynolds, R. P. Bruff. Committee on Bylaucs—Simon Stearn, R. P. Ba-ker, F. B. Thurber, Franklin Edson, B. B. Sher-man.

man. In regard to the bylaws it was agreed that they should be compiled and adjudicated upon at a meeting to be held at the Cotton Exchange, in Hanover aquare, next Wednesday. The meeting

Hanover square, next Wednesday. The meeting then adjourned. The general expression of the meeting seemed to be in favor of doing what could be done to ad-vance Congressional legislation on the subject of cheap freights from the West, and some gentiemen expressed confidence that the present Senatorial investigating committee would do much to advance the interests of the East, and par-ticularly of the city of New York, in favoring a plan which would break up the present system of railroad monopoly and divert the run of trade from the new channels, in which it was grad-nally losing tiseli, to the detriment of our me-tropolis and its commercial interests. The meet-ing, from its numbers and the character of the men who were present, was inducting, and will probably help the great tide which has set in against railroad monopoly.

THE TRANSPORTATION COMMITTEES.

Arrival of the Party at Prescott, Ogdensburg and the Thousand Islands-The Oswego Route Inspected.

WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1873. WATERTOWN, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1873. After a day of labor and excitement the Congres-sional Committee and members of the State Legis-lature, including Senator Lewis Assemblymen Smith. M. Weed, Batchelor and Alberger, leit Montreal at half-past nine A. M. to-day by special train by the Grand Trunk Railroad to Prescott, on the Canadian shore, arriving there at two P. M. On leaving the cars the Congressional and State com-mittees were met by Senator Winslow, of Water-town, who now took charge of the party, succeed mittees were met by senator winstow, of water-town, who now took charge of the party, succeed ing Assemblyman Weed, who had charge of it from Piatsburg. Senator Winslow was also accompa-ned by Assemblyman Daniel G. Fort, W. L. Proctor, Mayor of Ogdensburg: Messra. Merriam, Hasbrouck, Foote, D. W. C. Smith, Brown, Jnuson, Little and Remmington, who were presented to the Congressional Committee. The party then went on board the steamer Mand, and, aiter steam-ing around Ogdensburg Barbor, steamed through the Thousand Islands to Cape Vincent, thence by special train to Oswego. Thus was entered upon by the Congressional Committee an inspection of the second route proposed to increase the water facilities for transportation. This is the enlarge-ment of the Oswego Canai, the utilization thereby of Oneida Lake connecting with the Erie Canai st Durhamvile, which is proposed to be heard to-morrow in invor of this scheme, and on Friday those at Bunaio who wish the enlargement to begin there is the transport of this scheme, and on Friday those at Bunaio who wish the enlargement to begin there will state their case and set forth the physi-cai and political difficulties they say the Oswego at scheme will have to contend with

THE TENNESSEE PARMERS' CONVENTION. Failure of the Plantation System-Rail.

roads Denounced-The Granger Movement Endorsed. NASHVILLE, Sept. 17, 1873.

The Convention reassembled at nine o'clock this morning. General W. H. Jackson, upon taking the chair as

President, said be was satisfied the present planation system would pass away, and thought a tenant system would supersede it. He was of the opinion that the railroads, after liberal grants had been given to them, failed to come up to their full duty, and that the railroads of the State, owned duty, and that the railroads of the State, owned and controlled by non-residents not interested in the agriculture of the State, discriminated in favor of the terminum of said roads and against local freights. We ask nething but justice at the hands of railroads and other industries. We disclaim politics as an organization, in *toto*, but feel there are questions of vital importance to the whole contry which will come up before us for consid-eration. The resolutions adopted urge the principles of the patrons of husbandry as the most efficient means of relieving the farmers of the grievances now oppressing them, and recommending the state, and, if approved, the organization of granges wherever practicable. The alternoon session was devoted to a thor-ough discussion of questions of vital importance to every farmer in the State. The Convention adjourned, to meet on the first Tuesday in September, 1874, at Nashville.

WIFE SHOOTING IN MAINE.

PORTLAND, Sept. 17, 1873. James Harkins, whose wile left him about a year ago, visited her on South street about noon to-day, and after telling her to take her o between being shot and returning to live with him, fired at her, inflicting a severe wound in the breast which will probably prove fatal. He was arrested after a long chase and is now confined at the police station.

THE LATE GENERAL SCOTT AND THE MEXI-CAN WAR

NEW YORK, Sept. 17, 1873.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD :-I find in your leading editorial of to-day the fol lowing paragraph : -

Having condoned the selfish and almost criminal conduct of General Scott in Mexico in withdrawing our troops from the capital, &c.

our troops from the capital, &c. There being nothing whatever in General Scott's history which justifies the statement that he ever withdrew our troops from the Maxican capital, it is not asking too much from you to withdraw the charge, and, in doing so, if you will cast your eye over the history of General Scott's actions in mexico you will see that, so far from baving been governed by any selfash or almost criminal motive in any action of his after he had triumphantly occu-pied the Mexican capital, he unselfashiy declined to be made bictator of Mexico, though highly secur-tive, both as to power and fortune, on two grounds-First, it was required that he should piedge himself to slide, if possible, the Re-puble of Mexico into the Republic of the United States, which he deemed a measure, if successful, fraught with extreme peril to the cause, although Scott had in his official report No. 41, December 25, 1847, suggested the question of over the history of General Scott's actions The institution of the source of the source

THE ST. JOHN (N. B.) REGATTA.

A Large Assemblage Present, but the Bost Races Postponed on Account of a

Squall Until To-Day. ST. JOHN, N. B., Sept. 17, 1873.

Ten or twelve thousand persons were on the banks of the Kennebeccasis and in steamers expecting to see the regatta to-day. The threatening weather last night was followed to-day by a cier i sky and stiff breeze from the northwest, which prevented any boats being sent off. The four-oared in-rigged boats were once brought up, but as a squall came on and half-past four arrived, the event was postponed until to-morrow. Biglin expresses his determination to row at the regatta. if it doesn't come of for a week. There was a rumor to-day to the effect that he was going to Halifax to row against Brown on Saturday, but he has as-sured me that he does not intend to lose his chances for the \$400 prize here. The match between himself and Brown is not for the 20th, but for "three days after the St. John Regatta." There was a great deal of drunkenness and fighting amongst the crowd to-day. One man had a leg broken, pistols were used in some cases, and the scenes on the shore generally were very disagreeable. The stewards are managing their arrangements well, although the boom put down to protect the course has drifted in on it and will delay the first race to-morrow, which is set down for eight o'clock, weather permitting. At the pool selling stands, as indicated last night. Biglin is the isvorite in the single sculi. The Paris crew is away shead of all others in the first class four oared race, and Doyle, of Boston, is thought to be good for only the last. row against Brown on Saturday, but he has as-

CONVENTION OF INSURANCE COMMIS-SIONERS.

BOSTON, Sept. 17, 1873.

The fourth annual conference of the Insurance Commissioners of the country commenced to-day in Boston, in one of the rooms of the State Honse. The Convention is composed of officers having charge of insurance matters in their respective States. Among the geutlemen present are the President, L. Breeze, Secretary of State of Wiscon-President, L. Breeze, Secretary of State of Wiscon-sin; Oliver Pillsbury, Insurance Commissioner of New Hampshire; Julius L. Clarke, Insurance Com-missioner of Massachusetts; A. W. Chapman, Superintendent of the Insurance Department of New York: Gustavus W. Smith, Insurance Com-missioner of Kentucky; August F. Harvey, Actuary of the Insurance Department of Miscouri; Joshun Nye, Insurance Commissioner of Maine; Lucien J. Banes, Commissioner of Arkansas; Henry S. Aicott, of New York, ex-Secretary of the Convention. Only eight States were represented. A number of representatives of States not present sent letters, which were read. The business before the Con-vention to-day was merely of a preliminary char-actor.

FRACTURED HIS SKULL

Michael Seal, a plasterer, fell from the balcony of No. 43 Market street yesterday afternoon, fractur-ing the base of his skull. He was removed to Belle-vue Hospital.

The Balloon Seen from Lisle and White ney's Point.

BINGHAMPTON, Sept. 17, 1873. A large balloon, probably the Buffalo, passed over the villages of Lisie and Whitney's Point at five P. M. to-day. Despatches were dropped at the former place.

The Professor Leaves His Car

WHITNEY'S POINT, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1873. The balloon City of Builaio passed over this place at four o'clock this afternoon. A paper from the balloon, endorsed "Professor King, Buffalo," dropped in the Fair Grounds.

ART MATTERS.

Novelties at Schaus'.

There is to be seen at Schaus', No. 749 Broadway, an elegant water color drawing, by August Bouvier, representing a young girl in Grecian costume standing upon a portico. Her right arm hangs at her side, her leR upon the balustrade. Each wrist is encircled by a pearl bracelet, and a necklace of pearl clasps throat. Her hair, gathered to a Grecian knot, is bound in a filler. The loose dress exposes her arms and shoulders, which are softly and resiliently rounded. Her head is bent, her look is fixed, and she seems to be in the act of listening. We could she seems to be in the act of listening. We consider that a fittle more definite charachad been indicated in features that are too not to be twice regarded. The adjuncts of scene are tasteful. The blue sea, of which catch a glimpse, is glinted here and there 's alls. Between the pillars of an adjacent tem of which we catch another glimpse, is see classic statue. There is a gentle and quiet bein the picture that recents the lines :-

Art Note.

Mr. Stephen J. O'Kelly's sense of humor is like the spark-catcher of a locomotive, it does not allow a glittering atom to escape. The latest freak to which he has applied a deft and plastic hand may be seen at the store of Mr. Snedecor, No. 766 Broadway. It is a burlesque upon cer-tain political tendencies of the municipality, and the face of the figure is a good-astured parody upon that of Mayor Havemeyer, with certain traits in-summated that would not misbecome the portrait of Mr. Chadband or Mr. Fockmiff. An elaborate tridle like this among the graver pieces of craftmanship with which Mr. Snedecor's gallery teems is as un-expected as a buttercup would be beneath the shadow of a Victoria Regia. which he has applied a deft and plastic hand may

COLLISION OF TRAINS.

Smash Up on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Railroad-Two Men Killed and Several Wounded. COLUMBIA, S. C., Sept. 17, 1873. The road paymasters' and the down passenger

The road paymasters' and the down passenger trains on the Charlotte, Columbia and Augusta Raitroad collided five miles above Columbia this morning, at twenty minutes past nine o'ciock, smashing both locomotives, killing Paymaster W. Elliot Orchard and a colored man named James Archy. Engineer Williamstoon had his leg proken and was injured internally, a colored boy had his foot crushed and Express-man Graham was thrown twenty feet into the air and was cut in the head slightly. Two express-cars were smashed. The passengers were unni-jured. Road hands are at work and will have the trains running regularly to-morrow.