

FRANCE.

The Voice of the People Against Restoring the Monarchy—Sharp Questions to Deputies.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. PARIS, Oct. 11, 1873. Twenty-seven members of the Municipal Council of Paris have published an address, in which they declare that the Assembly has no right to alienate the national sovereignty...

The Bazaine Court Martial—M. Riviere's Criticism of the Commander of Metz.

PARIS, Oct. 11, 1873. The session of the Bazaine court martial was resumed at eleven o'clock this morning. Several documents submitted by the prosecution were read, the most important of which was one showing that Bazaine was responsible for the delay in the husbanding of the provisions in Metz by neglecting to inform his officers of the situation...

M. Riviere's report was then taken up and its reading concluded. M. Riviere says: "In relinquishing the chief command of the army the Emperor gave his last order to Bazaine, which was to retreat to Chalons. Through this order was repeatedly insisted upon, Bazaine aimed to escape the Emperor's control. He deceived the Emperor, and, in doing so, he did, by his false information, an advance towards Metz, greatly shared the responsibility for the disaster at Sedan."

Alluding to the negotiations between Regnier and Bazaine the report says:—"Bazaine never ought to have listened to a stranger who was without credentials. It was his (Bazaine's) duty to fight, or, if unable to do so, to harass the enemy by repeated sorties, and thus obtain provisions. Bazaine's army was the only hope of the nation. While it existed nothing could be lost. Bazaine was anxious about the form of government, but the Emperor, when granting a farcical audience to General Bourbaki, advised him to proceed to Tours and offer his sword in the cause of the nation, rejecting the convention, the first condition of which was the dismemberment of the territory of the country."

Upon the conclusion of the reading of the report the Court was adjourned for the day. Several officers who were conspired in M. Riviere's report have announced their intention of demanding a court martial.

SPAIN.

Two Central American States Greet the Republic in Their Mother Country—The Cartagena Siege.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. MADRID, Oct. 11, 1873. Ministers from Guatemala and Costa Rica have arrived here. They have instructions to recognize the Republic. The government squadron is anchored four miles from Cartagena.

ENGLAND.

The Burial of Sir Edwin Landseer—Specie Shipment.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. LONDON, Oct. 11, 1873. The funeral of the late Sir Edwin Landseer took place to-day at St. Paul's Cathedral. The remains were escorted from Burlington House by a procession of members of the Royal Academy, including Earl Granville, Sir Francis Grant, George Robert Leslie and George Cruikshank. The Queen and the Prince of Wales were represented at the funeral. The body was deposited in a crypt of the Cathedral.

The Westward Flow of Gold.

LONDON, Oct. 11, 1873. Five hundred thousand dollars in specie was shipped from Liverpool for New York to-day by the steamship Scotia.

AUSTRIA.

Americans Destitute in Vienna—Appeal of Mr. Jay to Our Government for Aid—Exhibitors Preparing for Our Centennial Display.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. VIENNA, Oct. 11, 1873. Mr. Jay, the American Minister, has written to Washington recommending that provision be made for sending home from Vienna a number of waiters, laborers and other Americans who are now in this city in a destitute condition. Many travelers who held letters of credit from the suspended banking houses in the United States find themselves without funds, and are compelled to accept friendly subscriptions to enable them to return home. A large number of English and French exhibitors at the Exposition have made application to Mr. Garretson, the American Commissioner, to have their goods transported from Vienna to Philadelphia, where they may remain in readiness for the exhibition in that city in 1876.

KHIVA.

Russian Troops on the Homeward March.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 11, 1873. Intelligence has been received here from Central Asia that the Mangyshlak detachment of the Khivan expeditionary force evacuated the capital of the Khanate on the 21st of August. The Orenburg detachment left Urga on the 11th of September. The latter is expected to reach Orenburg on the 14th of this month.

MEXICO AND CALIFORNIA.

A Virtual Suspension of Business by Means of an Arbitrary Enactment.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 11, 1873. The shipment of freight to Arizona via Guaymas, Mexico, is ended. The Mexican government, having annulled the order of November, 1872, will hereafter require a strict compliance with the law, which makes it obligatory on the part of American shippers to procure a permit from the city of Mexico before the transit of freight can be made. As it is 1,500 miles from Guaymas to the city of Mexico, the poor means of communication, the time and expense of procuring permits—assumed that they would always be granted—will effectually close all freight that way.

"ON THE WING."

Another Cashier "Boots" with \$10,000. About a fortnight ago George Clark, who has for some time been acting as cashier and ticket agent of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, at No. 28 Broadway, ceased making his appearance at the office. As Clark was a married man, fifty years of age and one not addicted to any vices or extravagances, his disappearance did not create much remark until an examination of his books revealed a deficit of a sum considerably exceeding \$10,000. From inquiries made by a HERALD reporter last night it appears that the company will not be held responsible for the disappearance of Clark, as his bondsman is security for more than the amount embezzled. Clark had always enjoyed the confidence of the Union Pacific Central Pacific and other companies, and a mystery what he could have done with the money he illegally obtained. Captain Irving was promptly notified when the deductions were discovered and detectives were placed on the track of the fugitive. Their success is, however, speculative.

CUBA.

Disastrous Storm in the Antilles.

Wrecks, Loss of Life and Destruction of Property—Insurgents' Activity—Important Successes Claimed on Both Sides.

TELEGRAMS TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. HAVANA, Oct. 8, 1873. A severe rain storm has been prevailing here for the last three days. Danger signals were hoisted at the United States signal office this morning. All the steamers in the harbor are getting up steam in expectation of a hurricane. The wind is very heavy. A coating of snow, scattered at the mouth of the harbor, broke adrift and has gone out to sea. The sea is very high and the waves are breaking over the Morro Lighthouse. The water is rising and several streets are already inundated. The steamer Valley City, bound to Key West, has put back.

Official reports state that the insurgents, 1,000 strong, surprised a Spanish column near Holguin. During the engagement the Spanish commander was wounded and taken prisoner. The Spanish loss in killed, wounded and prisoners is 125. The remainder of the column was reinforced and pursued the insurgents, encountering them in their encampment in the Chaparral. The insurgents were beaten and obliged to abandon the camp. The Spanish loss in this engagement was eleven killed and several wounded. The insurgent loss is reported to be double that number.

A body of the insurgents in the Central Department, under Maximo Gomez, attacked Santa Cruz de las Vegas and captured it. The Spanish force in the village, 200 strong, was one officer and five soldiers killed and one soldier wounded.

Effects of the Storm—Military Movements. HAVANA, Oct. 7, 1873. The Mercantile Bank suspended at noon to-day. It is said the suspension will only be temporary. Some damage was done by the high water in the streets near the shore. Many houses were flooded, the sea breaking in the doors and washing the furniture away. Several persons were drowned. Most of the telegraph lines on the island are down and communication is much interrupted.

On the night of the 28th ult. Guantanamo was struck by the tail of a hurricane. All the vessels in port were driven ashore. The roofs of many houses were blown off and other damage resulted to buildings. A letter from Gibara, dated the 2d inst., says:—"A Spanish force, 400 strong, under command of Colonel Dieguez, was defeated at Chidapondo by the united insurgent bands on the 27th of September. The insurgents afterwards attacked another village, but were repulsed with the loss of seven killed. Two hundred and seventy men of the column of Dieguez reunited and joined the force of Colonel Espoada. Firing was heard on the 2d inst. at Ciguil, between Calderon and San Cristoval, where Colonel Espoada came up with the insurgents. The result of the engagement is not known."

Further Casualties from the Gale. HAVANA, Oct. 8, 1873. The German brig Apiculant, from Pensacola for Bremen, has arrived here, with loss of spars and bowsprit, leaking badly. She encountered the storm of the 6th and 7th. At Zaza several vessels went ashore and were wrecked. The cane crop suffered severely at Quiebra Hacha. All the villages along the coast suffered severely from the floods.

Loss of a Spanish Steamer and Her Crew. HAVANA, Oct. 8, 1873. The Spanish steamer Maizi was lost during the late gales near the Isle of Pines. Of the crew, numbering twenty-six, only two were saved. The English schooner Mischieff was wrecked and is a total loss. The crew were saved.

Still Another Wreck. HAVANA, Oct. 10, 1873. The French bark Lamartine has put in here to land the crew and a passenger of the Spanish bark Sisiliche (?), which foundered during the late hurricane. Deputations from the Corporations of Holguin and Gibara have arrived here to entreat the Captain General to send reinforcements to those places.

LOSS OF AN OCEAN STEAMER. NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 11, 1873. A despatch from Captain Pierson, dated Nassau the 6th inst., states that the steamer Missouri was wrecked, October 1, off the Bahamas. The ship broke in two. The passengers and crew were all saved, and landed at Bonaire. The Missouri belonged to the Mississippi and Dominion line. She was an iron propelled and was formerly called the Hammonia.

The Missouri had just undergone repairs to the extent of \$45,000. She left Liverpool September 11, for New Orleans with an assorted cargo. The loss is from a quarter to a half a million dollars.

DISASTERS IN THE GULF OF MEXICO. Loss of the Isle of Skye and Damage of the Lady Russell. SOUTHWEST PASS, La., Oct. 11, 1873. The ship Tasmania (Br.), Willis, master, forty-eight days from St. Nazaire, France, has arrived here. She experienced a severe hurricane when between Cape Antonio and Campechy, during which she lost two lower topsails and other sails. On the 6th inst. she sighted the hull of a vessel, bearing north, with all her masts gone close to the deck, but with a spar rigged up forward and aft. She proved to be the British ship Lady Russell, from Liverpool for Mobile. Her Captain refused assistance, but asked to be reported all well.

On the 7th inst. the Tasmania came across the British bark Isle of Skye from Progresso, Mexico, for New York, with her rudder and masts gone and every sail and rope blown away. The crew had been three days without water, and were nearly all disabled and wished to leave the vessel. The Captain of the Tasmania took them off and brought them to New Orleans. The Captain and crew fled the Isle of Skye before leaving here.

THE FRIGATE MONONGAHELA IN A GALE. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 11, 1873. The United States steam frigate Monongahela arrived at Newport this morning, ten days from Portsmouth, N. H. She had heavy weather off North Point, Safford Shoal; lost her starboard cutter, split fore storm staysail and foremast staysail. All well on board.

TERRIBLE RESULTS FROM DRUNKENNESS. NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 11, 1873. William G. Hoogkirk, a carriage trimmer, got angry with his wife this morning because she said she did not think it best for him to go out and get another drink, as he was already drunk. He seized a flat iron and struck her a heavy blow on the head, crushing her skull. It is not probable that she will survive. The brutal husband was immediately seized with remorse. He was arrested shortly afterwards.

A FIRE IN DETROIT, MICH. DETROIT, Oct. 11, 1873. A fire broke out this evening in the sash and blind factory of G. F. Weber & Co., in Sherman street, which spread rapidly and in a few minutes several buildings were in flames. A strong north-west wind was blowing at the time and a great conflagration was imminent. Through much exertion the fire was stayed. The buildings destroyed were made mostly of frame. The Weber factory and Mann's brewery were completely destroyed. Loss \$20,000; insurance trifling.

THE POLARIS.

Captain Buddington Interrogated by Secretary Robeson.

His Amicable Relations with Captain Hall.

Why He Would Not Go Farther North in an Arctic Winter.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1873. The examination of Captain Buddington commenced to-day on board the Tallapoosa at the Navy Yard. Secretary Robeson was the principal examiner, Commodore Reynolds and Captain Howe assisting. The services of Professor Baird were not considered necessary until the examination of Dr. Bessel begins. Buddington was interrogated for five hours, particularly as to his relations with Captain Hall, he declaring that there was not the slightest foundation for any report of difference between him and Captain Hall. His judgment about proceeding beyond the point reached, 82 deg. 16 min., was based entirely upon his experience as a navigator in Arctic waters, and not from any fear of danger or aversion to prosecute the journey. When there might have been an appearance of an open channel, the weather in the northern latitude was so uncertain that no man would dare risk a vessel in the higher latitude with an Arctic winter approaching.

In reply to an inquiry as to his personal conduct, Captain Buddington said he had been accustomed to taking a dram occasionally, but denied ever having drunk enough to incapacitate him for duty or to make him unfit for the position of navigator in dangerous waters. The separation of Tyson and his party, on October 15, was more seriously regretted by those on board the Polaris than could possibly have been by the ice floe party. So certain was he that the vessel would have to be abandoned that he had made preparation to cast over everything of value and importance to the crew, when the wind suddenly changed and shifted the Polaris into almost an opposite position, snapping the hawsers and increasing the danger to the vessel. The details of what happened after the separation have already been substantially narrated.

The examination of Buddington will be resumed on Monday, when the death of Captain Hall will be inquired into at length.

MEXICO.

The Separation and Variance Between Church and State—Communication Versus Expulsion—Office-Holders Required to Uphold the "Reformation" of the Constitution—Congress and the Religious Code.

TELEGRAM TO THE NEW YORK HERALD. CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 2. VIA HAVANA, Oct. 8, 1873. The priests of the Church of St. Loretto and all parishes have excommunicated all persons recognizing the constitution and the reforms inaugurated by the government of the Republic. The Jesuits have been ordered to leave the country at the first opportunity. They are given the choice of American, English or French packets. The President issued a decree the day following the publication in each locality of the reforms and additions to the constitution proclaimed on the 25th ult., commanding all functionaries and employees of the Republic, of whatever order or class, to affirm, without any reservation, the reforms, and to grant and cause to be guarded the additions to the constitution. These things they are required to do or they cannot continue to exercise their respective charges or employments. Congress has decreed the following:—The Church and State are to be separate. Congress cannot make laws establishing or prohibiting any religion. Religious institutions cannot possess property. A simple promise to speak the truth, complying with obligations contracted, with penalties in case of violation, is substituted for the religious oath. Nobody is obliged to give his or her services without just compensation. No contract is to be permitted which aims at the sacrifice of the liberty of man in the matter of public, education and religious vows (the laws thus consequently do not recognize monastic orders nor permit their establishment by any denomination or under any pretence). And no contract will be allowed to be made among persons consenting to their own proscription or banishment.

No Solution Yet for the Coshulla. MATAMOROS, Oct. 11, 1873. Information from Saltillo indicates that the general government will soon use military force to suppress the differences between the Congress of the State of Coahuila and the recently deposed Governor General, Zepeda.

The federal authorities are trying to secure a reconciliation between the opposing factions and thus avoid a civil conflict.

STRIKE OF OPERATIVES AND FOUNDEES. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 11, 1873. A number of Frankford cotton mills are running on half time in consequence of the falling off of orders and the difficulty in procuring currency to pay wages. Campbell's mill, at Manayunk, is closed by a strike of the operatives. At other Manayunk mills work continues at a reduction. The Southwark foundry has closed and 600 men are idle, refusing to work at the proposed reduction of wages.

NAVAL ORDERS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1873. Mate Thomas M. Wilson has been ordered to the Fortune; Chief Engineer John H. Long, to superintend the construction of machinery at the Quindar Iron Works, in New York City; Mate Francis H. Poole has been detached from the receiving ship Ohio, at Boston, and ordered to the Fortune.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS ITEMS. The sum of \$50,000 has been set apart to continue the building of camps Grant and Lowell. Mr. Green, an elderly citizen of Atlanta, Ga., was crushed to death by an engine, at a street crossing, yesterday.

Lieutenant Roe, of the Third Infantry, was wounded by one Oliver, recently confined at Fort Lyons on charge of theft. The dwelling of Clinton F. Paige, Birmingham, N. Y., was partially destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Loss about \$11,500.

Dr. James Jones, of New Orleans, one of the original Professors of the University of Louisiana, is dead. He was aged 65 years. Several shooting affrays occurred at Granada, the Western terminus of the Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad, Friday night.

The Louisville (Ky.) Exposition closed for the season last night. It is reported by the managers to have been a great financial success. Professor Cox made a successful balloon ascension from Auburn, N. Y., at one o'clock yesterday. The balloon took a northerly direction. The Custom House officers of Halifax, N. S., yesterday seized \$5,000 worth of gold and silver watches that had recently been smuggled from England.

A destructive fire occurred at Waveland, Ind., on Friday morning. Several business houses and one dwelling house were destroyed. Loss \$20,000; insurance \$10,000. The United States authorities in San Francisco will institute proceedings against the ship Baltic, from New York, to recover penalties for having kidnapped a crew, then composed of tailors, shoemakers, carpenters, barbers, soldiers and firemen, who knew nothing about sailing and who say they were forced on board the ship in New York.

YELLOW FEVER.

Continual Ravages of the Disease in Shreveport.

Memphis Wants More Funds for the Afflicted.

SHREVEPORT, La., Oct. 11, 1873. There has been very little change in the condition of affairs since last night. A very few cases were reported in the city proper yesterday; the outskirts, however, did not exhibit much, if any, falling off. The disease has spread over such a large scope of country that it is very difficult to make an accurate report, as there is no organization for that purpose. Quite a number of cases in the outskirts are considered in a critical condition, while there are very few, considering, in the city proper.

Colonel D. B. Martin and Arthur Newman are doing well. Captain Haymaker, local agent of the Texas and Pacific Railroad, will probably die. William Walker, merchant, on the other side of the river, is in a critical condition.

The interments to-day were 6, of which 4 were colored. The interments for the week ending to-night were 72, against 77 for the week previous. The colored deaths were 23 this week, against 17 for the week previous. The total number of interments since the outbreak of the disease is 599.

T. H. Hatch, who was taken sick three days ago, was clear of the fever last night and doing well. The following are the names of the dead to-day:—Arthur Love (colored), Lavina Edwards, Edie Jones, Daniel Ward, James Grinn.

The Disease in Memphis. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 11, 1873. There is no apparent abatement of yellow fever here. On the contrary, the number of new cases reported daily, gives evidence that it is on the increase. The doctors say that the recent frost had a beneficial effect. It will soon develop, but as yet the mortality lists are alarming.

The Relief Committee are daily at receipt of liberal contributions from every part of the country, and are busily engaged in properly dispensing aid to the afflicted and distressed. The demand for nurses is yet greater than the supply, and Mobile and New Orleans are being drawn upon and are supplying additional details. The disease is not confined to any particular locality, although the original seat of the plague, Happy Hollow, is carefully avoided and is being thoroughly overhauled and disinfected by the Board of Health.

The Howard Citizen's Relief, the Odd Fellows, the Masons, the Germans and all other relief associations are actively engaged in the work of administering to the sick and providing for the distressed, the chief and most difficult part of their task being to provide temporary homes for the great number of helpless children made orphans by the ravages of the fever. As yet all have been proved for the limited extent; but as each day increases the number the means at hand are necessarily diminished, and what the result will be in another week is beyond present calculation.

The Masons of Memphis are in financial distress on account of the heavy expenses they have incurred during the epidemic. They have buried twenty of their number in the last two weeks, and have now on hand fifty-two cases. Their expenses are over \$300 a day. They have received remittances from a few other cities, but not sufficient to meet their necessities. Lodges and Masons can remit to A. J. Wheeler, Secretary of the Masonic Relief Board, who will use all funds received for the distressed belonging to the craft.

The Waltham Infirmary, under the management of the Howard Association, with Dr. Luke P. Blackburn in charge, is doing good work, but few fatal cases occurring in proportion to the number of patients received.

Mr. General W. J. Smith and Messrs. C. Canning Smith and James B. Lawrence are among the new cases reported to-day. Large gangs of laborers were on the streets to-day, with brooms, scrapers, shovels and carts, and, as far as they progressed, the pavements look as clean as a new pin, but smell greatly of disinfection.

The fever rages with unabated malignity, and no hopes are entertained of its early disappearance. Many citizens left yesterday and more will follow to-day. The total contributions received by the Howard Association to-day amount to \$488. The daily expenses of the Association are \$1,000, and this amount is being hourly increased by extended operations in behalf of the suffering people. There is great destitution among the poor, and all kinds of contributions prove most acceptable in this state of affairs.

Various benevolent associations of the city are actively engaged in relieving the sufferings of the sick, many of whom depend upon such charity for food and medical attendance.

Colonel O. Bannon, Inspector of the new Board of Health, is strenuously engaged in cleaning the streets and will commence disinfecting the city as soon as carbolic acid can be had abroad. To-day only ten gallons were to be had in the city and orders by telegraph has been sent to various cities to secure prompt assignment of this desired material.

The following circular is issued by President Longstreet of the Howard Association, OFFICE OF THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Oct. 11, 1873. We return our heartfelt thanks to our sister cities and towns for the bounteous aid extended to us in this hour of sadness and death. From Boston to San Francisco; from Lancaster to Orleans; from Philadelphia to New England; and even from far-off Old England has come such evidences of sympathy as to make our hearts overflow with gratitude, binding us to them with the ties of fraternal affection. The fever still continues its march among us increasing day by day, taking rich and poor. God only knows when and where it will end. Our receipts for the present are ample to meet our wants, and we feel assured that all the aid we need will be forthcoming. Respectfully yours, A. D. LONGSTREET.

There have been over 200 applications to the St. Peter's Orphan Asylum for orphans made by the ravages of the fever. The Sisters provided for as many as they were able, but were forced to turn many away unprovided for.

The following touching appeal will appear in the papers of this city to-morrow morning:—TO THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS OF THE UNITED STATES:—In our dire extremity, any relief you can contribute will be thankfully received. J. M. FETTERWELL. A. C. G. P. tem., Cyrine Com. No. 4. George Melers, G. P. C. State of Tennessee.

Three Additional Deaths in Montgomery. MONTGOMERY, Ala., Oct. 11, 1873. There were three deaths from yellow fever here to-day and Friday are of old cases, and are attributed to the cold weather.

Yellow Fever in Arkansas. LITTLE ROCK, Oct. 11, 1873. Two fatal cases of yellow fever were reported yesterday at Ure Argento town, opposite Little Rock. A quarantine is to be established.

Aid from Louisville. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 11, 1873. The contributions from this city for the relief of Memphis and Shreveport foot up an aggregate of \$12,000, and subscriptions are still going on.

Contributions for Memphis from Omaha. OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 11, 1873. The citizens of this place to-day contributed and forwarded several one hundred in aid of the Memphis sufferers. The Odd Fellows of this city have also forwarded donations to a considerable amount to the same place.

More Aid for the Memphis and Shreveport Sufferers. RICHMOND, Va., Oct. 11, 1873. The Masons of this city to-day subscribed \$500 for the Memphis and Shreveport sufferers and appointed a committee to collect contributions from individual members. A number of additional subscriptions have been made by other citizens.

EX-SENATOR POMEROY SHOT.

Ex-Congressman Conway Attempts to Murder "Old Subsidy."

Three Shots Aimed at the Kansas Legislator.

ONLY A SKIN WOUND. The Would-Be Assassin Quietly Submits to Arrest.

HIS REASON FOR THE DEED. "He Ruined Myself and My Family."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11, 1873. At twelve minutes past two o'clock this afternoon ex-Congressman M. F. Conway, of Kansas, attempted to kill ex-Senator Pomeroy, of the same State. Mr. Pomeroy was walking up New York street, the two met, Conway not being more than five feet from him, when he deliberately drew a large revolver, and before Pomeroy was aware of the assailant's purpose, received a ball in his right breast. A second shot lit daylight into "Old Pom's" hat, and the third missed him as he fell. Conway, who is a man of florid complexion and red hair and beard, did not apparently betray the least excitement and walked across the street. Messrs. Addison and Huyck, real estate agents, in front of whose office the attack was made, were standing on the steps near Pomeroy, and the former immediately went after Conway and said:—"Here, sir, if you have cause for shooting that man you should not run away. Go back where you belong."

Conway handed him the revolver and turned back, when he was arrested. He said Pomeroy had ruined his family and he had nothing to live for but revenge.

SLIGHT WOUND. The wounded man was taken into Addison's office and eminent medical aid summoned. The wound was probed, bleeding profusely all the time, the ball apparently penetrating the lungs. Drs. Bliss and King shortly after arrived, and at their suggestion Pomeroy was removed to his residence in K Street, where a further examination was made. It was then found that the ball was not embedded in the flesh and the wound was pronounced not dangerous.

THE ASSAILANT AND VICTIM. Pomeroy is about five feet ten inches in height, very large frame, and weighs about 250 pounds. Conway is of thin, slender form, and quite effeminate in his appearance. He has been about Washington for two years past, and was allied to the Greeley movement in the last presidential campaign. Those who have conversed with him of late state that he has betrayed unmistakable signs of lunacy.

No cause for the shooting. Pomeroy says he cannot give any reason for the unprovoked assault. A few days ago Conway met him and said he was out of money. The ex-Senator, in his jolly way, replied "I can sympathize with you for I know how myself what it is to be without money." He regarded Conway as a friend, and the sudden attack was the more inexplicable, when Pomeroy reached home he insisted on walking up the steps, and inside the house ascended the main staircase by his physician.

REPORTS OF FALSE REPORTS. The report soon obtained wide circulation that Senator Pomeroy had been assassinated. Hundreds assembled at the spot where the murder was attempted. The locality is the intersection for three horse railroads, and an excellent place for a newspaper. When three of Pomeroy's friends and defenders hurried their prostrate chief into a carriage it was a relief of the old saying that when a man is down he has no friends.

Conway submitted to incarceration without a murmur, replying himself on his old "bleeding Kansas" love. He was taken to the St. Peter's Hospital, and on Monday morning, after a five minutes' confinement, he was taken to a gentleman on political topics without evincing the slightest excitement.

HE WAS AT POMEROY. This evening Conway had been in the thick clothing protecting Pomeroy's chest the shot would have been fatal. Conway was elected to Congress from Kansas in 1859 and served during the Thirty-seventh Congress, acting as a member of the Committee on Indian Affairs. He was an active participant in the stirring anti-slavery struggle. He was a member of the first Legislature, as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, under the Topeka Convention, and as President of the Leavenworth Constitutional Convention in 1860. He was a printer in early life, and was prominent in originating the National Typographical Union, and five minutes' confinement, he was taken to a gentleman on political topics without evincing the slightest excitement.

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