

previously burned, entailed a loss of \$20,000.

Providence.—The Commercial Bank at Bristol, which has been under control of the State Commissioners because of the cashier's irregularities, has been enjoined by the Supreme Court, and a receiver appointed to wind up its affairs; it is stated that the institution has no circulation.

It is stated that Butler, early in the coming session of Congress, will deliver a speech on the extravagances of Congressional Committee; his remarks are expected to apply particularly to the Ways and Means Committee, of which Schenck is Chairman. Schenck is prepared, having secured some of the most damaging facts against Butler, in connection with certain manufacturing institutions.

Chicago, 20.—A stabbing affray occurred at 1 o'clock this morning at a saloon in Clark street, between Robert Murray and John Mullin, both of *Titanic* proportions, in which Murray was probably fatally wounded. Mullin was arrested.

John Barry fell from a second story window, in his boarding house, probably while in sleep, and was killed.

An unknown woman was picked up on the sidewalk in an insensible condition, and died at the county hospital yesterday. A *post mortem* examination showed that death was the result of a cancer in the abdominal viscera.

Mrs. Clabby, 71 years old, was killed yesterday by falling down a stairway at the house of her daughter.

Specials from New York say that Jem Mace announces that he has not come to make a match with anybody, but only on a pleasure tour through the country. He has already made an engagement with one of the New York theatres, and expects to make similar engagements elsewhere. Since his arrival he has been the guest of John Morrissey and Commodore Vanderbilt.

The Tammany politicians had several ward meetings on Saturday night, in a movement for the overthrow of Belmont and placing Tweede at the head of the National Democratic committee.

The British residents are preparing an address, asking Prince Arthur to visit New York, assuring him of a cordial reception.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says letters from Mississippi show that the dispatches representing great enthusiasm over the Dent Convention were highly colored; the three counties adjoining that of the place of meeting, sent as many delegates as twenty-six of the largest counties.

Washington.—Certain pension agents in Pennsylvania recently appealed from the instruction of the Commissioner of pensions, regulating agents' fees, and paying the pensions by check on the Treasury, drawn to the order of the pensioners. The Secretary of the Interior sustains the action of the Commissioner and instructs that officer that in case any agent declines to receive and transmit such check, to regard all powers of attorney given him as annulled.

FOREIGN.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* maintains that the argument against granting pardon to the Fenians on the ground of prudence is as strong as the argument upon the question of justice can be; only two constructions can be put on such an act, both of which are mischievous. One class will regard their pardon as an act of cowardice, the other as the inauguration of a career of revolution.

Quebec.—Prince Arthur arrived today and was received by the officers of the garrison, the city corporation, and a guard of honor; salutes were fired and an address read.

New York, 16.—The *Herald's* special at Madrid says that two Spanish iron-clad frigates have been ordered to proceed to Cuba with troops. Three thousand men have already sailed for the island, and seven thousand more will leave for the same destination the present week.

The statement, which has been extensively circulated here, to the effect that England, France and Austria will coalesce, with the intention of sustaining the rights of Spain in Cuba, is denied.

Telegraphic communication between Russia and China has been interrupted by inundations in the vicinity of Lake Baikal; the wires were prostrated for many miles and many stations destroyed.

London.—The stormy weather continues; much rain has fallen; gales prevail.

Paris.—The *Gaulois*, to-day, states that the majority of the Prince Impe-

rial will be announced next birth day, March 16, 1870.

The bullion in the Bank of France has decreased four millions of francs since last Thursday.

Gen. Prim will have a second audience with the Emperor to-day or tomorrow.

Madrid.—Gen. Prim has telegraphed to the government from Paris, to use all diligence in sending troops to Cuba.

London.—The *Times* has an editorial on the Sickles note to the Spanish Government, in which it insinuates that popular pressure had forced President Grant to sanction the demand on Spain for the abandonment of Cuba; and the probabilities are that we are on the eve of serious events. The struggle will be hopeless for Spain, but the Government cannot resist the impulses of the people and quench the flame of Spanish pride which is fast kindling. From the most tranquil provinces of Spain come offers of men and arms in order that the regular troops may go to Cuba. The aggressive policy of the United States cannot be justified by the attitude of Spain toward Cuba. It is not the question of slavery, for the abolition of slavery has been decided on; it is not the determination of Spain to resist the demands of Cuba, for negotiations have been opened to allow the severance of the island, and it is doubtful if a war of races might not ensue if the insurrection is not extinguished before the cession of the island. Under the present critical circumstances, the Cortes, on its assembling, must turn its whole thoughts and attention to the difficulties and dangers of Cuba.

Paris.—Burlingame and the Chinese embassy will leave for Stockholm early next week.

Paris.—Earl Clarendon, the British Minister of Foreign Affairs, is in the city. He had an audience with the Emperor yesterday.

Le *Public* reports that at the recent interview of Prim with the Emperor, the latter renewed his declaration of absolute non-intervention in the affairs of Spain, and declined to accede to the request that France should make representations against the recognition of the Cuban insurgents as belligerents by the United States.

Madrid.—The difficulties with the United States on account of Cuba are in a fair way of settlement.

Alexandria.—The prospect of the cotton crop in Egypt is favorable.

Dublin.—The synod has decided against the admission of ex-officio members to future conventions.

The Archbishop of Armagh died today, aged 68.

Treney, a baliff, has been shot dead at Abbeyderry; the culprit is supposed to be a Fenian.

New York.—The *Herald's* special at Constantinople says the Grand Vizier has dispatched a second official letter in the name of the Sultan, to the Viceroy of Egypt, in which he expresses satisfaction at the receipt of assurances of fidelity on the part of his Highness; also his pleasure at his promised compliance with and strict adherence to the conditions of the recent firman. He, however, specially insists that the Viceroy shall, in future, strictly observe the following points of the royalmissive: That the Egyptian army shall be reduced to thirty thousand, that needle guns alone shall be ordered in Europe and elsewhere, and that all other arms as well as any iron clad vessels of war which may have been bargained for or now in course of construction shall be countermanded; that the public taxes of his territory shall be levied and collected in the name of the Sultan only, and that the annual budget of finance shall be submitted regularly to the Sultan for his authority, previous to its promulgation; that his approval be asked in all cases of contracts for foreign loans and that the Viceroy shall not hold direct official intercourse or communication with foreign Governments and that he shall afford, through his officers, better treatment of Mussulmen pilgrims journeying to and from the Holy Shrine. The Grand Vizier adds in conclusion, "in compliance with these terms, and an understanding as to their faithful execution and observance of them the Sultan will be very glad to see the Viceroy in Constantinople."

A Washington special says, in regard to the present condition of the *Alabama* claims, there is good authority to state that parties well informed in official circles, in England, have communicated the character of the terms to which it is believed the English Cabinet would now agree, and which our Government could not consider for a moment. It is also stated that when Motley arrived in London he gave the English govern-

ment to understand that when the United States was ready to take further steps in the matter of settlement, the intimation of such a desire would be sent from Washington.

London.—The *Morning Standard* to-day has an editorial on the news concerning the recent discovery of the remains of the Franklin expedition. It says the data on which to accept the documents as genuine are too slender, and unless the fact is corroborated in a manner difficult to anticipate, we fancy skepticism is not misplaced.

Dublin.—Booth, the editor of the *Irish American*, was yesterday remanded for trial on the charge of participation in the fatal affray at Lebbemore, recently.

Madrid.—It is thought the Cabinet at Washington has become somewhat more conciliatory since the receipt of the telegram from Sickles, that the over excited temper of the Spanish people will compel the government to continue the war for the suppression of the insurrection in Cuba.

The king of Italy has given his consent to the selection of the Duke of Geneva as king of Spain.

London.—The *Examiner*, on the subject of Spain and Cuba, says by history and analogy there is no longer any physical impediment to the representation of Cuba in the Spanish Cortes, or to the expediency of recommending it; but, for Cuba, this is too late, for if she has not sold or surrendered her own inhabitants, she must in some form be mortgaged to the Americans, with the certainty that once in their power she will eventually become theirs, which will be better, perhaps, for Spain.

There is a rumor current this evening that Napoleon, on account of the precarious state of his health, will shortly abdicate in favor of his son, but he will retain the presidency of the council.

In the Synod at Armagh, resolutions excluding the laity from deciding questions of doctrine and discipline, were rejected by a large majority; the Synod also rejected a resolution looking to the representation of minorities, and then adjourned to the thirtieth instant.

London.—Yesterday was the third day of the Doncaster September meeting; the sweepstakes were won by "Stanley;" the Scarborough stakes were won by "Rupert." The handicap was won by "Vagabond;" the Portland plate by "Argyle."

Toronto.—A fire destroyed three frame houses in Queen street, two children perished in the flames; one fireman was killed and another fatally injured by a falling chimney. The mother of the children saved a third child by throwing it out of the window.

London.—Advices have been received of the total wreck of the Indian mail steamer *Carnatic* off the island of Shadum, in the Red Sea. All of the passengers and crew succeeded in reaching the shore, but the mails and cargo were lost; the steamer had a large amount of specie aboard for this city.

London.—Peter Mark Roget, the author, died to-day, aged 80.

Arrived the *Nellie Abbott*, from China. Hart's visit to the treaty ports had been postponed in consequence of difficulties connected with the Burlingame mission. Seward, Consul-General for the United States, expected to leave for home, Sept. 18th. The Chinese had burned a missionary chapel and some houses near Hangkow. The floods of the Yangtze were subsiding, the damage is immense. The report of the murder of twenty missionaries in the province of Ichuen was contradicted. The American steamer *Fung Shue*, had been totally wrecked in the harbor of Hong Kong. The English gunboat *Zebra* was reported wrecked on the coast of China; the gunboat *Algerine* also sustained damage.

The speech of Prince Napoleon fills six columns of the official journal; the late foreign papers abound in comments on it.

In the course of his speech Prince Napoleon said, "I am anxious to affirm my entire and complete devotedness, not only to the Emperor but also to his son. (Loud applause.) I understand better than any one that my interest as well as my affections are indissolubly bound up in the Empire. ("Hear, Hear.") I believe the co-existence of the Empire with liberty is perfectly possible; those who think it is not, are themselves as irreconcilable as they maintain those two words to be. Liberty may be for a time eclipsed, but 'tis a beacon towards which all civilized nations are tending. France has the right to count herself among the number of those who look upon present reforms as contrary to the principles of Empire; but they who entertain such

an opinion are the enemies of the Government; and those who consider them an experiment only are equal dangerous. I would have an Empire of personal authority burn its vessels and abandon all ideas of receding. The art of government is to give way to just aspirations, and not to resist them. Where all around us, in industry and science is advancing, would you have political institutions to remain stationary? Progress is as necessary in the latter as in the former, and that onward march belongs to the imperial traditions.

The *Herald's* Paris special, Sept. 17, says, last evening Gen. Prim had a second audience with Napoleon, of some hours' duration; the subject matter of the conversation affording cause for a very considerable amount of anxious outside speculation, it being pretty accurately ascertained to-day that the situation of the Cuba, and the chances of the suppression of the revolution as well as the probable future of the Island, as regards its form of Government and rights, were discussed. The Emperor advised an amicable arrangement between the Spanish authorities and the Cabinet at Washington, by purchase, adding, toward the close of his remarks, that in his opinion, if the war were continued with the present attendant barbarities, President Grant would be compelled to interfere between the contending parties, if only on behalf and for the cause of humanity. Gen. Prim replied that he was personally willing to negotiate with the American authorities in the direction indicated by the ruler of France, but Spain, and his fellow countrymen at large, remained opposed to such a course. Napoleon, in reply, advised Prim and the Spaniards to imitate, in this case, his own example, and give up Cuba just as he had given up Mexico, before it was too late to do so with honor.

Madrid.—The Spanish press has been in a complete ferment of excitement and indignation since the presentation of Sickles' note to the government. Some journals abuse the American Minister sadly, and say he was sent here solely because he was known to be a strong partizan of Cuban annexation. Gen. Sickles emphatically denies the assertion that his mission refers only to Cuba, and insists that he never broached the question of the cession of the Island to the United States, but merely hinted that the American government is willing to interpose its friendly offices for the settlement of the Spanish difficulties with Cuba.

The proposition to call Prince Thomas the young Duke of Geneva, nephew of King Victor Emanuel, to the throne of Spain, under the joint regency of Montpensier, Serrano and Rivero, is gaining ground.

London.—Thomas Graham, master of the mint, and one of the most eminent chemists in the country, is dead.

The London papers continue to comment on the Cuban question. The *Daily News* says the question as to an improved understanding between Spain and the United States remains unsolved. It says the condition of the Spanish exchequer must be considered in estimating the possibilities of the pending crisis.

The *Spectator* says war between Spain and the United States, on account of Cuba, appears like a moral impossibility, but it is universally believed in just now in Spain. A war of enthusiasm is gathering fast. Minister Sickles' proposition is inconsistent with the precedent furnished by the United States in 1861; and what with Spanish pride and American sympathy the situation is very critical. It is difficult to believe that Spain, with a divided people and bankrupt treasury, with one colony in revolt and others to lose and nothing to win, can seriously contemplate war with one of the greatest powers on the earth.

The *Saturday Review* holds that if the proposal of General Sickles is accurately reported, there is no ground for complaint against America, for making an offer to Spain in the character of a disinterested mediator. It is possible that some of those in Spain, who urge the sending of reinforcements to Cuba, desire the absence of the army; without military forces how can the regent retain power? A contest against the Republicans, Carlists and the friends of Isabella might be formidable in the absence of the army, and the government must see that the sacrifice of the army will not save Cuba.

Londonderry.—A riot occurred yesterday, between porters on a strike and others who refused to join, which threatened to be formidable; but the military appeared and dispersed the rioters. Several persons were injured but none killed.