FIRST EDITION

QUADRUPLE ALLIANCE

Will Spain Hold Cuba Through Foreign Aid -Speedy Recognition of the Insurgents Predicted-Our Relations to Cuba.

The New York Herald this morning prints the following despatch from Washington:— The reported quadruple alliance on the part of England, France, Austria, and Spain to guarantee the latter in the possession of Cuba against the wishes of the United States, forms the most interesting subject of discussion here just now. Very conflicting rumors are affoat, some of them quite startiling, and if only true, certain to even-taste in a collision between our own and some of the leading Governments of Europe. To add to the excitement, our own American Minister of Foreign Affairs is just now afflicted with a very severe attack of official reticence. He won't say one word about the "ever-faithful isle," and, of course, people construe the extraordinary caution thus practised into a confirmation of the alarming telegram from Madrid yesterday. Then again, Senores Lemus and Ruiz, the Cuban representatives, are unusually secretive. They confess to a solemn confab with Mr. Fish yesterday, and though they refuse to disclose its precise nature, still declare that only a few days will clapse before the world hears some news

Cuban independence? Judging from the elation displayed by Lemus & Co., one would suppose that this is the "eminently favorable news" that is to astonish the world in a few days. But your correspondent has so often before heard of these sanguine predictions that he is slow to believe that the moment has at last come when our Government is about to take a stand in sympathy with the national feeling and in conformity with our national interests. It is certain, however, that something is brewing, though precisely what it is difficult to ascertain.

that will be eminently favorable to Cuba. Does this mean that Mr. Fish has at last concluded

that it will be idle to palaver any longer with

Spain about mediation and purchase, and that

he is about to grant what Cuba has so long sighed for—belligerent rights and recognition of

Should the Madrid telegram turn out to be based upon actual facts, it would seem that the course to be pursued by our Government is very plain and simple, if we adhere to our repeatedly announced policy in times past relative to Euro-pean intervention on the American continent. The views so boldly put forth by Mr. Everett in 1852, and long anterior to that date by other American statesmen, that "the Government of the United States would not see with indiffer-ence the island of Cuba fall into the possession of any other European power than Spain," and that this Government had an interest in Cuba not to be compared with the interests of England, France, or any other European power, and that we could consent to no treaty binding ourselves never to take possession of the island, would seem to have committed us irrewocably over seventeen years ago to be a great and consistent national policy on this subject. Circumstances have since then greatly changed; our interest in Cuba is twenty-fold greater; and should a European alliance be consummated, with the object of perpetuating the Spanish yoke upon the Cubans, after the undoubted evidence of the desire of the Cubans for independence and annexation, of course much stronger language and more decided action on the part of our Government would be justifiable than those which resulted in the rejection of the tripartite

April 8, 1852.

That project, it will be remembered, grew out of the filibustering expeditions that prevailed at that time. What the convention proposed is contained in its first article, which at this time is worthy of republication. It is as follows:—

Article 1. The high contracting parties hereby severally and collectively disclaim, both now and for hereafter, all intention to obtain possession of the island of Cuba, and they respectively bind them-selves to discountenance all such attempts to that effect on the part of any power or individual what-ever. The high contracting parties declare severally and collectively that they will not obtain or maintain for themselves, or for any one of themselves, any exclusive control over the said island nor assume nor exercise any dominion over the same.

To this proposition, which was simultaneously made to Mr. Webster by the English and French Minister, Webster replied on April 29, 1852, that our Government would give it due consideration, at the same time reminding them of the policy of the United States "to avoid alliances or agree ments with other States, and to keep itself free from national obligations, except such as affected directly the interests of the United States them-

Webster soon after died, and Everett succeeded him in the State Department.

Everett, under date of December 1, 1852, replied to both Crampton and De Sartiges, the

English and French Ministers, rejecting the proposed tripartite alliance on the part of the Inited States. In his letter occurs the follow-

The island of Cuba lies at our doors. It commands the approach to the Guif of Mexico; it bars the entrance to that great river which drains half the American continent, and, with its tributaries, forms the largest system of internal water communication in the world; it keeps watch at the doorway of our intercourse with California by the Isth-mus route. If an island like Cuba, belonging to the Spanish crown, guarded the entrance to the Thames or the Seine, and the United States should propose a convention like this to England and France, those powers would assuredly feel that the disability as-sumed by ourselves was far less serious than that which we asked them to assume.

WENDELL.

Another Howl from the Discontented.

From the Anti-Slavery Standard The present responsibilities of the President of the The present responsibilities of the President of the United States are of a grave character. With a dual function, civil and military, it is for him to see that the laws are faithfully executed; that the lives and liberties of the people are adequately protected. This care is due from him alike to every portion of the Union. With the best possible official assistants, the individual responsibility of the President is most weighter. We are not appeared those who are not the provident to the provident of the president of the president is most provident. weighty. We are not among those who sought General Grant for the Presidency. We believed that one better litted for the duties of that office could have been found and elected. With his inaugural, and his well-chosen words in favor of the fifteenth amendment, and in behalf of the Indian, we were, however, well pleased, and glad to be able to respond with hearty commendation. With some of his official appointments, especially his recognition, to a limited extent, of the claims of celored men, we have been gratified. For all this we desire to accord to him the full measure of praise due. But a cry of tress comes to us continually from the South. comes, too, from long-suffering loyalty, both colored and white. In Mississippi, at the present hour, there is no word to describe the actual situation but is no word to describe the actual situation but anarchy. The lives of the loyal citizens are at the mercy of the mob. Murderous outrages are fearfully common. A kindred state of affairs exists in Texas. Its record of tragedies is shockingly large. In Louisiana. Arkansas, Tennessee, South Carolina, Georgia, North Carolina, and Virginia the same spirit of violence against the colored and white loyalists prevails. The civil functionaries are impotent, or in league with the Rebel mob. The military strength has been "economically" reduced to inexcusable weakness and ineutlency. The holocaust of murder continues essentially unchecked under Grant's as under Andrew Johnson's administration. Meanwhile Grant recreates excessively. Rational recreation in itself is good and sometimes very important. If he absolutely needs, and is likely to continue to need so much, he ought, in the present condition of affairs, to resign, that the country may have, what it very much needs, a President in fact have, what it very much needs, a President in fact as well as in name. No thoughtful observer of the tendency of affairs during the past six months but been towards dangers with which a little later it will

be most difficult to grapple. Not only are cruei and needless burdens imposed upon the loyal people of the South, but, while an incompetent President gives months to the watering places, races, and jaunting, the shrewd diplomatists of the old school of Rebel politicians, perceiving their opportunity, are marshalling their forces, and by fraud and intimidation regaining control of their former political estates.

TRAIN.

A Very Clear, Logical, and Consistent Letter from the Ambitious George Francis. To the Editor of the New York Sun.

Sir:-I find the following paragraph in your brilliant columns of Saturday:—
"Twenty lectures of Mr. Train's, delivered on twenty successive nights in San Francisco, netted

"This is as dazzling as so much fireworks, but we don't see how the gifted and brilliant Train can be elected President in 1872 as, he proposes, unless he can succeed in compelling one or both of the great parties to nominate him as their candidate. If he can do that, he will certainly succeed."

One million Litaly votes in the balance of rower.

can do that, he will certainly succeed."

One million Irish votes is the balance of power. The Radical party culminated on Grant, the Democratic on Seymour. Would any sane man trust the Democrats after 1860, '64, and '68, to drive two jackasses abreast on an open prairie? They have lost all power of success. The White House is only a Wall street pool. Five things make a President:—Locality, availibility, organization, money, brains, I add brains, although it is not important. Seven States and several Territories west of the Mississippi demand a President for the Pacific stide. Have we demand a President for the Pacific side, Have we not had seventeen from the Atlantic? So much for

locality.

Availability.—What injury can be done the nation by electing a man who does not drink, smoke, chew, swear, gamble, lie, cheat, or steal? Who was never a politician, or effice holder, and has always been with the people?

Organization.—My Irish boys.

Money.—Five thousand lots in Omaha, at six thousand dollars a lot by and-by, would be thirty millions! At any rate, I will have five millions to spend in my game of reformation.

game of reformation.

Another point:—There are many who do not wish to be President. Chase declines—Seymour, Hendricks, Colfax. Nothing could tempt them to accept.

Now it is different with me. I am dylag for the posi-tion—mad on the subject. It is as natural for me to tell the truth as for politicians to lie.

Know then: I am going to the White Honse, and dety church and party, friend or kindred, society or club to beat me. I have done lecturing for charity. Ten years of such Christian work has earned me the name of "charlatan," "mountebank," "lunatic." Now I am on the make. Money is the thing. I will not lecture for any Christian object, nor will I give any donation, as others do, to see my name in the papers. For many years I have advertised in newspapers. They have ceased to advertise me. No more softening of the brain, but hardening of the heart. I love God less and my fellow-men more every day. Three cheers for Abou ben Adhem! I commence in Cincinnati to lecture every night till 1879 to show heavether determined in the control of the cont 1872, to show how the doctor, lawyer, clergyman, editor and politician have destroyed the individuality of the citizen, making the Fourth of July a sham, the Declaration of Independence a farce, and the great American people a gigantic oligarchy of cor-rupt politicians. Yours, truly, GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

Newport-ou-the-Sea, Sept. 12, 1869.

HORRIBLE.

A Colored Man Chops His Wife and Mother-in-Law to Pieces With a Hatchet. From the Washington Star of yesterday afternoon.

This morning, at about 6 o'clock, a colored man, named Albert Nichols, some time ago employed as fireman at the United States Hotel, killed his wife and mother-in-law by chopping their heads to pieces, in house No. 47 Maine avenue, with a hatchet. The wife, Lucinda, as well as her mother, were reared as house servants in North Carolina, and came to this city during the way. Lucinda is the second wife of city during the war. Lucinda is the second wife of Nichols, and was married to him about ten months ago, and had a child by him about six weeks ago, since which time she has not left her room.

The murderer, as well as his victims, has hitherto borne a good character for quietness and sobriety. It appears that last night Nichols got into an alteration with his wife and mother-in-law in which

cation with his wife and mothern-in-law, in which the latter accused him of being drunk and advised her daughter not to sleep with him, with which advice she complied.

This morning about six o'clock the neighbors were

darmed by screams and summoned Officer Owen, who entered the house, when Nichols showed fight, but was quickly cooled down by the presented revolver of the officer. The prisoner stated after his arrest that he entered the room this morning where his wife and mother-in-law were sleeping, and that the latter seized a hatchet and ordered him out, whereupon he wrested the weapon from her and knocked her down. He then struck his wife in the forehead, and she fell lifeless. He next lifted her body up and deprior to her marriage was in the room, but escaped injury and was taken charge of by the neighbors. Ellen Smith (the mother-in-law) received eight deep gashes on the head, and Lucinda (the murderer's posited it on the bed. The child which his wife had gashes on the head, and Luchda (the murderer's wife) six wounds, either of which would have pro-duced death. Ellen lingered until 11 o'clock, but the wife was killed immediately. Nichois is a very dark negro, about thirty-five years of age, and his wife is a bright mulatto of nearly the same Nichols did not show the singlifest teachers or ible act, but was cool and collected and freely or ible act and the a detailed the circumstances when interrogated. room where the murdered women lay presented a most ghastly appearance; the floor swimming in blood, the walls spattered with gory stains, the wife with her skull cleft almost in twain, and the mothern-law lying on the floor with her brains dashed out writhing in the agonies of death.

Nichols is now held at the First Police Precinct

THE FIRESIDE BUTCHERIES.

How a Father Saved his Wife and Family from a Coal-Oli Explosion.

The accompanying communication is from a respectable citizen of this city, whose address has been spectable citizen of this city, whose interest at this office. It tells a plain tale:—

To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph. Having barely escaped a coal-oil lamp explosion last evening, I would respectfully present the par-ticulars of the case, hoping that a statement to the public through your columns might be the means of averting the terrible calamities which are at pre-sent of such frequent occurrence in many families. The facts are as follows:—Oil being needed in my family it was bought at the corner greeny on family, it was bought at the corner grocery on Wednesday. Our large lamp, of the usual style with the glass tube, was trimmed and set on the mantelpiece. Coming home in the evening, I noticed my wife, my three little girls, and our servant girl all around the lamp and looking up curiously at it. I saw in an instant that an explosion was threatening, for the inside of the sube was filled with a blue day. for the inside of the sube was filled with a blue flam of gas reaching about as high as the fire of the wick. Had I not been there providentially to at once blow out the light, I believe my family would have been terribly injured, maybe some of them killed, be eatching fire from the bursting of the lamp tube. The very clean transparent appearance of the oil, together with the strong smell of benzine, then excited my suspicion as to its character; so, after the danger had been averted, I procured a small quantity in a saucer and touched it with a lighted match, when It immediately burst into flame with a nuffilie a quantity of employeder. This was encount puff like a quantity of gunpowder. This was enough. I at once went to the grocer and asked if he knew what he was selling to the people, as he had sent me something which made him liable to arrest for endangering life in its use. He said he got if from very reliable parties, who warranted it, and who sold it extensively to the retail dealers. He followed up his remarks with the assertion that lowed up his remarks with the assertion that many of his customers would not use any other kind of oil from the fact of its not smoking or blacking their lamp chimneys, and being also so nice and clear; in fact, he preferred it himself for these reasons. He then exulingly touched off a portion in an open vessel which he held in his hand, declaring the utter impossibility of explosion in an article that would burn so freely. Heft, telling him he would learn more to-morrow. I tabk a via him he would learn more to-morrow. I tobk a vial of the stuff to Mr. Evans, the inspector, who pro-nounced it what the groeer called it, Combination Burning Fluid. He said he would stop the sale of it if possible, but the courts recently decided adversely in a case of this very kind, in which he was the prose-cutor. He called on the grocer at once and informed him of the nature of his beautiful combination, and

Ignorant or unserupulous dealers will sell the article as long as there are customers for it. If no law can reach those who sell such burning fluids, let every one who uses coal oil refuse all stuff that will blaze in contact with flame. All can in this manner test to a certain extent for themselves, while to the faithful performance of the Inspector's duty we must add our own in point of caution to ensure success.

MOVAMENSING AVENUE. Respectfully, -Charleston, S. C., has at last a Republican paper-the Daily Republican.

GENERALITIES.

The Pays (Paris) newspaper stated, after the dedth of Lucas, that the Government was about to prohibit all public exhibitions of wild beasts, the main interest of which consists in the possibility of a man being killed before the audience. While this matter is subjudice, a frightful case of the immolation of a human being in one of those Spanish buil-fights patronized by the Crown has occurred at Juras, in the Gard. But a week after Lucas' death one of these buils tossed a man, killed him in an instant, and ran about the circus with his entraits twisted about the horns. Nobody thought of stopping the performance, which went on for three hours afterwards. Pleasant Ampsements

The Boston Traceller makes the following important announcement:—
"We have been permitted to read a private letter "We have been permitted to read a private letter written by Hon. Isaac Livermore, now with Mr. Burlingame in Europe, in which he says that while the papers were declaring that the Chinese Government were about to repudiate the treaty, Mr. Burlingame received flattering commendations from that government fully endorsing him; and furthermore, that they had requested him to open negotiations with the Government of Peru for the protection of Chinese immigrants. Mr. Livermore is Mr. Burlingame's father-in-law."

"Tear 'Em" on the English Navy.

"Teor 'Em' on the English Navy.

Mr. John Arthur Roebuck ("Tear 'em') delivered a speech at the Cutlers' Feast, Sheffield, England, in which, speaking of the condition of the British army and navy, he said:

I want to know what England would be it she could not face the world. It is requisite that we should have a navy that the world cannot master. (Cheers.) Recollect that we have around us jealous wattons of every sort and description, from a despot watton of every sort and description. From a despot nations of every sort and description, from a despot to a free republic, and we have to recollect that they will be ever ready to coerce and put their foot upon England, and that we ought to be always ready to England, and that we ought to be always ready to defend the English soil against every invasion. (Cheers.) For, defending England, we defend good government throughout the world. England's happiness and the world's happiness are united; therefore, I say, sir, the English nation requires the great and generous support of the English people. (Cheers.)

The Peasant Who Saved the Czar. The Pensint Web Saved the Czar.
The ennobled Russian peasant who saved the life
of the Czar from assassination did not commit suicide, as alleged. A letter from St. Petersburg of the
28th of August says:
For the first three months after his exaltation

Olcip Ivanoff Komisaroff, arrayed in rich clothes, conversed with by European celebrities, forced to sleep in a bed and eat at a table, feted to distraction and stared at everywhere like a new and startling African monkey, was probably the most famous and most miserable man in Russia; but that he should take his own life when comfortable satisfactors of comments and most of the control of the most iniscratole man in Russia; but that he should take his own life when comfortably settled on a farm in the interior, far removed from all the bustle and ceremony by which he was formerly martyrized, possessed of an ample fortune and with full liberty to follow his own tastes, would seem to argue a passion for self-destruction as strong as that of the suicide who swore "to hang himself or perish in the atternot."

Americans in Cuba.

A correspondent writing from Matanzas, Cuba, gives a shocking account of the acts committed by the volunteers. From his statement it appears that all who wish to live without working join the so-called defenders of the Spanish authority. Profiting by their newly-acquired position, the levy black-mail on all, under threats of having them regis-tered as insurgents. Every atrocity committed by these lawless bands is allowed to go unpunished by the competent authorities, who rarely if ever allow justice to citizens. Many victims of their infernal actions are either killed by them or publicly shot, and in some instances the executions have reached some twenty per day. Many quiet, peaceful citizens are obliged to fly from their homes on account of these persecutions, and prefer surfering hunger and misery in a foreign country to submitting to dis-honor at home.

Risley in a Bad Fix.

"A man known as Professor Risley," says the Morning Star of September 2, "the proprietor of the Japanese troupe of minstreis, was yesterday brought up in custody at Mariborough street, charged with assaulting a little girl, eleven years of age, Maria Mason by name. The circumstances have commanded a large share of public attention. The case for the prosecution is that the child, while passing through Leicester Square and one or two of the neighboring thoroughfares, was several times molested by the prisoner, who laid hold of her and endeavored to force her into places against her will. deavored to force her into places against her will. At length, the child took refuge in a house in Greek street, and the principal witness of yesterday, who had watched the prisoner from the commencement, gave information to the police. Upon being ques-tioned, he gave the name of Ricardo, and his address at the Surrey Theatre. The child was not present vesterday to give evidence; but Mr. Knox de that the charge of assault must be proceeded with. At the close of the hearing the prisoner was remanded, the magistrate refusing ball, as of late there had been so many compromises of serious cases at

Premature Burial.

A terrible story, reported from Agen, and attested both by a doctor and by the Directeur des Pompes Funebres, shows that fears of premature burial in France are not unfounded, in consequence of the law commanding interment within twenty-four hours after death. A young lady of Agen died about a year ago, and was buried in the cemetery of Sainte Foi. A few days since her mother also expired, having before her death expressed a wish to repose in the same coffin with her daughter. A large coffin was accordingly constructed to contain the two corpses, and the body of the young lady was exhumed. It was then discovered that her winding sheet had been torn open, and the right hand, which France are not unfounded, in consequence of the sheet had been torn open, and the right hand, which was disengaged from its folds, was deeply marked with bites. On the lid of the conin were some marks made by the crucifix which lay on her breast, and the whole circumstances of the case left no doubt that the unfortunate young lady hal been a victim to the horrors of premature burial. Intense excitement prevails in the neighborhood, and an official inquiry is to be made on the subject.

Soldiers Enten by Canutbals.

The London Daily News says:—
"If any of us look forward to being eaten by cannibals, he may wish to be informed how he is likely to be cooked. It is a comfort to know that the savages who may devour him are by no means de-yold of refinement in their culinary disposition. Some French soldiers were lately taken prisoners by the Kanaks, and one of them was killed and eaten. His comrades describe the process. The Kanaks first decapitate their victim; a matter of no small difficulty, considering the bluntness of their hatchets. Ten to fifteen blows are necessary. The body is then hung up to a tree by the feet, and the blood allowed to run out for an hour. Meanwhile a hole a yard and a half deep and a yard wide is dug in the ground. The hole is lined with stones, and then in the midst of them a great fire is lit. When the wood is burned down a little and glows with heat, it is covered over with more stones. glows with heat, it is covered over with more stones. The man is then cleaned out and divided into pieces about a foot long, the hands and feet being thrown away as worthless. The pieces of the man are placed on the leaves of a large rose tree peculiar to the tropics. The meat is surrounded with cocoa nuts, bananas, and some other plants noted for their delicate flavor. The whole is then tied together firmly; the fire is removed from the pit; the meat is placed in among the not stones, and thus, carefull covered, is left to cook for an hour. Women do not partake of this warriors' feast. Men alone are pernitted to enjoy so great an honor and so rare a de-

How Nicely They Caught Him. The St. Louis Democrat says:—"A young man named Henry Moak came to this city some time ago from Wisconsin. About a year ago he obtained employment as a conductor on the North Missouri Rail-At first be gave satisfaction, and appeared to be a first-class man. Latterly it was discovered that he was a little 'fast' in his habits—a lady's man, a lover of jewelry and fine clothes, and an occasional teaser of the tiger. A young man in a responsible position possessing these "little weaknesses" never falls to come to grief. Moak was suspected; he was watched, and he went down the shell road. It was suspected that he used the company's money in gratifying his expensive desires, and a detective was put upon his track to 'pipe' him. The detective knew exactly how to lime his bird, and the unsuspecting conductor was fairly caught in the toils. Several men were employed to traval on Mosk's train to Kansas City. for was fairly caught in the toils. Several men were employed to travel on Moak's train to Kansas City, and to pay their fare to the conductor instead of purchasing tickets. The rules of the road require the conductor of a passenger train to make a return of fares, and his report shows where the passengers got on and of, and the amount of fare paid by each. On the 27th of last month the 'spotters' travelled with the unsuspecting Moak, and his report failed to account for three or four fares of \$12 each, which he had received. He was then arrested on a charge of embezzlement, and was examined yesterday before Judge Wolffe, the case being prosecuted by John Judge Wolffe, the case being prosecuted by John Farney, Esq., assistant prosecuting attorney of the Court. The testimony was quite clear, and Colonel Claiborne, counsel for Moak, introduced no wit-nesses, not even as to previous good character."

SECOND EDITION

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Judge Kelley and the Philadelphia Navy Yard-The Southern Commercial Convention-Appointment of Pennsylvania Representatives-The Troubles Between Turkey and Egypt-A Double Murder in New York.

Financial and Commercial.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Judge Kellev Resisting Efforts to Secure the Removal of Rowbotham and Knowles from the Philadelphia Navy Yard.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. Washington, Sept. 17 .- Judge Kelley arrived here last night, and this morning was at the departments transacting business for his constituents. It appears that at a recent meeting of the Republican State Central Committee a subcommittee, consisting of James W. M. Newlin. Charles E. Henry, and one Tittermary, was appointed to secure the removal of John Rowbotham, master machinist at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, and William Knowles, foreman of the gun-carriage makers.

This sub-committee has issued an order calling upon the City Executive Committee and the various ward committees to co-operate with it in ousting from the Navy Yard these two individuals, who for some reason have become obnoxious to certain members of the State Central Committee. It is a small fire, but it has raised a big smoke. Rowbotham will be remembered as the man who gave some important testimony to the House Committee on Naval Affairs relative to the alleged frauds in the purchase of tools at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, for which he was removed, but subsequently reinstated through the influence of Judge Kelley, when Mr. Borie became Secretary of the Navy.

It is understood that the parties who were not particularly benefitted by Rowbotham's testimony are after him again, and have captured enough members of the State Central Committee to get a sub-committee appointed to ask his removal. Rowbotham is one of Judge Kelley's constituents, and the Judge is here for the special purpose of resisting the demands of the State Central Committee for Rowbotham's removal.

He has already the Secretary of the Navy and Admiral Porter, and it may be of interest to the sub-committee to know that the matter has been fixed, and that Rowbothan is not to be removed, being considered not only a good master machinist but a good Republican, by the Navy Department.

Patent Screw-cap Can Case. Despatch to the Associated Press.

Washington, Sept. 17 .- In the interference case of Mason vs. Rowley, assignee, relating to the manufacture of screw caps for fruit jars, Judge Fisher, of the Supreme Court for the District of Columbia, has rendered a decision awarding a patent to Rowley. It is held that if Mason invented the article, his delay of eleven years before applying for a patent works a forfeiture of his right. The case was argued by J. H. B. Latrobe, Esq., of Baltimore, for Mason, and H. Howson, Esq., of Philadelphia, for Rowley.

FROM NEW YORK.

Fatally Stabbed-Another Double Murder. NEW YORK, Sept. 17.-Frederick Brausert fatally stabbed his two sons, John and Frederick, last night, in the town of Union, New Jersey, during a family fight. He was arrested. Destructive Fire in the City of New York.

New York, Sept. 17 .- At half-past 9 o'clock last evening a fire was discovered in a section of Judd's linseed oil works, on Cherry street, near East river, and in a very short time the whole building, which extends 175 feet along Cherry street, and back 100 feet towards Grand street, was in a blaze. The inflammable nature of the stock tended to feed the flames, which soon became master of everything. Shortly after 2 o'clock a second alarm was sounded, and the police boat telegraphed for, and this additional force put to work in endeavoring to subdue the flames, which, however, continued to rage long after that hour. The principal portion of the extensive buildings and stock was destroyed, entailing a loss of about \$200,000. Seventy-five men were at work at the time, but not one could give an account of the origin of the fire. The loss is fully insured.

New York Stock Market. New York, Sept. 17.—Stocks unsettled. Money steady at 667 per cent. Gold, 126%. 5-20s, 1862 coupon, 121%; do. 1864, do., 120%; do. 1865, do., 120% do. do., new, 119; do. 1867, 119%; do. 1868, 118% 10-40s, 119%; Virginia 6s, new, 58%; Missouri 6s, 86% (Comparand preferred, 31%) Canton Company, 56; Cumberland preferred, 3134; New York Central, 1975; Eric, 394; Reading, 95%; Michigan Central, 127; Michigan Southern, 9856; Illinois Central, 137; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105; Chicago and Rock Island, 1115; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 1875; Western Union Telegraph, 3376.

FROM THE STATE. The Railway Master Mechanics.

PITTSBURG, Sept. 17 .- The Rallway Master Mechanics' Association of the United States continued its session yesterday. Philadelphia has been selected as the place for holding the next annual meeting. Pennsylvania Delegates to the Southern Com-mercial Convention.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 17 .- Governor Geary has this day appointed Colonel Thomas A. Scott. General George W. Cass, General J. K. Moorehead, Hon. Richard J. Haldeman, Colonel William Phillips, Henry McCormick, Esq., Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, Hon. Stanley Woodward. Edward Fr Gay, Esq., and Hon. Hendrick B. Wright, delegates from Pennsylvania to the Southern Commercial Convention, to be held at Louisville, Ky., on the 12th of October next.

FROM NEW ENGLAND.

Serious Stubbing Affray. HARTFORD, Sept. 17 .- A stabbing affray occurred last evening between five negroes and two white men. One of the latter, named Arthur Adams, was dangerously, and it is thought fatally, injured. He had two wounds, one of which penetrated the lungs. The other white man was badly cut, but not dangerously. Three negroes were arrested.

FROM EUROPE.

The Sultan's Note to the Viceroy-Imperial Terms of Executive Duty.

LONDON, Sept. 17 .- The Grand Vizier has despatched a second official letter in the name of the Sultan to the Viceroy of Egypt, in which he expresses the satisfaction of his Imperial Maesty at the receipt of the assurances of fidelity on the part of his Highness which his note contained, as also his pleasure at the compliance with, and strict adherence to, the conditions of the recent firman manificated by the latter.

The Sultan, however, specially insists that the Viceroy shall in the future observe strictly the following points of the royal missive, viz .:-That the Egyptian army shall be reduced, that thirty thousand needle-guns alone shall be ordered in Europe or elsewhere, and that all small arms beyond that number, as well as any ironclad vessels of war which may have been bargained for or are now in course of construction, shall be countermanded; that the public faxes of the territory shall be levied and collected in the name of the Sultan only; that taxes shall be imposed only in the name of the Sultan; that the annual budget of finance shall be submitted regularly to the Sultan for authorization previous to promulgation; that his approval be asked for in all cases of contract of foreign loans; that the Viceroy shall not hold direct official intercourse or communication with foreign governments, and that he shall afford, through his officers, better treatment to Mussulman pilgrims journeying to and from the holy shrine.

The Grand Vizier adds, in conclusion, that on compliance with these terms and an understanding as to a faithful executive observance of them the Sultan will be very glad to see the Viceroy in Constantinople.

This Morning's Quotations.

Ey Anglo-American Cable, London, Sept. 17—11 A. M.—Consols open at 92% LONDON, Sept. 17—11 A. M.—Consols open at 92% for money, and 92% 693 for account. American securities dull; 5-20s of 1962, 82½; 1865s, old, 82½; 1867s, 81½; 10-40s, 75; Erie Railroad, 27½; Illinois Central, 94½; Atlantic and Great Western, 29.
Liverpoot, Sept. 17—11 A. M.—Cotton steady; middling uplands, 12d.; middling Orleans, 12½d.
The sales of the day are estimated at 8000 baies; the sales of the week were 55,000 bales, of which 17,000 were for export and 12,000 for sperulation. Stock, 460,000 bales, of which 79,030 are American. London, Sept. 17—11 A. M.—Sperm oil, £93.

This Afternoon's Quotations. LONDON, Sept. 17—1 P. M.—The rain continues, Consols for money, 927%; for account, 93. Ameri-can securities quiet; 5-20s of 1862, 83; 1865s, old, 82%; 867s, 813; Eric Railroad, 27; Atlantic and Great

1867s, 813; Erie Railroad, 27; Atlantic and Great Western, 2734.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 17—1 P. M.—Stock of Cotton afloat 445,000 bales, of which 6000 are American. California Wheat, 11s.; red Western, 9s.@8d. Receipts of Wheat for three days, 7500 quarters; of which 2500 are American. Peas, 44s. 9d. Pork, 42s. 6d. Lard, 75s. 6d.

PARIS, Sept. 17—1:30 P. M.—The Bourse opens firm. Rentes, 70f.80c.

HAVVE. Sept. 17.—Cotton, opens quiet but steady. HAVKE, Sept. 17.—Cotton opens quiet but steady for both on the spot and affoat.

FROM THE WEST.

Thunder Storm-Fire.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 17 .- A terrific thunder storm passed over this city last night. Two or three houses were struck by lightning, though not much damage was done.

The freight depot of the Pittsburg Railroad, in this city, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. The building was unusually clear of freight, two propellers having cleared from it yesterday afternoon. The loss is mostly in Cleveland freight, the amount of which has not been ascertained. There was no insurance on the building.

Woman's Suffrage Convention.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 17 .- The Woman's Suffrage Convention adopted a constitution yesterday and elected officers of the State Association. President, Mrs. H. G. Tracey Cutter: Vice-President, Mrs. M. A. Loughley; Recording Secretary, Mrs. H. L. Downey; Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Colt; Treasurer, Mrs. H. L. Crallo; Warden, Mrs. J. B. Quimby.

Resolutions were passed favoring female suf-

The Democratic Convention to-day nominated a ticket composed of half Republicans and half Democrats.

Political.

Returns from all but three towns in Vermont give Washburn 20,621 majority for Governor. -Judge Dent is happy because a colored man has been placed on the Mississippi Conservative State ticket.

-Emil Roth, heretofore a prominent Democratic politician in Wisconsin, has gone to Cincinnati, and assumed the editorship of the Volksfreund. -The magnates of the "Labor Reform Party"

of Massachusetts have decided to hold a conven tion in Worcester on the 28th, and nominate a -Colonel R. J. Hinton, one of old John Brown's companions, will probably canvass Mississippi in the interest of the radical Repub-

-George Gillaspy, Democratic candidate for Governor of Iowa, weighs 350 pounds, and in this his supporters hope to find an excuse for his not running well.

licans.

- The Wisconsin Democrats rejoice in the ex-tinction of slavery, but are not sufficiently grateful to thank the Republicans for it, nor re pentent enough to confess their sins in opposing the consummation of the blessing.

—Returns from all the towns in Waldo county,

Maine, where Hichborn resided, give Chamber lain, 3138; Smith, 2588; Hichborn, Temperance candidate, 396. Last year, in these towns, Chamberlain had 1188 majority. Republican representatives are chosen in every district except

-Governor Harriman begins his labor in Ohio September 17. He is to speak at many of the est important places in the State, and his rare eloquence as a stump speaker cannot fall to stimulate the Republicans who may hear him to earnest work. The Governor is also to make a speech at Pittsburg, Pa.

-The following resolutions were passed by the Democrats of Mercer, one of the strongest Democratic counties in Ohio;-

Resolved, By the Democracy of Mercer county convention assembled. That we are in favor of the repudiation of the bonded debt of the United States. Resolved, That our members of Congress be requested to vote against appropriations providing for the payment of the salaries of the assessors and colectors of internal revenue, or the interest on the

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judge Ludlow. In the matter of Samuel Pennington, who charged with perjury in offering ball for Fro Barnes, who was bound over to answer a charge of arson in setting fire to a building at Second and Greenwich streets, an application was made for his admission to ball, which was fixed at \$6000, and his

mother, Mary Ann Pennington, was brought forward as security.

The Judge directed a search to be made in the office of the Recorder of Deeds, and if the property mentioned was in the lady's name, she, should be ac-A gentleman was then offered, and it was agreed to take both him and the lady.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, Sept. 17, 1869. Friday, Sept. 17, 1869. 5

The attitude of the banks and capitalists generally indicates a close money market, and a probable advance in the current rates for all classes of loans, At present there is no very great pinch for money in business circles, but the rates current are very severe on the business interests which depend upon borrowed capital.

on the business interests which depend upon borrowed capital.

The last statement of our banks dissipates the
suspicion that they are even remotely connected with the irregular doings of those of New
York, who are playing into the hands of the "rings,"
but there can be no doubt that if money becomes so
scarce in New York as to make it profitable for our
lenders to transfer their means to that city, the
effect here will be a very serious evil to every local
business interest.

Call loans are quiet to-day, and the rates vary little from those of yesterday.

The Stock market is excited. State and City loans are without essential change. 101 was bid for City 6s, new issues, and 97 for the old. Lenigh gold loan closed at about 97.

loan closed at about 97.

The bulk of the transactions were in Reading Railroad, which was steady at 47.69@47%; Pennsylvania Railroad declined and sold at 56%; Little Schuylkill Railroad changed hands at 42; Norristown Railroad at 71; Minehill Railroad at 53; and Catawissa Railroad preferred at 37%@37%, a decline

Canal shares were extremely inactive. 36 was bid for Lehigh Navigation. Coal, Bank, and Passenger Rallway shares were neglected. 62 was bid for West Philadelphia, and 12 for Hestonville. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street. FIRST BOARD.

100 do ... blo. 47% 200 do ... 37% 100 do ... blo. 47% 34 JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1211, @181%; 5-20s of 1862, 1213, @121%; 134, do., 1864, 120%; 20%; do., Nov., 1865, 120%; 20%; do., Suy, 1865, 119, 119%; do. 1867, 119%; (do. 1867, 119%; (do. 1867, 119%; (do. 1867, 119%; (do. 1868, 118%; 2019%; do. 1864, 120%; do. 1868, 118%; 2019%; do. 40 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1214; 211%; do. 1862, 122%; 212%; do. 1863, 120%; 120%; 120%; 120%; 120%; do. 1865, new, 119; 219%; do. 1865, 120%; 2120%; do. 1865, new; 119; 219%; do. 1867, new; do. 199; 219%; do. 1868, 118%; 219%; do. 1867, new; do. 119%; do. 1865, new; do. 119%; do. 1866; d

From Port Carbon.... Total for week. 10,856 16
Previously this year. 454,545 16

To same time last year..... 601,291 05 Stock Quotations by Telegraph-1 P. M.

Philadelphia Trade Report. FRIDAY, Sept. 17.—The Flour market is devoid of animation, and in the absence of any demand for shipment only 6@ 700 barrels were taken in lots by the home consumers at \$5.25@5.62% for superfine; \$5.50@6.25 for extras; \$6.50@6.75 for Northwestern extra family; \$6.25@7.25 for Pennsylvania do, do, ; \$6.75@7.75 for Ohio do, do, ; and \$5@10 for fancy brands—according to quality. Rye Flour sells at

brands—according to quality. Rye Flour sells at \$6.25@6.37% per barrel. There is some inquiry for Wheat for shipment, but the local millers operate sparingly. Sales of 12,000 bushels Indiana and Ohio red at \$1.5161.52 per bushel. Hye is more active. Sales of 3000 bushels Western at \$1.15, and 300 bushels Jersey at \$1.20. Corn is steady at previously quoted rates. Sales of 1000 bushels yellow at \$1.20, and 6000 bushels Western mixed part at \$1.114.63.15, and part on private terms. Oats are without material change. Sales of 4000 bushels Delaware, Pennsylvania, and Western at 60,664c. In Barley and Malt no sales were reported.

Bark,—In the absence of sales we quot No. 1 Quer-

citron at \$37 per ton. Whisky is dull, unsettled, and nominat, LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA SEPTEMBER 17. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Brig Annie H. Jennings, Noble, Rotterdam, Workman &

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. barque William, Cole, 60 days from Liverpool, with sall to Wm. Bumm & Son.

Br. barque Fast Lomond, Bailin, 50 days from Liverpool, with moles. to John R. Penrose.

Barque Mira, Dix, 38 days from Ivigtut, with kryolite to Pennsylvania Salt Co.—vessei to J. E. Bazley & Co.

Brig Ida M. Comery, Norton, 32 days from Zaza, with molasses to S. & W. Welsh—vessel to Warren & Gregg.

Left barque Merrimac, loading for Boston. 2d inst., fat. 28 30, long. 79 50, in a gale from NE., sprung head of foremast, damaged sails, and shifted cargo; since then have had moderate weather. mast, damaged sails, and shifted cargo; since then have had moderate weather.

Schr George and Mary, Lord, 5 days from Rondout, with ice to Davis & Hess.

Schr A. Tirroll, Atwood, 5 days from Lanesville, with stone to Barker & Bro.

Schr Nellie C. Paine, Doane, 6 days from Boston, with ice to Knickerbocker Ice Co.

Schr Hannibal, Cox, 17 days from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

Schr Hannibal, Cox, 17 days from James river, with railroad ties to Albright & Co.

Schr Olio, Gage, 5 days from Boston, with ice to Penn Ice Co. Ice Co. Schr Ann Rambo, Price, 5 days from James river, with

Schr Ann Rambo, Price, 5 days from James river, with lumber to J. W. Bacon.

Schr Bee, Lloyd, 5 days from James river, with lumber to J. W. Bacon.

Schr Bee, Lloyd, 5 days from James river, with lumber to J. W. Bacon.

Schr Little Rock, Richman, 15 days from Rappahannock river, with railroad ties to J. W. Bacon.

Schr G. W. Locke, Huntley, from Beverly, Mass.

Schr J. M. Fitzpatrick, Smith, from Beverly, Mass.

Schr G. C. Bearse, Hodgdon, from Boston.

Schr G. A. Reed, Reed, from Boston.

Schr S. A. Reed, Reed, trom Boston.

Schr E. Hay, Haskell, from Boston.

Schr E. Hay, Haskell, from Boston.

Schr E. M. Pennell, Ackley, from Boston.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & MOMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Sept. 16.—Eight barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Sept. 16.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Joseph Byrnes; G. P. Hier: Princeton; Alex. Toms; San Jacinto; and N. Bottsford, all with coal, for New York, Philadeliphia Branch Office, Sopt. 16.—The barge Melissa, with guano for Baltimore, leaves this evening.

L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Steamship Ashland, Crowell, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, for Philadelphia, sailed from at New York yesterday.
Steamship Arior, Wiley, for Philadelphia, sailed from Boston 15th inst.

Barque Sirian Star, from Troon, with pig iron, which dragged ashore below Providence 5th inst., was gotten of without much damage, after lightering part of fier cargo.

Barque Abbie Thomas, from Troon for Philadelphia, was spoken 13th inst. lat. 49 53, leng. 66.

Barque Ella Moore, Marsters, hence, at London 4th inst. Barque Forsoget, Smith, for Philadelphia, cleared at London 3d inst.

Barque Margaretha, Hammond, hence via Falmouth for Amsterdam, was off Dungeness 2d inst.

Brig Scandria, Boikeld, hence, in the Sound, Elsinore, 31st ult. for Dantzic.

Brig J. D. Lincoln, Merryman, hence, at Bosten 15th instant. instant.

Brig Romaine, Mabia, reported frem Philadelphia, salled from Gibraltar leth ult. for Genoa.

Schr Wm. F. Burden, Adams, hence, at East Greenwich Schr Win, F. Burdon, A. Hornes, off the Shoals, Portland, A. M. Ibth Inst., Schr Georgie Deering, hence, off the Shoals, Portland, A. M. Ibth Inst., Schrs Young Teazer, Bowman; Ocean Traveller, Adams, Schrs Young Teazer, Bowman; Ocean Traveller, Adams, J. W. Hail, Powell; A. D. Huddell, Long; Ellie L. Smith, Smith John Griffiths, Martin; D. Collins, Towassend; O. E. Jackson, Blackman; S. A. Hennan, Heffman; and L. S. Levering, Corson, hence, at Boston Ibth Inst.