THE NEW YORK SUN.

84TH YEAR!

THE OLDEST DAILY MORNING PAPER IN NEW YORK CITY

Except the Journal of Commerce, and without exception the

CHEAPEST DAILY NEWSPAPER IN THE WORLD.

THE NEW YORK SUN possesses every facility for obtaining the news of the day from every part of the world, whether by Atlantic Cable, by Telegraph or by Mail, and presents THE WHOLE, in a compact form, AT ONE HALF THE PRICE of other city papers.

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The editorial department of THE SUN is under the charge of JOHN Z. P. BEACH, to whom communications should be addressed.

All letters relating to advertisements, subscriptions or any branch of the publication business should be addressed to the Proprietors,

MOSES S. BEACH,
Corner of Nassau and Fulton streets.
New York City.

Special Advertisements.

ADVERTISEMENTS INSERTED IN ALL THE LEADING NEWSPAPERS PUBLISHED THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND BRITISH PROVINCES, AT THE PUBLISHERS' LOWEST RATES.

A careful selection of papers is made, adapted to any business, and the advertising is done in the best possible manner, saving time, trouble and expense to the advertiser. Nearly all newspapers published throughout the country are received and filed at this office.

JOHN HOOPER & CO.
No. 41 Park Row.
Reference—M. S. BEACH, Prop'r of "Sun." 443

A MEETING OF ALL THE READERS OF THE SUN would be a meeting of the People of New York City. They reside in all parts of the city, and each individual reads THE SUN. Price 2 Cents.

AMERICAN SOCIETY FOR THE PREVENTION OF CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.
Rooms, 526 Broadway.
Proposals (with designs) will be received for the erection of suitable drinking troughs for horses and dogs, at convenient points throughout the city of New York and Brooklyn, to be placed in iron of horses or shops, with the consent of the owners thereof, and to have attached thereto by chains, iron cups, enabling persons to drink therefrom.
HENRY BERGH, President.
WM. COVENTRY H. WADSLEY, Sec. 441

A SUIT OF NEATLY FURNISHED Rooms with basement kitchen to let, to a small family; terms low; references required. Apply at 113 West 27th street. 449

AN UPRIGHT TUBULAR BOILER FOR sale; also a two horse power engine, with all the attachments. Call or address (care) WOOLSEY, Clinton, near 1st st, Elizabethport, N. J. 43

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN PATENT AGENCY. MESSRS. MUNN & CO, Publishers of the "Scientific American," continue to act as Attorneys for securing Patents for new inventions in the U. S. and all foreign countries.
MESSRS. MUNN & CO. have had seventeen years' experience in soliciting patents, and have acted as Attorneys for more than 10,000 inventors.
A pamphlet containing the Patent Laws and other important information to inventors, furnished, free, on application.
Consultation and advice free. Address
MUNN & CO,
37 Park Row, New York, or cor. of F and 7th sts, Washington, D. C. 440

ALL THE SUBSCRIBERS OF THE SUN could not stand together under any single roof in the world. In the family circle they read THE SUN, which is sold everywhere for two cents.

BRIEST'S CELEBRATED INSTANTANEOUS HAIR DYE.
THE STANDARD DYE OF THE WORLD
PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS PER BOX.
This Dye is now considered by all who have tried it the STANDARD DYE OF THE WORLD! It is the best in the shade all the old dyes, because it gives a more Natural and Life-like color, changing Red or Grey hair to a magnificent BLACK or BROWN instantaneously, and without injuring the hair; it promotes the growth instead of destroying it, and is more lasting in its effects. It is far different from the old-fashioned dyes, it being prepared upon strictly scientific principles.
Wholesale Agent—C. N. CRITTENTON, 58 Sixth ave, to whom all orders should be addressed. To be had also of all Druggists. 524

COOPER UNION—FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE AND ART.
FREE NIGHT SCHOOL OF SCIENCE AND ART
FREE READING ROOM
AND
ORPHAN FREE CHORISTER CLASS.
The Trustees of the COOPER UNION announce that the Eighth Annual Session will begin on MONDAY, THE 17TH SEPTEMBER, NEXT.
Circulars containing the Rules and Regulations of the School, the manner of admission, &c., can be obtained at the office any day, from 9 to 5 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 7½ to 9.
Applications for admission to the Free Night School of Science and Art, of which Prof. JOSEPH D. FOX is Principal, will be received at the office till Oct. 1st, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, from 7½ to 9.
Applications for admission to the Free Day School of Art for women, of which Dr. W. SIMMONS has been appointed Principal, may be made at the office daily, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M., and at the School on and after September 24th, from 9 A. M., till 2 P. M.
The Reading Room is now open to the public each day and evening without any restriction whatever.
The Orphan Free Chorister Class will hold its sessions during the day, and is limited to boys and girls over 8, and boys between 8 and 14 years of age. The former will meet on Mondays and Thursdays at 4 P. M., and the latter on Tuesdays and Fridays, at the same hour.
Applications for admission must be made during the last week in September, on the above-mentioned days.
All necessary books and materials for drawing, including instruments, can be obtained at the office on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings.
The public are admitted to the Lectures on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, but must enter before 8 P. M.
The cardinal idea of the Institution being to improve and educate the working classes, the Trustees cordially invite the youth of the city, and the public generally, to avail themselves of this liberal provision which has been made for their improvement.
By order of the Trustees,
ABRAHAM S. HEWITT,
449 Secretary.

IT SHINES FOR ALL—THE NEW YORK SUN. Price 2 Cents.

LADIES, GENTS, MISSES, BOYS AND children's rubber boots and shoes of all kinds at SCHENCK'S Boot and Shoe Emporium, 284 Bowery, cor Houston st. 544

POUGHKEEPSIE FEMALE ACADEMY.
The next school year of this Institution commences on the 12th of September.
The Trustees are happy to inform the community that, during the vacation, a large building has been erected, containing a Gymnasium, a Studio, and more commodious rooms for recitations and Music; also, that the former large corps of Teachers, with one exception, have been rearranged; while others, accomplished as scholars and experienced in their profession, have been added to the number; among whom are Miss M. BOUTON, as Assistant in English Department; Mr. G. W. COOK, teacher of Elocution, and Mr. E. BURGESS, teacher of Lewis' Gymnastics.
Circulars containing all necessary information respecting the school, may be had of the Principal, Rev. D. G. WEIGHT, or
H. D. VARICK,
Secretary of Trustees.
Poughkeepsie, N. Y., August 18, 1866. 447

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH ARE ALL IN the SUN—2 Cents.

STOP AND LOOK AT SCHENCK'S FALL Boots and Shoes.
Everybody likes them.
Everybody approves of them.
Everybody admires them.
Everybody is delighted with them.
Everybody ought to wear them.
Everybody can get them at his
Great Boot and Shoe Emporium,
281 284 Bowery, corner Houston.

SUN CHOLERINE REMEDY——PRICE only 25 Cents per bottle—BRIES.'S "SUN CHOLERINE REMEDY," for the cure of Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Colic, Cramps, Pains in the Stomach, and all Looseness of the Bowels (in old or young), is one of the best preparations ever introduced for the above complaints. It is put up at a price within the reach of all, and as warm weather will bring its usual amount of Summer complaints, no person should delay a day without procuring a bottle of this excellent remedy. Persons going in the country, where a change of water more or less affects the bowels, should by all means have this remedy with them. Prepared and for sale at 44 South Second st, Williamsburgh. 503

THE HARD RUBBER CRAVAT—
EVERYBODY LIKES IT.
EVERYBODY APPROVES OF IT.
EVERYBODY ADMIRES IT.
EVERYBODY IS DELIGHTED WITH IT.
EVERYBODY OUGHT TO WEAR IT.
EVERYBODY can get IT for a TRIFLE, at any RUBBER STORE, or respectable GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.
IS IMPERVIOUS TO MOISTURE.
IS NOT SOILED BY DUST.
FITS EASILY AND COMFORTABLY.
ALWAYS RETAINS ITS SHAPE.
IS ELEGANT AND DURABLE.
DOUBTERS are ADVISED to TRY THEM and BE CONVINCED. THEY are SOLD at all the RUBBER STORES, FANCY STORES, and GENTS' FURNISHING STORES. 508

UNION MEN OF NEW YORK—BEFORE entering this great Fall campaign, go to SCHENCK'S great Boot and Shoe Emporium, 284 Bowery, corner Houston st, and procure a pair of the double solea French calf hand sewed boots which he warrants to carry you safe through the campaign. 511

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE, Eighth District, New York.—The annual list of names on Income, Plate, &c., for 1865-'66, is now ready for payments. Payments received without personal notice up to Sept. 15. The bills for residents west of Fifth avenue will not be ready until September 25th. Persons doing business down town can pay as early as 9 o'clock up to September 15th. Other payments 9 to 2 o'clock. Checks should be to order of the Collector. Receipts returned by mail if postage stamp is sent. G. F. PUTNAM, Collector, Office 125 Fifth ave. 515

THE SUN.

Thirty-Fourth Year. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1866. Price Two Cents.

EUROPE.

SUN CABLE DISPATCHES.

THE RUSSIAN-AMERICAN ALLIANCE

A LONDON OPINION.

The Idea Declared Impracticable

AUSTRIA AND ITALY.

THE DIFFICULTY NOT SERIOUS

A Compromise Expected.

IMPORTANT FROM CANDIA.

A GREAT BATTLE FOUGHT.

The Turks Victorious.

FOREIGN NEWS BY STEAMER

Sun European Correspondence.

THE REFORM QUESTION.

ENGLISH COLONIAL GOVERNMENT.

Poor Little Hanover and the Prussian Wolf.

NAPOLEON NOT QUITE HIMSELF.

LONDON CHIT-CHAT.

&c., &c., &c.

The Russian-American Alliance.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 19—Noon.—The DAILY NEWS, in its editorial, says that a Russian-American alliance is impracticable.

The Debt of Venetia.

FLORENCE, Wednesday, Sept. 19—Noon.—The mission of General Revel to Vienna has led to the belief that the difficulty between Italy and Austria in regard to the debt of Venetia, is nearly at an end, and that a compromise will be effected which will result in a lasting peace.

The Italian Navy.

FLORENCE, Sept. 19.—The works in connection with the Italian navy at Spezia are being pushed forward with rapidity.

The King of Bavaria.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—The abdication of Ludwig II, King of Bavaria, is now regarded as certain.

Defeat of the Insurrectionists in Candia.

TRIESTE, Wednesday, Sept. 19—Noon.—A great battle has been fought in the island of Candia, between the Turks and the Insurrectionists. The Turks were the victors.

The Ship Plymouth Rock.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 19th—Noon.—The ship Plymouth Rock took fire this morning, but the flames were extinguished, with slight damage to the vessel.

Arrival of the Teutonia.

LONDON, Sept. 19—Evening.—The steamship Teutonia, of the Hamburg-American Line, from New York Sept. 1st, ran aground at Cuxhaven, but was subsequently got off without much damage.

Arrival Out of the Africa and Manhattan.

QUEENSTOWN, Wednesday, Sept. 19—Noon.—The steamships Africa, from Boston via Halifax, and Manhattan, from New York, have arrived and proceeded for Liverpool.

LONDON, Sept. 19—Evening.—The steamship Allemania, of the Hamburg-American Packet Line, from New York Sept. 8, arrived at Cowes to-day *en route* to Hamburg.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday, Sept. 19th—Noon.—Cotton unchanged. Estimated sales, 13,000 bales. Middling uplands, 13 1-4d.

LONDON, Wednesday, Sept. 19th—Noon.—Consols for money, 89 1-4d.

American Securities—Five-Twenties higher; quoted at 72 1-2. Erie Railway Shares, 47 1-2. Illinois Central Shares, 78 1-4.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 19, Evening.—The Cotton market is unchanged. Middling Uplands are quoted at 13 1-4d., with an aggregate day's sale of 4,600 bales.

The Breadstuffs' market is generally without change.

The Tallow market is firm.

LONDON, Sept 19, Evening.—The Money market is steady. Consols closed at 89 1-4 for money.

The following are the closing prices of American Securities: Eries, 47 1-4; Illinois, 78 1-4, Five-Twenties, 72 1-4.

FOREIGN NEWS

BY

Steamship Java.

The royal mail steamer Java, from Liverpool on the morning of the 8th, touching at Queenstown on the morning of the 7th, and reached Liverpool on the evening of the same day. The City of Dublin arrived at Liverpool on the evening of the 7th.

OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Arrival in London—A Dull City—The People—Reform Agitation—Colonial Government—Going Down to the Sea-side, Etc., Etc.

LONDON, Sept. 8, 1866.

Here am I settled down close by Covent Garden, in the old city of London, writing to the "SUN," whose beams even reach me here, when only six weeks ago I was walking along Broadway, in a Panama hat and a suit of white duck, swearing at the heat of the self-same luminary. Of course I have not got myself settled down yet, as I have been here barely one week. So this first letter of mine must be somewhat brief and hurried, for I must post my letter by noon to-day, as it goes by the "Java," which touches for it at Queenstown to-morrow. My ideas, as yet, have not become acclimatized, and really, as "everybody" is out of town here, as they are with us at this season of the year, there is not much to write of about cheering things. I have already spoken to several well-informed and intelligent Englishmen on the subject of the Reform question, which seems to have attracted so much attention here for the last year, and their opinion chimes in pretty well with what I thought of it myself from what I had thereof read. Reform here, I believe, has been only agitated in a party spirit, and not with any real interest in the condition of the working-man. It has been brought on the *tapis* as a political catchword, and has not half that significance here, at least, so I am told, as we believe on the other side of the water. The men who attend those monster meetings we read of are not to be taken as average specimens of the working classes throughout the country who really seem to care little about the matter. The laboring classes in England are not yet fit to receive free political liberty. They are better educated as a rule than they were a few years back, but they are not yet intellectual enough to exercise the power of thinking for themselves; and it would be best perhaps that they were led a few years longer. Education is not studied sufficiently throughout England. They have national schools and free institutions of one kind or another, but the English do not give the zest to education that we do. They do not allow Bill Giles, the ploughman's boy, to sit alongside Squire Acres' son and heir, and compete with him at least in intellectual acquirement. No, Bill Giles, until he is old enough to earn his shilling a week as a crow-scarer on some field where his father is at work, will go to the national or village school where he will meet his equals, and young Bob Acres goes to Eton, and from thence to Oxford, and meets with his equals, and this the wide band which separates class, has militated against that intellectual competition which would do so much to raise the laboring classes of this country. As it is now Giles has hardly a soul above beans and bacon; he soon forgets how to read and write, and when he attains "years of discretion," is just what his father was before him, a patient, plodding, hard working man, with a soul levelled down to his work. The spread of "Reform" will do some good, however. It will make the country now begin to think, and by degrees they will be fit in the long run to possess that liberty which we, as a nation, possess, and which every one in the universe is born in possession of, or ought to be, as his birthright.

There is a great outcry in the TIMES here about another Colonial Governor, who seems to have, like Eyre, of Jamaica notoriety, stepped on delicate ground. Sir Charles Darling, it seems, has been relieved from his post as Governor of Victoria, South Australia, where he seems to have governed so well that he gained the good will of the whole colony. The big wigs of the Colonial Office, however, who seem to be jealous of any of their officials getting on well except with their express sanction, have tried all they could to get Sir Charles Darling into hot water, and have wound up unjust conduct towards him by recalling him. The Parliament of Victoria on the other hand, have strongly expressed their thanks for Sir Charles Darling's policy, and have shown their good will by voting Lady Darling a very handsome sum of money, Sir Charles, from his executive position, being unable to accept it himself. Now Sir Charles has protested against his recall, and brought forth the proofs of the benefit of the policy he pursued in the colony, but the colonial office does not see it nor never will, and the TIMES supports that branch of the government. I should be very much surprised if Sir Charles ever fills another Governorship.

The reported marriage alliance which was said to have been formed between the Princess Louisa, one of the remaining unmarried daughters of Queen Victoria,—is she the last to be pensioned off I wonder?—and the present young king of Portugal, is emphatically denied by the TIMES. I wonder, however, why Mr. Gladstone is going out there, and with what object.

As everybody is at the sea-side, I ran down the day before yesterday to Brighton, a fashionable watering place, which is about fifty miles from London, on the South coast of England. I came across some experience which would be of benefit to the slow railroad companies on our side of the big pond as I went the whole distance, fifty-one miles, in just an hour! The track over here appears to be better ballasted and better kept than ours, and no wonder, as it costs about five times as much, per mile, I have learnt, as our railroads do. It is a wonderfully busy place, Brighton, just like London itself; and as for the dress and fashion, it is like Broadway in the Fall season. It was too noisy for me, however, although unhappy old George the Fourth used to be fond of it, and so I came back to London the same night, and settled myself down cosily in my hotel, which is close to all the theatres, and near the Strand and Oxford streets, so I am in a central thoroughfare, and will be able to learn all that passes as soon as anybody, and will be careful to report all refreshing news for the benefit of the readers of the SUN.

Before closing my letter, which I am just about to do, I may state that the TIMES publishes a very long article deploring the downfall of the Hanoverian kingdon. The royal crown of England was somehat interested in the existence of that petty kingdom, as it was there, one might say, the whole of the present family sprung. From old associations, therefore, it must be humiliating to think that England was not able to save this old relic of her former power.

In my next letter I will give a fuller account of the political parties at present in England, and their different attitudes, as well as any foreign news I can fish up, as well as details of all that is going on around me in the literary and artistic world, as well as in the political. I will merely mention that last night I had the pleasure of seeing Miss Amy Sedgwick in a play called "The Unequal Match," and I strongly advise your readers to go and see her when she arrives in New York, where she will be this Fall I learn, as it is her last week in London before her departure. On Thursday night I was at Mellam's Concerts, at Covent Garden Theatre, where I heard Carlotta Patti, for the first time. She is neither so pretty nor so talented as her sister Adeline—our Adeline, but she possesses rare vocal powers, and it was a treat to hear her. I open my letter again to tell you that there are rumors here of some little difficulty about the Austrian and Italian treaty of peace, as regards Venetia, but I believe the matter will be all settled right, at least such is the opinion here.

AGATHON.

OUR REGULAR LONDON LETTER.

LONDON, Sept. 7, 1866.

The London TIMES contradicts the rumor relating to the reported alliance about to be formed between the King of Greece and the Princess Louise of England.

Reform.

Mr. Roebuck, M. P for Sheffield, recently delivered a speech there, in which he said it was his conviction that the recent Reform Bill was not called for; and, although he supported it, he found fault with its general principles. He also said that he believed the present Government would last, as the Liberals were inclined to assimilate with the Conservative party.

The English Reform League.

The following is the official announcement of the objects of the Reform League in England:

First—To procure the extension of the elective franchise to every resident and registered adult male person of sound mind and unconvicted of crime.

Second—To obtain for the voter the protection of the ballot.

To carry out the above objects it was unanimously resolved, at a general meeting of the Council: "That a fund of ten thousand pounds be raised forthwith, the said sum to be called the Lecture and Special Purposes Fund, and to be subject to the control of the Executive Council of the Reform League. That the various branches of the League be requested to raise subscriptions to the above fund, forwarding the gross amounts monthly to the Treasurer. That the Secretary be instructed to forward copies of this resolution to the various branches of the League, and to the leading reformers throughout the United Kingdom, without delay."

The Cattle Plague.

The recent returns prove that the cattle plague is fast dying out in England, as there were only 99 cases during the entire week ending 1st September.

Fenianism in Liverpool.

The police at Liverpool recently discovered and seized a large quantity of combustible material which was stored in a house in that town; it is supposed to be the property of Fenians.

Withdrawal of Specie.

There were large withdrawals of gold from the Bank of England on the 7th, for export to America, in payment of 5-20 bonds. It is presumed that this will have an effect in lowering the premium of gold in that country.

The Kingdom of Saxony.

The TIMES in an article on the prostration of Hanover, observes that "the peace which has at last been concluded between Prussia and all the former allies of Austria has not yet been granted to the little Kingdom of the Elbe, apparently because King John of Saxony shrinks from a restoration which would degrade him to the rank of a mere vassal, or, perhaps, because he understands that his subjects do not feel disposed to acquiesce in an arrangement which would make them the servants of two masters. Saxony will, however, have to bend or break. It was with the utmost reluctance that Count Bismark submitted to the necessity which dictated the clause in favor of Austria's most faithful ally in the Preliminaries of Nikolsburg. But Saxony, Austria, and France are not likely to have more than their bond from the Prussian statesman. Prussia engaged to respect the integrity of the Saxon territory, but she subjected the Kingdom to the rule she had laid down for all the members of the Northern Confederacy. Given to those terms she was only bound by the strict letter, and reserved the power to put upon them the broadest interpretation she could contrive. She professes even to have contracted no obligation whatever with respect even to the present Sovereign of Saxony or to any member of the Royal House. It is clear that Saxony must put up with that position for which Hanover has been so earnestly and so vainly supplicating; and if Prussia plead the necessity of self-defence in her dealings with Hanover, it is a marvel that any consideration should deter her from the far more necessary annexation of Saxony."

FRANCE.

The French papers are full of Italy now, and all unite in advising her to study commerce for the future, and leave the paths of war for nations mightier than her. The OPINIONE NATIONALE, a staunch friend of Italy, says: "No more cannon and rifles; no more extravagant outlay for ironclads. Men must no longer be transferred from agriculture to the drill ground. What Italy wants are working men and merchant ships. Before all things the Chambers must seek wise economy, and encourage industry and commerce. Italy will never be completely emancipated so long as she is the tributary and the slave of foreign credit and commerce. The fatal word, '*Italia fara da se*,' which has not succeeded on the battlefield, must be pronounced on the fields of finance.

The Harvest of '66.

The prospects of the grain crops throughout France this year are very poor indeed, and but for an importation of wheat, the scarcity would be severely felt.

Health of the Emperor.

Although the Paris papers make a point every morning of detailing how the Emperor took his customary ride in the *Bois de Boulogne*, or else his usual drive, still there is no doubt of his continuing to be seriously indisposed, and his health seems breaking up.

An Explosive Bullet.

M. Fertuiset, one of the French lion-hunters, who rivals Gerard, has invented an explosive bullet. One of them, of the diameter known in France as No. 16, blew up a strong wooden box divided into three compartments, reducing it to small splinters. The second, No. 8, penetrated through a target made of strong boards, joined together side by side by means of heavy nails, and forming in the aggregate the thickness of the bulwarks of a frigate. This target was pierced, and at the same time blown to fragments. The third shot was aimed at a loaf of bread, which was blown to atoms.

PRUSSIA.

On the 7th the Prussian Chamber of Deputies adopted the Annexation bill by 273 against 14 votes; the minority were Dr. Jacobs and Herrs Groote and Kappellmann; the Polish deputies abstained from voting. Count Bismark introduced a bill for the incorporation of Schleswig Holstein with Prussia.

AUSTRIA.

Major-General Moring has left Vienna for Venetia to carry out the transfer of that province to General Leboeuf, the French representative.

The Austrian GAZETTE denies that Austria refused to give up the "Iron crown" and other relics which should purport of the transfer to Italy of Venetia.

ITALY.

A Florence dispatch of the 5th says that the first official conference for the conclusion of peace between Italy and Austria, took place at Vienna on the 3d, when the draft of several articles was signed by the Italian and Austrian plenipotentiaries.

Latest Cable Dispatches.

Bismarck Ill.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—Count Bismarck has been taken very ill, though not so much so as to excite serious apprehension.

Address of the King of Prussia.

BERLIN, Sept. 20.—The King of Prussia has written an address to the people, thanking them for their part borne in the war, and congratulating them on victory and peace.

Mexican Affairs.

PARIS, Sept. 20.—The finance committee sent here from Mexico to negotiate for a loan are disheartened and have announced that the Empire of Mexico is without funds.

Brigand Outbreak.

FLORENCE, Sept. 20.—A very serious outbreak of brigands has occurred near Palermo.

The telegraph wires have been cut in all directions, but, as the National troops hold all the principal positions, it is thought the rebellion will be of short duration.

Heavy Failure.

LONDON, Sept. 20.—A telegram from Bombay announces that the firm of Roychoud & Co., in that city, has failed. Their liabilities is said to be very great.

Marine Disasters.

LONDON, Sept. 20th.—Noon.—The ship Conqueror, from Bordeaux for Philadelphia, has arrived at Queenstown in a damaged condition, having been in collision.

The bark Rising Dawn, from Ivigtut, Greenland, for Boston has been lost off the coast of Greenland.

ANOTHER TRAGEDY.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN PHILADELPHIA.

An Old Lady Brutally Assassinated.

HER SKULL PIERCED WITH A POKER, AND HER THROAT CUT FROM EAR TO EAR.

THE DEED COMMITTED IN BROAD DAYLIGHT.

No Clue to the Assassin.

(Correspondence of The Sun.)

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 18.

Before this letter reaches you, you will doubtless have been apprised by telegraph of the terrible and heartrending murder perpetrated yesterday morning in Buttonwood street, in this city—a deed which for boldness of design and fiendishness of execution surpasses anything of a like character—except, perhaps, that bloody afternoon's work of the fiend Probst—which has transpired in Philadelphia for many years. As the telegraphic summary gives but a brief outline of the fiendish deed, and contains several inaccuracies, I send you the correct details of the crime, as gathered by me during a visit to the scene of the murder a short time after the commission of the same. Passing up Buttonwood street, a few blocks above Ninth, one encounters, on the south side of the way, a cozy, comfortable two story brick building, whose clean, polished stoop, snow-white curtains and general tidy appearance seems to tell of a peaceful and happy home within. For nearly twenty-five years this tenement has been occupied by Mr. Milo M. Miller, a sober, industrious man, a millwright by trade, together with his wife Eliza, aged 63, and an aged lady, named Owens, the maiden sister of Mr. Miller. As has been his usual custom, Mr. Miller left his home about six o'clock yesterday morning, to attend his daily labor, as a few minutes afterwards did also Miss Owens, who is employed at a band-box manufactory at the corner of Second and Pine streets, leaving Mrs. Miller alone in the house. It was customary for Mrs. M. to be alone the entire day, and she seldom left the house except for the purpose of visiting the neighboring grocery, or for the purpose of a short afternoon visit to friends residing in the immediate neighborhood. About four o'clock on yesterday afternoon, a young woman named Wood, a neighbor and friend of the family, called at the street door of deceased's house, and finding it locked, proceeded to the rear entrance which is reached by an alley-way leading into the back yard. Receiving no answer to repeated rappings at the the entrance, Mrs. Wood raised the latch of the door leading to the kitchen and entered. Once inside a scene of indiscribable horror met her gaze. Stretched upon the floor, her hair dishevelled as if from some desperate struggle, lay the prostrate form of Mrs. Miller, the blood oozing from a number of terrible gashes upon the forehead, while upon the throat round a deep and fearful wound, extending from ear to ear, and nearly severing the head from the body. The horror stricken girl, supposing that Mrs. Miller had committed suicide, fled from the house and conveyed the intelligence to a number of neighbors, who hastened to the scene of blood, when a more minute inspection of the victim and the premises was made. The murdered woman was attired in a neat black muslin dress, usually worn by deceased when visiting or shopping, black lace cap, white stockings and a pair of gaiter shoes, while near the victim lay an old hood of colored calico which was considerably besmeared with blood. The victim lay upon her back in a pool of gore, her arms stretched out, and her hands saturated with blood as if from a desperate endeavor to quench the flow from the gaping wound in the throat. Near her right hand lay a poker, and near by an iron poker, two feet long, also covered with blood and a quantity of hair. Upon brushing back the hair from the forehead of the unfortunate woman, a number of jagged wounds were discovered, through which protruded a portion of the brain particles, and which were evidently the result of a succession of powerful blows with the point of the poker. Upon the neck were marks of discoloration, evidently caused by an attempt of the murderer to strangle his victim. An inspection of the room in which the murder was perpetrated, showed that, with the exception of the door which had been removed from a table drawer not an article in the house had been disturbed, although in a room adjoining the kitchen was deposited in an unlocked bureau drawer, some fifty dollars in greenbacks, the property of Mr. Miller. From this fact, it is presumed that the murderer must have either become stricken with horror immediately after the completion of his work of death, or become suddenly alarmed and precipitately left the premises. The presumption is that the murder was committed soon after the departure of Mr. Miller and his suite, and the fact that two or three families living in the immediate neighborhood assert that at about half-past seven o'clock, groans, as if from some one in distress, were distinctly heard in the direction of Mrs. Miller's back yard, seems to give a strong color of plausibility to this presumption. A Mrs. Frickle, residing one door below, told me that, becoming solicitous for the cause of the strange outcry, she sent her child into Mrs. Miller's yard to ascertain from whence it proceeded, but the child immediately returning and reporting seeing nothing to occasion alarm, she dismissed from her mind the subject. A neighbor also remembers to have seen the deceased, in the yard, engaged in some household duty, at about the above mentioned time. After a post-mortem examination by Dr. Shapleigh, the body was placed in a coffin and removed to the parlor, where an inquest will be held today. Notwithstanding the authorities are making every effort to ferret out the perpetrator of the horrible deed, up to the time of closing this letter, no trace of the murderer has been discovered. LEIF.

TRIAL OF JEFF. DAVIS.

INTERVIEW WITH THE PRISONER.

Davis' Opinion of His Case.

THE PRESIDENT'S DECLARATIONS.

A Military and Civil Trial to take Place.

&c., &c., &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, Sept. 18.

Bishop Greene, of Mississippi, an old friend of Jefferson Davis, accompanied by Mr. John W. Keely, an ex-Roman Catholic divine, arrived here this morning on a visit to the prisoner.

In their interview, Mr. Greene remarked that there was a great desire throughout the South to have Mr. Davis released, and both the Bishop and Mr. Keely stated that it was their intention, if not disapproved of by Mr. Davis, to proceed to Washington to have an interview with President Johnson to try and persuade him to liberate him.

Mr. Davis replied that he thanked them very much for their kind intentions, but their efforts would be futile. His counsel, Mr. Charles O'Connor, and, more recently, Hon. Wm. B. Reed, had both had personal interviews with the President for the same object, but the only answer to their petitions was that he (Davis) would have to be tried under the charges pending against him both before a military and civil tribunal, providing no unforeseen circumstances should transpire in the time intervening before a trial should take place. He (Davis) for the present had given up all hopes of being released from confinement. Notwithstanding what Mr. Davis said, the Bishop and Mr. Keely stated it should not deter them from going on their mission to see the President.

THE mortality report, dated Nashville, Sept. 19, announces a total of 43 deaths during the last 24 hours from cholera. The deaths from cholera have decreased during the last two days.

THE PARAGUAYAN WAR.

Tremendous Fighting.

Attacks on the Paraguayan Camp.

THE ALLIES BEATEN BACK.

Nine Thousand Men Killed and Wounded.

Reinforcements Going Forward to the Brazilians and Argentines.

The Conquest of Paraguay as Far Off as Ever.

&c., &c., &c.

The steamer North America brings Rio Janeiro papers to August 25th.

Advices from the Platte report fighting of a most stubborn and sanguinary nature on the 16th and 18th of July, causing a loss of 4,200 killed and wounded in the Allied armies, and an approximate amount in the Paraguayan army, the latter fighting chiefly within intrenchments, and consequently losing less.

The affair arose from a determination of the Allies to dislodge the Paraguayans from the position they were fortifying on a hill, which would have enabled them to endanger the allied left and rear. The Paraguayans were surprised and driven out at daybreak on the 16th, by a brigade of Brazilians after a short fight.

The victors then advanced to the assault of the Paraguayan works in the rear, but were received with such a heavy fire that they were forced to abandon the attempt, and confine themselves to the defence of the work they had taken. This was successfully done, notwithstanding two fierce attacks were made by the Paraguayans, and a storm of missiles was poured on the ground.

The Allies suffered considerable loss, and the troops under fire were relieved several times during the day. The next day passed without fighting, but a reconnoissance made to uncover the Paraguayan movements and works, was changed into a general assault of the next line of the Paraguayan fortifications, which was carried, but recovered and again retaken, but finally, after very heavy fighting, which involved almost all the forces on both sides, the Allied commanders recognized that success in that direction would be too dearly bought, and their troops were recalled, retiring in good order without being pursued.

The Paraguayans, however, made a dash with cavalry on the Argentine flank on the right, but were repulsed, and fighting ceased on both sides, the works captured on the 16th remaining in possession of the Allies. This was strengthened and armed with heavy cannon and mortars, and is likely to be of great service to the Allies.

The Paraguayans continued up to the 18th to send down torpedoes, and on the 14th and 15th two explosions occurred so near the leading vessels of the allied fleet as to shake them severely. A boat was blown up and eight persons killed.

The second Brazilian Army, 9,000 strong, under Ponto Alegre, had been incorporated with the allied forces. Two or three thousand reinforcements have also been demanded and expected from Brazil and the Argentine Provinces.

A Brazilian transport steamer had been lost in the Platte. All the people on board of her were saved, as well as 150,000 government specie.

FIRE AT RIO JANEIRO.

There was a dreadful fire in Rua da Quitanda, Rio de Janeiro, on the 23d of August, owing to the explosion of some powder kept on the premises. Three persons were killed and several seriously wounded.

POLITICAL.

Soldiers and Sailors' Convention at Syracuse.

SYRACUSE, Sept. 20th.—The Convention of the Soldiers' and Sailors' State Union was called to order by President McKeon at 10 o'clock. The report of the Committee on Officers of the Union for the ensuing year, through Col. Hopper, the Chairman, was as follows:

President—Col. James B. McKeon.

Vice-Presidents—Col. E. B. Fowler, Major Putnam Fields, Col. Clark, Lieut.-Col. E. Y. Morris, Captain G. R. Ross, Lieut.-Colonel Armault Cameron, Capt. J. J. Rundell, Lieut. Col. G. W. Warren, Col. D. J. Carr, Gen. Bradley Winslow, Capt. T. D. Stow, Major-Gen. H. A. Barnum, Adjutant E. B. Lansing, Captain Chas. Tracey, Gen. N. M. Crane, Major Giles H. Helden, Major James Lowe, Jr.

Recording Secretary—Major H. W. Parsons.

Corresponding Secretary—Surgeon Geo. T. Stevens.

Treasurer—Surgeon Alexander A. Edmesten.

Chaplain—Rev. J. S. Barber.

Sergeant-at-Arms—Lieutenant C. H. Eldridge.

Quartermaster—Sergeant W. L. Sternburgh.

Sergeant—John Vaugh.

The report of the Committee was accepted, and the officers named were elected by ballot.

Col. F. J. Bramhall presented the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Executive Committee be required and empowered to appoint a sub-committee to select and receive contributions for the purpose of erecting suitable headstones over the graves of New York soldiers buried in our National cemeteries, in substitution for, and to replace the wooden ones now in use.

A vote of thanks was tendered the President, Col. J. B. McKeon, and the Union adjourned *sine dic.*

SYRACUSE, Sept. 20.

The Soldiers' and Sailors' Mass Convention met pursuant to call at Shakespeare Hall at noon to-day. Secretary of State Major-General Francis C. Barlow called the Convention to order. The Convention was then formally opened with prayer by Brevet Brigadier-General Van Petten.

General Barlow nominated as temporary Chairman of the Convention Adjutant E. B. Lansing, of Auburn, who, on assuming the chair, delivered a sarcastic and stirring speech. He spoke of the objects of the Convention; he reviewed most scathingly the acts of President Johnson and recommended to him the example of Cæsar who had his Brutus, and Charles the First who had his Cromwell; he referred to the trickery of that great leader, from whose home the speaker came, and bitterly denounced his excuse, "An irrepressible conflict has now arisen which will be felt all over the country." He adverted to the threats of war, and expressed the readiness of the loyal soldiers and sailors to maintain the right in the future as they had in the past. If war must come they are ready for it.

Col. George D. Kellogg, of N. Y.; Capt. C. R. Knowles, of Albany; Col. Frederick L. Manning, of Seneca; Col. A. J. Smith, of Onondaga, and Capt. Frank Myers, of Erie, were appointed temporary Secretaries.

The wounded and disabled delegates of the State Union which met yesterday, were invited to seats upon the platform.

A committee of three from each judicial district, to nominate officers for a permanent organization, was appointed.

At 3 o'clock the Convention re-assembled and the report of the committee on permanent organization, reported through its Chairman, Col. E. A. Ludwig, a long list of names as officers of the Convention, Gen. John Cochrane, of New York, being named for President.

General Stewart L. Woodford, the Union candidate for Lieut.-Governor, addressed the Convention. He advocated at length the policy of Congress, and, referring to the campaign now pending, he said that while the Union party would pledge in advance obedience to the popular verdict, if it were against them, they would compel obedience to that verdict if it were in their