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THE SUN.

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THE OLD WORLD.

Sun Cable Dispatches.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

British Propositions for Settlement.

THE WAR IN CANDIA.

Another Announcement by the Sublime Porte.

&c., &c., &c.

The Alabama Claims.

LONDON, September 2.—The Foreign Office has issued a Blue Book containing the documents which have been filed in that department in the Alabama case, and the correspondence which has passed between the governments of Great Britain and the United States for the settlement of the claims.

The latest despatch in the collection shows what progress has been made in the controversy, and states the conditions upon which the English government is willing to attempt a final settlement. The despatch is addressed by Lord Stanley, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to Sir Frederick Bruce, the British Minister at Washington, and is dated May 24, 1867. Lord Stanley informs Sir Frederick Bruce that England is willing to submit the claims of American citizens for damages caused by the Alabama, and all other similar damages on the part of the United States, to a commission of arbitration, if the claims of British subjects against the United States for losses suffered during the late war of rebellion are likewise submitted to the decision of the same commission.

The Yacht John T. Ford.

LONDON, September 2.—The name of the only survivor of the crew of the miniature yacht John T. Ford, which was lost in the English channel, is Armstrong.

The War in Candia.

LONDON, Sept. 2—Evening.—In a circular note the Sublime Porte announces to the Ministers at foreign Courts that the war in the Island of Candia has been brought to a close, and that a general amnesty has been granted to the insurgents. The same note promises that many reforms will be forthwith introduced in the laws and administration of the Island.

The Prussian Elections.

BERLIN, Sept. 2.—The Liberals have carried the elections for the North German Parliament in all the large towns of the Confederation.

MARINE.

LONDONDERRY, September 2—Noon.—The steamship Peruvian, from Quebec on the 22d of August, has arrived here on her way to Liverpool.

SOUTHAMPTON, September 2—Noon.—The steamship Weser, Captain Wenke, from New York on the 22d of August, arrived here at 12 o'clock last night on the way to Bremen.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, Sept. 2—Evening.—Consols closed steady at 94 11-16 for money.

American securities closed at the following rates: United States 5-20s 73¾; Illinois Central shares 77¾; Erie Railway shares 44¾; Atlantic and Great Western 23¾.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 2—Evening.—United States bonds closed at 77½ for the issue of 1862.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 2—Evening.—Cotton—The cotton market closed firm at the following revised quotations: Middling uplands 40½d.; Middling Orleans 40½d. The sales of the day amounted to 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs—Corn closed at 35s. for mixed Western. Wheat, 13s. for California white. Barley, 5s. Oats, 3s. 5d. Peas, 41s.

Provisions—Cheese, 49s. Beef, 142s. 6d. Lard, 51s. 9d. Pork, 75s. 6d. Bacon, 42s.

Produce—Spirits petroleum 1d. higher, closing at 9½d. per gallon. Tallow 44s. 6d. Spirits turpentine 30s. Rosin 7s. 9d. for common, and 12s. for medium.

LONDON, Sept. 2—Evening.—No. 12 Dutch standard sugar 24s. 6d. Scotch pig iron 58s. Whale oil £40. Sperm oil £115. Linseed oil £39. Linseed cakes £10 5s. Calcutta linseed 68s. 6d.

ANTWERP, Sept. 2—Noon.—Petroleum, 47 francs for standard white.

From Europe by Steamer.

Arrival of the City of Boston—Mail News to August 22.

The Inman steamer City of Boston, from Queenstown the 22d of August, has arrived.

Queen's Speech in Full.

The following is the text of the Queen's speech on the prorogation of Parliament, a synopsis of which has been received by telegraph, and heretofore published:

My Lords and Gentlemen:

I am happy to be enabled to release you from the endeavors of a long and more than usually eventful session, and to offer you my acknowledgements for the successful diligence with which you have applied yourself to your Parliamentary duties.

My relations with foreign countries continue on a friendly footing. At the commencement of the present year great fears were entertained that differences might arise between France and Prussia, which might have led to a war of which it was impossible to foresee the ultimate result. Happily the advice tendered by my government, and by those of the other neutral states, aided by the moderation of the two powers chiefly interested, sufficed to avert the threatened calamity; and I trust no grounds at present exist for apprehending any disturbance of the general peace.

The communications which I have made to the reigning Monarch of Abyssinia with a view to obtain the release of the British subjects whom he detains in his dominions have, I regret to say, thus far proved ineffectual. I have, therefore, found it necessary to address to him a peremptory demand for their immediate liberation, and to take measures for supporting that demand should it ultimately be found necessary to resort to force.

The treasonable conspiracy in Ireland, to which I have before called your attention, broke out in the early part of the present year in a futile attempt at insurrection. That was suppressed, almost without bloodshed, mainly due not more to the discipline and valor of my troops, and to the admirable conduct of the police, than to the general loyalty of the population, and the absence of any token of sympathy with the insurgents on the part of any considerable portion of my subjects. I rejoice that the supremacy of the law was vindicated without imposing on me the painful necessity of sacrificing a single life.

The bill for the abolition of certain local exemptions from taxation enabled me to avail myself of a liberal concession made in anticipation by the Emperor of the French, whereby several taxes were removed which pressed heavily upon British shipping.

I have concluded a postal convention with the United States of America, whereby the rate of postage between the two countries will be diminished by one-half, and further arrangements are in progress for increasing the intercourse between this country and the continent of North America.

The act for the union of the British North American Provinces is the final accomplishment of a scheme long contemplated, whereby those colonies, now combined in one dominion, may be expected not only to gain additional strength for the purposes of defence against external aggression, but may be united among themselves by fresh ties of mutual interest, and attached to the mother country by the only bonds which can effectually secure such important dependencies, those of loyalty to the Crown and attachment to British connection.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

I thank you for the liberal supplies which you have voted for the public service.

My Lords and Gentlemen:

I have had great satisfaction in giving my assent to a bill for amending the representation of the people in Parliament. I earnestly trust that the extensive and liberal measure which you have passed may effect the durable settlement of a question which has long engaged public attention, and that the large number of my subjects who will be for the first time admitted to the exercise of the elective franchise may, in the discharge of the duties thereby devolving upon them, prove themselves worthy of the confidence which Parliament has reposed in them. It is gratifying to me to find that the lengthened consideration which you have necessarily given to this important question has not prevented your entering on many subjects to which your attention was directed at the commencement of the session, and particularly to such as have immediate reference to the well-being of the industrial classes. I have had especial pleasure in giving my assent to bills for extending to various trades, with such modifications as have been found necessary, the provisions of the Factory act, the success of which has proved the possibility of extending effectual protection to the labor of women and children with a due consideration for the interests of the trades immediately concerned. I confidently anticipate from the operation of the present acts the same improvements in the physical, the social, and the moral condition of the working classes which has been found to accompany the application of the acts of those trades to which they have hitherto been confined. The restraints alleged to have been imposed on workmen and their employers by trades unions and other associations appeared to me to call for inquiry, and the revelations derived from the examinations before the commission to which you gave your legislative sanction have disclosed a state of things which will deserve your most earnest attention.

The administration of the Poor Laws, which generally has conferred great benefit on the community, and especially on the poor themselves, requires constant supervision, and I have readily consented to a bill which, applied to the metropolis alone, will tend to equalize the pressure of taxation, and improve the treatment of the sick poor, whose condition will be greatly benefitted by your well-considered legislation.

The bill for the regulation of the merchant shipping contains important provisions calculated to add to the health and comfort of those engaged in the mercantile marine.

These and other valuable amendments of the law have been the result of your labors during the present session, and in returning to your own homes you carry with you the gratifying consciousness that your time and pains have not been misapplied, and that they have resulted in a series of measures which I hope and earnestly pray may contribute to the contentment and happiness of my people.

Further Particulars of the Cholera in Italy.

Alarming accounts continued to be received as to the spread of the cholera in Southern Italy.

The Florence correspondent of the London *Daily News*, 13th ult., details instances of popular barbarity so appalling as to be beyond belief in any country except Italy, where popular education and intelligence have always been at the lowest point:

The popular belief in the agency of poison still continues and leads to shocking results. At Civita, a small district in Cosenza, a scene was lately witnessed unparalleled in modern times. The news of the first case of cholera which occurred there spread fear and consternation. Unfortunately, too, these feelings were as usual accompanied by the dread of poison. The rumor that the wells, cisterns, and reservoirs of the district were poisoned got wind, and spread like wildfire. The unfortunate inhabitants, paralysed by fear, shut themselves up in their dwellings, and did not dare to drink any water, or even to use it for the purposes of cleanliness. Whilst this excitement possessed the public mind a malignant rumor got abroad, inculpating a certain woman as the author of the evil deed. The woman pointed out to the popular indignation was a harmless creature, well known in the district as a fortune-teller. No complaint had ever been uttered against her, and she was every one's friend. No sooner did the rumor get abroad than a hue and cry was raised. A crowd assembled, and it was determined that this poor creature should be seized and put to death. Having made their way to the woman's dwelling, they felled her to the ground, tore her body to pieces, and, lighting a large bonfire, threw the bleeding remains into it. A daughter of the victim, a girl of 15, thrilling with horror at her mother's murder, screamed wildly at this terrible sight, and her cries attracted the notice of the crowd, who would have seized her and have made short work of her also, had she not been saved by a brave man, at the peril of his life. After this bloody work, the crowd—composed of men, women and children—spent a good portion of the night in dancing and revelry close to the spot where the charred remains of their victim were lying. At Longobucco, near Fasano (we are still in the Neapolitan territory), another deplorable incident took place. The first case of cholera in the district occurred in the person of an individual in easy circumstances, who had previously partaken too freely of the pleasures of the table, in company with several friends. The suddenness of the case—the man was carried off within the hour—created suspicions of poison in the mind of his nearest relatives. His friends were regarded as the authors of his death. His mother, wife and sister rose up from the side of the corpse, weeping, moaning, tearing their hair, and clamoring for revenge. This at once stirred the multitude, who collected around them. Great excitement soon prevailed. Pikes, sticks, choppers—every available instrument were seized on the spur of the moment, and the mob proceeded to the dwelling of one of those friends of the deceased who had been pointed out as the most intimate amongst them, and therefore the most guilty. The unfortunate man, as well as the other inmates of his house, warned in time of the popular frenzy, had made his escape. The same was the case with the other companions of the deceased. The multitude could therefore only wreak their vengeance on the goods and chattels of their intended victims by smashing everything they could lay their hands on. Unable to cope with these madmen, the few riflemen in the place shut themselves up in their barracks. Mob law prevailed throughout the whole of the night, and various disturbances occurred.

Sad Condition of Affairs in Spain.

In regard to the threatening condition of affairs in Spain the Paris correspondent of the London *Times*, writing on the 19th August, says: "Although the report that Gen. Prim had entered Spain has been contradicted, and is apparently unfounded, the Paris *Liberte* nevertheless insists that an insurrection has broken out in that country, and there would be nothing surprising in its proving true. The tyranny and gross misrule of successive governments, and especially of the present one, have long been ripening a revolution—and this is the season of the year when such things generally break out south of the Pyrenees. The last attempt—that of Prim—was made in winter, and turned out a signal failure—not from want of sympathy on the part of the people, but because many who were to have taken a prominent part in it were either lukewarm or cowed, and broke down at the last minute. Since then the atrocities committed—the wholesale shootings and transportation, and innumerable acts of injustice and oppression—have exasperated the nation to such a point that it is difficult to believe the summer will end without an outbreak. No man, however aloof he may keep from politics, is safe from poison and even worse, and from such a general state of personal insecurity the nation is eager to escape. This it can only do at the price of a rebellion, which we may reasonably expect to prove the most serious that has occurred in Spain since the death of Ferdinand. This time it is not the overthrow of the Cabinet but that of the dynasty that will be aimed at, and doubtless achieved. The days of the reign of the "Innocent Isabel," as it was the fashion to call her in infancy, may be looked upon as numbered. The difference of views not long ago existing upon that head among the members of the Liberal party has given way under repeated persecution, and the cry will no longer be "Down with the Minister and long live the Queen," but "Away with them all."

Decline of Religious Superstitions in India.

It will be gratifying to our readers to know that the religious immolations in India, which were once so common, and for the prevention of which the efforts of the humane in all Christian countries have freely been put forth, are gradually fading out, and that the time appears to be not far distant when the idols of India, as is becoming the case in China, will fall into disrepute and be forgotten. A correspondent in India, writing to the London *Times*, thus refers to the great festival of Juggernaut, once the signal for the assemblage of millions, and for scenes of religious excitement carried to frenzy, but now so reduced in importance that there are not found enough devotees to drag forth the old idol from its temple:—

Apart from the famine, these idolatrous festivals seem to be losing their hold on the masses—partly under the influence of greater prosperity and enlightenment, partly from our indirect discouragement of them for sanitary and moral reasons. Take the Juggernaut Poojah at Serampore, which is second in popularity to that of Pooree. In 1864 your recorder saw one of the cars run over six worshippers, killing four. This year the crowds were much less than usual, and consisted chiefly of women and children. One of the two cars was not dragged at first, because the people would not assist in an act generally considered as giving salvation, and the priest actually addressed a petition to the magistrate, of which the following is a translation:—

"On account of the heavy rain and the small gathering of people on the first day of the Rath (car) festival the car could not be moved. To-morrow will be Sunday, and there will be a large concourse of people. Unless your honor looks with favor it will be difficult to move the car. So I pray that the cost may be received from me, and that orders may be given by beat of drum, and the police may be deputed to the spot to have the car moved."

Of course, the magistrate gave no assistance, and finally the evil omen was averted and the priest's pockets filled when the car was dragged a little distance after heavy expenditure. It is a ponderous erection on ten pairs of wheels, each made of one enormous piece of wood. The painted block which does duty for Juggernaut is in a tower on the top, and the other turrets are filled with priests, who clang cymbals, strike bells, beat drums, blow conch shells, and infuriate or amuse the people with obscene exhortations in a truly devilish fashion.

Will of Rarey the Horse Tamer.

An English paper thus refers to it:

A correspondent has favored us with a copy of the will of J. S. Rarey, the famous American horse tamer. The document is truly characteristic of the deceased, inasmuch as special bequests are made of several horses, whom he mentions by name and bequeaths to various members of his family. The celebrated horse Cruiser, by the taming of whom he mainly made his reputation, he leaves to his brother, Frederick Rarey, but Cruiser is not to be used for any other purpose than as a stallion, nor for any purposes of exhibition, but he is to be kept and remain on the farm where he now is, and within the stable and enclosure now occupied by him, or similar ones, as long as he lives. The will proceeds: "The said stallion Cruiser must be well taken care of by the said Frederick Rarey and his heirs, and must never be sold by either my said brother or any of his heirs. And I hereby make it a special charge and incumbrance on all that part of my homestead farm lying east of the canal, so long as my said stallion Cruiser shall live, that the said enclosure and stable now occupied and to be occupied by him on the said part of the said farm shall be kept in good repair and comfortable and safe condition, and that the said Cruiser shall, as long as he lives, be furnished with suitable and sufficient food and other provisions for his comfort." He then provides that his brother, and any successor of his in the ownership of Cruiser, shall have free access to Cruiser for the purpose of using him as a stallion. It appears that Mr. Rarey left a large property in America, and his remembrance of a large number of relatives shows that his heart was in the right place.

The Frolic in Prussia.

The Frolic, on the way from Cherbourg to Kronstadt, put in at Stettin, Prussia, to take on board Mrs. Admiral Farragut and party, who had come overland, through Cologne, up the Rhine, and Berlin, from Paris. The appearance of the Frolic at Stettin was the first visitation of an American ship to Prussian waters, and the greatest curiosity was manifested on the part of the Prussians. At first there was a kind of hesitation about the progress of the ship up the Oder on the part of the Prussian, who were taken completely by surprise at the first appearance of an American armed ship steaming so far inland. As the kind intentions of the Frolic was manifested, the hesitation of the Prussians gave way to curiosity, then unbounded courtesy, then enthusiasm, which went on increasing amid shouting, rejoicing, firing of cannons, and bands of music, till one grand, wild and spontaneous ovation from land and shore welcomed the Frolic in Prussian waters. As the Frolic approached Stettin, the shore batteries peeled forth the national salute to America, and on all sides was run up the American flag. The people thronged the shore in crowds, while the Prussian garrison was marched out and stood at parade rest, to welcome the Frolic's arrival. The newspapers came out with extra editions announcing the ship's arrival. On the morning of the 11th, the people, nobility, officers and ladies came thronging on board, and during the day about 15,000 people looked over the Frolic with the greatest curiosity and admiration. On the arrival of Mrs. Farragut and party from Berlin, the Prussian authorities furnished magnificent carriages to convey them to the ship. The people thronged the carriage, throwing bouquets and shouting America from the railroad to the Frolic's boat, where Prussian bands and elegantly dressed aide-de-camps, accompanied the ladies on board. Once on board, the grand salvos of artillery burst out from the shore and every house-top, and every available space of ground on either side of the Oder was thronged with people, waving American colors and shouting America! The steamers carrying the American flag now pushed out from the shore with bands playing American airs, and thronged with officers and nobility, who accompanied the Frolic to Swin-mude, where a grand ball was improvised in honor of the American ship. No one can account for the vast enthusiasm of the Prussians, unless it come politically through the command of King William at Berlin.

It would be apropos to mention the fact, that the Frolic was one of the Clyde built steamers fitted out in England as a blockade runner for the rebels. She was captured by our fleet off Charleston, during the war. Her original name was the Lord Clyde, and her rebel name A. E. Vance.

Harvesting operations were fairly under way in all parts of England, and the weather was consequently watched with great anxiety. It continued warm, and, on the whole, favorable; but the hot spell had been followed by severe thunder storms and heavy rains in some sections of the country. London, on the morning of the 20th, was visited by one of the most violent storms of thunder, lightning and rain ever experienced in that city. It lasted for several hours and created considerable alarm. Many buildings, &c., were struck by the lightning, and much damage was done.

The Reform League had resolved on celebrating the passage of the Reform bill by a banquet or festival. Letters from Mr. Bright and Mr. John Stuart Mill had been published, in which those gentlemen recommend the League not to turn their attention to a demand for the ballot.

Fair of the New England Agricultural Society.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 2.—The Fair of the New England Agricultural Society and Rhode Island Industrial Society will commence to-morrow at Narragansett Park, and continue four days. The entries, particularly of stock, are very large. It is thought the show of cattle and horses will be the finest ever seen in New England. About one hundred horses are entered in the various classes, for speed.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

An old citizen of Texas, now in Washington, says "Never before has the yellow fever prevailed to such an extent on that coast as at the present time."

For the week ending Tuesday the 10th of September there will be issued from the patent office 250 patents. During the past week over 500 applications and 80 caveats have been filed.

Augustin Iturbide, the adopted heir of Maximilian, is now at Rossdale, the residence of his grandmother, Mrs. Green, on the heights of Georgetown, and is a robust boy, 4 years old.

The President to-day appointed Judge L. D. Evans, formerly member of Congress from Texas, Collector of Internal Revenue for the 4th District of that State, and Col. Miner, of Ohio, Collector of Customs at Galveston.

The receipts of Internal Revenue from distilled spirits and tobacco were largely in excess for the fiscal year ending with June last, over those of any previous year. A verbal error in a former printed dispatch renders this correction necessary.

The business of the Pension Office shows the whole number of claims received during the month of August, original and increase of widows, etc., 1,891; of invalids, 896—total, 2,787. The number of claims admitted, original and increase of widows, etc., 4,982; of invalids, 1,430—total, 6,412. The number of claims rejected, original and increase of widows, etc., 297; of invalids, 1637—total, 914. The total number of claims disposed of during the month was 7,324. The number of letters written was 6,157. The number of circulars sent, 13,819. In the bounty land division, 45 warrants of 160 acres each were issued; eight of 80 acres. The whole number of warrants issued during the month was sixty covering 8,750 acres. The number of claims received 54, under special acts 69, renewed cases admitted 265, rejected 17.

MONEY OF THE WORLD.

Plan of the Monetary Conference in Paris.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2d.—The Department of State has received from Mr. Samuel B. Ruggles, delegate from the United States, in the recent Diplomatic Monetary Conference at Paris, full reports of its proceedings, and of the plan agreed upon for the unification of gold coin, which is to be proposed for adoption by the different nations. Delegates duly accredited were in attendance from twenty nations of Europe and America, embracing an aggregate population exceeding three hundred millions. The leading features of the plan are:

First.—The money of the world to be exclusively of gold and silver, except for change in small amounts to be only an article of commerce.

Second.—The five franc gold piece of France to be the monetary unit with its multiples, requiring a reduction in weight of the United States dollar of nearly three and a half per cent., and of the British sovereign of nearly one per cent.

Third.—Gold coins of fifty same denomination, by whatever nation issued, to be uniform in weight, diameter and quality, and to be nine-tenths (9-10) full.

Fourth.—To be decimally divided.

Fifth.—To be a legal tender in all the nations.

The reports embrace many interesting details of the ancient, and progress of the coinage of the United States, Great Britain and France. Mr. Ruggles is here on leave of absence, to confer with the Government on the proper mode of presenting this measure of reform to the consideration of Congress at its next session. He will shortly return to Paris to complete his duties as Commissioner of the Exposition, which is to close on the 1st of November.

GENERAL SHERIDAN.

Reception of the Order of Removal.

NEW ORLEANS, September 2.—The official order relieving General Sheridan was received at headquarters this morning. General Griffin was telegraphed to, and upon his arrival General Sheridan will take his departure, accompanied by Colonels Forsythe, Sheridan and Moore.

Ovation to Gen. Sheridan.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—The Radical clubs and delegations from parts of the Grand Army of the Republic met to-night to arrange for a public reception to Gen. Sheridan on his arrival here. Gen. Clinton B. Fisk, President, and Major Thomas and Governor Fletcher made speeches. Colored people will be addressed to participate in the demonstration, if they desire.

NEW YORK.

The Constitutional Convention—Sixty-Ninth Day's Proceedings.

ALBANY, September 2.—The Convention met at 7 o'clock this evening.

MEMORIALS.

Of the citizens of Auburn for the abolition of the Board of Regents of the University. Of the citizens of Albany on the same subject. Of the citizens of Washington County on the same subject. From the Citizens' Association embracing a plan for New York City Government. Of the citizens of Oswego for the abolition of the Board of Regents of the University. Of the citizens of Livingston county on the same subject.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Mr. Wales—That the Committee on Resolutions be instructed to so amend the article on the organization of the Legislature so that members of Assembly to be elected in November next shall receive the compensation provided for in this Convention. Tabled.

Mr. S. Townsend called up the resolution offered by him for the appointment of a committee to inquire and report whether this Convention was legally and constitutionally called. Referred to the Committee of the Whole.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF LEGISLATION.

The Convention then went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Committee on the Powers and Duties of Legislation, Mr. Barker in the chair.

The following section was adopted:—

"No office shall be created for weighing, gauging, calling or inspecting any merchandise, manufactures, produce or commodity whatever; but nothing in this section contained shall affect any office created for the purpose of protecting the public health or the interests of the State in its property, revenue, tolls or purchases, or of supplying the people with a correct standard of weights and measures, or shall prevent the creation of any officers for such purpose hereafter."

Adjourned until to-morrow morning.

CRIME.

Terrible Tragedy in Tennessee.

MEMPHIS, Sept. 2—A terrible affair occurred at Marion, Ark., on Friday. A man named Bradley, an overseer on Mr. Keye's plantation, ordered a negro to do some work, and the negro peremptorily refused, when Bradley attempted to chastise him. The negro resisted and others interfered, and Bradley drew a pistol and fired, killing a negress. The negroes became infuriated, and Bradley fled, not knowing he had killed the woman. At his instance two of the negroes concerned in the attack on him were arrested, and on Saturday were brought before Magistrate Marcena. During the trial one negro called Bradley a liar several times, when he struck the negro. A party of negroes then set upon him, and Bradley drew a pistol and fired on them, killing two persons. He then turned and fled, and has not been heard from since.

Another Murder in New Jersey.

NEWARK, N. J., Sept. 2.—A horrible murder has just been disclosed at Boonton, Morris county, N. J. A young man named Kean Carroll, aged twenty-one years, was found lying in the street Saturday evening nearly dead from the loss of blood. He had been stabbed, and before his death he stated that he had been stabbed by a man named John Dempsey. Dempsey was arrested. He is about forty years of age, and a resident of Boonton. Blood was found on his clothing and upon his hands, but he denies that he stabbed Carroll. The affair causes great excitement in Boonton.

Serious Result of a Charivari.

STRATFORD, Ct., Sept. 2.—On the occasion of the marriage of a Mr. Watson, at his house, three miles from here, a number of young men started a charivari, and finally proceeded to break in the doors and windows, whereupon Watson fired a shot gun at them, wounding two named McArdle and Flannagan, the former very seriously. Watson has been arrested.

PESTILENCE.

Terrible Ravages of the Yellow Fever at Galveston.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—The Secretary of the Treasury to-day received a dispatch from special agent Bell, at Galveston, stating that the yellow fever at that point is fatal beyond precedent. Out of twenty-six officers connected with the Custom House only three are fit for duty. The remainder are either sick or dead. In consequence of this state of affairs the Department has issued instructions for the removal of the Custom House to a point further down the island, outside the city limits, which is said to be free from the epidemic.

Yellow Fever in New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 2.—There were thirty yellow fever interments yesterday, among them Tom King, the pugilist, and Lieut. McCormick, of the iron-clad Mabraska.

Colorado and New Mexico—Valuable Discoveries.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 2.—Gen. Palmer, President of the Union Pacific Railway, of Kansas, and Dr. L. F. Conte, geologist of the surveying party, have been engaged for a month past investigating the coal regions of the Raton mountains, in Colorado and New Mexico, on the proposed line of that road. They report many large deposits of very valuable coal, and one vein, fifty miles North of Fort Union, is ten feet thick, and more than fifty miles square in extent. The coal is considered equal to the best Pittsburg coal. Iron ore has also been discovered in the same locality.

The Indiana Saengerfest.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., Sept. 2.—Everything is in readiness for the opening of the Saengerfest to-morrow. The principal streets are handsomely decorated with evergreens and American and German flags. Concert Hall, which has been erected for the occasion, was completed to-day. The decorations of the hall are under the superintendence of Mr. George Klein, of New York, and are said to surpass in beauty anything of the kind ever gotten up in the West. The various societies are expected to arrive in the early trains to-morrow. The Western Union Telegraph Company has opened an office at the Press headquarters in Mozart Hall for the accommodation of newspaper correspondents.

Sterility of the Rocky Mountains.

There is something desolate, cold and cheerless suggested by the words Rocky Mountains. As the mountains are approached the idea is by no means expelled; the mountains look black and dismal, and all the darker from the contrast of the pure and glittering snow that covers the everlasting peaks. But upon approaching their base and entering into the foot hills, the dark masses assume the form and color of living nature, and one is struck with the richness in trees, apparently all pine. The boundless forests seem sufficient to supply the wants of a nation. Rich and luxuriant grasses soon come into view, flowers in great variety and of hues bright and profuse, gladden the eye on every side, when the dark illusion fades away, and the stranger feels that, despite the wild and rugged peaks, even in the very midst of rough uplands and frantic overturning, there appear spots of rich verdure that might be made into luxuriant gardens. Along the gulch, and even at the summits, there is rich black soil frequently many feet in depth, which, under the skillful manipulation of man, would, in this electric climate, compete with California in luxuriousness of production, while the many streams that ooze out to every side afford the most ample means of irrigation. While, with scarcely any population, we are almost dependent upon the valley for the common products of the kitchen gardell, we have yet within a circuit of three miles around Central City enough unsurpassed rich soil to supply a population of twenty thousand persons, and ready means of building houses and fences on the spot. In fact, the using of the loose stones for that purpose would uncover more soil than could readily be made available for profitable uses.—*Colorado Times.*

THE applications for bankruptcy in Virginia, during the past week, exceeded the total number made since the Bankrupt law was passed.

A OMAHA dispatch says,—Four hundred and sixty miles of the Union Pacific Railroad are now finished, and it is expected that the track to the Rocky Mountains, 517 miles, will be all laid in about a month.

GOV. FENTON has been stopping at West Point for a few days. The review of the Cadets took place in his honor yesterday. A large concourse of people gathered to witness the ceremony.

A DISPATCH from President Woodruff, of the Memphis and Ohio Railroad states that the interest due the State of Pennsylvania by the road has been paid, and the road has been released by the State authorities.

A DISPATCH from Washington states that orders have been sent by District Attorney Dorshimer at Buffalo, N. Y., for the release of the arms belonging to the Fenians, which were seized in June, 1866.

THE corner stone of the new Jewish Hospital in Chicago, was held yesterday. The ceremony was characterized by due pomp and display, and the Jewish organizations in the city participating.

THE agent of Dickens is besieged with letters from all parts of the country, asking the great novelist to give his readings. He sends back a printed formula, the purport of which is that as yet Mr. Dickens' plans are not decided.

THE suit of Charles Burrell against the city of Boston commenced yesterday in that city in the Circuit Court. The plaintiff claims about $1,000,000 for furnishing soldiers and sailors toward the quota required of Boston in the war.

GEN. POPE has been applied to by citizens, to issue an order similar to the one enacted by Gen. Sickles—to stay the process of the courts in the collection of debts. He very properly declines, and thinks that the above is in no wise connected with the business of Reconstruction, which form the business which he is appointed to superintend.

THE Newark and New York and Newark and Paterson Railroads are likely to be consolidated and form one Company, which will reach New York by the ferry of the New Jersey Central Railroad Company. The Newark papers, in advocating the measure, predict with certainty that Newark is speedily to have a population of half a million, and wish to go West direct, via Paterson, without taking New York on their route.

SOUTH AMERICA.

The New Peruvian Constitution—No other Religion but the Catholic Allowed Public Worship—Rumors of New Conspiracies, Etc., Etc.

The P. S. N. Co.'s steamer Santiago, from Valparaiso and intermediate ports, arrived at Panama on the morning of the 20th ult.

Peru.

Congress continued still in session, without, however, doing much. One bill lately introduced by Messrs. Luna and Pajos will meet with the approval not only of the public at large, but, it is hoped, also receive the sanction of that august body. Its provisions are as follows:

1st. Spanish subjects who continue residing in the republic are under the protection of the laws of the country and only during the war now pending with Spain are under the obligation to inform the municipalities whether they intend to leave or stay.

2d. Any Spanish subject who should in any way under the present circumstances, commit any act against the republic will be tried and punished as guilty of high treason.

3d. The disastrous defeat of the 11th of May, 1866, is by the present law annulled in so far as it is contrary to this.

The committee it was referred to has reported favorably about this bill.

Congress is in favor of reducing the standing army of Peru to 6,000 men, which is indeed a sufficiently heavy burden on that country.

Rumors of new conspiracies and premeditated outbreaks are again rife. It is said that at Arequipa a council of some of the chief revolutionists is being held, but Gen. Prado seems to be prepared. Gen. Bustamente has left for the disaffected provinces to take supreme military command.

The festivities of the anniversary of Peruvian independence were kept up for three days. The fears of the return of the Spaniards has almost entirely disappeared in Peru, and the works on the batteries have been entirely suspended.

It will be interesting to many of our readers to know something about the new Constitution, which has been given by Congress, and was solemnly proclaimed on the 28th of July. We extract therefore some of its provisions, which have no special importance for foreigners:

"No other religion, besides the Catholic, is allowed the public exercise of its worship.

Congress alone can levy contributions.

The nation is not responsible for any obligations contracted or any compacts made by *de facto* governments although they may have sway in the capital of the Republic, as long as such obligations and compacts are not approved by a National Congress.

Nobody is obliged to do what is not prescribed by law, nor prohibited from doing what is not forbidden by law.

Human life and property, domestic secrets and the secrets of letters are inviolable.

There are not and cannot be any slaves in the Republic.

Nobody can be arrested without a writ from a competent Judge.

Nobody can be removed from the Republic or from his residence without sentence having been pronounced.

Everybody can make use of the press without previous censorship or responsibility; but all publications which attack private life must be signed by their authors.

Every industry and profession which is not contrary to public security, morality and health, is permitted.

Every foreigner may acquire landed property, and in regard to it, remain subject to the same rights and obligations as the Peruvians.

The right of individual or collective petition is free, as also that of publicly or privately assembling.

Children of Peruvian fathers or mothers, even when born abroad, are considered Peruvians by birth.

Peruvians by naturalization are consequently full citizens, and so also all foreigners over 21 years of age, residing in Peru, who exercise some calling, industry or profession, and have their names inscribed in the civil register.

All citizens can obtain public places, if possessed of the requisites prescribed by law.

The judiciary is independent from all other powers. Congress is the only legislative power.

He who is not born in Peru, cannot be Representative in Congress, Minister, nor President of the Republic.

The term of office of the President of the Republic is five years."

Bolivia.

The latest news from Bogota states that on the 9th of July, Mosquera was formally suspended from his position as President, by the Senate, and that he would be tried by the Supreme Court for common treason. Mosquera has remonstrated against this, but in vain.

Dr. Steveni, an American geologist, is said to have found and examined a valuable coal mine in the valley of the Sinu where he also found strong indications of petroleum.

Chili.

A furious storm made itself felt in the bay of Valparaiso on the 27th of last month. Although of short duration it did much damage, not only in the bay but also among the dwelling houses of the city.

The arrival of the Spanish armada is still looked for with anxiety.

The *El Mercurio* says: "In internal politics we are not much further advanced than in foreign affairs. The ministry keeps firm in spite of the combined attacks of the radicals and those we will call separatists, as being old supporters who have now fallen out with the Government. All the discussions in the Congress have revolved on the same axis; the Ministers are incapable, let them go out. To this the Ministers answer that they will do so, whenever Congress or the President of the Republic withdraw their support."

Brazil.

The Brazilian built iron-clad gunboat Para has gone for the river Paraguay, to take part in the operations there; and the steam transport Marquis de Caxias has departed with a cargo of various munitions for the forces in campaign.

The splendid steamers, the Lady Lang and the Regulator, have arrived from the United States to carry on the trade between Rio and Santa Catharina and Intermediate ports, and it is probable that the service will be speedily in operation.

His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburg arrived at Rio on the 15th, in command of the steam frigate Galathea, and received the customary courtesies due his rank. The British residents in the city presented an address to him, and gave last night a grand ball in his honor, at which their Imperial Majesties and he, the Princess Imperial and the Comte d'Eu, the Brazilian Minister and other high officials, the Diplomatic Corps, members of the Legislature, the officers of the war vessels in port, and a large number of distinguished Brazilians and others were present, forming, with the British residents, a total of some 1,500 persons. Prince Alfred has made himself extremely popular and much liked. The Galathea leaves Rio on the 24th to pursue her voyage toward India. The 15th was the anniversary of the Emperor's coronation, but H. I. M. postponed the usual levee for the purpose of dining with Prince Alfred.

The American ship Nelly Fogarty was destroyed by fire on the 20 of July. Captain Hussey and the crew arrived on the 5th at Pernambuco.

Henry William Elliot, an officer of the United States Marine, has been tried and acquitted for killing, in the streets of Rio, a seaman trying to desert. The Judge has appealed against the acquittal.

The Provinces.

Official confirmation has been received of the occupation by Brazilian forces of Matto Grosso, of the Paraguayan fort upon the River Paraguay, and of their being in Paraguayan territory. A considerable force under the command of the President of Matto Grosso had left Coruiba to attempt the expulsion of the Paraguayans from the fort of Corumba, the only position held by these within the province.

The news from the seat of war in Southern Paraguay tells of no hostilities beyond the usual interchange of picket firing and cannonading. The balloon ascensions have already rendered important information.

The disaffected Argentine provinces still require the presence of the Argentine troops sent thither. Rioja was occupied by bands of guerillas, and the others were in a state of more or less anarchy.

PANAMA.

More Revolutionary Troubles Reported.

The steamship Henry Chauncey arrived at this port yesterday morning from Aspinwall, with mails and passengers from California, and $1,108,322 in treasure.

The Panama *Herald* says:—

A party of reckless revolutionary characters among whom figures prominently the noted ex-President Leonarda Calancha, who has been debarred from the State for over two years past, and was only permitted, through the clemency of General Olarte, to return some ten days ago, have been making a stupid attempt to get up a revolution for the purpose of overthrowing the existing government and placing themselves in power. From what we can learn of the affair, it seems that a conspiracy was inaugurated to make General Gutierrez virtually President of the Republic, and now in this city, prisoner, upset the government of Gen. Olarte, install the revolutionists instead, and declare in favor of Gen. Mosquera now imprisoned in Bogota on a charge of high treason. This nicely laid plan was to have been carried into effect on the night of the 21st instant, but the authorities having a sharp lookout for the suspicious characters connected with the plot became cognizant of the facts and quietly nipped the movement in the bud by arresting the chief ringleaders, consis