THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No 43. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

By Atlantic Submarine Telegraph Cable.

The Peace Negotiations in Satisfactory Progress at Prague.

Napoleon's Frontier Demand Not Mentioned in Paris, and Belgium Declared Safe by the Emperor.

Sweeping Annexation Bill Proposed by Prussia.

Italy to Negotiate with the Pope for Rome.

The German Peace Preliminaries and Text of the Armistice.

French Emperor About to Desert the Pope.

The London and Liverpool Markets of Monday.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE PEACE CONGRESS.

Satisfactory Progress in the Session at Prague.

PRAGUE, August 18.—The Peace Congress is in session, and negotiations are making favorable progress. The ratifications of a treaty of peace will, it is expected, be exchanged in ten days.

ITALY.

Victor Emanuel to Treat with the Pope for the Possession of Rome.

PARIS, August 20.—It is rumored here that the Italian Government will soon treat directly with the Pope for the cession of his temporal dominions and the establishment of Rome as the capital of Italy.

PRUSSIA.

The Annexation Bill in the Legislative Chamber.

BERLIN, August 18.—A bill is under discussion in the Prussian Chambers which has for its object the annexation to Prussia of the Kingdom of Hanover, the Electorate of Hesse, the Duchy of Nassau, and the city of Frankfort.

FRANCE.

Napoleon's Assurance of the Safety of Belgium.

PARIS, August 18.—The Emperor Napoleon denies having entertained any design of annexing any of the territory of Belgium to France.

Frontier Rectification Not Mentioned.

LONDON, August 20, Noon.—The following despatch has been received from Paris:—

"PARIS, August 20.—The Paris papers keep silent in regard to the question of the rectification of the frontiers of France."

ENGLAND.

The Political Situation Unchanged.

LONDON, August 18.—There is nothing of importance to report in British politics.

Commercial Intelligence.

THE LONDON MONEY MARKET.

LONDON, August 18—Noon.—The following are the current prices on the London Stock Exchange: Consols for money, 88¾; United States Five-twenties, 68¾; Illinois Central shares, 75; Erie shares, 42¾.

LONDON, August 18—Evening—Annexed are the official closing prices of to-day:—Consols for money 88¾; United States Five-twenties, 68¾; Erie shares, 42¾; Illinois Central shares, 55½.

LONDON, August 20—Noon.—The following are the current prices at noon to-day:—Consols for money, 88⅞; United States Five-twenties, 69 ⅛; Erie shares, 62¾; Illinois Central shares, 75¾.

THE LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 18—P. M.—The cotton market has been quiet to-day at unchanged rates. The sales amount to 8000 bales. Middling uplands, 13¼d.

LIVERPOOL, August 20—Noon.—The cotton market is unchanged. The sales to-day are estimated at 10,000 bales. Middling uplands, 13⅛d.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 18—P. M.—The breadstuffs market is firm, except for corn, which is a trifle easier; mixed Western, 26s. 9d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.

LIVERPOOL, August 18—P. M.—The provision market is dull. PORK inactive.

LATEST BY STEAMERS.

The Rebel-American Fleet—Seizure of Seven Ex-Blockade Runners for the United States.

An affidavit made by a Mr. Mullins, clerk to Howard, Dolmain & Co., solicitors in London to the United States Government, having been presented to the Court of Admiralty, setting forth that seven steamers, ex-blockade runners, lying at Liverpool and standing in the name of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., were lawfully the property of the United States, having belonged to the Confederate Government at the termination of the war, the Admiralty issued a warrant for £20,000 against each steamer and took possession of them. It is alleged that three of the vessels are subject to a pending chancery suit by the United States against Privolean; that three others are *bona fide* property of Fraser, Trenholm & Co., and that one other belongs to the builders, having never been registered.

The Peace Congress—Assembling of the Commissioners in Prague.

On the 9th of August there was nothing new as to the peace negotiations. Baron Werther left Berlin on the 8th for Prague, where, it is said, definite peace negotiations between Austria and Italy will be carried on.

Count Barralano and General Menabrea will be the Italian plenipotentiaries.

A despatch from London, dated on the 10th of August, says:—The suspension of hostilities between Austria and Italy has been extended one day, ending on the 11th inst. It is rumored that all difficulties are removed.

The Canadian Frontier Trade—An International Commission with the United States.

The papers say that it is understood that the United States and Canadian Governments have assented to the formation of an international commission, for the purpose of reducing the obstacles in the way of the development of the frontier trade of the two countries.

Miscellaneous.

The official correspondence between the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, the Postmaster-General, and the agents of the Cunard steamers in reference to the day of departure from Liverpool being changed from Saturdays to Fridays, is published. It resulted in a declaration that no change is considered desirable until the present mail contract terminates, at the end of 1867, when several important changes will probably have to be made.

Cholera was on the increase in London on the 8th inst. The number of deaths from the disease in the week ending August 4 was 1053, and 354 also died from diarrhœa.

The Berlin journals of the 8th of August state that the King, accompanied by the royal princes and Grand Duke of Oldenburg, would proceed for a few days to the Army of the Main.

Austria had withdrawn her troops from the 8th Federal army corps.

The Dresden *Journal* says nothing is known respecting any intention on the part of Prussia to impose contributions upon Saxon towns, as alleged by several German journals.

The same journal announces that special negotiations for peace were about to be opened between Prussia and Saxony.

NEWSPAPER ACCOUNTS.

The Preliminaries of Peace Between Prussia and Austria.

The text of the preliminaries of peace and of the armistice concluded between Austria and Prussia, and published in Vienna August 3, is as follows:—

PRELIMINARY TREATY OF PEACE.

Their Majesties the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia, animated by their desire of restoring to their countries the benefits of peace, have appointed plenipotentiaries to this effect, and with the object of determining the preliminaries of peace:—His Majesty the Emperor of Austria, Count Aloysius Karolyi, and Baron Adolphus von Brenner-Felsach; and his Majesty the King of Prussia, his President of the Council and Minister for Foreign Affairs, Otho Count von Bismark-Schonhausen, who, after having exchanged their full powers, found to be in good and proper form, have agreed upon the following fundamental stipulations as the basis of the peace to be concluded without delay:—

Article 1. With the exception of the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom the territory of the Austrian monarchy remains intact. His Majesty the King of Prussia undertakes to withdraw his troops from the Austrian territories which they occupy, immediately upon the conclusion of peace, under reservation of the arrangements to be made upon the definite conclusion of peace for the guarantee of the payment of the war indemnity.

Article 2. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria recognizes the dissolution of the Germanic Confederation as it has hitherto existed and gives his assent to a new organization of Germany without the participation of the Austrian empire. His Majesty also promises to recognize the closer union which will be established by his Majesty the King of Prussia to the north of the line of the Main, and declares that he consents to the formation of a union by the German states situated to the south of this line, whose national bonds with the Confederation of North Germany will form the object of an ulterior understanding between the two parties.

Article 3. The Emperor of Austria transfers to his Majesty the King of Prussia all the rights confirmed to him by the peace of Vienna of October 20, 1864, in the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, with the reservation that the inhabitants of the districts of North Schleswig shall be again united with Denmark if they express their desire by a vote freely given.

Article 4. His Majesty the Emperor of Austria undertakes to pay to his Majesty the King of Prussia the sum of 40,000,000 thalers, in order to cover part of the expenses which the war has occasioned to Prussia. But from this sum will be deducted the amount of the indemnity for war expenses which his Majesty the Emperor of Austria is still entitled to claim from the Duchies of Schleswig and Holstein, by virtue of article twelve of the treaty of peace of October 20, 1864 above cited—namely, 15,000,000 thalers, with the addition of five millions as an equivalent for the maintenance of the Prussian army supported in the Austrian territory occupied by that army up to the moment of the conclusion of peace.

Article 5. Agreeably to the desire expressed by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, his Majesty the King of Prussia declares his readiness, upon the modifications to be made in Germany, to allow the territory of the kingdom of Saxony to subsist in its present extent, reserving to himself, on the other hand, to settle in detail, by a special treaty of peace with his Majesty the King of Saxony, the questions relative to the proportion to be borne by Saxony of the war expenses, as well as the future position of the kingdom of Saxony in the North German Confederation. On the other hand, his Majesty the Emperor of Austria promises to recognize the new organization which the King of Prussia will establish in the north of Germany, comprising the territorial modifications consequent thereon.

Article 6. His Majesty the King of Prussia undertakes to determine his Majesty the King of Italy, his ally, to give his approval to the preliminaries of peace, and to the armistice based upon those preliminaries, immediately the Venetian kingdom shall have been placed at his disposal by a declaration of his Majesty the Emperor of the French.

Article 7. The ratifications of the present convention will be exchanged at Nikolsburg within a period of two days at latest.

Article 8. As soon as the ratification of the present convention shall have been effected and exchanged, their Majesties the Emperor of Austria and the King of Prussia will appoint plenipotentiaries, who will assemble at a place to be subsequently appointed, in order to conclude peace upon the bases of the present preliminary treaty, and to agree upon the conditions in detail.

Article 9. For this purpose the contracting States, after having agreed upon these preliminaries, will conclude for the Austrian and Saxon armies, upon the one part, and for the Prussian army upon the other, an armistice, the detailed conditions of which will be immediately settled in a military point of view. This armistice shall bear date from the 2d of August, until which day the present suspension of arms shall be prolonged. The armistice shall be, at the same time, concluded here with Bavaria, and General Baron von Manteuffel shall be charged to conclude with the kingdom of Wurtemberg and the Grand Duchies of Baden and Hesse-Darmstadt, as soon as those States shall make application, an armistice commencing upon the 2d of August, and based upon the present military state of possession.

In token of which the respective plenipotentiaries have signed the present convention, and have appended to it the seal of their arms.

Done at Nikolsburg, this 26th day of July, 1866.

VON BISMARK,
KAROLYI,
BRENNER.

THE ARMISTICE.

The undersigned, the Austrian Feldzeugmester Count von Degenfeld, and the Prussian General Baron von Moltke, authorized thereto by his Majesty the Emperor of Austria, and his Majesty the King of Prussia, after having exchanged their full powers and found them in good and proper form, conclude an armistice upon the following conditions:—

The preliminaries of peace having been signed to-day, hostilities cease between the Austrian and Saxon troops upon the one part, and the Prussian troops upon the other, and an armistice for four weeks commences upon the 2d August. The following arrangements are valid pending the duration of this armistice:—

1. Pending the duration of the armistice the Prussian troops shall observe a radius bounded on the west by the line of Egra, Pilsen, Tabor, Newhaus, Ziabinds, and Znaim, those points being comprised therein. Upon the south the boundary is formed by the Thaya upon its junction with the March, then by this latter river in ascending its course as far as Napajedl, and lastly by a direct line drawn from this last point to Oderburg.

2. A radius of two miles around the fortress of Olmutz, and a radius of an Austrian mile around the fortresses of Josephstadt, Koniggratz, and theresienstadt cannot be occupied by the Prussian army; and the said fortresses may draw their provisions from these radii. A military road from Olmutz to Meseritsch, through Wottkirchen, traversing the Prussian radius, is placed at the disposition of the fortress, and cannot be occupied by the Prussian army.

3. The military roads of Meisean, Sebottelsdorf, Wittingau, and Tabor, upon the one part, and Malatschka, Skalitz, and Napajedl, upon the other part, are at the disposition of the Prussian troops, with a radius of occupation of two miles, to permit them to quit their positions to occupy the radius fixed by section 1.

4. The Prussian troops have the privilege of availing themselves, within the limits of the radius fixed by section 1, and pending the duration of the armistice, of all the ways of communication by land, by water, and by railway, and the radius fixed by section 4 for the fortresses shall form no obstacle to these communications. The Prerau-Truban railway section is excepted from this stipulation in so far as it traverses the radius of the fortress of Olmutz.

5. The Austrian troops are prohibited from passing the line of demarcation agreed upon the 22d of July, before the line of the Prussian forces shall have crossed the Thaya. The Imperial Government will receive notice as soon as the passage has been effected.

6. The sick in the portions of territory evacuated by the Prussian troops shall remain in those localities, with the surgeons and officials charged with their care. Further, the assistance of the authorities, their provisionment, and the means of transport are secured to them upon the part of Austria. No obstacle shall be offered, either during or after the armistice, to their transport to their own country, which, moreover, the Prussian Government shall effect as early as possible.

7. The provisionment of the Prussian troops is at the charge of the provinces they occupy. It shall not be raised by the Prussians by money contributions.

8. The property, warehouses, and stores of the State shall not be seized by the Prussians, in so far at least as the latter have not already taken possession of them before the commencement of the armistice.

9. The Imperial and Royal Government shall provide for the civil servants returning as early as possible to their posts, in order to assist in the maintenance of the Prussian army.

10. In the interval from July 27 to August 2 the Austro-Saxon troops shall everywhere remain at a distance of a mile from the line of demarcation agreed upon the 22d of this month, in so far as that line is situated upon the left bank of the Danube. On the other hand, the prescribed line of demarcation must not be passed by the Prussians.

Done at Vienna the 26th July, 1866.

Count VON DEGENFELD.
Baron MOLTKE.

THE SITUATION IN HANOVER.

Public Alarm at the Idea of Annexation to Prussia—Determination to Support the Independence of the Kingdom.

Hanover (August 4) Correspondence of London Post.

The apprehension that Prussia has serious intentions of annexing the kingdom of Hanover has gained ground here during the last two days, and the public mind, in all classes of the population, is greatly alarmed. In order to leave no possible doubt on the mind of King William or the Prussian Government of the desires and bias of this population, addresses have been prepared to be forwarded to his Majesty of Prussia. They unanimously express the idea which fills the Hanoverian mind, viz.:—that the Hanoverians cling tenaciously to their independence, to their autonomy, and to their dynasty; that they would not consent to be incorporated with Prussia; and that they would refuse to sacrifice anything more than certain rights of sovereignty demanded by the Prussian Government before the catastrophe—namely, the uniting in the Prussian hands the military and diplomatic power of the North of Germany. The addresses put into circulation expressing those feelings were eagerly covered with signatures during the first twenty-four hours. The addresses also express the strong hope that the King of Prussia (even if it should unhappily be the case that his intentions exceeded these concessions) would still make no irrevocable resolve without allowing the public feeling of the Hanoverians to manifest itself legally by a convocation of the Chambers.

But it is too evident that the Prussian provincial authorities here are, most unfortunately, decided on preventing the wishes of the people from being openly manifested and reaching the ears of King William. The Prussian Commissioner has not only seized these addresses in the printing houses, but has ordered the respective authorities, under severe penalties, to stop their circulation as much as possible. Stringent orders have been given to the public journals forbidding any mention of these addresses, on penalty of being suspended. The publication of one journal has been stopped, and that of another is threatened. Here I may notice briefly, and by way of illustration, the fact that the former Minister of the Interior, Count Borries, has been menaced with banishment because, on a violent requirement to do so, he refused to retract the opinions contained in certain articles which he had inserted in a public journal in which he had occasionally written. Exactly at this juncture the Prussian garrison is strongly increased here, and from all appearances it would seem to be decided at Berlin that the opinions and demonstrations of a population of nearly 2,000,000 should be coerced. Nearly the whole of these 2,000,000 cling strongly to their autonomy, independence, and dynasty. I must repeat that it was declared, at the occupation of the capital, that Prussia made war only against Governments, and not against peoples. In this state of things it seems important and necessary that public opinion abroad, and especially in England, should be enlightened as to what is passing here.

Prussia's Reply to the Demand of Russia for a Congress.

The Berlin correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter dated the 4th instant, says:—

"Prussia, in reply to the Russian demand that the redivision of Germany should be made the subject of common deliberation at a European Congress, has declined to entertain any proposal of the kind. If she is to attend a Congress at all it must be convened for the avowed purpose of taking note of and sanctioning, as it were, whatever changes she may have previously worked out on her own responsibility.

"The Caciques, as the fugitive princes have been contemptuously dubbed since beginning to clamor for foreign interference, may despatch letters and ambassadors to all points of the compass, but will not change this determination of their victorious and confident foe. It could be only in case of a new war and a series of signal reverses in the field that Prussia would abate her claims on this head."

NAPOLEON DESERTING THE POPE.

Paris (Aug. 7) Correspondence of Independance Belge.

Before leaving Paris for Vichy, M. Drouyn de Lhuys addressed, it is said, a despatch to the Roman Government to remind it that the term fixed by the Convention of September 15 was approaching. The French Minister is said to have signified to the Pontifical authorities that the date in question was irrevocably fixed; that France would fulfil her engagements by withdrawing her troops on the day mentioned; and that, consequently, the Holy See would have to come to an understanding with the Italian Government, both on financial affairs relative to the debt of the provinces annexed to Italy (a matter very far removed from a settlement), and also on the political situation.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

Viscount Monck's Reply to the Queen's Message.

The following answer has been returned by the Governor-General of Canada to the message transmitted by Lord Carnarvon in the name of her Majesty:—

"OTTAWA, August 1.—Viscount Monck to the Earl of Carnarvon:—Your message of July 21 received. Present my humble duty to the Queen and assure her Majesty that her Majesty's gratification at the auditional strength which the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph will give to the unity of her empire is shared by all her subjects in British North America. MONCK."

Messages Between London and Vancouver's Island.

An exchange of courtesies has just passed between the Mayor of Vancouver's Island and the Lord Mayor, by telegraph, the one trying to embody in his message the feeling of the colony, and the other that of the mother country. The first message was received at the Mansion House on Friday night, and was in these terms:—

"Franklyn, Mayor of Vancouver, July 31, to Lord Mayor of London:—The infant colony, Vancouver, 6000 miles distant, sends telegraphic cordial greetings to mother England."

To this the Lord Mayor of London, taking up the vein, and reciprocating the sentiments of his far distant correspondent, replied as follows:—

"To the Mayor of Vancouver's Island:—Mother England acknowledges the cordial greeting of her infant son, Vancouver. May peace, good-will, and unanimity unite and prosper our happy family."

It will be observed that three days were occupied in the transmission of the message between Vancouver's Island and this country. It would be carried across the Continent of America to Newfoundland—how far by telegraph does not appear. Seven hours, or thereabouts, would be spent in conveying it by steamer from the American coast to Newfoundland, a distance of 70 miles; from twelve to fourteen hours thence by the Atlantic Cable to Valentia, and thence to London about an hour more, making three days and nights, or 72 hours. Altogether it must have travelled, taking the whole route, at the rate of upwards of 111 miles an hour, but in the 70 miles from the American shore to Newfoundland it could only be conveyed at the rate of 10 miles an hour.

Tests of Insulation and Working.

To the Editor of the *Times*.—SIR:—I send for your perusal, and for publication if you think fit, a copy of a letter from Mr. Latimer Clark, C. E., containing some interesting information relating to his tests and observations of the insulation and working of the cable. Mr. Latimer Clark is the engineer on behalf of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, for testing the work of the contractors.

I am, sir, yours truly, GEORGE SAWARD,
Secretary and General Superintendent.

Atlantic Telegraph Company, No. 12 St. Helen's Place, Bishopsgate street Within, E. C., Aug. 4.

"VALENTIA, July 30.—My Dear Sir:—Herewith I have the pleasure to forward you a certificate of the completion of the 1866 cable, which is similar in every respect to the one which, after consultation, has been given to the Anglo-American Telegraph Company.

"The cable, as you have doubtless already heard, is in a most satisfactory electrical condition, and with the apparatus now used gives fully six words per minute. With improved apparatus it will give much more, and by the use of codes I expect fully thrice that speed will be obtained. The present signals are strong and excellent.

"Before leaving Sheerness, the insulation of the cable was 713 millions Siemens units per knot. This steadily increased as the cable was paid out, and is now as high as 2300 million units per knot. This increase is due partly to temperature and partly to pressure, and I will shortly calculate the influence of these combined causes, and give you the insulation of this cable and the Persian Gulf cable at a uniform temperature and pressure for comparison.

"It is to be regretted that the Newfoundland line is not in an efficient state, as that would have added greatly to the *eclat* of the opening. We have one and all formed the most sanguine opinions as to the permanence and security of the line, as well as concerning the probability of repairing the 1865 cable, which we quite expect to see put to work again shortly.

"It is almost unnecessary for me to congratulate you on the success of this part of the work, and the wonderful prospects of pecuniary success which the first day's work has opened out to us.

"Believe me, ever yours truly,
"LATIMER CLARK.

"Mr. G. Saward, Secretary Atlantic Telegraph Company."

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Injunction Upon the Western Maryland Railroad—The Labor Congress, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, August 21.—The City Councillor, at the solicitation of Mayor Chapman, has laid an injunction on the President and Directors of the Western Maryland Railroad, to prevent that Company letting the contract for the building of the said railroad to Hagerstown, until the location is approved by Mayor Chapman. This is looked upon as a political trick.

The Labor Congress is still in session.

Great Union Gathering in Lebanon.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

LEBANON, August 21.—The "Boys in Blue" and other loyal people had an immense gathering in Lebanon last evening. Governor Curtin was present, and was received with the greatest enthusiasm. He spoke for an hour in his happiest vein, sustaining Congress, advocating the amendment, and reviewing the Wigwam Convention very caustically. Linn Bartholomew, Esq., also spoke. The meeting was the largest of the kind ever held in Lebanon. After the speaking there was a beautiful torchlight procession.

Arrival of Steamers.

NEW YORK, August 21.—The steamers *Saxonia* and *City of Dublin* arrived this morning from Liverpool. Their advices are anticipated.

The steamer *Northern Light*, from Aspinwall, arrived here this morning.

The Cholera in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, August 21.—Sixty-one deaths from cholera occurred in this city yesterday.

The Gold Market.

NEW YORK, August 21, 12 M.—Gold selling at 147⅞.

FROM CHICAGO.

The Accident on the Michigan Southern Railroad—Serious Indian Outbreak at Fort Reno—Political Affairs—The Douglas Monument Celebration, Etc.

CHICAGO, August 20.—Most of the passengers injured by the smash on the Michigan Southern Railroad yesterday, have been brought to this city. The officers of the road are doing all they can for the comfort of the unfortunate persons. It is thought none are very dangerously injured. No blame is attached to the engineer or conductor of the train.

Specials to-night from Leavenworth state that news from Fort Reno reports four fights with Indians. Five men were killed and a large number wounded—the Indians murdering every one they can get at on the Sioux City road. The soldiers are frightened, and dare not leave the fort. There is great danger on the Powder river route. The Indians have notified the Pottawatomies that they will commence hostilities soon.

Governor Oglesby goes to Indianapolis tomorrow to help the Republicans in the campaign in Indiana. General Logan is still in this city, and it is reported that he was sober last night.

The Ellsworth Zouaves have been selected as the body-guard for President Johnson while here, on the 6th and 7th of September.

A LESSON TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.—The enormous verdict of $67,000 has been given in England to one Forbes, in compensation for damages caused on his property in Kilburn by the cuttings for the Midland Railway. The company refused to accept his estimate of loss, or to make any compensation, and the case was then brought to trial.

BREECH-LOADING GUNS IN SWEDEN.—At the Stockholm Exhibition the first prize for breech-loaders has been awarded to the Hagstrom needle gun. The Government has purchased the invention for ten thousand thalers, and the troops are to be armed with this gun in the autumn.

THE NEW YORK DETECTIVES.

Astounding Developments—More Corruption in the Police Department—Arrest of Several Policemen—They are Charged with Compounding Felonies, Taking Bribes, Etc. Etc. Etc.

Another and an astounding sensation in the Police Department is promised in a few days, involving the good fame, if not the liberty, of a number of policemen who have thus far been in good repute. Matters in this connection have not been fully developed yet, but rumors of a conflicting nature have been rife for weeks past, and the explosion, when it occurs, it is said will be of so startling a nature as to shake the whole fabric of the department to its foundation, and make the magnates at the Mulberry Street headquarters tremble for their positions.

The officials at headquarters have been unusually reticent in regard to this business, but outsiders have noticed an unwonted bustle and excitement about the office where Superintendent Kennedy holds court. What the result of all this turmoil will be is yet to be seen. Rumor has it that several policemen, some say but three, while others give the number as high as seven, have been arrested and are now held in durance vile. These policemen are charged with all sorts of crimes, such as compounding felonies, taking bribes to release prisoners arrested by them, and to allow those to go at large whom they have causelessly threatened with arrest for imaginary offenses.

What these charges will amount to when brought to light of course cannot at present be imagined, but the chiefs at the Mulberry street establishment look dubious and apparently alarmed. Some of the policemen have been under arrest for a number of days, and why they have not been treated as other prisoners, and taken before a police justice, is a mystery which requires explanation. The men have been mysteriously spirited away from their families and confined in out-of-the-way places, and their friends and relatives denied all access to them. In fact, the first intimation of their arrest was obtained by their anxious families, owing to their failure to return home at the usual period. The captains of the precincts to which these men are attached are the veriest know-nothings in regard to the matter, and have no doubt been kept completely in the dark, and other captains have been called in to "work up" the cases, as several strictly private interviews have taken place between several police captains and the Superintendent. A number of affidavits have been taken by Mr. Kennedy, in regard to the accusation against the officers, but whether these are ever to be made public, or to accumulate dust at the headquarters, remains to be seen. At any rate, public opinion will demand a full and impartial investigation (not a whitewashing arrangement), and the Commissioners know best whether it is safer for them to brave public opinion in this respect, particularly after the recent developments in the detective department. The operations of the officers under arrest, it is said, have extended over a period of months, and numbers of inoffensive and ignorant citizens have been victimized by them. An extensive system of blackmail was inaugurated, and many an innocent victim has been compelled to give up a considerable percentage of their means, gained by honest toil, to satisfy the desires of these cormorants. Thus persons whose business pursuits subject them to a police surveillance have been particularly attended to, and kept in constant dread of arrest. It is said that a well-known character, who has no reason to be grateful to the police, succeeded in gaining a knowledge of these transactions, and has used his knowledge to entrap several officers who have hitherto stood well in the department, and who were lately selected and specially detailed for detective duty on the cars. Be that as it may, it is due to the officers and the public at large that the whole of the facts be given to the world, and speedily. It is stated on good authority that the District-Attorney, who is also the legal adviser to the Board of Police, has been consulted in the matter, and there is no doubt that in a day or two the public will be treated to a great sensation.—*New York World.*

LATEST FROM THE PLAINS.

Details of the Indian War—Names of the Killed—Horrible Atrocities of the Savages—Utter Inefficiency of the Military Force.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, August 20.—A letter dated at Fort Reno, July 31, fully sustains the reports of the hostilities of the Indians, and the entire inefficiency of the military force now there to protect the route. The troops have had a hard time. They have fought the Indians four times. From the Platte we learn that one train had eight men killed by the Indians and a number of others wounded.

The Indians seemed to do all the damage possible. They killed Mr. Flood of Leavenworth, cut his head off, and set it up in the dirt by the side of the road. The military there afford no protection to the people. They are afraid to go out of the stockade. No mail has been received for three weeks, and no one knows when the commander will send one. They allow the emigration trains to start on this road, and then afford them no protection. They are badly secured. The Indians are again hostile, and are attacking the whites at every point. The escort accompanying Sawyer's party was attacked near Crazy Woman's Fork, and five soldiers were killed and a large number wounded. All the wounded who fell into the hands of the savages were scalped and tortured in the most barbarous manner.

An emigrant train encamped with the Cheyenne Indians, was attacked by a large party of Sioux, and all the white men of the party killed, and the women and children carried off. Colonel Sawyer and his wagon-road party were harassed by Indians for over one hundred miles, and were obliged to encamp every night on the hills away from water. The party is now encamped at old Fort Reno and at Perry Fort, on Jeweller river, closely besieged by the Sioux. Nearly all the stock on the road has been run off, and a great deal of suffering is inevitable. This route is impassable, and if those on the way escape with their lives they will be fortunate. The following persons were killed on Reno creek, a branch of Tongue river:—

George L. Joelsberger, Company A, 2d Battalion, 8th Infantry; James Donaldson, Pierce Gassonett, William Donare, Henry Arizon, Massachusetts, and one unknown, on Cedar Fork; Wagon-master Dillon, on Crazy Woman's Fork; Lieutenant N. H. Daniels and Corporal Cullen, 18th Infantry, on Dry Fork; George H. Moore, S. Carr, Carlinville, Illinois; William H. Dearborn, Stoughton, Wisconsin; Hiram H. Chambell, Champion, New York; Charles H. Barton, Council Bluffs, Iowa; Jack Hustid, Muscatine, Iowa; John Little, Arkansas; Stephen Carson, Howard county, Missouri; William Hockwell, Montreal, Canada; John Slose, residence unknown.

Two bodies were found and two graves of unknown persons. This massacre occurred between the 17th and 20th of July. All the military posts on the Platte have been transferred from Missouri to the Department of the Plains. They are well garrisoned, and are being strongly reinforced, to guard against any interruption on the Platte route. This is the only route that the Government has promised to protect. Word has been sent to the Chief of the Pottawattomie tribe by the disaffected tribes on the border, that as soon as their corn was gathered they would take up the war trail.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, August 21, 1866.

The Stock Market was dull and unsettled this morning, with the exception of Government bonds, which continue in good demand at full prices. 7-30s sold largely at 106⅛@106¼, a slight advance. Old 5-20s at 110¼, no change; 6s of 1881 111½, no change; and 10-40s at 102¼. City loans were inactive and lower. The new issue sold at 99, a decline of ¼.

In Railroad shares there was less doing. Reading sold at 57⅞@58¼, closing at the former rate, a decline of ¼. North Pennsylvania, in a small way, at 40, an advance of 1¼. Philadelphia and Erie at 33⅛@33½, the former rate a decline of ⅛ on the closing price last evening. Pennsylvania Railroad at 59½, no change; and Norristown at 60, no change. 128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 39 for Little Schuylkill; 58 for Minehill; 64¼ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 42 for preferred do.; 36⅛ for Catawissa preferred; 55½ for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 45¼ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 88 was bid for Second and Third; 45 for Fifth and Sixth; 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; and 19½ for Hestonville.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Girard sold at 57. 145 was bid for Philadelphia; 130 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 105 for Southwark; 82 for Western; 31 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 72 for Bank of Commerce; 100 for Tradesmen's; 66½ for City; 40 for Consolidation; and 61 for Union.

In Canal shares there was very little movement. 29½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 38 for preferred do.; 59½ for Lehigh Navigation; 118 for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; and 56½ for Delaware Division.

Oil shares continue very dull. Ocean sold at 5¼, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 147⅞; 11 A. M., 147½; 12 M., 147½; 1 P. M., 147⅞.

The New York *Tribune* says:—"The money market shows no quotable change, but the turn is in favor of the lender. The statement shows that the banks are increasing their loans and circulation, and decreasing their legal-tenders. There was some 'produce paper' offering upon the street to-day—the first of the season—and it will not be long before the supply will be large enough to affect the market sensibly. Call loans are quoted 4@5 per cent., and commercial paper 5@7 per cent. The payments on account of temporary loans, on the 27th instant, will amount to £70,000,000, including interest. The National Banks will be called on to supply a part of the amounts, and loans to speculators will be disturbed materially before the temporary debt is paid off."

The Boston *Transcript* of Saturday says:—

"Money continues in abundant supply, and the market favors the borrower. Call loans are readily obtained on good collateral at 5 to 6 per cent., and the best commercial paper is in demand at 6 per cent., with a much higher range for lower grades, as circumstances may require. The stock market has continued active, with an upward movement in many of the leading speculative classes. Governments have been strong at an advance on the close of the previous week. In the miscellaneous dividend-paying classes the transactions have been light, with little change in quotations."

—New York Dry Goods Markets, August 20.—The market for domestic dry goods in this city was quiet during the forepart of the week, but towards the close there was more activity and a considerable business was transacted. Prices are steady. Stocks are light, and with a fair demand advanced quotations are looked for.

Foreign dry goods are active, and at the auction sales, which have been well attended, fair prices were realized.

Brown Sheetings and Shirtings are fairly active and firm at the quotations of last week. Atlantic A, 24c.; Augusta, 21c.; Bedford, 16½.

Bleached Sheetings and Shirtings are in steady demand, with more firmness in prices. Amoskeag A, 32½c.; Bartlett's, 29½c.; Cavel, 13½; York Mills, 43½c.; and Wamsutta, 37½c.

Prints display considerable activity, and also irregular in prices. Merrimack W, 21c.; Sprague, 19c.; Pacific, 19c.; and Lowell, 16c.

Ginghams are in fair request at 19c. for Roanoke, and 27c. for Lancaster.

Delaines are firmer, and in better request. Pacific Manchester, 28c.; and Pacific Armures, 30c.

Brown Drills are steady and in fair demand. Boot Mills, 25c.; Stark H, 20c.; and Globe, 20c.

Corset Jeans are lower, but close steady at the reduction. Indian Orchard, 16c.; Hallowell, 15c.; Canoe River, 15c.; and Colored Newmarket, 17c.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BEFORE BOARDS.

500 sh Read.....lots	58⅛	100 sn Reading R R.	58¼
100 sh do.....s30	58¼	200 sh do.....lots	58¼
100 sh do.....b60	58¼	100 sh do.....58-31	
100 sh do....s5int	58¼	100 sh Hestonville R	19¼

FIRST BOARD.

$11000 U S 7-30s June	106⅛	100 sh Read....b5wn	58¼
$10000 do July its.	106⅛	100 sh do.....	58⅛
$100 do ..July..106		100 sh do.....s5	58¼
$2000 do. Aug. its.	106⅛	400 sh do.....lots	58
$500 U S 10-40s coup	102¼	700 sh do....lots.	57⅞
$13000 U S 6s, 62. coup	110½	200 sh do is s10wn	57⅞
$50 do.....	110	2 sh N Penna.....	41
$5000 do.....lots.	110¼	300 sh Ph & E...lots	33¼
$400 City 6s new....	99	51 sh do.....c	33¼
$10000 Un Can 6s its	24½	9 sh Penna R.....	59½
100 sh St Nch Coal.	8¼	25 sh Girard Bk....	57
100 sh do.s5wn.s 5-16		100 sh Ocean. ...s60	5¼
200 sh do.....	8¼		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

		Buying	Selling.
American Gold.....		147½	147¾
American Silver, ⅛ and ¼.....		183	..
Compound Interest Notes:—			
" "	June, 1864....	14	14½
" "	July, 1864....	13½	13¾
" "	August, 1864....	12	12½
" "	October, 1864....	12	12½
" "	Dec., 1864....	11	11½
" "	May, 1865....	9½	9¾
" "	August, 1865....	7½	7¾
" "	Sept., 1865....	7½	7¾
" "	October, 1865....	6¾	6⅞

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, August 21.—There is a steady demand for Cotton, with further sales of middlings at 35c and samples at 33c.

There is very little Quercitron Bark here. A sale of 24 hhds. No. 1 at $35 ℔ ton.

Seeds of all kinds come in slowly. Sales of Cloverseed at $6·50@7; Timothy at $5@5 50, and Flaxseed at $3 60 ℔ bush.

The Flour Market continues very firm, but there is no demand except for the supply of the home consumers. Sales of old stock extras at $8 50@9 50; fresh ground do. at $10 50@11; Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at $12@13; and fancy from $13 to $16. Rye Flour is strong at $6. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

There is very little Wheat coming forward, and it is held firmly. Sales of common and prime Pennsylvania and Southern red at $2·75@2 80, and some new Missouri Amber at $3. Rye is steady at $1·15. Corn has declined, and 10,000 bushels sold at 93c. for yellow, 91c. for Western yellow, and 90c. for mixed. Oats are in good demand, and 2000 bushels Southern sold at 81c. 4000 bushels Barley and Malt sold at $1 50. In barley nothing doing.

Whisky is scarce and higher; sales of Ohio at $2·29, and refiled at $2·34@2·38.