

THE MONTANA POST.

Saturday, Sept. 1, 1866.

Our Agents in the different towns and mining camps of the Territory and elsewhere, will please take notice that the terms of subscription for the Post have been increased to \$3.50 per quarter, \$5.00 for six months, and \$8.00 for one year.

THE PRESIDENT'S SPEECH.

Our readers will find in another column the remarks which President Johnson delivered when he received the delegation that had been duly commissioned by the Philadelphia Convention to present him with the resolutions which had been adopted. They will be perused with a deep interest by every citizen who loves the institutions of our country, and form a prominent subject for political discussion throughout the land. It is one of the most cherished principles of the Constitution that this is a government "of the people, by the people and for the people." It is the inalienable right of the humblest voter to pronounce his judgment upon the acts of statesmen and all public measures. No person can reasonably object to any criticism upon the conduct of officials, which is conveyed in appropriate language. Nor is anything more revolting to good taste than senseless abuse upon the one hand, or fulsome praise upon the other. We propose to avoid these extremes and examine, in a candid manner, this important document.

We think that the allusion of the President to the action of the delegates from Massachusetts, who entered the hall arm-in-arm with those from South Carolina, loses its affecting character when their record is examined, and that there is no real basis for his rejoicings over this event. We find that these parties did not utter one word against the cause of treason, and that their affiliations during the rebellion were with its allies in the North. They could not be elected to any office by the loyal voters of that State. The President has been deceived, and we believe that the radicals of Massachusetts still control its ballot boxes, and that they would never consent for a second to join hands with these gentlemen from the South in forming a platform upon which all could stand in harmony.

Every reasonable being will agree with him that all efforts should be directed at the present time to "perpetuate a peace." There is no person, with the exception of incorrigible rebels, who will object to the declaration that "the broad principles of liberty and the Constitution" should be revered and made the guide by all. Congress is denounced in language which may be considered too general and captious; because, in the opinion of the President, "it has violated, month after month, the fundamental principles of the government," and "seemed to forget that there was a Constitution." As a matter of course, the upholders of this body indignantly refute the charge and claim that the ideas of three hundred Senators and Representatives are more correct and wise than those of one man—the Executive. We have no doubt that the people, to whom he appeals for support with the utmost confidence, will decide, in a satisfactory manner, these vexatious matters, whenever the proper opportunity occurs.

The proceedings of the Convention are vindicated, and the principles which are enunciated in its address are regarded as a "second proclamation of emancipation to the people of the United States." In this connection, he directly refers to those that "bear the shackles upon their limbs, and are bound as rigidly as though they were in fact in slavery." Thus the President most justly condemns the course of certain politicians in this Territory, who are fettered by the shackles of a contemptible party spirit, and proclaim themselves "Democrats," and disclaim the name of "Johnson men." If members of the Democratic organization, who sustain the principles of the Philadelphia Convention and the speech of the President, boldly avow their intention to vote for a ticket which does not emanate from the regular caucus, they are denounced by Democrats "in slavery" as "deserters" or "Republicans." The columns of the last number of the Democrat will support this proposition. It is evident that, if the Democracy of the country do not break their "shackles" and adopt the manly example of Messrs. Piouts, Davis, Bond, Castner, and many others of this city; or, in other words, if they follow in the footsteps of Major Bruce and his cohorts, the Philadelphia Convention is an abortion, and the efforts of the President will result in a miserable failure. The election upon the following Monday will show the number of Democrats who "bear the shackles upon their limbs."

We most earnestly maintain the position of President Johnson in obeying the "behests" of the people. Under a despotism, the tyrant never speaks to his subjects. In Europe, a monarch occasionally repeats an address to the assemblies which enact laws, but freedom of speech and the press is restrained so that it becomes a mere form. But in the

United States, the head of the government, claiming no superiority to any individual, expresses his views upon the vital issues in a familiar manner, to an unofficial body of citizens. This is a spectacle which cannot be witnessed in the Old World. If every politician would carry into practice, the noble deference to the will of the electors, which President Johnson announces to be his standard, many, who now enjoy the emoluments of offices and positions, from which they would be hurled by an outraged people, would resign and give place to reliable men. Therefore, we shall eagerly inspect the election returns during the following year; and we concur with the President in saying again and again that the people will determine the questions which now clog the wheels of the Union, "on the side of the Constitution and principle." In conclusion, we again advise men of all parties to peruse and discuss this address.

PEACE IN EUROPE.

The notes that are now heard in the circles of diplomacy are those of peace, and "grim visaged war hath smoothed his wrinkled front."

The articles of a treaty between Austria and Prussia at Nicholasburg, were proclaimed in Vienna on the 3d ult., and when they are ratified by the contending powers, shouts of joy will be heard in the family of every soldier. It is understood that Italy acquires Venetia, or, to speak correctly, a sister, who was forcibly abducted by the Congress of 1815, is restored to her household which is now united. Austria is excluded from the German Confederation, releases all claim to Schleswig-Holstein, and agrees to pay to Prussia the sum of 40,000,000 thalers.

Viewing the subject as American citizens, let us take a cursory glance at the field, and ascertain the effect of this war upon republican institutions. We have no hesitation in declaring that the cause of liberty has won a victory, although this has not been so decisive as we could have wished. Italy has taken another step forward in her glorious path to freedom. Austria was the champion of ignorance, absolutism and the barbarism of the "Middle Ages," and the progress of civilization would have been retarded for a generation if the contest had been decided in favor of her arms. Prussia, on the contrary, sustains institutions of learning, patronizes the arts and sciences, and is progressive, although the tendency of her monarch to grasp arbitrary power must be censured by all. The legitimate results of this liberal policy, are seen in the qualities which they instilled into the masses. The legions of Francis Joseph were vanquished, not by the needle gun, but by the spirit and morale of the intelligent, thinking and energetic men, who wielded it. This state of things was reversed in the Austrian armies, although it is conceded that there was no difference in courage. But the members of the latter were merely parts of a vast machine, heavy, stolid and unable to comprehend one principle which was involved in the issue. Upon this ground, while we do not uphold all the acts of the Prussian government, we rejoice over the brilliant and merited successes which have adorned its generals in this campaign. Let us hope that all sovereigns will learn one obvious lesson from the war, and save the millions which they annually spend in experiments upon deadly weapons, by establishing in every district, facilities for instructing and improving their subjects, mentally as well as physically.

"DENVER AGAIN SWAMPED."

The Denver Gazette of the 18th ult., is in a fever, and raves deliriously, because "the Pacific railroad is not coming to Denver." It appears that the directors and engineers, after making a thorough examination of proposed routes, wisely decided that they could not sacrifice several millions, and perhaps ruin their company, in order to hold up the value of real estate in that dying city. It is well known that Colorado has been losing ground in the last three years, and that most of its enterprising and valuable citizens have emigrated and settled in Montana and other inviting sections. Having gained a temporary prosperity by selling worthless quartz leads to eastern merchants, the speculators supposed that they could easily persuade the parties in charge of the railroad to the Pacific, to lay their track through their Territory. Upon this event, all their hopes of future success were based, and no means have been unemployed to gain that object.

But they have signally failed, and while other Territories, whose resources their newspapers have always underrated and misrepresented, are thriving, nothing but visions of loss interrupt the slumbers of the Coloradoans. The excitement that prevails, may be imagined, when the Gazette styles Maj. Gen. Dix, the President of the Union Pacific Railroad, a "hoary-headed old villain," and a "trucking, disgraceful old hireling." It is stated that ex-Governor Evans telegraphed from New York "some time ago," that "the directors of the road had decided to come to Denver." These good tidings placed the residents of that locality in the seventh heaven. But "it was an infernal lie; whether perpetrated

by the News, Governor Evans or Major General Dix, we care not; it was a miserable, contemptible, sneaking, foul lie, for which these parties are responsible." Of course "the corps of engineers" is "an infernal swindle," and there has been "wholesale swindling." Our readers will regret to learn, that, on account of the determination of the directors to pass by Denver "on the other side," the Union Pacific Railroad, "the grand financial scheme, like George Law's South Sea operation, must explode into a grand bubble." However, the stockholders are not frightened and the work progresses steadily.

We fear that there is more truth than poetry in the following ejaculations of the editor of the Gazette. Denver "hasn't got money enough, or credit either, to build a one-horse street," and "the day of impending ruin is fast approaching." After reading the leader several times, we do not know which to commiserate most, the managers of the railroad or the inhabitants of the neglected city, because all must be destroyed.

DOWNFALL OF MAXIMILIAN.

Certain important events have taken place during the last month, which indicate that the reign of this shallow-brained representative of the House of Hapsburg, is rapidly approaching its end. The Imperial troops have evacuated Matamoros and Saltillo, and the Liberal forces menace Tampico and San Luis. The Empress of Mexico has arrived in Paris, and is urging Napoleon to grant the assistance of the French soldiers in subduing the adherents of Juarez. It is reported by reliable authorities and generally believed that she has been unsuccessful in her mission. The sanguinary defeats, which have humbled Austria, have dissipated every hope from this nation, which requires every soldier in its ranks to defend Vienna, and, consequently, can send none to Mexico. The finances of the expiring empire have been reduced so much, that the petty offices, which had been created for the purpose of supporting Maury and Magruder, have been abolished on account of the expense. Upon the 19th ult., President Johnson declared in a proclamation that the paper blockade of Matamoros and other Mexican ports by Maximilian, was null and void. The Secretary of the Navy has dispatched men-of-war to the Rio Grande, and some points on the Pacific, to protect the rights of American citizens. The people will cordially sustain the action of the President in this matter.

The Monroe doctrine is the avowed policy of the United States, and foreign despots will not be permitted to fasten the iron shackles of monarchy to the struggling nations of the American continent. Circumstances may render an armed intervention inexpedient, but no government of this character can be permanently established in the New World. We have always considered that the invasion of Mexico by the French was a move in the game of the rebellion which received the hearty assent of Jeff Davis and his confederates. If the national government had not been engaged in a gigantic contest with the hosts of treason, Napoleon would not have attempted to elevate the "Latin race" by conquering our neighbors. As soon as Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and Thomas pricked the rebel bubble with their loyal swords and it burst, the sagacious ruler discovered that his legions were no longer required, and preparations were made for their return to France.

When Maximilian has been deserted by his European allies, and is compelled to rely upon the natives of his dominion for support, his career is finished. We shall not be surprised, at any time, to learn that he has tried to escape from the land of the Aztecs, and, when the cries of an indignant and oppressed people are ringing in his ears, his voice may be heard in the halls of the Montezumas, shouting in despair, "My empire for a horse!"

THE UNION TERRITORIAL COMMITTEE.

BANNACK CITY, August 18, 1866. EDITOR POST:—I received a few days ago the letter from Col. Sanders, which I forward to you, as I do also the one from Mr. Stein, received with it. [Mr. Stein's letter we will publish next week.—EDITOR POST.] As the chairman of that committee, who should call it together, has resigned, may I ask you to request the members to assemble at Helena, at such time as seems to you convenient, for the purpose of filling vacancies in the committee, say early next month asking those who cannot attend to send proxies who can. Truly yours, E. F. PHELPS.

In pursuance of Mr. Phelps' request, and after consultation with several gentlemen here, it has been thought best to name Saturday, the 8th day or September, for the meeting of the Committee at Helena. The Committee consists of the following gentlemen: Beaver Head County.—E. F. Phelps, George L. Bachelder.

Edgerton County.—Charles C. Farmer, T. C. Jones, J. R. Upson. Madison County.—W. P. Wheeler. Jefferson County.—Davis Bassett. Deer Lodge County.—J. B. Johnson. Gallatin County.—J. A. Culver. Missoula County.—Charles Hutchins. Let the gentlemen in the Territory be present, if possible, and if not, send reliable substitutes.

VIRGINIA CITY, August 12th, 1866. Hon. E. F. Phelps, Member of the Union Territorial Committee, Bannack City, Montana:

DEAR SIR:—It is some days, since I received from Nat Stein, Esq., the enclosed communication, which I have requested the Post and Republican, to

publish, and which sufficiently explains itself.

It is to be regretted that your committee is to lose from its councils, a gentleman of such rare sagacity and unswerving patriotism as Mr. Stein, its chairman, and I beg respectfully to suggest an early meeting of the committee, that the vacancy therein thus created may be filled. The anomalous and embarrassing condition of affairs in the Territory, produced by the mismanagement of the faction which for eight months has controlled it for their own aggrandizement, and to the sacrifice of its dearest interests, seems to require the preservation intact of the organization thus broken in upon by the resignation of Mr. Stein, if not also, some expression of the sentiments of the great and patriotic party, whose executive committee, you, and your associates compose. The pending election—transpiring without the authority of law—does not seem to be a proper occasion for us to improve in the accomplishment of measures dear to us, and vital to the welfare and good name of our people. Nor does it seem to me, in the shape in which it is presented, a proper occasion to be used by our earnest and patriotic citizens for the inculcation of principles, in the immutable justice of which, our faith is so strong. With few exceptions—not more remarkable than rare—I do not doubt the resolve of the Union people of Montana to act in the future with the great Union party of the country, the record of which, is so lustrous with fidelity to the Nation and Human Freedom, and to which we are indebted for the annihilation of Human Bondage, the starry banner we yet cling to the breeze, the country we love, the liberty we hold dear, and the five years of heroic history we have written, which so indelibly stamp the present generation as worthy of the race from which it sprung.

If a few—weak of faith—shall desert us and join that party on which human slavery has left such hideous traces of its power, it is certain neither party will be worse for the change; their transfer will only be from the party that is powerful for good to the faction that is powerless for wrong.

I do not know of one, however, who is frightened from his propriety by the epithets hurled at us, or misled by the technicalities with which our opponents seek to environ and entangle us; but our great party moves right loyally on, too calmly, intelligently and justly to permit of a doubt as to its high purposes or its ultimate success. It is charged with the most imperative duties, until the nation shall repose in the eternal calm of Liberty. It will be faithful to the people it has disenthralled, to the martyred dead it holds in precious memory; to the widows and orphans the rebellion has given us, and to the national faith it has pledged—whatever may oppose or who ever may betray.

Very truly, your friend, W. F. SANDERS.

DISTRICT COURT.

This Court, since Friday last, has been occupied in the trial of the cause of John J. Roe & Co., vs. La Barge, Harkness & Co. This suit was brought as long ago as 1863, to recover damages of the defendants, who, as common carriers, agreed to transport from St. Louis to Fort La Barge by steamboat, and thence by land to Bannack city, sixty thousand pounds of merchandise, "without detention or delay." The goods were shipped at St. Louis, on the steamer Shreveport, which proceeded with them up the river as far as Snake Point, in the Bad Lands, some 150 miles from Fort La Barge, when either from low water or want of power, the boat, being unable to go farther, unloaded them, and returned down the river.

A great number of depositions, describing the trip of the boat, the number of its hands, and its various delays, were read on the part of the plaintiff, and a number to rebut them, by the defendants. Many new questions in maritime law were raised, and in the progress of the case many that had been long settled, were applied by both parties.

The case was managed by Messrs. Sanders, Russell and Word for the plaintiffs, and Davis, Thoroughman and Edwards for the defendants. It is no compliment to these gentlemen, to say that they performed their duty with consummate skill.

Mr. Russell, who made his first effort before a jury in this Territory in this case, delivered a clear, concise and logical argument, and produced a favorable impression upon all who listened, of his legal and scholarly attainments. He was followed on the part of the defendants by Mr. Edwards, a young lawyer, recently arrived in the Territory, who also made his first effort, which was as remarkable for its good sense, as its modesty, and freedom from mere display. Mr. Word replied on the part of the plaintiff—giving the most of his time to the reading of authorities. Judge Davis in an argument of great candor and clearness, running through a part of two days, followed. He carefully sifted the evidence, examined the law, and, considering the mountain of testimony against him, made a most able and convincing speech. Col. Thoroughman, always argumentative and brilliant, on this occasion, out-shone himself. He spoke for nearly four hours, making one of the most exhaustive, eloquent and able arguments that we ever listened to. It was truly the effort of his life. Nothing but the stubborn principles of the law governing cases of this kind, overcame this remarkable speech, for no point that could be urged in behalf of his case was overlooked, and all were treated in a masterly manner. Col. Sanders closed for the plaintiff in an argument of great power, replete with learning, humor, repartee and eloquence.

Several points arising in the case were elaborated by the Judge in a clear and impartial charge to the jury, which, after an absence of about three hours, returned with a verdict for the plaintiff of thirty thousand dollars. This verdict, though large, is felt by this community to be right. The case, as presented to the court, though surrounded with every possible relief that brilliant eloquence,

clear argument, and innumerable sophistries could give it, though supported by a show of testimony, which, but for the overwhelming mass opposed to it, would, itself have been enormous, still revealed so much of recklessness and disregard for others rights, so little of effort to comply with solemn obligations, on the parts of the defendants, that it was impossible, in the nature of things, to avoid the result. The feeling, that an outrage had been perpetrated on the rights of the plaintiffs, and that there was a necessity for applying the law in all its strictness, in a case of this kind, grew out of the testimony, as it unfolded itself, which neither the candid logic of Davis or the ingenious eloquence of Thoroughman could overcome. We learn that a motion has been made for a new trial, which is hereafter to be argued.

Latest News by Telegraph.

Hanover, Frankfurt and Hesse to be Annexed to Prussia—Ovations to the United States Fleet at St. Petersburg—Congressional Nominations—European News, etc.

New York, August 23d. The following cable dispatches are additional to those received during last night:

Berlin, August 21st. The cabinet policy asserts that the hostile attitude maintained towards the government of Prussia by the kingdom of Hanover, the people of the territory of Electoral Hesse-Nassa, and the late free city of Frankfurt, has determined the Prussian Executive to at once destroy their independence and annex them complete to the kingdom of Prussia.

Munich, August 21st. The Prussian government has officially promised to the Bavarian cabinet an early and definite settlement and adjustment of the political and commercial relations disturbed by the late war. All commercial affairs will be regulated by the German Zollverein. Bavaria, after having contemplated armed resistance on her own account to the Prussian authority, had submitted to the demands that the government of Prussia asks, which are merely, she says, possession of the districts of Leithersfels and Carloff.

Dresden, August 21st. All the members of the Saxon cabinet sent in their resignations to-day. The King has accepted only the resignation of Baron Buest.

London, August 21st. The Emperor Napoleon has assured the government of England that France will not demand the fortresses of Morenburg and Phillipburg from Belgium in the event of territorial changes accruing on the continent of Europe.

Florence, August 21st. General La Marmora has been removed from his position of chief of staff of King Victor Emanuel. General Cialdini succeeds him. La Marmora has not been in favor with the people since the defeat of the Italian army at Custozza. When the invasion of Venetia was determined on, the plans submitted for adoption were debated in a council of war. La Marmora advocated a direct advance on the fortresses of the Quadrilateral, Gen. Cialdini advising to march so as to avoid them. La Marmora's plans prevailed, and the result is known. Cialdini's plan was subsequently carried out and succeeded. General La Marmora has not regained his popularity since, and hence the present change.

St. Petersburg, August 21st. The officers of the United States war vessels Miantonomah and Augusta, now in Russian waters, continue to receive most complimentary ovations wherever they go. The Russian government, merchants, princes and populace all unite in doing honor to them. The officers have been present at a grand review of the Imperial Guard, by special invitation of the Emperor.

Chicago, August 23d. The nominations for Congress, in Ohio, embrace all the present Republican members, except Hubbell and Bundy, with the Republican nominations yet to be made in the fifth and twelfth districts. Le Blond and Finck, the only Democratic members from Ohio, have both been thrown overboard for new candidates.

Woodbridge and Baxter, of Vermont, representatives, have been renominated, and Senator Poland for election to the House, vice Morrill, who will be elected to the Senate. All the representatives from Maine have been renominated, except Rice, in whose place John A. Peters is the Republican candidate.

In all the Illinois districts, the Republicans, except Wentworth and Kuykendall, have been renominated, including Ross, Thornton and Marshall, by the Democrats. John A. Logan is the Republican candidate for Congress at large, and G. B. Baum is the Republican candidate, vice Kuykendall, in the Cairo district. The Chicago district has not nominated, and it lies between Wentworth and N. B. Judd, late Minister to Berlin.

Washington specials say the representatives of the Democrats from all the Northern States have called upon the President within the past five days and unanimously concur in the recommendation made by the New Hampshire delegation to the Philadelphia Convention, that the Federal offices be bestowed upon the conservative Republicans only. The Democrats do not ask for office, but request Mr. Johnson to remove such officers as oppose the policy of the Administration, or abuse the President personally, and it may be added, that the Democrats are not applicants for preference, and as yet none have been appointed.

Among the last batch of appointments are Thomas Gray, to be naval officer at San Francisco, and George M. Beebe, collector of internal revenue for Nevada. General Davis Tilson, of Maine, lately commanding in Georgia, has been called to Washington, with the probability of being put in Howard's place at the head of the Freedmen's Bureau.

The steamer Mapasca, with eight guns has left Pensacola for Tampico, in accordance with instructions founded on the President's proclamation in regard to Maximilian's blockade.

The Executive Committee appointed by the Philadelphia Convention have appointed a sub-committee, with power to act, as follows: Joseph T. Crowell, of New Jersey, Chairman; Jas. F. Babcock, of Connecticut; Robert H. Pruyn, of New York; S. M. Sellick, of Pennsylv-

ania; Thomas G. Pratt, of Maine; Jesse A. Norton, of Illinois; Barton Able, of Missouri; William L. Sharkey, of Mississippi.

The Governors of the several Northern States will either themselves attend the Convention of Southern Unionists at Philadelphia, on the 3d of September, or will send delegations to speak on behalf of those States.

LATER DISPATCHES.

Maximilian about to Evacuate Mexico—Proposed Alliance between Russia, Austria and France—Conditions of Peace between Prussia, Austria and Bavaria—Jeff. Davis not Expected to Live.

Paris, August 20th. It is denied, on authority, that the Empress of Mexico, who is here, has threatened that Maximilian will abdicate when the French troops are withdrawn from Mexico. It is also stated by authority that her mission to France is to ask the assistance of the French troops in Mexico, prior to the evacuation. It is rumored that peace has been made between Prussia, Austria and Bavaria. A report is also current that the Czar of Russia has taken formal steps towards the formation of an alliance between Russia, Austria and France. The statement that France has demanded territorial concessions from Belgium is untrue.

Washington, August 23d. Appointments to office of those who support the President's policy are being made in daily increasing numbers, chiefly under the Internal Revenue Bureau. General John L. Swift, who was a delegate to the Philadelphia Convention, is appointed naval agent at Boston, vice Gooch, who resigned his seat in Congress to take that position last year. It is also rumored that George Lunt will be appointed Postmaster at Boston. The Treasury Department has received a draft on Baring Brothers, England, for £11,844, being the proceeds of the sale of the Confederate privateer steamer Shenandoah.

The President has directed a pardon to be issued to Charles M. Conrad, late member of the rebel Congress. The question of Jeff. Davis' health is again much agitated, and Mrs. Davis has written to a friend in Georgia that he will surely die in a few months. Assistant Surgeon-General Crane has been sent to Fortress Monroe to make a full interview with the prisoner, but with what result will not be known until officially promulgated.

A letter from Seward to Minister Kilpatrick, at Chili, is published, setting forth the policy of the United States concerning the wars in the adjoining republics. He says, we maintain that the republican system which is accepted in any one of these States shall not be wantonly assailed, that it shall not be subverted as an end of lawful war, by European powers, in wars waged between nations in friendship with ourselves. If they are not pushed, like the French war in Mexico, to the political point mentioned, we do not interfere. Spain assured us that she would not carry her war with Chili to that point, and we are ready now and henceforth to hold Spain to this agreement, if found necessary. Mr. Seward, at some length, shows that this policy is one of strict neutrality and friendship, and one which has governed the United States from the time of Washington.

Baltimore, August 23d. The unconditional Union party is holding a Congressional Convention to-day. They have renominated John L. Thomas in the second district, and Hon. Francis Thomas in the fourth district. J. J. Stewart, now assessor of internal revenue, was nominated in the third district. Pottsville, Pa., August 23d. Gen. James Nagle, a hero of the Mexican and the late war died this morning.

New York, August 23d. The cholera is rapidly disappearing here and in the western cities. Only 7 deaths are reported in the city to-day, and 3 in Brooklyn. Liverpool, August 21. Preliminaries of peace between Austria and Prussia were signed at Nicholasburg on the 25th of July and proclaimed at Vienna on the 3rd of August. The stipulations are to the following effect: Austria to lose no territory except that Venetia; the Emperor of Austria recognizes the dissolution of the German Confederation and gives his assent to the new organization, from which Austria shall be excluded. Austria relinquishes all claim to Schleswig and Holstein. Prussia is to receive from Austria forty million thalers to cover the expenses of the war, but from this sum is to be deducted the amount of indemnity for expenses which Austria has still the right of exacting from Schleswig and Holstein, by virtue of the treaty of October 30, 1864, say 15,000,000 thalers, besides five millions as her equal of the expenses of maintaining the Prussian army, borne by the country of Austria, occupied by that army until the conclusion of peace. And finally, Prussia agrees to gain the consent of Italy to these arrangements as soon as Victor Emmanuel obtains the full possession of Venetia. The remaining articles stipulate for the armistice of the several belligerents as heretofore published.

Chicago, August 23d. The call for a Soldiers' National Convention to endorse the President's policy names Cleveland instead of Chicago, the place of meeting. The President is making a large number of appointments, and Washington specials say the Philadelphia delegates generally are going home satisfied.

London, noon, August 23d. The reported closing of peace negotiations between Austria, Bavaria and Prussia is premature, but negotiations are still in progress, and it is believed, will be soon brought to a satisfactory termination.

Paris, August 23d—evening. It is reported that the Empress of Mexico has failed in her mission, Napoleon refusing to grant the assistance of French troops prior to their evacuation, to quell the insurgents in Mexico. It is further reported, with some degree of credibility, that the Emperor Maximilian will soon return to Europe.