EUROPE.

The Great Money Panic in England and which Continent.

Details of the Failures and Heavy Losses.

Mr. Gladstone's Speeches on the Bank Charter Act Suspension.

Why Napoleon "Detests" the Treaties of 1815.

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

Our European files by the Ouba reached this city this morning. The papers are dated to the 12th of May, and contain very important details of the rise and progress of the financial disasters in England, already reported by telegraph, with a report showing to what extent the panic prevailed on the Continent.

Failure of Overend, Gurney & Co. From the London Times (City Article), May 11.

The panic has at length culminated in the most important and serious stoppage ever announced in the city of London. Overend, Gurnounced in the city of London. Overend, Gurney & Co. (limited) were this afternoon compelled to close their doors. Their liabilities amount to about £10,000,000, of which £6,000,000 is to depositors who hold bills as security, and £3,500,000 is to uncovered depositors. The paidup capital is £1,000,000, the nominal capital being £5,000,000 in shares of £50 each, on which fits has been paid and the closure research. Deing 12,000,000 in shares of £50 each, on which £15 has been paid, and the closing price this evening of the shares, which six months ago were at nearly ten premium, was 8½ discount. As the sum of of £500,000 was paid to the old firm for the goodwill on the constitution last August of the limited company, that sum must now in any case be regarded by the shareholders as irretrievably lost, but it may be hoped that the assets in hand will go jar to prevent a total the assets in band will go far to prevent a total exhaustion of the remaining £1,000,000 of paidup capital, since, as recently as the past week or two, the managers firmly believed that at the meeting about to be held they would be able to show profits sufficient to cover all losses, includ-ing that from the frauds of Pinto, Perez & Co., and to admit of the declaration of a dividend. The breakdown has been the result of a run of speculative sales of the shares. The general public regarded the company with favor, and, although it was well known that the old firm, and although it was well known that the old firm, whose property not many years back was reckoned by millions, had greatly dissipated their resources by a series of imprudent advances, it was believed that those of the purtners who re-mained to manage the concern would henceforth conduct the business with an especial amount of caution, owing to their full consciousness of the mistakes by which they had suffered in the past. That they have faithfully endeavored to do so is still the general opinion, but every cir-cum-tance has been against them. The frequent recurrence of disasters affecting the assets of the old firm constantly affected the reputation of the new one; the notorious failure of Overend Wat-on & Co., the railway contractors, operated injuriously from the similarity of name; the heavy fraud of Pinto, Perez & Co., the general break-up of the finance companies, and the hourly expectation of a European war, were all calculated to try them to the utmost. there is no reason to doubt they would still have worked through had it not been for the persistent sales of their shares on speculation. As soon as these operations had brought the quotations to a discount the depositors began to take alarm, until at length the drain this morning became too sharp to be resisted. Applica-tion was made to the Bank of England, but the Governors leit it would be vain in a crisis like the present to help one establishment unless they were prepared to help all that might be compelled to come upon them. There was no time to take any other step, such as making a call on the shareholders, or seeking assistance either from creditors or kindred establishments;

The question now is, what is to be done? The stoppage of Overend, Gurney & Co. will be the signal for the suspension of every other large concern that has lately been known to be under pressure, and of every banking and finance com-pany whose position has been assailed by rumor. or whose shares may be selected for attack in the Stock Exchange. Bills of parties whose engage ments are enormous, and whose fortune are be lieved to be ample, have already this afternoon been returned, and unless prompt steps are taken the close of the week will be marked by disasters such as have never been equalled in our commercial history. The sole evil now to be dealt with is panic. It is the instantaneous transition from a state of wild expansion of credit to a total stoppage of credit that has brought us to the present pass. The introduc-tion of credit in a new, safe, and legitimate way ing, without the slightest avoidable delay, the ading institutions and firms who see the jeopardy of the moment should form a deputation to the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a request that he should authorize the Bank of England to issue interest-bearing post notes, in the shape of ordinary bank post bills, either at the customary seven days or thirty days or for any other period that might be considered better, to any extent they may deem necessary and prudent upon unquestionable security. If this or some analogous request be acceded to there will be reason to expect an immediate subsidence of all unnecessary danger. If, on the other hand, nothing is done, and people are left to trample each other down, the Government will find before long that the commercial and revenue returns of 1866 will be of a character very different from those which have enabled them in each succeeding budget for so many years past to congratulate themselves and the nation on the easiness of their task and the unbroken course of our material prosperity.

and, moreover, the pending difficulty had be-

come sufficiently known to render any pailla-

tive useless. Accordingly suspension was re-

A "Black Day" on 'Change. From the London Times (City Article), May 12.

The Bank of England this morning raised their rate of discount from eight per cent. to nine per cent., and their charge for special advances to ten per cent. The pressure even at these terms has been enormous, and it was only on unexceptionable bills that accommodation could

Meanwhile additional and most serious disasters have been hourly announced. The first was that of a comparatively small bank, the English Joint Stock, for eight hundred thousand pounds. Then came that of Messrs. Peto & Betts for

four million pounds,
Then that of Mr. W. Shrimpton, the railway contractor, for two hundred thousand pounds; and finally, it was understood that the Imperia mercantile Credit Association, whose paid-up capital is five hundred thousand pounds, and the Consolidated Discount Company, with a paid-up capital of two hundred and fifty thousand pounds, must, with extremely heavy commitments, pass into liquidation.

Annexed is the circular issued announcing the temporary suspension of Messrs. Peto &

No. 9 Great Groege Street, Westminster, May 11, 1866—We much regret to find ourselves under the painful necessity of allowing our acceptances to be returned, owing wholly to the disappointment of the arrangements we had made for their provision, which have been defeated by the unexpected turn which has taken place in the money market within the last few days. We have considered it to be the most expedient course in the interest of all parties, that for the present we should make no further payments, and await the subinterest of all parties, that for the present we should make no further payments, and await the subsidence of the financial panie now prevailing; but we are enabled to state that, having submitted a statement of our affairs to Mr. J. E. Coleman so lately as the 23d of last month, we then possessed a clear balance of upwards of £1,000,000, estimating our various properties at their then depreciated value. Our position now is but slightly changed, and we have, therefore, only to solicit for bearance on the part of those who hold our engagements, and we trust in a very short time to submit, through Messis. Coleman, Turquand & Co., a satisfactory proposal for the adjustment and discharge of all our liabilities.

We remain, your very obedient servants,

Pero & Berts.

The drafts of the Consolidated Discount Com pany were thts afternoon returned unpaid. This concern was established in January, 1864, to take over the discount business of Messrs Sandeman & Co. The nominal capital is £1,000,000, in shares of £50, with £12 10s. paid, and the present price is nine to seven discount.

The directors of Overend, Gurney & Co., limited, bave to-day, in the interests of all parties, presented a petition to the Master of the Rolls for a winding up order, and Mr. Turquand (of Coleman, Turquand & Co.) and Mr. Harduand (of Coleman, Turquand & Co.) have been appointed provisional liquidators.

The joint-stock banks have to-day raised their rate of allowance for deposits from five percent, to six percent.

In foreign securities there has been a partial recovery. The quotations upon Holland and Hamburg were higher.

The sum of one hundred and thirty-seven thousand pounds in gold was taken to the bank to-day. Some considerable withdrawals of coin

were made for the provinces. It is already known that several failures among the dealers will be announced in con-nection with the approaching half-monthly

settlement on the Stock Exchange. Rumors were circulated in the course of the day, of a severe run on the bank of Messrs. Barnetts, Hoares, Hansburys & Co.s, but they were entirely without foundation. There was a run upon two or three other banks, and, being well met, soon subsided. Both in London and the country ample preparations seem to have been very generally made for such contin

The Bank Charter. STATEMENT OF THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EX-CHEQUER TO PARLIAMENT.

In the House of Commons on the 11th of May Mr. Disraeli said:-I take this opportunity of inquiring of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, whether there is any truth in the prevalent rumor that her Majesty's Government have authorized any relaxation of the provisions of the bank charter regulating the issue of notes? THE CHANCELLOR OF THE EXCHEQUER-In the

The Chancellor of the Exchequer—In the first place, in reply to the question of the right honorable gentleman opposite, I beg to state that there is no truth in the statement that her Majesty's Government have authorized any step to be taken at variance with the provisions of the act of 1844. In point of fact, they have not arrived at any decision upon the subject of the state of things which prevails in the city in immediate connection with the calamitous event announced yesterday. Until two hours or two hours and a half ago no representation or formal report had reached me from the city upon the subject of the exist ng state of things; but for the last two hours and a half my time has been occupied in receiving information and statements, and, I may add, an important requisition from y ry influmay add, an important requisition from ential persons connected with the city. I have seen many of the most influential and respected mem bers of the cody of the Loudon bankers on the sub bers of the cody of the London bankers on the sub-ject, and I have not yet had time to see, but I expect to see as soon as my engagements in this house will allow me to leave my place, a deputation from the members of the joint-stock banks in London to the same effect. The purport of the statements made by them is that they conceive the state of panic and distress which prevails in the city to be without parallel in the recollection of the oldest men of busi-ness in the city of London They suggest and desire that in some form or other relief should be afforded that in some form or other relief should be afforded But I am not yet cognizant of the actual state of affairs in the city, as it is exhibited from time to time by the accounts of the Bank of England, it being very well known that the reserve of the Bank of England constitutes the principal part of the disposable money of the country, and that it constitutes the stock which is immediately acted upon by any extraordinary demand for acted upon by any extraordinary demand for money. Before I take any steps in the matter I money. Before I take any steps in the masses should wish to know the precess course of events which have taken place at the bank during the day; but in re-erring to the course or events as the day; but in re-erring to the supposed that I make the bank do not let it be supposed that I make the allusion as if it were possible to raise any question with relevence to the position of the bank itself. I merely speak of the events that have occurred there merely speak of the events that have occurred there during the day as likely to guide us in the course we may adopt, because the Bank of England is in reality the mirror of the monetary state of the country, and by its means we obtain from day to day the most definite account of the condition of the money market. The representations that have been made to me are of a general and indefinite character, while, at the same time, they are representations which, on account of the quarters from which they proceed, are entitled to the greatest weight and unportance and entitled to the greatest weight and importance, and well deserve the immediate consideration of the Government. Possibly, in as short a time as that during which I have been occupied this afternoon, we shall have acquired very valuable information on the question, by which we shall be guided in the course we may adopt. At the present moment I can course we may adopt. At the present moment I can only say that the condition of things in the city has our most careful and anxious consideration, and that we shall feel it to be our duty to bring the matter as far as in us lies to a wise and prompt issue. The honorable gentleman bound me asked me whether we should consent to suspend the bank act in the event of the directors of the Bank of England making a proposition to that effect. On that ques-tion I should wish to make two remarks:—In the first place, having stated our anxiety to proceed promptly in this matter, I had rather not answer the question; and secondly, that the question pro-ceeds upon the hypothesis that the bank directors will make a proposition, which I do not believe is

Suspension of the Charter

At a later hour in the evening, during the sitting of the House, the Chancellor of the Exchequer said:
—i stated in the commencement of the evening that
representations had been made to me from quarters of the greatest influence and credit with respect to the extraordinary state of the market and the dis-tress prevailing in the city to-day. I stated that those representations had come to me from gentle-men representing in particular the private banks of London, and I expected that I should short, where

received similar representations from those con nected with the join stock banks. Those representations I have received accord-These representations I have received accordingly, and they were pressed oven more urgently than I arricipated. I stated also at the time when I had the honor of addressing the House that the effects of the day's proceedings through the Bank of England had not been fully given to us. Since then we have become acquainted with them, and we find that the bank, through a desire to extend relief, has raised its loans and discounts to day to a sum of something more than £4.090.000. The effect of that large accommodation was to reduce the reserves of the bank to a sum not very far short of £8.000,000 of money. Under these circumstances, as far as the facts are known—and there being no reason to believe that any great change has occurred in the state of things, the estimate is sufficiently accurate for all practical purposes—we find the bank reserves reduced in a single day from a sum approaching £6.000,000 to a little exceeding £3.000,000.000. The Government have felt that this is a state of things which combined with the public feeling, calls for intervention on their part. We have taken the opportunity during the evening of considering the state of the facts, and the result has been that we have addressed a letter to the governor and departy governor of the bank, substantially the same as was addressed to shose high officers in 1847 and 1857.

That is to may, if the bank, proceeding upon its usual prodent rules of admin straion, shall find occasion to make such advances from the issue department as shall exceed the limits allowed by law, we recommended that they should not hesitate to make that issue, and we undertook to make immediate application to Parliament for it, sanction.

There are other points of detail, but that is the substance of the letter which shall be in the hands of the governor and deputy governor of the bank to-morrow, and which I carnestly hope may have the effect of allaying the feeling of uneasiness which prevails in the country, especially as it does not arise from any general unsoundness in the condition of our commercial relations, but only from causes of a peculiar and specific character. In that rested we are able to draw a favorable distinction between the present crisis and others in former times; out there is also another distinction, and that is the extraordinary rapidity with which the crisis has come upon us, and which has presented the adoption of traordinary rapidity with which the crisis has come upon us, and which has prevented the adoption of measures which otherwise would have been taken for its relief. We have not, however, hesitated to act, to address ourse'ves to the subject with all the means in our power, and we trust that the proceedings will meet with the approbation of Parliament.

The Effect on the Country.

LIVERPOOL From the London Times, May 12.

At Laverpool the alarm which had existed on Change for some days reached a climax yester-day on the confirmed announcement of Overend, Surney & Co.'s suspension. Rumors of difficul ties in local mercantile circles and the advance of the rate of discount added to the excitement. The effect on the cotton market was not so severe as might have been anticipated; but in the there market business was perfectly paralyzed, and one or two temporary suspensions were announced. The suggestion in the city article of the Times that a deputation of leading firms should wait upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, with a request for relief, led to the hope that such a course might be adopted, and when the news arrived of the suspension of the Bank act it was received with cheers. The immediate effect of this intelligence was to restore mediate enert of this intelligence was to restore confidence, and at the close of business a much more cheerful tone prevailed. During the day five or six of the London banks were positively reported to have shut their doors, and this occasioned a slight run on one or two of the local establishments, which was, however, promptly met.

MANCHESTER. From the Manchester Guardian, May 12.

Since Tuesday business has been conducted on a very limited scale. Some transactions occurred on Wednesday on the part of manufacturers, who are very bare of yarn and obliged to buy something to keep their looms going. Today, however, business has been completely suspended, sellers not even attempting to an buyers, until late in the day, when a tew pur chases have been made, a somewhat better feeling having arisen on the announcement—which bas, however, since been shown to have been at least premature—of the Bank of England being allowed to issue an extra £5,000,000 of notes, and double that amount if necessary. Great anxiety, however, prevails. The present state of things is not to be wondered at considering the intensity of the monetary crisis in the metropolis. The annouacement of the failure of a concern like Overend, Gurney & Co., aithough it scarcely enjoyed the reputation which it once possessed, tell like a thunder.clap on the community, and is sufficient for a time to paralyze commerce and dry up the very sources of credit.

Norwice, May 11.-The intelligence of the suspension of Overend, Gurney & Co. was re-ceived in this city last evening. This afternoon the Mayor (Mr. W. P. Nichols) convened almeet-ing of the citizens at the Guildhall, for the pur-pose of expressing entire confidence in the Norwich house.

DERBY, May 11.—The announcement received this morning that Overend, Gurney & Co.'s Discount Company had suspended a great sensation, as there are bolders of their stock in Derby. The panic was increased when, at 9 o'clock, instead of the Derby branch of the English Joint Stock Bank Company (limited) opening its premises as usual, the following notice was posted on the door:—"This bank has stopped payment for the pre-ent." As there are a great number of sharepre-ent." As there are a great number of share holders in Derby, the excitement throughout the day has been very great.

BRIGHTON, May 11 .- Evening-This morning the utmost surprise was caused by the announce-ment affixed to the door of the branch of the English Joint Stock Bank, "This bank has temporarily suspended payment." When the intelligence got noised abroad considerable excitement ensued. The branch has only been established about eighteen months, and the business is, therefore, comparatively small. There are, however, we believe, about one hundred and thirty accounts, and there are some tolerably large deposits. If the estate and secu-rities do not realize well, much inconvenience and suffering are likely to accrue to this locality, the customers generally being of a class who can ill spare any losses.

The Crisis on the Continent, From the London Times May 12

At the close of last week the French three per cents stood at 644, as compared with 674 at the corresponding date of 1865; the French Credit Mobilier at 565f., as compared with 770f. at the corresponding date of 1865; the Spanish Credit Mobilier at 2924f., as compared with 4824f, at the corresponding date of 1865; the Austrian five per cents at 61\$, as compared with 75½ at the corresponding date of 1865; the Prussian four-and-a-half per cents at 95, as compared with 102 at the corresponding date of 1865; the Italian hve per cents, 1861, at 42½ (now below 40), as compared with 65½ at the corresponding date of 1865; the South Austrian, Lombardo-Venetian, and Central Italy Railway at 32761., as compared with 538gr. at the cor responding date of 1865; and the Roman Rail way at 52f., as compared with 260f., at the cor-responding date of 1865. It will be seen that Italy has gone the most to the wall. In the Times of April 21 attention was called to the tailure of the Roman Railway Company to pay the coupon which became due on its ordinary shares April 1, 1866, although a subvention was due from the Italian Government. This was the beginning of the terrible financial crisis through which Italy has since passed.

The Treaties of 1815.

WHY NAPOLEON "DETESTS" THE DEEDS. Paris (May 11) Correspondence of London Times. I mentioned yesterday that the words reported in the Moniteur as addressed by the Emperor to the Mayor of Auxerre on Sunday, and which produced such a panic, had not, it was said, been spoken on that occasion, but were deliberately written down on his return, and sent by him to that journal, with orders for their immediate insertion. What confirms this fact is the stience of the local paper, the Constitution d'Auxerre, which, in its account of the proceed ings of Sunday, has nothing of these words.

In its report of the tete it simply says:-"The cortege advanced up the avenue of the railway station between a double row of firemen three deep, and which reaches to the bridge. When it arrived at the triumphal arch it stopped. Then the Mayor, followed by the Munisipal Council, advanced, carrying the keys of the town on a red veivet cushion which he presented to the Emperor, addressing to him at the same time some words of welcome, to which the sovereign replied in a few words "

It cannot be said, then, that the allusion to the treaties of 1815, and the reproach which the legislative body understands to be meant for itself, were thrown off in a moment of excitement. They were an afterthought, put to paper in the quiet of his study and after mature reflection. The importance of the incident is not less

La France states that the copies of the speech delivered by the Emperor at Auxerre have been placerded in all the towns of the empire. THE FEELING IN DIPLOMATIC AND LEGISLATIVE

Peris (May 8) correspondence of Independance Belge-Several of the representatives of the great powers, including Lord Cowley and M. de Bud-berg, waited upon M. Drouyn de Lhuys to request rom him some explanations of the speech at Auxerre. The Minister of Foreign Affairs gave some explanations which appear to have been accepted as satisfactory. The Minister assured the Ambassadors that the speech referred to was but a reply to an opposition speech in the Legislative Chamber; a reteration in rather stronger terms of ideas which tion in rather stronger terms of ideas which had been on other occasions put forward by the Emperor; a pure theoretical discussion which could have no meaning of a character to disturb the good understanding between France and other powers. It does not appear that the foreign diplomatists pressed the matter further, and they telegraphed to their respective Governments the nature of the reply they had received from M. Prouyn de Lhnys.

The same correspondent relates that, on Mon-day, great agitation occurred in the Chamber of day, great agitation occurred in the Chamber of the Corps Legi-latif, where were gathered nearly one hundred and fifty members, instead of, as is usually the case when there is no public sitting, only some twenty. M. Thiers, in conversation, jocularly remarked that although M. Rouber had not thought it necessary to reply to him, the Emperor had not disdained to do so. The correspondent also states that the retirement of M. Fould is again spoken of. Actual war would be better than the present state of things, which has all the inconvenience of war, and none of has all the inconvenience of war, and none of the advantages of peace.

The Auxerre speech caused an immediate stoppage of all industrial movements in many commercial towns, and especially at Nantes. Engineers engaged in the construction of railways asked whether the works should go on, and yesterday at a sitting of the Commission of the Universal Exhibition, presided over by Marshal Vaillant, the Minister having inquired of M. Emile Periere what he thought of the Auxerre speech, the latter replied that it had already cost France two million of francs, without reckoning what it might cost hereafter.

BILLIARDS.

Match for the American Championship, The tenth match for the champion hip was played last evening, at Cooper Institute, between John Deery, of Aew York, holder of the champion cue, and Joseph Dion, of Montreal. The former has been champion since September 7, 1965, when he won has title by a victory over Louis Fox, at Rochester, after a close contest. He has since maintained it by deteating John McDevitt in a game which was neither close nor particularly dreditable to either player. Before either of these encounters Deery, although a young man, was a veteran player. Deery, although a young man, was a veteran player, and had figured in more matches than we can remember. In the tournament he was the only player who defeated Kavanan, yet he is not generally supposed to be the stronger player of the two. In the preposterously long games which have been prescribed for the championship have been prescribed for the championshi, matches Deery had an advantage over most players, a fine physical organization enabling him to endure the latigue which a game of 1500 points lasting four or five hours, occasions. For protracted exertion of this kind, a main needs to be a good gymnast as well as a billiard player, and we be seve the billiard iraternity agree that the length of the championship games ought to be abridged. It is all very well to have contests of physical endurance, but they should not be combined with the delicate tests that deternave contests of physical endurance, but they should not be combined with the delicate tests that determine superiority in a game requiring so much dexterity, command of the nerves, and mental application, as billiards. Of Dion's capacity to undergo this bodily strain, jutle or nothing was known until last night. Its reputation was very high, but was based on what he had done in Montreal, or on what from that city he had signified his willingness to undersake. He had played but one game in public, and in that respect was nacer a disadvantage compared in that respect was naner a disadvantage compared with Deery, whose many appearances might be sup-posed to have given him couldence for performing before a crowded assembly. Dien's average in his previous game was 22;—of itself enough to prove him a formidable opponent. The American game, however, was not considered his forte, since he had never become demoralized enough to practice the push shot—that unhappy element in the American game which reduces it below the level of an exact science and almost destroys its imaginative character by eading a player to rely on the great runs to be gained from nursing, rather than on the succession of brilliant caloms by which a genius like Carme, pupil of the French school, proves his carmo, papir of the French school, proves his ma-tery over the inmost secrets of the game. Yet, as carme in his two matches with Kavanugh, had shown himself able to play—so to speak—about 20 per cent. more bullfards than any American practitioner, it was evident that he needed only to overcome his frepressible repugnance to the American game to conquer at it, and it was appropriated. game to conquer at it, and it was supposed the same might be true of Dion.

The opinion proved correct. Dion won his game

with comparative ease, and proved himself points and in every branch of the game superior to

The Cooper Institute was filled. The game began at 8 o'clock. We omit a detailed acc ant of it, partly tecause of the late hour at which it was finished, and partly because the extreme disorder which prevailed prevented such an exhibition of billiards as the public, who are invited to pay a dollar to see it, had a right to expect. Dien took the lead at the oniset, turned the first and second hundred about his lead on the third rear neal to dred abrad, lost his lead on the third, regained it on the firth, and incre sed it arrely. Af er this point the game was in Dion's hands and Deery would have had no chance to pass irin but for the outside have had no chance to pass infin but for the outside interference. The disgraceful row which chang a the result of the second of the Carme-K avanagh pames was repeated as Inight, only with less effect. Deery's triends mustered in strong force, and united to break down the nerve of his opponent by shouts and cries and interruptions of every sort. It is greatly to the credit of Dion that he allowed himself to be so little affected by it, but the diversion was sufficient to enable Deery to recover a lead after ne was over "00 points behind. The score at one time being 907 for Dion to 690 for Deery, the latter pulled gracually up until the figures were, Dion, 1097; Deery, 1110. A gang of rowdies on the right of the platform if any take to themselves the credit of this part of the performance. We do not believe Deery had any hand in it or rejoiced in it. The police after long delay, were summoned to stop the disorder, but only succeed in making matters worse. disorder, but only succeed in making matters worse. It is the first occasion on which we ever saw the police inefficient and timid.

of the mob, the Canadian took it, and he deserves great credit for the courage and nerve, as well as for the consumpate skill, which earned him his triumph. We judge him the superior of any American game, and in its finer branches he can find a rival only in M. Carme, with whom he will play to night.

Dion won finally by 134 points, the score standing at the end:—Dion, 1600; Deery, 1468. The rame occurred five hours in plating, and was only at intervals marked by muon brilliance on either side SUMMARY.—Match for \$1000 and the championablp, between Joseph Dion, of Montreal, and John Deery, of New York; 1500 points, caroms 25-inch balls, on a Phelan & Collender table. Time live hours. Score—Dion, 1600; Deery, 1468.—New York hours. Score-Dion, 1500; Deory, 1466.-New York

-Travellers along the sea shore of New Zea land have to wear veils to protect their faces and eyes from a fine metallic sand which rises with every puff of wind. This sand proves, with every puff of wind. This sand proves, upon analysis, to be the purest ore of iron

CIRCLES.

The Cooper Institute was filled. The game began

The Serpeant in charge, after threatening to eject the disturbers allowed himself to be persuaded or threate ed out of it. After a long interval some degree of order was restored and the game went on. degree of older was restored and the game went on. The police having mastered in strong force, the loughs kept comparatively quiet, and Dion went on his way to victory with only an occasional hoot from the ruffiguly mob that had expected to intimidate him. We heard the purpose openly avowed by these men, and the leader of them openly declared it an outrage to allow a damned Canadian to take the one away from New York. Yet spite of the best efforts of the mob, the Canadian took it, and he deserves prest credit for the courage and nerve, as well as for

-Mr. Sothern ("Lord Dundreary") has received from some members of the London Stock Exchange the gift of a silver drinking-cup of huge proportions, inscribed as follows:—"E.

A. Sothern, Esq.; from a few members of the
London Stock Exchange. For spirits and hot
water. Presented to one who has administered the latter to the former-1866."

-Sigaora Carozzi Zucchi is a happy wife. Her name by marriage is Perrint.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph WASHINGTON, May 24. More Presidential Clemency.

Special Treasury Agent Dexter, of Mobile, who was under sentence of a military commission and fined \$250,000, has been discharged by the

Tin Ore from California.

Specimens of tin ore from California were exhibited at the General Land Office, recently, of extraordinary richness and purity. This ore is found about eighty miles south of the quick silver mines of California, and is 72 per cent.

Thanks to Kilpatrick and Rodgers,

The resolutions of thanks voted to General Kilpatrick, the United States Minister to Chili. and Commodore Rodgers, of the United States navy, for their action in regard to the bombardment of Valparaiso, were transmitted to those distinguished officers to-day, through the proper lepartments.

New Executive Mansion.

It is in contemplation to build a new and costly executive mansion on the high grounds east of the Capitol, and turn the White House into a fire proof building for the State Department. It was for that purpose leave was asked to-day to bring in a joint resolution directing the proper committees to make a reconnoissance

To Hardware Men.

The American hardware manufacturers should immediately forward to this city the information necessary to the framing of the Tariff bill, to make it sufficiently protective of their interests. Strange to say, the facts and figures thus far principally furnished have come from the hands of a man who is an American, indeed, but turns out to be an agent of the Birmingham and Shetteld manufacturers. Our hardware makers should hurry up.

Suicide.

New York, May 24.-Thomas W. Birdsall, President of the Security Fire Insurance Company, committed suicide yesterday. It is said that the deceased was considerably involved by private speculations. He leaves a widow and several children.

Billiard Match.

New York, May 24.-The billiard match last evening, between Joseph Dion, of Montreal, and John Deery, 1500 points up, was won by Dion. by 134 points.

Arrival of the Steamer "Fulton." NEW YORK, May 24,-The steamer Fullon,

from Havre, arrived last night. Her advices

MEXICO. CITY OF MEXICO, May 10.- The intelligence of the confemplated withdrawal of the Fresch trrops from Mexico caused intense excitement in this capital. The faces of French merchants and Government stipendiaries were visibly elongated; while Liberals rushed wildly through the streets, shaking

hands with every American, embracing each o he in the most affectionate manner, and in a hundred

have been anticipated.

in the most affectionate manner, and in a hundred ways evincing their joy at the prospect of being rid of their foreign rulers. But little business was transacted in this city on Tuesday.

The news from the United States occupied every-bodys time. It has caused great stringency in the money market. Nobody seems to know what course to pursue. Business men immediately prepared to cuitail expenses, improvements ceased and bankers recused to lend a dollar to the best houses. General distrust pervaded all classes, and will until surther developments are made. At present the probabilities alls in favor of the abdication of the Emperor—perhabe before the time for the ultimate withdraw. perhaps before the time for the ultimate withdrawal of the French troops expires. In the meanwhile conting access may arise that may render it desirable for the security of the country that Maximilian should continue its ruler for a longer period; but this could only be with the consentant assistance of the limited States for his consentant assistance of the limited States. and assistance of the United States, for his supporters among the the Mexicans are very few; and alrough he has proved himself a very mid and just monarch still he has wholly failed to attach the Mexican people to him; indeed, he spersonally more popular than any other European ruler would have seen; but the Mexican heart revolts at any except a Mexican can ruler. Such an impetus has the news given interal sentiments here, that, should a few regiments of French and Austrians be sant from the capital to the defence of some other point, it would be comparatively easy for the leaders to create a revolution, which might run the streets with the blood of thousands, but would be successful in driving the Emberor from the country. It is attonishing, the sudden elevation of liberal fee ing, and consequent depres son of the Imperialists, and it can scarcely be realized abread.

DEFEAT OF AUSTRIANS NEAR ORIZABA A detachment of Austrians was sent out from Orizaba a few days ago for Tehuacan. In Puonte Colorado they were attacked by a large body of liberals and badly whipped. The particulars have not been received. Troops have been sent from Fuebla to the scene of the disaster, but nothing has yet been heard of the expection. yet been heard of the expectition

Orizaba, on account of its climate, has been selected as the point for the general hospital for troops in the valley of Mexico. Mechanics and laborers in large numbers have been gathered from various points, and the works upon the hospital buildings and barracks, is being pushed forward with great rangily.

One of the men engaged in the attack upon the dibrence at Rio Frio, two months since, when the ecretary of the Prussian Legation was killed has been arrested, and confessed his guilt. He implicate
two ve accomplices. A number of arrests had pre
viously been made, but the parties had all been dis charged upon examination

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, May 24, 1866. The Stock Market was rather more active this

morning, but prices continue unsettled. Government bonds there is very little doing. 5-20s sold at 100½, a decline of 4; 107 was bid for 6s of 1881; 101 for 7:30s; and 94; for 10-40s. City loans are dull at the decline. The new issue sold at 95.

Railroad shares are the most active on th

list. Pennsylvania sold at 541, a slight decline; Minebili at 562, a slight advance; North Pennsylvania at 38, no change; Northern Central at 44, no change; about 2500 shares of Reading at 53 69-100@542, an advance of 2; and Catawissa preferred at 27@271, no change:

for Second and Third: 561 for Tenth an ! Eleventh; 37 for Spruce and Pine; 56 for Chesnus and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares continue in demand at full prices, Seventh National sold at 93 t. 140 was bid for First National; 216 for North America; 139 for Philadelphia; 122 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 53 for Commercial; 294 for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 51 for Penn Township; 624 for City; and 58 for Union.

In Canal shares there is more doing. About 200 shares of Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 33@33½, the latter rate an advance of ½; and a small lot of Lehigh Navigation at 52½. 26½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 117½ for Morris Canal preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; 53 for Delaware Division; and 65 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue dull, with the exception of Ocean, which sold largely at 6½@6½, a slight decline.

Gold continues in good demand at the advance. About \$100,000 sold this morning at from 1374@1394, closing at the former rate.

The New York Herald this morning says:—

"told opened at 183], and by halt-past one had advanced to Lo, atter which it reacted steadily to 180]—the quotation at 5 P. M. Loaus were made at from 6 per cent, to 1-32d per dom in favor of the borrower early in the day, but the latest transactions were without interest. The export of species was again large, the amount taken by the Tariful from this port being \$3.234,465, and by the China from Boston \$1,937,000, the whole aggregating \$5.171,465. Foreign exchange was mactive, and bankers bills on England at sixty days were quoted at 1092@1092. No bills appear to have been returned protested by the recent's eamers.

"The next news from Europe is not looked forward to with much interest, as it is generally felt that, however unfavorable it may be, it can exert no further influence here save upon gold and exchange, -The New York Herald this morning says:-

that, however unfavorable it may be, it can exert no further influence here save upon gold and exchange, while there is every probability that in the event of war, which seems imminent on the continent, the securities of the Governments involved in the conflict will depreciate in about the same rate that United States securities will rise in popular estimation. Distrust of the finances of Austria, Prussia, Italy, and even France will induce sales of their securities, and hivestors will induce sales of their ploy their capital in those countries removed from the influences of the war."

-The New York Tribune this morning says:-

The New York Tribune this morning says:—

"Gold was excited yesterday, seding as high as 1884, and closing at 1864. The Government sales have been suspended for the presents—
"Money has been in active demand among stock and gold operators, and 7 per cent and a commission has been freely paid. The payments on account of sales of gold by the Government are not made with comfort by the banks. The supply of national currency is small among them; and before the gold is settled for they will be obused to use compound interest notes at par and interest, and Clearing House certificates. Official notice has been given of the readiness of the Treasury to pay off a large proportion of the one year certificates, and to stop interest upon them after May 31. This will ease the money market after a short time, but for some days borrowers who supply themselve at legal rates vill be fortunate. The English panic and the impending Continental war cannot fall to send to New York a large amount of securities."

-The New York Times this morning says:-"The final settlements with the Treasury for gold will be made to-day. They will be less important in amount, and being the last, will involve less trouble to the banks, whose certified checks will come into the possession of the Treasury. It is probable that by Saturday we shall be able to quote money comparatively ersy among the brokers at the advanced rates of 6@7 P cent., and it is also likely that the money which must come out or the Treasury in all next week, or by the 31st of May, for the Certificates notified to be paid off, will contribute to restroic the rate of the street, as the rule, to 6 per cent. Ioday, however, the stock people ac ed as though cheap money was not to return to the market for a long season, and the bearish sales, as well as the very considerable on the railwas list, and fairly active on the Gevernment securities. The latter were lower than resterday on the 7.30 per cent. currency notes, and partially so on the gold-bearing stocks. On the other hand, Gold itself has further advanced from 188; to 139 per cent, subsequently receding to 187; per cent. This was partly the resuit of the failure of several parties short of gold at lower figures, and for whose account peremptory purchases were made in the Gold room." PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

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

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

rue tures o	r excuan	ge to-day	A COLUMN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE PARTY OF TH		
American S Compound	ilver, 48 a	nd 4s	Buj	nng. 138 130	Selleng 138 132
		June.	1864	111	17
	**	July.	1864	11	11
- 44	44	August,	1884	104	10
44	44	October	19/14	91	10
81	- 48	Dec.	1884	81	9
- 6	4.6	May.	1865	61	8
16	**	August,	1885	44	
41.	.44	Sept.,	1985	25	9
46.	**	October	1865	8	4
Y				1	

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, May 24 - The Breadstuffs Warket con tinues remarkably quiet, notwithstanding the fluctuations in gold and exchange. The receipts and stocks of Flour are extremely light, and he ders are

stocks of Flour are extremely light, and he ders are firm in their views. Sales of 1000 bariels for the supply of the home consumers, at prices ranging from \$8 to \$8 50 for superine; \$8 75@9 76 for extras; \$10@11 50 for Northwestern extra family, of which description the belk of the sales consisted; \$11@12 25 for Pennsylvania and Chie; and \$13@16 00 for lancy brands, according to quanty. Rye Flour is steady at \$6.25 \$\psi\$ barrel. Nothing doing in Corn Meal.

There is no perceptible change to notice in the Wheat Market. The efferings continue small, and the demane is modorate; small rales were made at \$2.40\%2-65 for fair and choice red; 2000 bushels Spring sold on private terms. Rve is in steady de-Spring sold on private terms. Rve is in steady demand with small sales at \$1 10@1 12 for Pennsylvania. Corn is in active request, but there is not much here: sales of 2500 bushels ye low, in the cars, at 85c., an advance of 2c by bushel. Oats are in good demand at 70@74c for Pennsylvania and Delaware.

There is a fair inquiry for Quereitron Bark, but there is little or none here. We quote No. 1 at \$20 No sales of Clover eed or Fimothy have been re-ported. Flaxaced is el ing at \$2 90@8-00. Whisky is scarce Perusy, vania sells in small lots

at \$2 24 @2 26; and Obio at \$2-27. Markets by Telegraph.

Catawissa preferred at 27@274, no change:

128 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 36 for Little Schuylkill; 614 for Lehigh Valley; 27 for Elmira common; 43 for preferred do.; and 304 for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is no change to notice. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 22, and Hestonville at 20. \$5 was bid

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, May 24—Cotton has an advancing tendency; sales at 40@41c for Middlings. Four tendency; sales at 40@41c for Middlings. Four endency; sales at 40@41c for Middlings. Four endence for Middling