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EUROPE.

The Latest by Mail-The Continental War-General Benedek's Address to His Troops-Admiral Tegethoff Assumes Command of the Austrian Fleet-Hungarians Volunteering for the Army of Italy -France Prepar-Monetary Crisis, Etc.

France Preparing for War-HAILWAY COMPANIES ORDERED TO TRANSPORT ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN AT SHOET NOTICE.

Paris Correspondence Independance Belge, a France will not immediately a semble an army on the East or on the Rhine, but she will take measures which, in case of necessity, will enable her to have one hundred thousand men at any nearest point in three days; time! For this nurpose the railway companies have been directed to concentrate the largest quantity possible of the rolling stock at the termin of the Seine. This direction, which was supply a notification, a row to be made an Important samply a notification, is now to be made an Imperial

THE IRON-CLADS TO BE FITTED OUT. Brussels Telegram to the London Herald.

Paris letters state that the French Government has given orders at the seaports for the immediate fitting-out of four plated frigates, two at Toulon and two at Brest, and ten plated gunboats at differ-

ent ports.

The French military officers sent to Prince Couza as instructors of the Moldo-Wallachian army have been formally authorized to take service under Prince Hohenzollern. This measure will douotiess be displeasing to Russia and Turkey.

THE MONETARY CRISIS.

The Failure of the Agra and Mastermaos Bank. From the London Herald, June 7.

Late this evening an official notification was received that the doors of the Agra and Mastermans Bank would not reopen to-morrow. The event has been caused by the receipt of unfavorable intelligence frem India, and by the drain upon resources occa-ioned through the discouraging reports respecting the credit of the establishment. The fact was sunpunced at such an advanced period of the evening, that it was impossible to ascertain the ex-tent of the debts and liabilities. It is, nevertheless,

presumed that they will be very large, and must be spread all over the world. The information will no doubt be received by the public with great regret, because the bank has had to contend the last three weeks or a month against the "evil tongue of rumor," and the steady sales of the operators for the fall. Yesterday the sales were negotiated at the low price of 10, but they subsequently recovered to 12 to 15; and after hours were even better. This morning they railied, and were done at 17, being temporarily called 17 to 20. Later they want to 15 to 16; and we stand that have a sale of the temporarily called 17 to 20. they went to 15 to 16; and it is stated that between 4 and 5 P. M. they were sold at 14.

It would, nevertheless, appear that the secret of

the suspension was exceedingly well kept, and it reflects great credit upon those who had the final arrangement of the business to find that nothing was at owed prematurely to coze out cefore the actual result was known in official form. The title of the Agra Bank was originally the Agra and the United Service Bank; and the Mastermans' Bank was that of the old private him of Mesers, Mastermans, Peters & Co. The amalgamation of the two banks, with "inmited liability," took place some two years ago under favorable auspices. The subscribed capital is £3,000,000; the amount paid up is £1,500,000; and the reserve fund is stated at £500,000.

There are 60 000 shares of £50 each, and twelve

there are 60 000 shares of £50 each, and twelve branches or agencies, the last dividend being 20 per cent. The branches extend from Edinburgh to Paris, and throughout India and China. It is feared that the stoppage will cutad a great deal of distress because both the Indian services are largely interested, and great confidence has been placed in the bank. The magnitude of its transactions may in some degree be estimated by the last published ac-counts, slowing a total on either side of £17,832 259. It is believed that the arrangements for amagamation were much facultated through Masterman and that the extension of business subsequently arose through the Indian connection of the Agra and United Service Bank. Everybody will allow that the directors have made a bold fight to the last and now that they have succumbed it is only to be is generally anticipated. Subjoined ments forwarded for publication:-

TO THE EDITOR. The Agra and Mastermans Bank (Limited), Incorporated by Royal Charter. Nicholas lane, Lombard street, London, June 6, 1835.

Six:—I enclose a copy of a circular we have addressed to our shareholders, and shall feel obliged

if you will insert it in your money article to-morrow Yours, tanhinly. M. Balfour, General Manager. COPY OF CIRCULAR TO SHAREHOLDERS, The Agra and Mastermans Bank (Limited) Nicholas lane, Lomeard street London, June

Sir:-I am instructed by the directars to inform you, with deep regret, that they are compelled to suspend payment. The talse reports of the bank's failure, recently circulated throughout Europe, having extended to India, and the managers of the Calcutta and Bombay branches having in quence telegraphod for assistance, whi directors, in the present commercial crisis, are unable to afford without too great a sacrifice of securities, they deem it most to the interest of the creditors and shareholders to suspend further payments, and place the affairs of the bank in legal liquidation at once The directors have no doubt that the creditors will

be paid in full, and that with judicious management in the realization of the assets, the loss of paid-up capital will be inconsiderable

I am, yours faithfully, M. BALFOUR, General Manager, (Signed)

The demand for discount at the bank was mode rate. The transactions now approach an ordinary level. In the open marker, the sums available are much larger than they were and the terms rance from 9j to 10 per cent. First-class paper, however. continues extremely scarce, and owing to the rapid accumulation of morely the expectation is that the official minimum will before long be reduced. The directors will no doubt do it at the earliest

opportunity, with the view of assisting to a restora-tion of confidence, out with such a disaster as the suspension of Agra and Mastermans bank hanging over our heads a change will bardly take place to-morrow. Still the stock of buillon will have been greatly augmented, and there is also reason to believe that the referve of notes will have been in-creased. Supplies of specie will continue to come forward from America, and the letters of the latest dates thence, though fibry had received intelligence of the events of the 11th and 12th of May on this side, speak with htte apprehension of the nature. The joint stock banks have followed the course of open market, and are working on more tavor

The amount of gold sent into the bank to-day was £228.000 from America. This makes a total for the week of £1.254.000. The remtiances by the New York will be up to-morrow, and the principal portion of these will be sent into the Bank. Some amail parcels of gold have been taken for the Continent.
There is no demand, nor is there iskely to be at present, for silver to the East. The current in that direction has altogether stopped.

We have the European mails by the steamer Peruvian, at Quebec. The dates are to the 7th-Though not so late as the telegrams per the China at Halifax, we find some additional news in our flies, touching the approaching war, of some interest General (Austrian) Benedek, Commander-in-chiet of the Northern army, has recently addressed an order of the day to his troops, the chief passage of

which is the following:-"I prohibit, in the most formal and most expres manner, officers and other persons belonging to the troops, military establishment, or equipages, furnishing articles to the newspapers, either directly or indirectly. It is equally contrary to the interests of the army that criticism, generally ill founded, or resting upon facts importectly interpreted, should be

permitted in newspaper correspondence or articles, that complaints should be made in those publications of any temporary deficiency, as our adversaries may deduce therefrom the nature of the attitude spirit, equipment etc., of the army. I shall in no way tolerate, either at headquarters or with other commanders of corps, paid or unpaid newspaper correspondents, either certific military. I request the manders of corps, paid or unpaid newspaper correspondents, either civil or mititary. I request the
commanders to see that no one belonging to the
army lends himself to supply articles destined for
the journals unless be has received a massion so to do
from the Government, for I shall knew how to discover such correspondents by all the means in my
power, and shall at once dismiss them without any
consideration from the army, or in case of necessity
will even have them prosecuted by the military
courts."

A correspondent from Verona writes to the Sentinella Bresciana as follows :--

"We are here in the midst of frightful desolation being crushed under the weight of taxation. The severity exercised towards those who are suspected of being Liberais—that is, of those who are opposed to the domination of Austria—is becoming unendurable. It any one capable of military service is suspected of an intention to emigrate, he is served by the police and forced to wear the Austrian uniform; if notify for the error has sent to present Verticals. if unfit for the army he is sent to prion. Yesterday a priest, named Combatti, was helzed while saving mass. No one can explain the reason of the arrest, I can give you no army news."

News via Vienna. Vienna Correspondence London Times of June 2. If the Eussians in this city speak truth, Queen If the Russians in this city speak truth, Queen Oiga of War emburg was the bearer of a lotter from the Emperor Alexander to the Emperor Francis Joseph Queen Oiga has returned to Statigart. Both the Emperor and Empress accompanied the Queen to the rairoad ferminus, and their Majesties appeared to be very sorry to part with a greest in whose company they had passed several agreeable days. The Empress and the Queen repeatedly embraced each other, and just before the train started the Emperor kissed the hand of the

train started the Emperor kissed the hand of the Padua is ::: a very disturbed state, and demonstra-tions are continually made against the Austrians. A few days ago Baron von Maroicich, the commander few days ago Baron von Marciolca, the commander of the 7th corps illarmee, seut for the Podesta of the city and told him that it the imperial troops were obliged to take the field he should expect him to provide for the security of the 490 or 500 sick soldiers who are lying in the military hospital. The Lieu-tenant-General gave the burgomaster to understand that he would treat Padua as Haynau treated Brescia in 1849, if any of his men were til-used by the in-

habnants of the place, The intrenched camp in the neighborhood of this city will soon be completed, as 18,000 men, who are under the direction of 300 military engineers, are employed in its construction. The chain of forts, all of which are to have three fronts, will be ex-tended from Bisamberg to the neighborhood of Aspern. As the troops be onging to the army in the northern part of the empire have taken up their respective positions, it may with truth be said that Austria is now fully prepared for scrion. Almost all the younger men in Venetia and Southern Tyrol have quitted their homes and are endeavoring to get across the Austrian prontier into Italy. In the event of a war with Prussia, the Empress and her two children will reside at Bu a.

[Felegram from Vienna, June 2]
The despaich of troops to the North is continuous and uninterrapied. Regiments are torwarded from all quarters for concentration on the Prussian fron-tier. Some idea may be formed of the immensicon-centration of troops in that quarter from the fact that the radway directors have received instructions to be prepared to transport 40,000 men to augment the Array of the Nor h. Admiral Legethoff, who has assumed the command of the Austr an fleet, has addressed the officers and men, calling upon the a to display their patriotism and courage in the event of

The Feeling in Italy. Florence Correspondence (3d June) Paris Presse.

The number of volunteers already concentrated in the depots of Como, Bari Barietta, etc., exceed 30,000 men. They are at dresent without arms; very tew of them are equipped or clothed, and great difficulty is found in lodging them. Colonel Corte, who commands the principal depot at Como, wishing to put an end to the excursions in the country and the lake, last week organi tary merch of 60 kilometres (87 miles). It was actary merch of 60 kilometres (37 miles). It was accomplished in 14 hours, but appeared too severe to the caribaldians, who fleit a good number of their companions on the road. However, as Colonel Corie is an energetic man, he will manage to discipline and mure his small army to war. Colonel Nicotera equally displays a severity and energy which readers the volunteers' bfound enough. He intely had three volunteers shot, who were taken in the act of stealing in a house where they lodged.

Up to the present time the Italian Government has shown much repugnance to earolling any toreigner among the volunteers. In consequence, Engish French, and Poles have been sternly refused; they were not very numerous. Nevertueless the reorganization of the Hungarian legion is under con ideration. That corps, founded in 1860, was reduced a year or two since to two or three hundred men, quartered in a distant corner of Italy. Some Hungarian volunteers having presented themselv were incorporated in this legion, now about 1000 strong, and which will be placed under the imme-diate direction of Garibaldi, and under the orders of General Turr. The Divito makes the incredible announcement that 4000 individuals condemned to torced domicile by M. Gualterio pretect of Naples, are going to be transported to Sardinia. The zea or M. Gualierio is certainly rather excessive, but no one in the world will believe that in so few days the number of suspects has risen to 4000.

London Gossip and Court News.

From the Owl. We believe we are correct in stating that the folowing ladies will be the Princess Helena's brides maids:—The Lady Margaret Scott, the Lady Cari-hue Gordon Lennox the Lady Bertha Hamilton, the Lady Katherine Phipps, the Lady Alexandrina Mur-ra. he Lady Ernestine Edge on be, the Lady Edza-beth Parker, and the Lady Mur-el Campbell. The Princess Mary's bridesmaids will we under tard be-Lady Agneta Yorke, Lady Corne in Churchill, Lady Cecilia Melyneux, and Lady Geor-

giana Hamilton. The news of the certainty of war was officially received in London on Monday afternoon, and expans the non-division of Mondas night. In preence of a vast European conflagration it would be unpairrouc to tuin out, or even to weaken a min-istry which is, as far as we have seen, fully competent to the management of our foreign affairs. It is a so left that a bill involving the basis of our Con-stitution cannot be properly discussed at a time when the whole balance of power is affected, and when at any moment questions may arise which may it volve our most vi al interests as a nation.

Census of the Cattle Plague. According to the Official Returns issued by the Privy Council (from commencement). England. Wales, Scot and. Total.

the disease has disappeared.... 21 494 800 attle in those places...... 248 783 12,582 800 3,674 25,933 45,751 244.450 Killed for security . 69,627 Died of the plague. 90 201

Recovered 20 529 ANOTHER FORGERY -- A new attempt to deceive the editors of the London journal- by a forgery made on the 3d instant. The London Post and Daily News announce that the following letter reacted their offices in the night, bearing the monogram of the Under-Sec etary for Foreign Affairs on the note

paper and eve ope:—
(130) Piccadilly, Sunday evening —My Dear
(130) Piccadilly, Sunday evening in safternoon Sir:—We have received intelligence this afternoon that Austria and Pra-sia have come to terms. Austria cedes Holsiein to the Diet, and supports nomination in the Diet of King of Prassia as Duke of hois ein in perjetuity, and of the Prince of Augustenburg as Duke of Schieswig for hie. Part of North Schieswig for hie. Part of North Schieswig to revert to Domark. The Silesian frontiers to be proportionately rectified in favor of Austria. Federal reform to be postponed. Disarmament to begin without delay Prussia to use her best flices to compose Italy before the Conference process.

"these are the heads of the agreement "Yours faith uily, A. H. LAYARD"

The Post has offered a reward of one hundred dollars for the detection of the forger. The beax was so transparent that it failed to accomplish the stock-jobbing purpose for which it was evidently intended. THEATRICAL ITEMS. - One night last month four theatres in Paris were playing at the same moment different pieces from Shake-meare's pen. At the Lyrique, The Merry Wives of Windsor; Richard the Third at the Porte St. Martin; A Midsummer Night's Dream at the Opera Comique; and Amietto at the

During the eight years ending with 1865 eighteen hundred and ten manuscript licenses for plays were granted by the Lord Chamberlain in London, and

were:—In 1857. How it's to be Done, in two acts, the Strand Theatre; 1858. The Blood Spot, or the Marden, the Miser, and the Murderer, two acts, the Queen's neatre; 1858. The Inscarded Son, or the Gambler's Progress, two rets. Victoria Theatre; 1859. Le Tereador; ou. I'A cord Parfait, two acts, St. James' Treatre; 1861. The Money Lender, two acts, Standard Theatre; 1862. The Gypsy of Edgeware, or the Crime in Gill Hill's Lane, two acts, Mary ebone Cheatre; 1855, The Last Slave, two acts, New Adeiphi, Liver-tool.

STANDERING A FOYAL BABY .- A curious trial has just taken p see in bearn. On the occasion or the beptism of Prince Frederick Charles' son, then five weeks ofe, the Kreuz Zeitung published an article weeks old, the Kreuz Zeitung published an article relating the last which each personage took in the solemnity. In reply, the Bourse Gazette spoze more especially of "the conduct of the taby," demanding it that been equal to the occasion so ably described by the othe Journal. The Gazette was in consequence seized; the tribunal admitted the plea of the subject Minister against the Liberal newspaper for "an insuly computed against a member of the royal". "an insult committed against a member of the royal family." The defendant demanded that doctors should be summoned to attend and decide it an miant of five weeks old, although a Prince, could be corsidered as a personage, and as having pursued any "conduct." The tribunal fluxly pronounced an acquittal, though blaming the defendant for his disregard of propriety.

A SOLEMN WARNING TO PERSONS WHO DON'T PAY THEIR BILLS—A new journal has appeared in Paris under the name of the Creditors' Moniteur, in which will be inscribed the names of all persons, no matter what their station, convicted of being what tradesmen call 'bad pay.' The bad, the good, the uncertain, the slow, the sure pay masters of Paris, will each have a column in the Moniteur. Fifty of the first tailor- and linen-drapers have clubbed to gether for the publication. The only question re-maining is the legality of the proceeding, and a deputation has waited on Jules Favre for his profes-sional consucration. The uncertainty of the Frencu-law of libel renders the experiment a dancerous one, and Favre, with all his experience, was unable to solve the difficulty at once, but was compelled to ask for time to consider the question before answering it decisivery.

honiteur publishes a report from the Minister of War to the Emperor, proposing modifications in the situation of ninety-eight fortified towns in France; the changes, he observes, have been rendered advi-sate by the development of railway communica-tions in the empire. The Minister proposes to di-vide these to was into four classes:—In the first, consist ng of eighteen, the military buildings only will be preserved; in the second, nine in number, the fortresses will be retained under military jurisdiction; in the third, thirt: -seven, the zone beyond the external limit of the fortifications will be abandoned and in the fourth class, consisting of thirty-four, the terri ory outside the defensive works, but subject to military servitude, will be decreased in extent. The Emperor has approved the modifications.

Emperor has approved the modifications.

NEW SYSTEM OF **MBALMING.—The French papers speak of a new system of embalming, the invention of M. Audigner. It differs from the sistems hitherto in use in the manner of introducing the preservative liquid. Heretolore, it has been necessary to make incisions in the body for this purpose, but M. Audigner introduces it by the mouth, and also rubs the skin with a vegetable powder impregnated with the same liquid. The latter part of the piocess is not absolutely necessary, and the embalming may be performed after the body has been placed in the coffin. The official report states that after the lanse of twelve months, bodies which had been sublapse of twelve months, bodies which had been sub-mitted to the process were in a perfect state of pre-servation, the flesh baving become as hard as wood.

A GOOD ENTERPRISE.-Mr. Lambotte, Professor of Natural Histor, at the University of Brussels, has introduced a novel and agreeable method of studying botany and peology simultan-ously. He has or-ganized a class, consisting of his own pupils and men bers of the Linnaan Society, and he proposes to make three excursions for the purpose of studying the influence of the geological constitution of the soil upon the vegetation at the three principal periods of the year, namely, summer, autumn, and winter. The neighborhood round Namur is the ground chosen for exploration.

B THE BRITISH MUSEUM -The number of persons adm tted to the British Museum shows a continual georgase. In 1865 the number was 370,000, or nearly decrease. In 1865 the number was 370,000, or nearly 170,000 fewer than in 1860. The decrease in the number of visits to the reading-room within the same period has been not less extraordinary. BRITISH SAILORS SENDING MONEY HOME .- A

Parliamentary return shows that 45,980 seamen's money orders for sums amounting together to £264,682 were paid at ports in the United Kingdom These orders are now granted not only at home ports, but also at seven continental ports.

THE FENIANS.

The Canadians Again Frightened-The Volunteers Once More to be Called Out, Etc.

TORONTO, C. W., June 20 .- There is a rumor here, on what basis I cannot say, that the volunteers are about to be called out again for active service. The Caledonia rifle company has received orders this evening to start at once for The oath of allegiance is being administered

to all suspected parties here. Alderman Foster this afternoon visited the terminus of the North ern Railway for that purpose. Of one hundred and two of the employes, six rerused to take the oath. There is a talk of a noted Fentan colonel being among the prisoners here under an alias.

A Party of Fenians Shipped as the Crew of the "Annie McKenzie," at Portland, Me., Bound for Montreal-Attempt to Seize the Vessel-The Attempt Frastrated and the Mutineers Secured-Progress of the Trial of the Fenian Raiders, Etc.

MONTREAL, June 20. - The ship Annie McKen zie has just arrived at this port from Portland on the 20th of May last. A day or two before leaving the captain shipped a crew, including the officers, at a shipping office in Portland. On the 19th of May the captain, on going aboard, found the men drunk, and three armed sailors driving the rest of the crew, who were unarmed, about the deck, swearing they were bloody Englishmen. The mates, during this were trying to drive the unarmed sailors back to the forecastle. The captain met them. and induced the unarmed men to go to the cabin On the passage between Portland and Picton the chief mate, named Wood, became so belli gerent that he was relieved from duty, which act brought matters to a crisis, and developed fact that the three mutinous sailors and Wood were Fenians. Sufficient evidence was secured to imprison them at Picton, Nova The designs of Wood, who was th leader in the conspiracy, was completely foiled on the 5th of June, after leaving Picton. Wood exasperated at the failure of his plan, appalost his reason, his condition being a vated by liquor during the passage-tried to take possession of the ship, and placing a revolver at the captain's head, ordered him to surrender his command.

The demand was immediately denied, and the aptain, who is a slender but active man, felle i Wood to the floor with his speaking trumpet, whereupon he was securely ironed. The tirm-ness of the Captain alone saved the ship from the Fenians, as the rest of the crew would have sympathized with the mutineers in the event of success. The first and second mates have already been before a magistrate and remanded until io-morrow for further examination. In addition to the above accusation. Wood is also

charged with an attempt to murder a seam an. The investigation at Phillipsburg is still pro ceeding, and will probably close on Saturday. Thus far sixteen witnesses have been examined. all of whom were direct sufferers from the Fenian foray, and their evidence bears heavily against the prisoners. The Royal Canadian Rifles and the Chasseurs are now doing guard duty over them, the Royal Brigade having been relieved from this service. Another one of the prisoners, named Michael Crowley, has been fully identified as a British subject, having left this The man Coburn city to join the Fenian cause. arrested some days since as a Fenian and dis-charged, was rearrested to day by the Govern-

of Peru - Speeches of the General and the Dictator-Preparations to Enforce Payment of the Debt Due by Ecuador to the United States.

WHEREABOUTS OF THE SPANISH FLEET. Matters on the south coast look more cheerful since the departure of the Spanish fleet, and business is improving. Peru is still driving every Spaniard from her border. The last steamer brought up about one hundred and forty refugees. Part of the Spanish fleet is sup-posed to have gone to the Phillipine Islands, and the rest to Montevideo to refit. They will pro-bably return to this coast again before the end of the year. Vaiparaiso is being strongly

fortified against such an event. Mr. A. J. Center, special agent of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company and Wells, Fargo & Co., has been making a tour on the coast, for the purpose of effecting arrangements for carrying freight through by steamer from New York to all parts of the coast and vice versa, at considerably reduced rates. I understand he has been most successful in his mission, which is one of no small importance to the merchants on the Pacific. It is to be noted a like reduction will be made in Panama Railroad freights, which are now about the same as they were when the road was first opened. The present traffic demands a very considerable reduction of rates and no doubt the company will see the policy of acceding to his demand at an early date. A Mr. Rice H. Bartlett, of Onio, died in this city on Sunday, the 10th instant, of pneu-

monia. General Warren, United States Minister to Guatemala, took his departure from this port vesterday on the *Parkersburg*, for his destina-

The United States steamship Mohongo, Com-mander Nicholson, is at present at Guavaquil, for the purpose of enforcing the payment of the first instalment of the debt due by Equador to the United States since November, 1862.

LATEST NEWS OF THE SPANISH VESSELS.

From the anama Star and Herald of June 12. The last account we have of the invaders is that the fleet was seen five hundred miles below quique, steaming southwest, evidently bound through the straits to Montevideo for supplies Two vessels of the squadron had separated from the fleet, and probably had been despatched to Manila, where, we learn, the Spaniards have a large store of munitions of war; so it is not improbable the entire fleet may again meet in a lew months on this coast, fully equipped for another encounter. If they do we can only hope they will meet with as little success as they did before Callao.

LIMA, May 28.—The destination of the Spanish squadron which attempted the destruction of Callao is still unknown. Circumstantial evidence would seem to point to Tahiti, but a thouand contradictory rumors are still in circulation. On the 17th inst. the French frigate Venus left Callao, having on board, it is said, Admiral Nunez's successor, who had arrived too late to join his fleet in that port. It is believed that, although the ultimate destination of the Venus is Mazatlan, she will proceed to Tahiti with her distinguished passenger, and thus enable him to assume his command. But even granting tha such is the truth, the all important question still remains; for it is not so essential to know whitner the Spaniards have gone as to know whether they intend to come tack. Business is resuming a considerable measure of its former activity, vet it must mevitably suffer so long as the Spanish question is unsettled.

The work of strengthening the fortifications of Callao is at a complete standstill. The Peruvian Government appears to be so well content with the brilliant success of the 2d of May that t does not care to make any further prepara tions for detense. It is true that even if the Spaniards should at some future day return with an increased force the batteries they now have might be relied upon as a protection for the city, for the experience so dearly purchased by the Peruvians in the late engagement will be turned to good account. Five of their eight beavy guns were rendered useless by the want or skill in working them, and that, too, at the very commencement as it were of the fight. any future engagement such an accident would not be likely to occur, and consequently the practical power of the batteries would be greater than on the 2d of May.

Still, as the efficiency of the fortifications of allao can be increased the work should not be ielaved. A single glance at them as they now stand is sufficient to show, even to an unmilitary eve, that they are needlessly exposed to any close range fire which might be brought to bear upon them. Should the enemy return with broadside ships of a sufficiently light draft to approach within grapeshot distance of the batteries, he could silence their fire and batter the place down at his leisure. The Per winns have shown proofs of their bravery. Let them now display their foresight and discretion. I cannot believe that Spain will allow the conflict to end where it now stands.

OFFICIAL RECEPTION OF GENERAL HOVEY, UNITED

STATES MINISTER TO PERU. Among the public events of the past week has been the official reception by the Peruvian Government of Major-General Alvin P. Hovey Minister Pienipotentiary and Envoy Extraordi nary of the United States. The ceremony took malities. When presenting his credentials Gene ral Hovey spoke as follows:-

MR. PRESIDENT-In presenting myself as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister P empotentiary of the United States of America to the Government of Peru I take great pleasure in assuring your Excel-lency that the President and the people of the re-public which has besto yed on me the honor of being a representative, fee a deep solicitude and interestor the property and luture progress of your contry. Our continest ought to be the home of freemen, and as, in the language of the great Jefferson reternal visitance is the price of liberty," we ought to be most watchful over our republican institutors. The welfare of the human family ought to be the object of all Governments, and I profoundly believe and hope that it is the destiny of the American re-publics, both North and South, to lead the vanguard

nublics, both North and South, to lead the vanguard in the attainment of this great principle.

Nations, as individuals, derive their oreatness from acts which may at first appear trivial to the beholder, but which are powerful for good or ill to the march of human progress. Permit me to say to you that during your administration, of which I have bad the honor and pleasure of being a witness, there are been indused into your a new life, which will be has been injused into you a new life, which will be
fet to the nost remote generations. I now have the
r of presenting my original credentials, and of
a ing your Exce lency that I shall do whatever is
my rower to maintain the cordial and friendly

in my power to maintain the cordial and friendly relations which substat between the United States and the republic over which your Excellency has the honor of presiding.

His Excellency, Colonel Prado, Provisional Dictator, replied as follows:—
SESOR MISISTER:—The great nation which you SEECH MINISTER:—The great nation which you represent has shown us the pate of independence and liberty, and a libough vicusatudes incident to the infuncy of nations have led superfic at persons to believe that the principles of Washington have degenerated in your country, recents uccesses have proved the contrary. In order to preserve their liberty and independence the people, guided by a mysterious instinct, sometimes employ means which appear in consistent with the gads proposed. The

freest Government of the wor'd—that of the United States—has been invested with powers at first sight incompa ible with republican principles, for the viry object of preserving the institutions of that great nation.

It gives me the highest satisfaction, sir Minister, to hear the judgment which the representative of the United States has just pronounced in such high terms upon the use which my Government has made of an authority which, contradictory also in appearance with the rejublican principle, has been placed in my hands for the purpose of successfully detending against an unjust apprecian the independence. of Peru, and the dignity of America, of which I am as jealous as of that of my own country. I am ant-mated by the hope that, whatever may be the approhensions which the establishment of a dictatorial Government in Peru may have for the moment awakened, the people of the United States will see in my policy the il ustration of the doctrines of washington, in defense of which the Peruyum people have put in practice the vigilance of Jefferson.

For award I am highly granted at the fact that

For myself, I am highly gratified at the fact that you, sir Genera, have been chosen to preserve and extend more and more the triendly relations which exist between your country and my own. Your residence of some months in the capital of the republic has already, no doubt, made you acquainted with the fact that lively as are the soutiments of traternity which the people of Peru entertain for the people of the United States, not less lively are the sentiments of affectionate esteem with which your eminent personal accomplishments have inspired us. Interpre-ters of the same idea and seeking the same identical end, everything will be harmonious in our, official relations. You may remain assured of that,

At the close of the ceremony, General Hovey returned to his residence to receive the congra ulations of his friends. He enters upon his ful duties as United States Minister with the respect and good wishes of all .- N. Y. Herald.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,)

Thursday, June 21, 1866. The Stock Market continues very dull, with the exception of Government bonds, which are in demand, at a further advance. 5 20s sold at 1034 @103#, an advance of #, and 7-30s at 102#, an advance of 4; 96] was bid for 10-40s, and 1101 for 6s of 1881. City loans are unchanged; the new issue sold at fi64, and old do. at 934.

Railroad shares are exceedingly dull. Penn sylvania Railroad sold at 55; and Reading at 544; 1293 was bid for Camden and Ambov; 55 for Norristown; 38 for North Pennsylvania; 62h for Lehigh Valley; 43 for Elmira preterred; 25% for Catawissa preferred; 303 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 43 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares are in fair demand. Hestonville sold at 18 ; and Glrard College at 36, no change. 86 was bid for Second and Third; 60 for Tenth and Eleventh; 22 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 59 for Chesnut and Walnut; 72 tor West Ph:ladelphia; 30 for Green and Coates; and 134 for Ridge Avenue.

Bank shares continue in good demand, but we hear of no sales. 140 was bid for First National; 224 for North America; 142 for Philadelphia: 1242 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 537 for Commercial; 30 for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington: 50 for Penn Township; 53 for Girard; 82 for Western; 30 for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 65 for City; 63 for Corn Exchange; and 58 for Union.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. ehigh Navigation sold at 5 and Morris Canal preferred at 120; 281 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 332 for preterred do.; 144 for Susquehanna Canal; and 544 for Delaware Division.

Gold was less active this morning, and prices weak-opening at 1514; fell off and sold at 150 at 11 o'clock; 148 at 12 M.; and 149 at 1 P. M., a decline of 24 on the closing price last PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST 1	SOARD,
\$500 U S 7-30s. Jne c1023 \$3000 docoun1023 \$3000 U S 5-20s 62ctts103 \$600 do	4 sh Ches & Dl Cl.110 50 sh Penn R

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

thound r	pterest N	
244	14	June, 1864 12} 15
44	18	July, 1864 11] 15
44	44	August, 1884 113 13
44	44.	October, 1864, 10} 10
44	+4	Dec., 1864, 91
.51	11	May, 1865 77
44	11.	August, 1865 61
44	44	Sept., 1865 53
44	**	October, 1965 51

Philadelphia Trade Report. THURSDAY, June 21 .- The Flour Market has under

gone no perceptible change. There is a steady de mand for home consumption, but not much inquiry for shipment. Sales of superfine at \$8 25 a 9; extras at \$9@10: 1500 barrels Northwestern extra fam ilv s \$10 75@12, the latter rate for choice; 100 barrelst Lancaster county do. do. at 811 50@12: 100 barrels choice Onio family at \$12.50, and 100 barrels fancy at \$15. No transactions in Rye Flour or Corn Meal have been reported. We quo e the former at \$6.50.00 6.75, and the latter at \$4.25.00 37.

The market is almost bare or Wheat, and there is a rood inquiry for the article, at full prices. We quote common and choice Ponusylvania red at \$2.4) 3.10, and white at \$3.25@3.35. Itye is quiet, and the absence of sales we quote Pennsylvama at In Corn no new feature to present; sale of 1200 bush, yellow at \$1.05 in the cars, and 6000 bush, mixed at \$1.01. In Oa's there is a rair trade doing; sales of 1000 bush. Delaxare at 780. an doing; sales of 1000 bush. Dela are at 78c. a advance; and 3000 bush. Western, part at 61262c and part on private terms, Whisky is unchanged, Small sales of Pennsyl vania at \$2 24@2-26, and Ohio at \$2 28@2 29

Markets by Telegraph

New York, June 21 —Cotton steady at 89 240; Flour has advanced 10c; sales of 6500 bbts at \$6.5 10 for State: \$8.80 a 9 65 for Wes ern; \$10.40 a 17 fo couthern; and \$8.75@14 for Canadian. Wheat du sales unimportant. Corn firm; sales of 21,000 bushe at 96 a 97c. Beef stendy. Pork heavy; sules of 1000 bols at \$88-25 a 88 875 for mess. Lard firm. Whick;

The "China" at Boston.

Boston, June 21 .- The steamer China arrived this morning from Liverpool, via Halifax. Her mails and the newspaper bag for the Associated Press were forwarded by the morning train, and will be due in Philadelphia at midnight.

A BILL TO PAY,—A Vienna steamship company has put in a claim for \$70,000 damages against the Austrian Government, to repair the loss incurred by the refusal of Austria to allow the Fampico, enraged to transport troops from Trieste to Mexico, to

A FORTUNE FOR A ROYAL BRIDE.—It is said that the Dowager Lady Trure has bequeathed to the Princess Mary of Cambridge the whole of her for-tune and her house in Eaton Square, which will be the future residence of the Princess and her in-tended husband,

JEFF. DAVIS.

The Bumors Concerning His Condition-The Head Centre of Robels is More Comfortably Housed than the Officers in Charge of the Fortress.

FORTRESS MONROE, June 19,-The miscellaneous statements connected with the release or parole of Jefferson Davis, and even the muchagitated question of his failing and improving health, are fast ceasing to be a matter of dis cussion in this section of the country. With the freedom of the fort granted him, and the consequent relaxation of vigitance over his movements, ceases all the anxiety of an anticipated release or escape; and visitors solourning temporarily on the Point would scarcely be aware of his imprisonment here. In the recently fitted-up casemates in the Fortress, designed by General Miles for their accommodation, Jeff, and his family live far more comfortably than any of the officers of the garrison, and their residence by the seaside is by no means as unpleasant as many persons might imagine.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Presbyterian Feud-Spicy Scenes in Church-Rev. Dr. Backus Speaks, Etc. Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] Baltimore, June 21 .- The congregation of the Rev. Mr. Lefevre, of the Fourth Presbyterian Church, assembled last night and voted almost unanimously to sustain him in his protest against and withdrawal irom the Old School General Assembly. After the vote had been taken on the resolutions, Mr. Anderson presented a paper expressing love for and confidence in their pastor, and that the congregation would sustain him; whereupon Mr. W. C. Arthur arose and protested. He had been a member of the church since it had been erected, and he had sat in his place many a time within the last few years and listened to preaching which did not accord with his views of loyalty or Union principles. Himself and family had afterwards been snubbed while attending church, and two years ago there were men here who would have cut his throat. (Cries of "Order.")

The Moderator then requested Mr. Arthur to de. sist from such remarks, as they were entirely out of order. Mr. Arthur said he could prove what he said-"that his family had been snubbed," etc. Mr. J. H. Miexsall, in a load voice, "It is false,

Mr. Rrthur, turning round, "Thank you!" The Moderator then requested Mr. Arthur to cease his remarks, as they were disrespectful to the meeting and desired him to present the paper which he had stated he was desirous of offering, this was then done, and the document read by the Secretary and accepted.

Rev. Dr. Backus, First Presbyterian Church, also defined his position in a two hours speech. He condemns the faults of both sides, but is de. termined to adhere to the Church as it is, and labor to bring about harmony and reconciliation. He asks no congregational vote on the question. His course is approved by all people of good sense.

Billiard Match-Championship of Massachusetts.

Boston, June 21 .- A billiard match for the championship of Massachusetts and a purse of \$250 was played last night by E. Daniels and R. E. Wilmarth. Daniels was the victor, thus retaining the champion cue. The game was of 1500 points, and occupied five hours.

CHOLERA.

Iwo Cases Yesterday in New York-One Fatal-The Disease Unabated at Quarantine.

Cholera does not increase in the city, and we regret that we are not able to make the same report concerning Quarantine. Two cases oc. curred in New York yesterday, one of which proved fatal. The deceased is a colored woman named Annie Crosby, who resided at No. 228 Charch street. She was attacked vesierday morning very violently, and rapidly passed through all the stages of the disease, from the first premonitory symptoms down to final and irremediable collapse. The Sanitary Inspector of the District was promptly notified of the case, and immediately gave what assistance was in his power, all of which was without avail. At 7 o'clock last evening, after an illness of scarcely 12 hours, the patient died.

The second case is that of Patrolman Peck, of

the First Precinct, who was attacked last evening, at his residence, No. 168 Delancey street. The news of his illness was telegraphed to headquarters. He was still alive at 10 o'clock, but ultimate recovery was considered doubtful. A ease was also reported at Manbattanvtile, but nothing positive had been learned concerning it at a late hour last night.

CHOLERA AT QUARANTINE.

As already intimated, the disease at Quarantipe does not abate. Some cases have occurred on b ard the Idinois, a hulk to which well passengers were removed from the Peruvian and Union. It is quite probable that if they had not been confined, in consequence of Judge Barnard's injunction, to such overcrowded quarters, these new cases would not have occurred. The buildings at Seguin's Point are ready to receive them; but unfortunately, just now, the legal restraint which imprisons them upon bulks, seems likely to make some one guilty of a species of homicide. Affairs look gloomy enough in the Lower Bay, and if another ship freighted with the disease should arrive before the injunction is dissolved, the fatal results would be wonderfully increased.

The latest reports from the hospital ship Fulcon gives an account of three deaths, namely:— Hans C. Peterson, aged 8 years, of cholera; Adolphus Witz, aged 25, of typhoid fever; and Jens Peter Georgensen, of cholers, age unknown. There were two admissions yesterday from the Illinois-a mother and child.

THE OAK STREET CHOLERA CASE.

We visited vesterday afternoon the tenanthouse No. 36 Oak street, in which Mrs. Jane McCloy died a few days ago. When we consider the locality and the surroundings, the house is a marvel of cleanliness and good order. It contains a vector in which 10 families. nonse is a marvel of cleantiness and good order. It contains 38 rooms, in which 19 families, or a total of 47 persons, reside; and, although old in style, the cerlings are high and windo ws plenty. The house is thoroughly clean in every part, and is certainly in excellent hands, and inhabited by an industrious class, whose means rather than their inclinations compel them to live amid the slums of the Fourth Precinct .-