## Daily Evening Bulletin.

CIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MAY 24, 1866.

EVENING BULLETIN.

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"Evening Bulletin Association." GIBSON PHACOCK, F. L. FETHERSTON, CASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIK is served to subscribers in the city at is cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$8 00 per

DIED. RROWN.—Near Jacobstown, N. J., on the 24th inst., Phebe Brown, wife of John Brown, aged 66. Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, Seventh day 26th inst., at 10 clock. To proceed to Jacobstown. Carriages will meet the 8 A. M., train, from Philadelphia, at a seventh carries will be seen the second of the seco Bordentown.

ORAMOND.—On Wednesday, the 23d inst., Ann Oramond, daughter of the late William Oramond, wHILLDIN.—On the 23d inst., of apoplexy, Captain Willmon Whilldin. in the 63d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family, are invited to attend the funeral services, on Saturday afternoon; at 4 O'clock, precisely, at Old Pine Street Church, Rev. Dr. Brainerd.

LYRE & LANDELL are prepared to supply families with Dry Goods, at the lowest prices.

LINEN SHEETINGS,

MARSEILLES QUILTS,

TABLE LINENS, DAMASK TOWELS,

HOUSEHOLD BRY GOODS.

CARPETS BEATEN, CLEANED AND RENO
WATED BY MACHINERY in the cheapest and nost satisfactory manner, at the PRESTON STEAM LAUNDRY, ap26th,s,tulst 1520 South NINTH Street. CUNDOWNS AND YACHT HATS FOR LADIES in great variety,

THEO. H. McCALLA'S
Old established Hat and Cap Emporium,
59 Chestnut street.

## SPECIAL NOTICES. IN NIGHT LINE OF CARS.

On and after Saturday, May 19th. The UNION PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY (Seventh and Ninth Streets.)
WILL BUN A NIGHT LINE OF CARS ON THE FAIRMOUNT and NAVY YARD BRANCH OF THEIR ROAD.

THEIR ROAD.

GOING DOWN—will leave Depot, First Trip at 11.48.

Second Trip at 12.8, and continue to run at intervals of 30 minutes through the night, reaching Fitteenth and Wallace streets 10 minutes; and Seventh and Chestnut streets. 27 minutes after the time of starting. COMING UP—leave Navy Yard, First Trip at 12.40. Second Trip at 1, reaching Ninth and Chestnut streets 22 minutes, and Ninth and Spring Garden 32 minutes after the time of starting.

FARE, 10 CENTS. WM. H. KEMBLE,

SECRETARY.

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE

## LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.: ENGINEERING, Civil, Topographical and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the APIS. There is also aforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE, of MODERS LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of of our own country. For Circulars apply to President CATTELLL, or to Prof. R. B.; VUNGMAN, EASTON. PA., April 4, 1866. Cierk of the Faculty, my35mol

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY, PHILADRIPHIA, 17 22, 1286. May 22.1866.
The Board of Managers have this day declared dividend of FIVE PER CENT, or TWO DOLLAR AND-A HALF PER SHARE, on the capital stock of this Company, payable on demand, clear of Nations and State Taxes.

nestly requested to present at this office their certificates of scrip to receipts for their subscription to the new stock issued in 1855, and receive the certificates of stock in lieu thereof.

SOLOMON SHEPHERD, THE FORTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY
of the AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION
full be held at the Academy of Music, BROAD streat
n THURSDAY EVENING, the 24th inst., at a quar

ter to eight o'clock.

Hon, Chief Justice CHASE will preside.

Addresses will be delivered by Bev. B. W. Chidlaw,
Rev. John McCullagh, and others, The singing will be
by a chorus of six hundred children from our various

Schools.

by a chorus of six hundred children from our various Sabbath Schools.

Parties who may have tickets, and do not intend using the same, will cenfer a favor by returning them to the Society's Buildings, No. 1122 Chestnut street. All reserved seats unoccupied at 8.15 o'clock will be thrown open to standers.

MY21, 121

ROAD COMPANY. Office 227 South FOURTH.

Street, PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAIL.

Street, PHILADELPHIA, AND READING RAIL.

Company, that the option of receiving their Dividend in Stock or Cash, under the resolution of the Board of 11th December, 1885, will case on and after the 31st of May, 1866, and that such Stockholders as do not demand their Dividend to be paid to them in Stock on or before that day, will be thereafter entitled to receive it in Cash only.

S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

ash only. ap28 to jelrp? S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

apz to jeip?

S. BRADFORD, TRESSITER:

OFFICE OF THE SCHUYLKILL RIVER
PASSENGER BAILWAY COMPANY,
TWENTY-SECOND STREET, BELOW SPRUCE,
PHILADELPHIA, May 24, 1866.

The subscribers to the Capital Stock of this Company
will meet for the purpose of organization, at this Office
on FRIDAY. June 8th, 1886, at 4 P. M.

By order of the Board of Commissioners.

THOMAS E. CAHILL,

my24 th, 8, tu, tje8

Secretary.

my24 th, s, ti, tjess Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE POURING ROCK AND EAST SANDY OIL COMPANY, 619 WALNUT STREET, PHILADALPHIA. May 22, 1886.
A special meeting of the stockholders will be held at the office of the Company, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

By order of the Directors.

my04 28 9t. Secretary.

my24,28,2t Secretary.

CLARK & BIDDLE, 712 CHESTNUT street

desires to inform those in need of Watches, Dia
monds, Jewelry or Silverware, that they still offer the
same discount to purchasers, although gold has ad
vanced fully 10 per cent, over the prices at which their
goods are marked.

goods are marked.

MAJOR CENERAL G. G. MEADE will be at the Forty-second anniversary of the AMERICAN S. F. UNION, at the Academy of Music this lt?

HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1520
Lombard street, Dispensary Department. Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously to the new 1520.

Theatres and Museums Burned in the United States.

The New York Herald, of yesterday,

gave a list of theatres and museums that

have been destroyed by fire throughout the United States, beginning with the burning of the Federal Street Theatre, Boston, February 2, 1798, and ending with the recent destruction of the New York Academy of

Music. As the Herald professes to be historically correct in its list, and as it is well to correct mistakes and omissions as soon as possible, we would direct their attention to several theatrical conflagrations that have taken place in Philadelphia, and concerning which that journal takes no note. Ricketts's Circus, at the southwest corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets, was entirely destroyed by fire on the 17th of December, 1799; the old theatre in South street, above Fourth, was burned at a subsequent period, and Barnum's Museum, at Seventh and Chestnut streets, fell a prey to the flames in December, 1851. These three theatrical fires have been entirely omitted by the Herald. The latter also made a mistake in fixing the date of the burning of the Chinese Museum and the National Theatre on the 15th of July, 1854. The buildings in question were burned on the 5th of July of that year, disturbed state of Sonora. Pesqueira and

The Empire Going Down Hill---The New Foreign Legion a Sorry Set of Fellows--Immense De-

cline in Property.

FROM MEXICO.

[Correspondence of the N. Y. Times.] MEXICO, Thursday, May 10, 1866.—We are fast going down the Imperial hill. The day before yesterday we were blessed, or frightened, or rejoiced, by the plain announcement of the coming departure of the plant of the coming departure of the plant of the forest factors. French flag. I say French flag, for as I have said before, a French Foreign Legion is taking the place of the real French troops. This Foreign Legion is mostly composed of all sorts of ragamuffins, picked up everywhere. There are, however, some exceptions to this rule. All the officers are simply French officers. In the Foreign Legion the officer ranks as if he was in the French army. The objection of Mr. Seward to the importation of Austrian regiments is considered here a serious affoir incompared to the considered here a serious affoir incompared to the importation of Austrian regiments is considered here a serious affair, inas-much as it must be intended to hit indirectly the French Government. I have said it before, nobody here, including the German population, consider the Austrian troops as a force of any consequence. Maximilian may import thousands of them They will not hurt anybody but their own friends. Most of these fellows come to save the price of their passage to a new land, and as soon as they see Uncle Sam's flag they will, of necessity, take refuge under its folds. There is great confusion at the palace. No money, and none in prospect. Maximilian is reducing his household, and his good white mules and fine horses are being quietly exchanged for old broken-down hacks. Those who manage these things pretend that His Majesty does not know the difference between a good and a

bad horse.

Property has gone down fifty per cent. within the last few days. The little capital that attempted to shine out is drawing in its horns. Foreigners in general talk of going. There is hardly one Confederate shining about our streets now. As to we Americans of the Yankee persuasion, we expect can of the Tankee persuasion, we expect that something will turn up. In fact, Uncle Sam must take hold of Mexico, or it falls ten times as low as before. To be plain, we need here some strong hand. If it is not the French flag, we must have the Stars and Stripes floating over us. We all of us respect Juarez, but we know that no Mexican in another french in a contract of the starts. can is capable of protecting and establishing anything here. The factions are already

creeping up.

Maximilian, amidst all the turmoil that is shaking the very foundations of his Empire, keeps apparently as cool as a cucumber. He is still manufacturing decrees and writing letters to "My dear Minister."

The French soldiers and officers are rejoicing. I heard one say the other day to a Mexican, "You will never be worth anything in this country antil you speak, read and write in English."

HAVANA, Saturday, May 19, 1866.—Our latest news from Vera Cruz is brought by the steamer La France, and is up to the 9th

A letter from Monterey brings direct and recent intelligence of a military advantage obtained by Col. Vander Smissen. The enemy had collected a force of 400 cavalry at Marin, distant ten leagues from Monterey. The Colonel was aware of this, and resolved to fall suddenly upon his foes. Accordingly he left the city at nightfall, with 150 men of the Belgian Legion, and 150 men of Quiroga's troopers. For greater security, he left sentinels to prevent anybody from leaving the town, so that no secret friend might warn

the Republicans. At daybreak the Imperialists arrived before Marin without finding advance guard.
The cavalry galloped into the town from one direction, whilst the infantry charged from the other. A precipitate flight of the Republicans, pursued by their enemies, soon resulted, but reinforcements joining the fugitives, they rallied, and in their turn be-came the assailants. It was all in vain. A fresh repulse totally broke up the force.

A Queretaro paper informs us that the guerilla bands which had appeared in some parts of Guanajuato had nearly all disap-peared, so that traveling was safe as far as Guadalajara. In the direction of the mountains all is quiet, which state of affairs has allowed the movable rural guard to return to the above named city.

Letters from Guadalajara do not give such

pacific accounts; on the contrary, new bands had appeared in various directions. The Colorado ridge of mountains served as a lurking place whence the guerillas ranged as far as Tala, and the mountains of San

Miguel.

The political prefect of Guadalajara had convoked the most wealthy inhabitants for he purpose of worthily receiving Maxim-

ilian in case of a visit.
On the 26th ultimo was inaugurated th work for the railroad bridge about two leagues from Orizaba. It is the principal structure on this line, and one of the most remarkable railroad bridges in the world. The mountain ravine of Metlac is more than 900 feet wide and 375 feet deep. This will be spanned by the iron bridge above men-

In Rioverde, near San Luis, the officer in command of the Republicans, Col. Lieja, was murdered by one of his officers. The report of the pistol caused Lieut. Colonel Satierrez to hurry to the room where he met the same fate. Both the dead bodie were then left exposed on the public A general uproar was the and the troops directed their to Alaquires. This mutiny is equare. course attributed by some to the desire of the Colonel to introduce more order among his men, while others indicate Ammenta at San Ciro, as the instigator, because Lieja would not permit his entrance into Rio

The news from Vera Cruz relative to Tla-cotalpam, shows that the Republicans had reappeared along the coast, especially near Congo and Meadero. Their headquarters arelat Acayucan, where General Garcia had imprisoned five Frenchmen in reprisal for the detaining of his wife at Vera Cruz. Tamaulipas still continues in an unsettled state and the trade of Tampico is continually

A letter from Guaymas complains of the

Morales approach the centre. A project to attack them was frustrated by Gen. Langgrerg, who withdrew his troops in order to attack the Republicans in the North. The Imperialists will soon hold only Guaymas.

THE ENGLISH CRASH.

The Stoppage of Sir Morton Peto.

Their great want is cavalry.
From Morelia we hear that Gen. Mendez has left Tacambara for Huetamo. He is very sick, and his troops suffer much in the "Tierra Caliente."

Alvarez had attacked Acapulco, but was In Sinaloa, Gen. Lozada had returned to Tepic, thus saving Corona, who, after his defeat, was hemmed in between the troops of Lozada and the French Regules is in Paso de las Balsas, where his people suffer greatly from the climate.

The official paper of Campeachy confirms the news of the taking of Jonuta by the Republicans of Tabasco under Britoc.

In Havana the doings of the new political Governor are exciting criticism. His recent order forbidding the workmen of the eigar manufactories, &c., to enjoy the intellectual amusement of reading aloud, strange as it may seem, is highly applauded by the Diario. Attention is now directed to the arrival of General Lepsundi and the policy which he will pursue. which he will pursue.

Mr. Seward's Auburn Speech. Mr. Seward appears to be pleasing nobody just now. The New York World thus

discourses of his Auburn speech: "The power of impudence, the utter absence of any perception of the value and beauty of truth, the jaunty ignoring of the past, the self-adulation, like that of a vender of patent pills, the contempt for the intellect of men, the conviction that bold, brazen lying is the strongest element of political success mark the speech which Market is the strong that the second which Market is the second which the second which the second which the second which the second seco litical success, mark the speech which Mr. Seward has recently made at Auburn.
Nothing could better portray the decadence of the political intellect of the United States than such a speech from such a man. Regan and Goneril talking of their honored and beloved parent; Tullia ordering a magnificent measurement and proposed in the speech which was a speech with the speech was a speech nificent mausoleum, and pronouncing a funeral eulogy upon the body which her chariot wheels had just crushed in her hot drive to share the snatched royalty, would not show us more monstrous hypocrisies than the slaver of the Secretary of State upon a Constitution which he has openly denied as his master, and a Union which he did his back to break

he did his best to break. It is not pleasant to write thus of a man whom New York has honored with her highest offices, and who is the scribe, at any rate, of the federal government to foreign powers. If he would keep still, if he would be "content to fatten, like a butcher's dog in the shambles, while the slaughter of the brave and good was going on," we would not say one word; but he will not. He must attitudinize, he must swell, and he must sputter; he must pride himself upon results with which he had no more to do than with the greation of the world. He must drane the creation of the world. He must drape himself with that success the armies earned through toil, and blood, and death. The fly on a hub has no more to do with the motion of the wheel than he had with the restored Union which is not restored. A fellow who had set two bulldogs to fight, by hissing them into fury and dashing one against the other, might just as well, after the smaller and write in English."

The Press is trying to smooth the blow, and still holds out some glimmering of hope to the bewildered population. "Something may turn up that will keep the French here," says the Ere Nouvelle. "France," says the Estajette, "will take care that her citizens and their rights are respected." Well and good; but I do not see where the French citizens will find their protection, if not in a convention made with the United States.

[From To-day's N. Y. Times.]

MEXICANO.

[From To-day's N. Y. Times.]

HAVANA. Saturday. May 19, 1866.—Our others to fighting, and deserve death twenty times yourself."

Beside Seward, Stevens and Wilson and

Wade and Phillips and even Greeley seem there is strength which all must respect, and possibly sincerity. "If I must have a master," said John Randolph, "give me a man with a sword by his side and spurs on his heels; not a clerk with a pen on his ear." men. Despots by nature though they be

One word more: We trust that honest Republicans despise as heartily as we the toruous cunning by which Mr. Seward strives o mask and excuse his momentary advocacy of the Democratic policy of reconcilia-tion, by dubbing the Democratic party rebel allies. By such snaky tricks, no sincere Republican will be deceived; with such an ally no earnest Democrat would hope to suc-

SOUTHERN POVERTY.—The Memphis Bulletin tells the following story as an illustration of Southern poverty:—When the Go-vernment of a Southern State was recently being re-organized it was deemed important to send three commissioners to wait upon the President. Their business was to repre sent properly the condition of popular sentiment and at the same time make known the action of a convention or legislative body. There was no money in the State treasury, the Governor and staff were bankrupt, and Confederate money could not be utilized. Two of the commissioners had ever been conservative old Whigs and oped to all radicalism. A happy thought was suggested. There was a man in town who had made a million by blockade running and cotton speculations. His partisan history had given him all possible facilities. It was proposed that this lucky gentleman, if he would pay all expenses, should constitute one of the commission. It was further stimulated that he should be a way for the stimulated that he should be a way for the commission. stipulated that he should keep away from the White House, and his mouth shut. The bargain was closed, signed and sealed, and Thad Stevens has never learned till this good day that one of the cleverest but craziest of secessionists has been an invaluable agent in paving the way for the resto-ration of a Southern State.

VISITORS TO WEST POINT.—The President has appointed the following named persons to be Visitors at the approaching examina-tion at the United States Military Academy at West Point, commencing on the first

Monday in June: For the State of Vermont, Rev. John Newman; Rhode Island; Thomas G. Turner, of Providence; New Jersey, Gen. L. Perine, of Trenton: Pennsylvania, Wm. F. Johnson. of Pittsburgh; Delaware, William S. Mc-Caulley, Jr., of Wilmington; Virginia, Hon. B. J. Barber; Florida, Hen. Wm. Marrion; Mississippi,——; Arkansas, Hon. Josiah Snow; Texas, Major Anson L. Mills, of Washington; Missouri, Gen. J.G. Stevenson; Washington; Missouri, Gen. J. G. Stevenson; Tennessee, Judge S. J. W. Luckey; Kentucky, Judge Embree; Indiana, John L. Campbell; Illinois, Dr. Joseph M. Ralston, of Quinoy; Wisconsin, John G. McMynn; Kansas, Colonel John P. Martin, of Atchison; Oregon, Hon. J. W. Nesmith. The persons appointed will report themselves to Brevet Major-General Cullum on their arrival at West Point. arrival at West Point.

THE trustees of the Indiana State Normal School, at a full meeting, located that institution at Terre Haute, in consideration of \$50,000 cash and \$35,000 in real estate, well

CIRCULAR OF PETO & BETTS

The Resources of the Firm.

[From the London Daily News, May 12.] It is impossible to describe the confusion and excitement which have prevailed today in the City of London, and which have never been paralleled within the memory of business men. Throughout the day the streets in which the leading banking-houses are situated were so filled with anxious or curious crowds that locomotion was almost impossible. Fortunately a great deal of this excitement seemed to spend itself in curiosity alone, and only a few of the establishments which have lately been chiefly pointed at by the aver-It is impossible to describe the confusion lately been chiefly pointed at by the ever-ready finger of distrust experienced any important draught upon their reserves. It is further satisfactory to remark that a conis further satisfactory to remark that a considerable portion of the notes withdrawn from some of the banks by timid depositors or customers was relodged in other and better accredited institutions, so that the money will still be utilized. As regards such portion as has been absolutely withdrawn with a view to hoarding, of course nothing but a solution of the existing crisis will bring it back again. On the part of all the banks, nowever, both metropolitan and provincial, extraordinary efforts were kept up to make ample provision for every possible contingency; it being rightly imagined that a rather general "run" could scarcely fail to result from the stoppage of Overend, Gurney

sult from the stoppage of Overend, Gurney & Co. (limited), combined with the many other adverse facts of the day. Among these we have unfortunately to chronicle the stoppage of the eminent firm—we believe we may still say the millionaire firm—of Sir Morton Peto, Betts & Co., and of the English Joint-Stock Bank (limited). The English Joint-Stock Bank (limited). The provision made by so many bankers caused an immense pressure upon the Bank of England, which, according to rumor, has to-day paid away between two and three millions of the £4,950,325 of notes that remained in its till, by the returns just published. Assuming that this is so, it will be seen how closely we are approaching once more to the complete exhaustion of the bank's available plete exhaustion of the bank's available note issues. The probability is that the demand will continue, especially for account of country bankers anxious to guard against contingencies, and it is therefore believed that, unless the Bank Act of 1844 be at once relaxed, to-morrow, or, at the latest, Mon-day, will witness an absolute inability on the part of the Bank of England to discount a single mercantile bill. As this would be tantamount to the immediate stoppage of more than half the banks and mercantile firms in the Kingdom, it is obvious that the Act of 1844 is doomed. Throughout the day great excitement was caused by repeated rumors that Government had actually conit appears that, though many influential commercial men have to-day had public spirit enough to press their recommendations personally upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was not till 6 o'clock this evening that a deputation of the London joint stock Bankers had an interview with the Minister to urge the necessity of instant measures of relief. This relief can, of course, only be given in one way, namely, by an issue of notes beyond the legal limit. Mr. Gladstone promised an immediate con-sideration of this momentous matter by himself and his colleagues, and said that he would at once confer with the authorities of the Bank of England on the subject. It

financial crochet will cause a postponement of relief until the area of loss, already wide enough, is further extended, and the list of This morning the utmost confusion reigned throughout the Stock Exchange. Public securities of all descriptions were totally unsalable, the only exception being, per haps Consols, and even as regards this stock it would have been impossible for any banker, pressed by demands for deposits to have sold any large amount for immediate cash. This being so, it is obvious that even the most solvent banks in the metropolis would have no alternative but to suspend payment were the existing pressure to con tinue for a few days longer, and the Bank Act to be rigidly maintained. In proof of the utterly disorganized state of even the market for the English funds, it may be mentioned that, owing to the extreme pres sure for money, and the heavy offers for Consols, the price of this stock for money,

ment letter may be looked for to-morrow and that no desire to adhere to an obsolete

including the dividend, was quoted lower than the price ex dividend for June. Suspension of Sir Morton Peto.

[From the Daily News, May 12.] The eminent railway contractors Messrs. Peto & Betts, have, through the pressure of the times, been compelled to announce their suspension. The liabilities are about £4,000,000, of which £3,800,000 are amply secured, with large margins, and the remaining £200,000 represent acceptances and accounts for current supplies. All the works which the firm contracted for abroad are in a very forward state, and arrangements will be made at once for their due completion. In England nearly all the contracts have been undertaken jointly with other powerful contractors, and these works will, therefore, not be impeded. It is understood that the house could have had plenty of assistance this morning for their immediate necessities but it was forescent that this would cessities, but it was foreseen that this would prove merely a half measure, and it is fairly considered that no dishonor whatever car attach to the partners in stopping payment tn a time of terrible pressure like the pre-sent. The circular issued to the creditors is as follows:

MINSTER, May 11, 1856.—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 very 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 par-ties, that for the present we should make no further payment, and await the sudsidence of the financial panic 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 upward of £1,600,000, 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 Messrs. Coleman, Turquand & Co., a satisfactory proposal for the adjustment and discharge of our liabili-

ies.
We remain your very obedient servants,
PETO & BETTS.
Resources of the Firm.

[From the Lendon Star, May 12.]
The suspension of the great firm of which
Sir Morton Peto is the head, following so
soon upon the fall of Overend, Gurney & co.. cannot fail to aggravate and intensify the alarm which now reigns paramount throughout the commercial world. The conspicuous figure which Sir Morton has played in the history of modern enterprises and the vast and world-wide character of the transactions in which he and his partners have been and are engaged, both conspire to invest the calamity upon which it is our painful duty to comment with an importance only second to that which is attached to the collapse of the great discount house. The names of Peto and Betts have become The names of reto and betts nave become synonymous with railway enterprise; for wherever a civilized language is spoken and English influence has penetrated, there they have reared monuments of their energy and skill as enduring as the Pyramids. But there is reason to hope that the misfortune which has overtaken them is not irre-trievable, and that they may yet weather the storm; although those to whom they are indebted must for the present exhibit some amount of patience and generosity. When such great interests, both of capital and of labor, are at stake, it would be to and of lator, are at stake, it would be to the last degree deplorable if a disaster which may be mitigated, or perhaps even reversed, were converted into hopeless ruin. We understand that several weeks ago some indications of impending difficulty be-came apparent, and that the firm had their

books examined by Messrs. Turquand, Coleman & Co., the result being that as, after allowing a wide margin for every probable contingency, the assets exceeded the liabilities by one million sterling, Sir Morton Peto and his partners were reassured as to their position. But the events which as to their position. But the events which have taken place in the intervening period have taken place in the intervening period have materially changed the aspect of their affairs. Being railway contractors their capital was represented partly in money and partly in securities on railway and other property, the latter being only realizable at their legitimate value when the market is in a healthy state. In peaceful times money may always be borrowed on substan-tial securities, but these are not such times, and in the case of a firm like Sir Mortor Peto's the external aid which is indispensa ble assumes such a magnitude as to be practically unattainable. In the face of panic, and what a panic may lead to, discount houses and banks need all or the greater proportion of their capital to meet cospective demands on their own With such resources of intellect, of influ-With such resources of intellect, of influence, and of estate as Sir Morton possesses, he might fairly have hoped to ride over the crisis; but the wild panic which, like a species of madness, has laid hold of the city, has rendered, for the time being, every kind of security—even though, like Consols, they are based on the granite rock of the national credit—unconvertible, and therefore practically valueless. Everybody being in a state of allyvalueless. Everybody being in a state of apprehension, and not knowing what would next happen, it is not surprising that for the exigencies of to-day—which are, after all, inexorable—Sir Morton Peto's bonds, and bills, and shares, representing his interest in undertakings as far apart as Eastern Europe and North America, and in railways, either wholly or partially constructed, in the two great hemispheres, should be only worth the paper on which they are written. A great contractor can only carry on his en made on the guarantee of bills backed by collateral securities of a more tangible kind and when, owing to a great strain on the money market, these are not accepted, a dead-lock is inevitable.

It appears that Sir Morton estimates his liabilities at four millions, and that of this amount not less than \$3,800,000 is largely, it not amply secured. His friends yesterday morning offered to advance him sufficient money to meet the pressure which threat ened him with collapse. He resolved, no oubt wisely, not to tamper with the difficulty, or to seek to postpone the evil day but to meet it at once. Asking for the forbearance of his creditors, he proposes to pro-secute, without intermission, both his home and foreign contracts—a matter of vital con cern, not only to their interests, but to those of the forty thousand persons in his employ The sudden stoppage of the great works in which he is engaged would occssion as much desolation as usually follows in the track of an invading army. Such is the state of this grave business, so far as we understand it, and as, in the very nature of things, it must still further deepen the gloom which prevails in the monetary world, we can only hope that the calamity will not be mad worse than it really is.

ARRIVAL OF MERCER'S FEMALE EMI-GRANTS.—The steamer Continental arrived in this port this morning with ninety-four passengers, most of them women, who came out here on the representation and under the care of W. L. Mercer, of Washington Territory. Immediately upon the steamer being telegraphed a large number of people rushed down to the wharves, whether to se-lect wives or to satisfy their curiosity as to the personal appearance of the fair emi-grants, or for what object is unknown to any but themselves. But they were doomed to disappointment, for the ship was attached to the buoy off Folsom street wharf, several hundred feet from shore, and no one is allowed on board. There was a great flutter ing of calico on board the ship as she passed the city front, the observed of all observers and probably a responsive fluttering of some masculine heart on shore, whose owners have become tired of the forlorn state of bachelorhood. It is said to be the intention of the consignees to transfer the passengers to some other steamer bound northward, and convey them to Olympia, in Washing-ton Territory, their original place of desti-nation. The passenger list shows a large number of "Misses," most of whom are probably not averse to changing their title and their name.—San Francisco Bulletin, April 21.

WAR DEPARTMENT CLERKS.—The Secre tary of War, in response to a resolution of the House, communicated lists of clerks in the House, communicated lists of clerks in his own office and the various bureaus attached to that Department, from which it appears that the total number is about twelve hundred, of whom six hundred and eighty-five have served in the Union army. The Secretary says one person only on duty in the Department had been in the rebel army. He was a deserter from the rebel army, appointed by the special order of the late President Lincoln, after he had joined the army, the purpose of detaining him being to save him from the hazard of death, ing to save him from the hazard of death to which he would be exposed in case of

Facts and Fancies. The late Mr. Dailey of New York was aged 106 when he died. How a man could live so long, who died Dailey, is not explained.

A case is before a St. Louis Court involving the question as to whether a man's wife is personal property. In the case of a rich "widder," we suppose a man usually marries her, purse-an'-all.

There is a story of a Teutonic individual out West, who threw himself outside of eighty-seven glasses of beer and two glasses of whisky in one day. After performing the feat he dryly remarked that he "could have taken a great deal more, but did not feel particularly thirsty that day." We believe all that but the "dryly."

The Earl of Dunmore, who is proprietor of the Island Harris, has just completed a rather novel scheme in dressing out a company, numbering one hundred, of the most sturdy and stalwart of the islanders there, in a somewhat unique costume. His Lordship's design is to proceed with the com-pany, of which he is the captain comman-dant, to Balmoral, in order to form a guard of honor to Her Majesty when there in Summer. The costume is probably an 'Igh-land one, with a Balmoral petticoat.

A Chinese had been sent to the hulks at Toulon, for a murder committed in the French possessions in Cochin-China. He appears not to have had the slightest idea of the gravity of his position, having looked on his condemnation and transportation to Europe as a means of proving his devotedness to the religion of Confucius; but he was painfully surprised on his arrival to learn that his magnificent tail of hair was to be cut off. However, he was compelled to submit, but the shock was too severe for him, as the moment the scissors cut through the tuft of hair he fainted, and was obliged to be conveyed to the hospital. The officials insisted that he could not wear his cue at that place because it was Tou-long. When the Princess Mary marries Prince

Teck, they will probably set up a Polly-Teck-nic establishment.

## AMUSEMENTS.

The Chestnut-Edwin Adams and Miss Orton in "Lady of Lyons." Afterpiece-"A Quiet Family." The Arch-Miss Lucy Rushton in "Lady of Lyons," supported by Messrs. Rankin, Mackay, Marlowe, Wallis, Messrs. Rankin, Mackay, Marlowe, Wallis, James, Mrs. Thayer, &c. Afterpiece—"The Laughing Hyena," with Hemple and Mrs. Henri in the cast. To-morrow Miss Rushton's benefit, when she will appear in her great specialty "The Black Domino" and the burlesque of "Bombastes Furioso," The Walnut—Mr. Edwin Booth in "Othello," To-morrow Mr. Booth's benefit, when he will repeat "Richelieu." Assembly Building—The Carolina Twins. Concert Hall—The Holman Opera Troupe. Assembly Building—Signor Blitz.

THE MORDAUNT TESTIMONIAL at the

THE MORDAUNT TESTIMONIAL at the Academy of Music on the 30th will be a grand affair, and will be participated in by many distinguished artists, including Mr. and Mrs. Mordaunt, Teresa Wood, M. Leon, the celebrated dancer; Mr. Lew. Simmons, "The Typographical Dramatic Association," &c. "The Colleen Bawn' and "Bombastes Furioso" are among the pieces to be bastes Furioso" are among the pieces to be

CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA. - Some time CURE FOR HYDROPHOBIA. — Some time ago, Mr. Jas. Garth Marshall, of Leeds, published a cure, or rather preventive of hydrophobia, which may perhaps be usefully repeated at the present moment. Mr. Marshall, having seen in print a French method of treatment of the disease, wrote to his femily physician in London on a femily physician in London on a femily marshall. to his family physician in London, one of the most eminent members of the faculty, to inquire whether it was to be relied upon, and he received a reply, the main portion of which we subjoin:—"About twenty-five years ago I was sent to see the present Lord L—, then a fine healthy lad, who, it was said, had been licked, not only over the lips, but within the mouth, by a little terrier, which was found sitting on the sleeping lad's chest, and dipping his tongue into his master's mouth. Mr. Youatt, the veterimaster's mouth. Mr. Youatt, the veterinary surgeon, at once pronounced the dog as laboring under hydrophobia, and turning to me said, 'If you will come to me in five days at our dog hospital, we can dissect the days at our dog hospital, we can dissect the animal.' I did so, and found the dog dead, and Youatt busy in opening the carcase. I naturally was shy in touching the animal, and asked if he was not afraid. 'No,' he answered; 'I have repeatedly been bitten.' He, I think, owned to at least eight, and I believe ten, undoubted introductions of the virus; and be it remembered, that the attacks or hites were all on the hands of attacks or bites were all on the hands of these men, so could not be wiped off by an intervening garment. Youatt then told me that his remedy was to allow the common nitrate of silver, easily procurable to filter into the wound; it decomposes the saliva, and in doing this destroys the virus. The above was stated in some blue book about thirty years ago by Youatt. Brodie and I acted on it, and made young Lord L—'s lips, palate and throat as black as that of his thoroughbred mad terrier; and he, if you ever see him, will tell you this tale. The poison of hydrophobia remains latent on an average of six weeks; the part heals over, but there is a simple wound more or less irritable; it then becomes painful, and the germ, whatever it is, becomes ripe for dissemination into the system, and then all

hope is gone. Nevertheless between the time of the bite and the activity of the wound previous to dissemination, the caustic of nitrate of silver is a sure preventive: after that it is as useless as all other means. The best mode of application of nitrate of silver is by introducing it into the wounds. It melts in an equal quantity of water. If already healed, the cicatrix should be rubbed and causticated away entirely."—Leeds Times. IMPORTANT POST-OFFICE ORDER,-The

Post-office Department has issued orders to discontinue the delivery of the mails at an early day at all offices in South Carolina, and perhaps in other States, where there are no regularly appointed and commissioned postmasters. This order, the Governor of uth Carolina says, will subject the press and the business community to very serious embarrassment, unless steps are taken to secure the services at each postoffice of such persons as can take the requisite oath as prescribed by Congress; and he therefore recommends that some person be selected at each office who can take the oath and give

TRADE WITH PORTO RICO.—The United States Consul at San Juan, Porto Rico, under date of 25th April, 1866, reports:—"The royal decree of October 19, 1865, shutting to royal decree of October 18, 1805, shutting us the general trade of imports of national and foreign producis the ports of Aguadilla, Arecibo and Naguabo, within this Consular District, has been repealed, provisionally; therefore the said ports will continue to be open as before, as ports of entry." The above decree of October 19th has been al-ready partly repealed by another royal orready partly repealed by another royal or-der, dated January 27th, as far as the port of Aguadillo is concerned.