# SECOND EDITION

## WAR NEWS BY CABLE.

England, France, Russia.

Carlyle on the French War.

Prince Gortschakoff's Note.

China and Japan.

Secretary Seward and the Mikado

Our Foreign Mail Service

Financial and Commercial

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

### FROM EUROPE.

**Dr. Jacoby.**

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—Dr. Jacoby, who was recently imprisoned at Loetzen on account of his violent opposition to the Government war measures, was not re-elected to Parliament at its late elections. His known opposition to the project for annexing Alsace and Lorraine to Germany contributed to his defeat.

**The Mistaken Pride of France.**

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—The *Neue Freie Presse* regrets the mistaken pride of the French Government, which, having asked for an armistice objected to the reasonable demands of Prussia.

**Thomas Carlyle on the French War.**

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Thomas Carlyle writes two and a half columns, in small type, to the *Times* this morning, on the subject of the war between France and Prussia. He shows what France, after an experience of four centuries, is pretty sure to do again when she gets on her feet, and therefore praises the policy pursued by Prussia, which he claims is founded on solid practical prudence.

The French gunboat Senard is repairing and coaling at Yarmouth.

**The Present War Premeditated by Napoleon.**

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—The press of this city is able to demonstrate from Napoleon's secret correspondence, discovered at St. Cloud, that an anti-Prussian war was prepared long before the Hohenzollern incident. Two letters to that purport were found, dated in June, a month before the declaration of war.

### THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

**Russia a "Public Enemy."**

LONDON, Nov. 18—Noon.—The feeling to-day in financial circles is somewhat quieter.

The *Times* this morning remarks that Russia has placed herself in the position of a public enemy.

**Austria in Arms.**

LONDON, Nov. 18—(Special to Messrs. D. C. Wharton Smith & Co.)—The latest despatches received here to-day show that Austria is in arms, and preparing to send 300,000 troops to the Eastern frontier.

**An Armistice in France.**

The press believe Bismarck will now propose an armistice with France to settle the Russian question. Russia is receiving a large supply of American arms.

**Prince Gortschakoff's Note—Why the Treaty of Paris Should be Abrogated by Russia.**

[The first part of this despatch was printed in yesterday's TELEGRAPH, but the concluding portion did not reach us in time.]

"In proportion as the pledges offered by the treaty grew weak, and especially the guarantees of an effective neutrality of the Black Sea, the introduction of iron-clad ships, unknown and unforeseen at the time of the conclusion of the treaty of 1856, augmented for Russia the dangers of an eventual war by increasing, in considerable proportions, the already evident inequality of the respective naval forces.

"In this state of things his Majesty the Emperor was obliged to ask himself, What are the rights and what the duties which accrue to Russia from these modifications in the general situation, and from those infractions of engagements to which he has not ceased to be scrupulously faithful, although they were conceived in a spirit of mistrust with regard to him?

"Upon mature examination of this question his Imperial Majesty has arrived at the following conclusion, which you are directed to bring to the knowledge of the Government to which you are accredited:—

"Our august master cannot admit in law that the treaties, infringed in several of their essential and general clauses, remain obligatory in those which touch the direct interests of the empire. His Imperial Majesty cannot admit, in fact, that the security of Russia should depend on a fiction which has not withstood the test of time, and be put in peril by his respect for engagements which have not been observed in their integrity. The Emperor, confiding in the sentiments of equity of the signatary powers of the treaty of 1856, and in the consciousness they have of their own dignity, instructs you to declare that his Imperial Majesty can no longer consider himself bound by the obligations of the treaty of 18th-30th March, 1856, so far as these limit his right of sovereignty in the Black Sea; that His Imperial Majesty considers it his rigut and his duty to give notice to his Majesty the Sultan in respect to the special convention additional to the said treaty, which fixes the number and the dimensions of the ships of war which the two raparian powers reserve the rigot of maintaining in the Black Sea; that he loyally gives notice of this to the powers signing and guaranteeing the general treaty, of which this special convention constitutes an integral part; that he restores to His Majesty the Sultan the full possession of his rights in this respect, as he equally reclaims his own for himself.

"In discharging this duty you will be careful to state that our august master has in view only the security and dignity of his empire. It is by no means the purpose of his Imperial Majesty to raise the Eastern Question upon this point. He has no other wish than the preservation and consolidation of peace.

"He fully maintains his adhesion to the general principles of the treaty of 1856, which settled the position of Turkey in the European system. He is ready to come to an understanding with the powers who signed this arrangement, either to confirm its general stipulattons, or to renew them, or to substitute for them any other equitable arrangement which may be thought suitable to secure the repose of the East and the European equilibrium. His Majesty, however, is convinced that that peace and equilibrium will have a stronger guarantee when they shall have been placed on more just and solid bases than those resulting from a position which no great power could accept as a normal condition of existence.

"You are desired to read this despatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and leave a copy with him.

"Receive, etc., GORTSCHAKOFF."

**This Morning's Quotations.**

LONDON, Nov. 18—11 30 A. M.—Consols, 92¼ for both money and account. American securities dull; United States 5-20s of 1862, 87½; of 1865, old, 88¼; of 1867, 88¼; 10-40s, 85. Stocks flat; Erie, 17¾; Illinois Central, 103½; Atlantic and Great Western, 31.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 18.—U. S. 5-20s, 90¾.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—11 30 A. M.—Spirits of petroleum, 9d.; refined, 1s. 5d.

ANTWERP, Nov. 18.—Petroleum closed buoyant yesterday.

**This Afternoon's Quotations.**

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—12 30 P. M.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands, 9⅛@9¼d.; middling Orleans, 9⅜@9½d. The sales of the day are estimated at 6,000 bales. The sales of the week have been 66,000 bales, of which 12000 bales were for export and 6000 for speculation. Stock 403,000 bales, 43,000 of which are American. Receipts of the week 47,000 bales, of which 19,000 bales are American. California Wheat, 11s. 5d.@11s. 8d. Red Western spring, 10s. 1d; red winter, 10s. 6d. Corn, 30s. 9d. for new. Flour, 24s. 6d.

### FROM JAPAN.

**Japanese Students Coming to the United States.**

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 17.—T. Scott Seward, United States Consul at Hiogo, who is on leave of absence, arrived by the steamship China. He is accompanied by twelve young Japanese students. The China brings over 12,000 packages of teas. 330 packages have been sold for New York.

**Health of ex-Secretary Seward.**

A letter from Hon. William H. Seward, dated in the Inland sea October 11, say he was well and his trip was pleasant. He was the guest of Minister Delong at Yokohama, and Minister Shepperd in Yeddo.

**Mr. Seward Received by the Mikado.**

The first interview ever given to a private individual by the Mikado was given to Mr. Seward. The only persons present were Messrs. Delong and Shepherd and the acting Secretary of the American Legation.

**Telegraphic Communication.**

The Danish Envoy has succeeded in negotiating with the Government of Japan for the completion of telegraphic communication between Japan and Europe.

**A Diplomatic Rupture**

has occurred between the French Minister and the Japanese Government, growing out of the Japanese neutrality proclamation.

The French fleet has left Yokohama. Its destination is unknown.

**Shipment of Silk Worms.**

Japanese merchants have arranged to ship 200,000 cards of silk worms to Europe.

A typhoon at Yokohama and Yeddo had caused great damage.

### FROM CHINA.

**Shanghai Advices—The Tien-tsin Massacre.**

SHANGHAI, Oct. 12, via San Francisco, Nov. 17.—The return of United States Consul-General Seward was celebrated by a dinner, at which Admiral Rodgers and other leading Americans were present. The *News Letter* contains several editorials on United States Minister Low, accusing him of gross neglect and wanton disregard of duty in the matter of the Tien-tsin massacre.

**Money Market.**

Exchange on London, 5s. 10½d. per tael.

## CITY INTELLIGENCE.

POISONING CASE.—A day or two ago the family of Mr. John B. Heyl, two children excepted, were taken violently ill. The symptoms of each victim were identical. They included violent cramps and other indications that follow the swallowing of a metallic poison. There were seven persons in all affected, including the servant girl. Doctors Atlee and Hatfield were called in, and administered for the suffering ones. The two children who were unaffected by the dangerous symptoms had not partaken of the food at the general table at the meal preceding the attack. The dinner consisted of stewed chicken, with the usual vegetables accompanying it. Stewed apples were one of the dishes, and of this the family, with the exception of the two children, had partaken. The physicians in attendance solved the mystery. The stewed apples had been allowed to remain in an untinned brass kettle. The apples had absorbed the deadly metallic poison, and the sickness of all who partook of it was the result. The antidote for poisoning by copper—sulphate of zinc—was administered. Though life was saved in each instance, every one of the sufferers is still very sick. Mr. Heyl and a servant are the greatest sufferers of them all. They will, of course, recover.

FELL FROM A SCAFFOLD.—Mr. George Watson, who is the contractor for the erection of the stone work on the new building now being erected for the Tradesmen's Bank on Third street, below Chesnut, and also on the building of the Northern Liberties Bank, at Third and Vine streets, met with an accident yesterday which nearly resulted fatally. He was engaged on a scaffold in front of the building at Third and Vine streets, which was as high as the third-story windows of that large structure, when the scaffold, which was defectively constructed, broke and precipitated him to the ground. He sustained severe injuries. He was conveyed to his home, and to-day is doing better, though it will be some time before he entirely recovers.

DEATH OF SENATOR WATT.—The Hon. William W. Watt, State Senator from the First district, died at his residence, No. 1915 Lombard street, about nine o'clock this morning. Mr. Watt served four successive terms as Representative in the Legislature from the Fourth district. In 1869 he received the Republican nomination for Senator from the First district. After the election his seat was contested by Alexander J. Diamond, the Democratic candidate, but after a prolonged hearing the case was decided in his favor, and he served in the Senate during the last session. Deceased had a host of friends, and was much respected by those who knew him.

CHARITABLE BEQUEST.—Catharine C. Connelly, recently deceased, after making a few private bequests, devises the remainder of the sum upon the books of the Philadelphia Savings Fund Society to St. Ann's Asylum of Philadelphia. She also directs that a bond of the Delaware and Raritan Canal Company, and Camden and Amboy Railroad Company for $1000, be equally divided between St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum of Philadelphia, and the House of the Good Shepherd, of Philadelphia.

SUSPICION OF LARCENY.—Cain Bates is the name of an individual who was taken into custody yesterday on suspicion of the larceny of $200 in cash and a coat from a schooner lying at Green street wharf in the Delaware. The theft was committed some two or three nights since. The prisoner was arraigned before Alderman Toland, and was held in $1000 bail for a further hearing.

SERIOUS BURNING.—John Painter, son of the superintendent of the Athletic ball grounds, was seriously burned about the body and face, at an early hour this morning. He had lighted the fire in the stove, and not burning lively enough, he procured a can of coal oil, which he poured on to the flames. An explosion followed, and in addition to injuring him, set fire to the contents of the room, which were materially damaged.

DISTURBING A PLACE OF WORSHIP.—Catharine Boyd went into the Bedford Street Mission-house last night while a congregation was there assembled, and acted in a very disorderly manner. She was intoxicated. A policeman was called in, and the unruly character was taken into custody. She had a hearing before Alderman Collins, and was committed for trial.

DIED OF LOCKJAW.—About three weeks ago John Knowles, aged 10 years, was struck with a passing vehicle on Price street, Germantown, and was seriously injured. He was taken to his home on Manheim street, where he died on Wednesday of lockjaw.

DANGEROUS.—A portion of the sewer on Ninth street, between Fitzwater and Catharine, has caved in, and the same is in a dangerous condition. No safeguards have been placed around the break, and passing teams are in danger of being precipitated into it.

SERIOUS ACCIDENT.—Joseph Watson, contractor for the new Bank of Northern Liberties, at Third and Vine streets, met with a serious accident yesterday. The frame archway near the roof gave way, precipitating Mr. Watson to the floor below. He received severe internal injuries.

LARCENY CASE.—John Mitchell, while intoxicated, stole three coal skuttles last evening from a store at Eighth street and Passyunk road. He was arrested and committed by Alderman Bonsall.

SUDDEN DEATH.—The Coroner was notified this morning to hold an inquest at the Almshouse upon the body of James Hall, who died suddenly.

TRIFLING FIRE.—A slight fire occurred about five o'clock this morning at No. 432 North Third street.

NABB & LADNER, Brokers, report this morning Gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 10·00 A. M. | 112⅝ | 10·37 A. M. | 113 |
| 10·14 " | 112⅞ | 10·38 " | 113⅛ |
| 10·22 " | 112¾ | 11·10 " | 113 |
| 10·25 " | 112⅝ | 11·15 " | 112⅞ |
| 10·27 " | 112¾ | 11·15 " | 112⅞ |
| 10·28 " | 112⅝ | 11·30 " | 112⅞ |
| 10·32 " | 113 | 12·12 P. M. | 112⅞ |
| 10·36 " | 112⅞ | 12·15 " | 112⅞ |

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand. FARR & BROTHER, Makers, 25 wfm5 No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth.

# THIRD EDITION

## AFFAIRS AT THE CAPITAL.

The late Campaign in Missouri.

The Internal Revenue Reformers.

The President and Senator Schurz

A General Court-Martial.

## LATER FROM EUROPE.

Austria and the Eastern Question.

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

### FROM EUROPE.

**Austria and the Eastern Trouble.**

LONDON, Nov. 18.—(Special to the New York *Evening Telegram.*)—It is rumored here that the Austrian Government has ordered the departure of a large number of troops to the neighborhood of the Turkish frontier, in order that that country may be ready to co-operate with other powers in the event of the breaking out of hostilities.

**Nothing Can Avert War.**

Rumors come here thick and fast, but the general impression is that nothing can avert war.

**Latest Quotations.**

LONDON, Nov. 18—2 P. M.—Consols, 92⅜ for both money and account. American securities quiet. Stocks firmer.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 18—2 P. M. — California white wheat, 11s. 8d.; red Western spring, 9s. 8d.@10s. 3d.; red winter, 10s. 9d.@10s. 10d. Receipts of wheat for three days 175,000 quarters, of which 12,500 are American. Western Flour, 24s. 9d. Corn 31s. 6d. for new. Oats, 3s. Peas, 116s. 5d. Pork, 104s. New Beef, 120s. Cumberland cut Bacon, 48s.

LONDON, Nov. 18—2 P. M.—Tallow, 44s. 6d.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

**The Troubles in Europe.**

*Special Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Notwithstanding the fact that a general European war looks imminent, the impression in administration circles is that England will not be driven into it, for the reason that she has too much at stake.

It is believed that if she should be drawn into war several of her colonies would revolt and set up for themselves. In any event our Government will maintain a strictly neutral position, and take advantage of the disturbed condition of Europe to build up our commerce and increase our trade.

**The Campaign in Missouri.**

Senator Drake, of Missouri, was closeted with the President to-day from an early hour up to the meeting of the Cabinet. It is understood that he was engaged in detailing to the President the inside history of the late campaign in Missouri. He denounced in strong terms the conduct of Brown, Schurz, and other leaders in the revenue reform movement.

He assured the President that these men are ready to co-operate with the Democratic party to defeat his administration. Drake's ambition to become Chief Justice of the Court of Claims is defeated by the condition of affairs in Missouri, as he cannot resign from the Senate, having a Democrat to succeed him.

**The President and Mr. Schurz.**

An attempt is being made to create the impression that the President, in refusing to see Senator Schurz the other day, intended to snub that gentleman. There is nothing in this, as the President makes it a rule to see all Senators, whether they are friendly to him or not. Schurz called at the White House when the President had an engagement which prevented him from seeing any person.

**New York Office-Seekers.**

Several prominent New York politicians arrived here to-day with the view of ascertaining whether the President intends making any changes in the New York Custom House and other Federal offices. They were informed today that it is not the purpose of the President to make any changes at present.

**Naval Orders.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

A general court-martial, consisting of Colonels Sacket, Buchanan, Drum, Majors Pratt, Pelouze, Hardin, Dana, and Captains Hawkins, Jackson, with Lieutenant Kellogg as Judge Advocate, has been appointed to meet at Detroit on the 21st instant for the trial of Captain Fergus Walker.

Surgeon Batts has been ordered to the Pawnee at Norfolk. Assistant Surgeon Fort is detached from New York Navy Yard, and has been ordered to the receiving ship at Philadelphia.

### FROM THE STATE.

**The State Treasurership—Coleman vs. Mackey.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

HARRISBURG, Nov. 18.—Gentlemen prominent in the Republican ranks announce to-day that Hon. G. Dawson Coleman, of Lebanon county, late Senator from the Lebanon and Dauphin district, has consented to become a candidate for State Treasurer. It is promised that Mr. Mackey will withdraw and thus insure the unity of the Republican members of the Legislature upon the caucus nominee.

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Cotton dull but unchanged; sales 1000 bales uplands at 16½c.; Orleans at 16⅝c. Flour firmer and advanced 10@15c., sales of 16,000 barrels State at $5@6 40; Ohio at $5@6 50; Western at $5@6 75; Southern at $6 00@8 50. Wheat firmer, and advanced 2@3c.; sales of 78,000 bushels new spring at $1 40@1 42; red Western at $1 41@1 47; white Michigan at $1 60. Corn firmer and scarce; sales of 33,000 bushels new mixed Western at 82@85c.; old do. at 88c. Oats firm; sales of 25,000 bushels Ohio at 61@61½c.; Western at 60c. Beef dull. Pork heavy; new mess, $23 75; old, $24@24 25. Lard nominal. Whisky steady at 87@87½c.

**New York Money and Stock Market.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 18.—Stocks steady. Money 4@5 per cent. Gold, 112⅝. 5-20s, 1862, coupon, 107¾; do. 1864, do., 106¾; do. 1865, do. 106¾; do. 1865, new, 109; do. 1867, 109½; do. 1868, 109½; 10-40s, 106¼; Virginia 6s, 64; Missouri 6s, 91½; Canton Co., 65; Cumberland preferred, 30; N. Y. Central and Hudson River, 92¾; Erie, 22; Adams Express Co., 67; Michigan Central, 120¾; Michigan Southern, 92¼; Illinois Central, 134⅞; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 105½; Chicago and Rock Island, 112¾; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 93½; Western Union Telegraph, 42¾.

**Baltimore Produce Market.**

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—Cotton more active. Flour active and prices improving. Wheat firm; Maryland amber, $1 76@1 80; good to prime, $1 45@1 60; common to fair, $1 15@1 40; Ohio and Indiana, $1 35@1 40. Corn active; new white, 75@80c.; yellow, 82@83c. Oats firm at 49@50c. Rye, 65@80c. Mess Pork quiet at $26. Bacon firm; rib sides, 18½c.; clear do., 19c.; shoulders, 15@15½c.; hams, 24c. Lard quiet at 15½c. Whisky, 88c. bid and 89 asked.

# FOURTH EDITION

## LATER CABLE REPORTS.

## THE WAR IN FRANCE.

A Great Battle Impending.

Prussian Requisitions at Orleans.

## The Eastern Question.

What Russia Complains of.

The New King of Spain.

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

### FROM EUROPE.

### THE WAR IN FRANCE.

**The Movements Around Orleans.**

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Advices have been received here from Orleans down to the evening of last Monday. The Prussians had retired to the northward beyond Artenay. The French had constructed heavy earthworks in front of the railway junction, just outside of Orleans, and ten thousand men had been employed at the work.

The French army under General Paladines was massed between Orleans and Artenay, the cavalry of the French being wretchedly managed, which seriously interfered with their success. A large number of boats have been collected at Orleans which were to be used to cross the army to the southern bank of the Loire in case of defeat in the impending battle.

The requisitions made by the Prussians at Orleans amounted to £200,000. Some skirmishing had already been reported at the French outposts,

### THE RUSSIAN QUESTION.

**Violation of the Paris Treaty.**

LONDON, Nov. 18.—It is said that the particular violations of the Paris treaty of 1856 which Russia has complained of are as follows:—Cruise of the Prince of Wales in the Black Sea in an English frigate, the similar trip subsequently by Lord Bulwer Lytton, and the appearance of an Austrian squadron at Varna, a Turkish city on the Black Sea, when the Emperor of Austria was there, and lastly the voyage of the Sultan in a Turkish frigate.

The Russian envoy at Constantinople protested against this latter circumstance at the time, but ineffectually.

### THE SPANISH THRONE.

**Popularity of the New King.**

MADRID, Nov. 18.—A committee consisting of fifteen members of the Consistent Cortes has been appointed to proceed to Florence to present the Spanish Crown to the Duke of Aosta. The election of Aosta is highly popular throughout the Provinces. No disorders have followed his proclamation, though the Government had reason to believe that as the candidature was unpopular in certain quarters there might be demonstrations of disapproval. The services of the troops have not been necessary anywhere. In all the large cities cannon were fired in honor of the event.

FLORENCE, Nov. 18.—The Duke of Aosta arrived in this city yesterday from Naples, and was met with the enthusiastic acclamations of the people. The President of the Council, the Spanish Minister to Italy, and other notables subsequently called upon him and congratulated him.

**The Movement of Austria.**

VIENNA, Nov. 18.—*Freie Presse* to-day confirms the identity of the English and Austrian notes to the Russian Emperor.

### FROM CHINA.

**The Instigator of the Tien-Tsin Massacre Arrested.**

LONDON, Nov. 18.—A despatch has just been received here from Macao, dated November 1st, which states that the instigator of the Tien-Tsin massacre has been arrested and will be speedily brought to justice.

## BAZAINE AS A GAMBLER.

**His Marriage in Mexico—His Treachery to Maximilian—Heavy Gambling—He Loses Nearly $200,000 in Six Hours.**

*From the Society.*

It was our fortune to know Marshal Bazaine personally, and to be near him during two of the most eventful years in the history of Mexico. We saw his entrance into the halls of the Montezumas, and later, his marriage in the Imperial Palace to Senorita Josefa Pena, a beautiful but poor young lady, quite twenty years the Marshal's junior—a descendant of a Spanish family, fair and stately of figure.

The wedding was celebrated with great pomp. Maximilian and Carlotta—a queen by birth and rare accomplishments—gave away the bride. The Archbishop of Mexico, assisted by two departmental bishops, performed the impressive ceremony. The presents were numerous, rare, and costly, the first of all being an imperial present from Maximilian to Bazaine, valued at $400,000. It consisted of the palace and gardens at San Cosme, afterwards occupied by the Marshal and his bride. Four months following this event we were the recipients of frequent invitations to their magnificent receptions, conversed by the hour with the Marshal, or listened to him and his staff, or the various Ministers of Maximilian's Cabinet, while they discussed the then important events of the day. From that intercourse and opportunity we became firmly and reasonably convinced that Marshal Bazaine, as a great general and an honorable man, was a fraud of the first magnitude.

From our conversation with him we knew early in 1866 that the whole tenor of his despatches to the Secretary of War of France, and private letters to Napoleon, was against the noble-hearted and sincere Maximilian. In September of 1863 we knew from the same source that Bazaine was plotting for the dethronement of the young Emperor, and his own appointment by Napoleon as Regent or Dictator of Mexico. Somewhat later orders came from the ex-Emperor Napoleon for the withdrawal of the expeditionary corps of France to Mexico. Bazaine ordered a concentration of the armies of the North and Central States at Queretaro, whence they marched into the capital. The Belgian troops determined to remain. On the morning of the third of February, 1867, Marshal Bazaine's plotting and planning and undermining was done—his murder of Maximilian well nigh completed; consequently, at the head of the army of France in Mexico, he marched through Calles de San Francisco and Plateros across the Plaza de Armas, avoiding passing the imperial palace, so as not to salute the Emperor, and out through the eastern gates and into the valley beyond. After awaiting there for two days to plot with General Porfirio Diaz, commander of the Liberal army, and sell him arms and ammunition with which to crush the Emperor and empire, Bazaine led his army down the hundred leagues of intervening slope towards the Gulf of Mexico.

Ten days after he left the city of Mexico, and before his disembarkation, Maximilian, at the head of 7500 men, with 25 pieces of artillery, left the capital for Queretaro, where the empire died, and where Juarez brutally assassinated the Archduke of Austria. As long as Bazaine remained in the city of Mexico, Maximilian feared to save it, although he desired to, because the Marshal of France would seize the Imperial palace and the archives of the Government.

As a general, we said that Marshal Bazaine is a fraud. Let the student of history prove anything to the contrary. We know that a banquet, a review day, a gaming table, are his favorite modes of pastime. These occupations, with opera and theatre, constitute his pleasure, and of the five pastimes, gaming has had the greater share for years. As a single example:—On Sabbath evening, Dec. 7, 1864, Marshal Bazaine and wife, with the Count and Countess de Noue, occupied a box in the Imperial Theatre of the City of Mexico. Juan Rivas, the great *monte* dealer and banker, with his wife and beautiful daughters, Senoritas Juana and Leonora, occupied box sixteen. When the play was half over, Bazaine rose, bowed himself out of his box, leaving Count de Noue to escort his wife home, and proceeded to the home of Rivas, 2 Calle de Capuchinas. Half an hour later, one of the servants of Rivas hurriedly entered the Imperial Theatre, went to his master's box, and whispered in Spanish to Don Juan, "Marshal Bazaine and Senor Barron (the great English banker, since deceased) are playing *mo te* and are winning heavily."

Rivas rose, threw his cloak over his shoulders, and left for his home. The play at the theatre concluded, we went to see the game of *monte*, for on other occasions we had witnessed immense fortunes change hands in that palace of gamblers in a single night. Gambling is a respectable calling in Mexico, and a *Jugador's* family associates with the *elite*, provided they are wealthy. Bazaine, Barron, several foreign merchants, and a number of nabob Mexicans were playing. Old man Rivas was dealing. Two banks, all the money placed on the table for the play had been tapped by Bazaine, and won, giving him a $100,000 winnings. Mr. Barron had won about $25,000. The wagers were not less than one hundred ounces, or $1600 gold, and often one thousand ounces, or $16,000 gold, and twice Bazaine wagered $50,000 against the bank's $50,000. Rivas put out a $100,000 bank at twelve o'clock, all in gold ounces, Bazaine's fortune turned until at five o'clock A. M., Monday morning, he was $169,500 loser, and Barron, $55,000 winner. The gold lost by the Marshal was sent to Rivas' home the same morning at 9 o'clock.

### N. Y. MONEY MARKET YESTERDAY.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

"The Gold Room has become the almost exclusive centre of interest in Wall street operations, the price of the precious metal being the most sensitive index of the progress of the complications in Europe. The speculative activity of the market was thoroughly aroused today by a flood of telegrams reporting the fluctuations in the price of five-twenties at London. The Gold Room was filled as early as 9 o'clock by an eager and anxious assemblage of brokers. The first quotations of five-twenties produced little effect, for the reason that a simultaneous announcement that the directors of the Bank of England, at their session this morning, had made no change in the rate of discount was regarded as a flattering sign, and gold opened quietly at 112⅝. Soon after, however, bonds were reported down to 112, and gold ran up to 113¼, between which point and 112⅞ it fluctuated the balance of the forenoon. Fresh despatches were now received quoting five-twenties of 1862 at 86¼, while private telegrams to some of the foreign bankers placed them as low as 85 and 85½. The excitement now became intense, and gold bounded up to 113⅝. But here, and almost at the same time, still later despatches, which, in coming by one of the cables, had overtaken the previous messages by the other line, reported a sudden recovery in our bonds to 87 and 87¼. The effect was electrical. In the space of about twenty minutes gold fell to 112⅝, and after hovering in that vicinity for about two hours declined to 112¼, on the firm closing of the London Stock Exchange and news reports that four prominent members of the English Cabinet had proclaimed their desire for peace, the probability being, further, strongly intimated that the note of Lord Granville would lead to a congress of the European powers to revise the treaty of Paris and settle the questions now in dispute between the various countries of Europe. Later on gold, under purchases by the shorts, reacted to 112⅝; but closed dull and weak at that figure in the late dealings this evening.

"The foreign exchange market was firm under the unfavorable advices from London early in the day, but was barely steady on the later advance in the English funds, and the leading bankers showed more disposition to draw, while actual transactions out of second hands were done at an eighth to a quarter per cent. below the counter rates.

"The decline of five-twenties in London unsettled and weakened the Government list, and the 62s fell to 107½—these issues responding more sensitively than the others to the changes abroad. Subsequently the advance in gold checked the decline, and at the afternoon hours the market became firm at a reaction, maintaining its strength at the close, when the decline in gold was in turn offset by the advance in the London quotation."

**PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.**

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

BETWEEN BOARDS.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 W Jersey R 75 | 95½ | 100 sh Reading R... | |
| $500 City 6s New | 102⅜ | lots.... | 50⅛ |
| $200 do..... | 102⅜ | 100 do. s10wn. | 50⅛ |
| $100 do.....c | 102⅜ | 100 do..... | 50⅛ |
| 2 sh Leh V R.... | 59⅞ | 400 do..... 2d. | 50⅛ |
| 6 sh Penna R 1s. | 69½ | 300 do.....1s. | 50·44 |
| 25 do..... | 59⅛ | 100 do..860wn. | 50·44 |
| 100 sh Leh Nav St.. | 31¾ | 100 do.....b60. | 50·56 |
| 200 do..s60wn. | 31¾ | 100 do.....s10 | 50·44 |
| 200 do.....b60 | 32 | 100 do.....s10. | 50·44 |
| 100 do.....b60. | 31⅞ | 300 do..1s. | b30. 50·41 |
| 200 sh Read R..b30. | 50⅛ | 400 do.....1s. | 50⅛ |
| 200 do.....2d. | 50⅛ | | |

SECOND BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $1000 City 6s, N | 2d. 102⅜ | 100 sh Phil & E R.. | 26⅛ |
| $2000 do..... | 102¾ | 300 do..... | 1s. 25⅞ |
| $1000 Pa 6s 2 m... | 99 | 100 do.....b30. | 26 |
| $200 Pa 6s W L Cp. | 104⅜ | 100 sh Read.....s30. | 50⅛ |
| 100 sh O C & A R. | b60 46 | 100 do...rg4d. | 50⅛ |
| 100 sh Leh Nav..... | 31⅛ | 200 do.....s10. | 50⅛ |
| 100 do..... | 31⅛ | 200 do.1s.s10wn. | 50⅛ |
| 100 do..... | 31⅛ | 8 do.....trf. | 50⅛ |
| 100 do..... | 31⅜ | 400 do....1s.s5. | 50·31 |
| 100 do.....b60. | 31⅜ | 100 do.....b15. | 50 31 |
| 200 do.....1s. | 31⅜ | 300 do 1s.s30. | 50·31 |
| 100 do..s60wn. | 31⅜ | 500 do...1s.b60. | 50⅛ |
| 100 do...b5wn. | 31⅜ | 26 sh Leh Val..1s. | 29⅞ |
| 100 do..... | 31⅜ | | |

## MARRIED.

*(For additional Marriages see fifth page.)*

BISHOP—CARROW.—On Thursday evening, the 17th instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. E. G. Brooks, CLEMENT B. BISHOP, of New York, to HANNAH L., daughter of John Carrow, Esq., of this city. [New York papers please copy.]

DR. BURPEE HAS REMOVED TO NO. 1332 ARCH Street. 11 18 frust*

FOR SALE.—A STYLISH SADDLE AND DRIVING HORSE. Warranted sound. Sold for want of use. KERR'S STABLE, No. 1118 SANSOM Steeet. 11 18 2t*

COMMON PLEAS, JUNE TERM, 1870, NO. 57. In Divorce.

FANNY RICKARDS, by her next friend, vs. ISAAC RICKARDS.

To ISAAC RICKARDS, Respondent:—Please take notice that the Court has granted a rule on respondent to show cause why a divorce *a vinculo matrimonii* should not be granted, returnable on SATURDAY, November 26, 1870, at 10 o'clock A. M.

WILLIAM H. MARTIN, Attorney for Libellant.

11 18 4t*

WHISKY.

H. & A. C. VAN BEIL,

The Wine Merchants,

No. 1310 CHESNUT St.

Our New Table Wine,

THE

Yellow Seal Sherry,

PUT UP IN LARGE BOTTLES, $11 PER DOZEN.

This Wine is very pale and dry, and shipped to us on special order, by the largest house in Xeres, expressly for our RETAIL SALES. 11 11 fmw3m

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street.

French Moquettes,
French Axminsters,
Crossley's 6-4 Velvets.
English Brussels,
Crossley's Tapestries,
Hall and Stair Carpetings.

CARPETINGS

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

LOWEST PRICES.

McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 509 CHESNUT Street,

8 31 wfm3m rp Opposite Independence Hall.

CARPETINGS.

Axminster,
Velvets,
Brussels,
Tapestries,
Three-ply Ingrains,
Oil Cloths, Etc.

LEEDOM, SHAW & STEWART,

No. 635 MARKET STREET,

9 30 fmw2mrp PHILADELPHIA.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

SECURITY FROM LOSS BY BURGLARY ROBBERY, FIRE, OR ACCIDENT.

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, OF PHILADELPHIA, IN THEIR

New Marble Fire-proof Building,

Nos. 329-331 CHESNUT Street.

Capital subscribed, $1,000,000; paid, $600,000.

COUPON BONDS, STOCKS, SECURITIES, FAMILY PLATE, COIN, DEEDS, and VALUABLES of every description received for safe-keeping, under guarantee, at very moderate rates.

The Company also rent SAFES INSIDE THEIR BURGLAR-PROOF VAULTS, at prices varying from $15 to $75 a year, according to size. An extra size for Corporations and Bankers. Rooms and desks adjoining vaults provided for Safe tenters.

DEPOSITS OF MONEY RECEIVED ON INTEREST at three per cent., payable by check, without notice, and at four per cent., payable by check, on ten days' notice.

TRAVELLERS' LETTERS OF CREDIT furnished available in all parts of Europe.

INCOME COLLECTED and remitted for one per cent

The Company act as EXECUTORS, ADMINISTRATORS, and GUARDIANS, and RECEIVE and EXECUTE TRUSTS of every description, from the Courts, Corporations, and Individuals.

N. B. BROWNE, President.
C. H. CLARK, Vice-President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| N. B. Browne, | Alexander Henry, |
| Clarence H. Clark, | Stephen A. Caldwell, |
| John Welsh, | George F. Tyler, |
| Charles Macalester, | Henry C. Gibson, |
| Edward W. Clark, | J. Gillingham Fell. |

Henry Pratt McKean. (5 13 fmw

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFE

MARVIN'S SAFES.

The Best Quality!

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(MASONIC HALL,) PHILADELPHIA.

265 Broadway, N. Y. 108 Bank st., Cleveland, Ohio.

A number of Second-hand Safes, of different makes and sizes, for sale VERY LOW.

Safes, Machinery, etc., moved and hoisted promptly and carefully, at reasonable rates. 10 7 fmw6m

DEPARTMENT OF HIGHWAYS.
OFFICE—No. 104 S. FIFTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA, November 18, 1870.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M., on MONDAY, 21st instant, for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Locust street, from the west curb line of Tenth street to the sewer in Fifth street, with a clear inside diameter of three feet, with such man-holes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The understanding to be that the Sewers herein advertised are to be completed on or before the 31st day of December, 1870. And the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said sewer to the amount of one dollar and fifty cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance, as limited by ordinance, to be paid by the city; and the contractor will be required to keep the street and sewer in good order for three years after the sewer is finished.

When the street is occupied by a City Passenger Railroad track, the sewer shall be constructed alongside of said track in such manner as not to obstruct or interfere with the safe passage of the cars thereon; and no claim for remuneration shall be paid the contractor by the company using said track, as specified in Act of Assembly approved May 8, 1866.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next lowest bidder.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be str