# Baily Evening Bulletin.

CIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

· OUR WHOLE COUNTRY.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

VOLUME XX.--NO. 179.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

## MARRIED.

# CLARK—EVANS.—At Holmesburg, on Oct. 31st, by ne Rev. D. C. Millette, Richard Clark to Hannah H, aughter of Wm. E. Evans, Esq.

DIED. LANGLOIS.—Suddenly, at New York, on the 25th ilt., Margaret, widow of the late Charles Langlois, LUKENS.—On Fourth day afternoon, 31st ult., J. Bilwood Lukens, in the 9th year of his age. Faneral, on Seventh day. Rieventh month, 3d, at 10 a. M., from his residence, No. 1640 North Thirteenth A. M., 170M nis residence, No. 1620 Norm limited street.

MITOHELL.—Suddenly, on the evening of the 31st of October, Elizabeth Tyndale, wife of Edward P. Mitchell, in the 54th year of her age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the fineral, from the residence of her husband, No. 1407 Filbert street, on Monday, the 5th inst, at 10 A. M. Interment at Laurel Bill.

SUMMERS.—On the 31st vit., Agnes McArthur, infant daughter of George and Elizabeth McA. Summers.

ners.
Funeral, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. Inter-Funeral, on Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. Interment at Woodland Cemetery.

WICKERSHAM.—On Eleventh month, 2d, Amos Wickersham, in the 62d year of his age.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his nineral, without further notice, from his late residence, in Jenkintown, on Second day, Rieventh month, 5th, at 11 A.M. Train leaves Berks Street Station, North Fennsylvania Bailroad, at 10 o'clock. A.M. Carriages will be in attendance, at Jenkintown Station, on the arrival of the train.

JOHN'S OURBY, one of nature's noblemen, died on the 30th ult. Death and the grave have claimed him for their own. He has yielded to the decree to which each of us, in turn, must bow, and has passed away to sleep by the side of his companions, friends and relatives who have preceded aim. May he rest in peace, is the wish of one who knew him only to love and respect him for his plain and unpretending manner: his incorruptible honesty; his frankness, and his unfinching support of whatever he believed to be right.

E BALES, LANDELL IMPORTED FOR FALL Status, St. Bernard Woolen Cloakings. Dagmar Woolen Shawis, Mosaic Woolen Shawis, Splendid Plain Silks. Magnificent Plaid Poplins.

#### SPECIAL NOTICES. THE HOME MISSIONARY SOCIETY

CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

ORGANIZED in 1835. INCORPORATED June 7, 1844.
Office, No. 507 NORTH street. Open from April 1st Office, No. 507 NORTH street. Open from April 1st to October 1st from 9 to 12 A. M. Open from October 1st to April 1st from 2 to 5 P. M.

GEORGE H. STUART, President.

ALFX. G. CATTELL, Vice President.

RUDOLPH K. HOEFLICH, Sery.

THOMAS T. MASON, Treasurer,

THOMAS T. MASON, Treasurer,
No. 428 al. ARKIT street.
MANAGEBS FOR 1866.
Matthew Newkirk,
Wilson Dunton,
James Appleton.
Charles Santee,
James B. Rodgers,
Samuel Work,
James B. Rodgers,
Samuel Work,
Henry M. Kimmey,
Samuel Mullen,
Francis Bacon,
Hiram Miller,
Samuel Work,
Issac R. Emith,
George Nugent,
Thomas Potter,
T. ksmonde Harper,
Alexander T. Lane,
Charles L. Orum.

ciations

Its management is placed in the hands of persons belonging to different religious denominations, and it is conducted without sectarian bias.

Its rule is to visit and examine into every case reported sent, or coming for aid. And it furnishes to its contributors cards, to be given to all applicants for alms, so that they can be sent to the odice of the Society for investigation and the needed assistance.

During eighteen hundred and sixty five, which completed is thirtieth year—
2430 visits were made, and
1249 'amilies were relieved.

41 applicants proved to be appropriate and sent and a sent and a sent and a sent a sent and a sent a se 23 visits were made, and
35 visits were made, and
45 families were relieved.
41 applicants proved to be unworthy of assistance.
43 could not be found.
45 only the ware for the country of assistance.
46 only the ware for the country of assistance.

200 agains were minished with employment, and for 12 carildren good and comfortable homes were se-cured.

Besaues which many religious and temperauce meetings were held, and many Bibles and tracts were districted.

The managers earnestly appeal for aid to carry on this good work. The managers extressly appear for an we carry on this good work.

EMANUEL H. TOLAND has been elected general Agent in place of John P. Arrison, decased, and he and the missionaries are now calling on our citizens and the friends of the society for subscriptions.

### PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE. LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in shis Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue shose branches which are essentially practical and sechnical, wiz.: ENGINEERING, Civil, Topograpical and Mechanical: MINING and METALLURGY. ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICOLITURE and the ARTS. There is also airorded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE, of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILTOLOGY; and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our own country. For Circulars app.y to President CATTELL, or to Prof. B. B. YOUNGMAN, my3-amo?

TO THE PUBLIC.—
I would call the attention of the public to the following Recipe, which I have tried in a number of cases of Scarlet Fever, Typhus Fever, and in one case of the most malignant Small Pox. I have not known a death to occur where it was used according to directions. The following is the plan that I have always adopted: Put one peck of charcoal in a furnace and burn the gas off in the open air; then take it to the sick-room, and sprinkle over it gradually five pounds of common brown sugar; then sprinkle over it one gallon of cider vinegar. It should be tried every day for three days to make it effectual. Of course, medical for three days to many advice is required besides.

SIMON GARTLAND,

35 South Thirteenth street. BEFEBENCES. PHILADELPHIA, 10th Month 29th, 1866.

SIMON GARTLAND:

Respected Friend—It is alike a PLEASURE and a DUTY to recommend thy receipt for curing cases of Typhoid and Similar Diseases. Having tried it with entire Success in the case of a sister we thought past recovery, and having heard of others who administa with like success, for the good of my fellow-man, I would say to every one, GIVE IT A TRIAL,

Your friend, ALFRED H. LOVE,

FRANKLIN INSTITUTE LECTURES
will commence on TUZEDAY, the 6th instant.
and be continued on TuzedAy, the 6th instant.
for twenty-two weeks, at 8 o'clock, as juliows:
Un Electricity and Light, four lectures, by Prof.
HENRY MORTON.
On Preumatic Chemistry, seven lectures, by Dr. L.,
J. DEAL. J. DEAL.
On Chemistry of Metals, three lectures, by Prof. A. J. DEAL,
On Chemistry of Metals, three lectures, by Prol. A.
R. LEEDS.
On First Principles of Mechanics, eight lectures, by
Prof. HENRY MORTON.
PRIVILEGES—Members and holders of secondclass steck, on the payment of their contributions, and
life-members and holders of ten suares of first-class
stock, can attend the meetings and nee the library,
(and take out books) and are entitled to tickets to the
lectures for self and lady.
Minor children, wards and apprentices of members
and holders of second-class stock whose contributions
are paid, and life members and holders often shares of
first-class stock, are entitled to the use of the library
and lectures on the payment of \$2, or for the lectures
only, one dollar for each musor. Minors holding
stock, pay \$1 50, and have the use of the library and
lectures. lectures. PAYMENTS.—Annual contributions, \$5, or \$50° for life; and \$1 for the certificate of membership. STOCK, \$10 per share, with an annual contribution of \$3 waen registered for use.

registered for use.

'Alckels for persons, not members of the Institute for each course, on kiestricity and Light, on Chemistry and on Mechanics, for one person, \$1; for one gentleman and two indies, \$2 single admission to the first four lectures, 50 cents each; and each subsequent lecture, 55 cents. Persons wishing to become members, will please apply at the hall of the Institute, No. 15 S. SEVENTH street, to no2-3t W. HAMILITON, Actuary. W. HAMILTON, Actuary. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY
TREABUREE'S DEPART MENT.

NOTICE TO STOUCH HOLDERS.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable on and after Nevember 30, 1866.

Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends are to be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 S, THIRD Street.

THOMAS T. FIRTH. Treasurer.

HOWARD HOSPITAL. NOS. 1518 and 1850. HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1829
Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Medical treatment and medicines furnished gratuitously the ine poor,

#### EUBOPEAN AFFAIRS.

[Correspondence of the Phile. Evening Bulletin.] Paris, Friday, October 19th, 1866.—There has been a good deal of talk here, in such official and diplomatic circles of society as are yet open, on the change which has taken place in the representation of the government of the United States in Paris, and some of our leading journals have also occupied themselves more or less with the same subject. An idea, derived from the language of certain public organs in America, seems to have got abroad among imperialists and state functionaries that the appointment of the gallant general, who is succeed our late Minister, is, somehow or other, of a less friendly character towards the Emperor's Government than might be desired. It is not unnatural perhaps, that this feeling should exist, and that it should create some uneasiness. Every French official man knows, of course that the pinch between the Government o this country and the United States, the only real or dangerous subject of disagreement, indeed, which exists between them, is the policy which has been pursued by the Emperor Napoleon in Mexico. Whenever, therefore, any change takes place, either at home or abroad, among American statesmen or official persons of a certain importance, the first question a French functionary always asks, both of himself and other people, is: How about Mexico? And how does this new appointment bear upon that all-important matter? And so I have been continually asked with great eagerness here by official people: What does General Dix think about Mexico? The answer which I have found it most prudent to give (not having the honor to be in the General's private or particular confidence) has been what I considered the safest at once and the most diplomatic, viz., that he thought (like every American) that the sooner the French army made itself scarce in Mexico the better! But besides this general impression of the new minister's views, which the French people are quite prepared for, re-

marks have reached them which represent General Dix as personifying, in a special and peculiar manner, the Monroe doctrine, and, therefore, hos. tility to the Mexican Empire, and all who befriend it. Jumping at once, with their usual rapidity, from these ideas to a conclusion, many official Frenchmen are disposed to see in the appointment of General Dix, an act of pressure upon their own government, and some of them, even going further, express suspicions that President Johnson may be seeking to create difficulties abroad, as the best relief from trouble at home. The recent expressions put forth y Maximilian of a determination to stick to his post, and the tendency displayed by the French government to continue to give him moral support and sympathy, as well as to maintain its hold upon the country by appropriating the Mexican Customs for the security of French holders of Mexican bonds (as just

announced by the Constitutionnel)-all these circumstances make the Imperial Government just now feel both conscious and susceptible, and exceedingly alive to any action at Washington supposed to bear directly upon these questions. Such is the state of feeling here amongst French political men of consideration; and I have thought it desirable to state it, and make it known. Amongst Americans in Paris the change of our Minister is not regarded as a matter of much political importance, and I have, indeed, already previously hinted that social and personal incidents and considerations are supposed not to have been altogether foreign to its accomplishment.

The note in the Constitutionnel of vesterday, above referred to, says that the French Government has "received letters from the Emperor Maximilian," in which the latter expresses his "firm resolution to shrink from no sacrifice in order to hold faith with his French creditors"; and the same semi-official journal informs us that this "faith" is to be kept by "pledging" a large portion of the Mexican revenues. Now there can be little doubt that these 'letters" and promises of Maximilian have been asked for, and, perhaps, exacted, in order to propitiate public opinion in France. But it may be a just question whether Maximilian's right to make such pledges will be either recognized by those who may re long succeed him, or allowed to be enforced by the Government of the United

The Patric gives us the names of six government steam-transports, which are on the point of sailing to convey home the French expeditionary corps in Mexico. The same journal informs us to-day that the new French Minister of Foreign Affairs, the Marquis de Moustier (pronounced as though there was no s in the name), has indited a circular to the governments of Roman Catholic States on the Papal question and the convention of September. I mention the two announcements together because they are both indications of the tone and temper which it is now evidently the policy of Louis Napoleon's government to exhibit. On all sides, to use a familiar expression, he may be said to be drawing in his horns. He is determined not to quarrel with Prussia, even about the Rhine. He is handing over mighty fortresses and territories to Italy, as though they were kitchen gardens. He is sending ships to bring away his troop from America; and there can be little doubt that the principal point which his Minister communicates to the Catholic Powers of Europe, in the diplomatic note above referred to, is that he is equally anxious and equally determined to come away from Rome as well. This wise and indicious conduct affords the best proof that, although the Emperor Napoleon may neither be so young nor so active as he once was, he is still in possession of mens sana in corpore sano-in plain English, that he

still has his wits about him.

#### The death of M. Thouvenel is announced this morning. The Moniteur notices, as the great act of his life, that he was the Minister who negotiated the cession of Nice and

Savoy to France. MAXIMILIAN'S FINANCES.

The Bonds Dividends not Paid in London

The following letter to Messrs. Baring on the subject of the Mexican dividends was posted in the Stock Exchange on Sunday, Oct, 19:

LEGACION DE S. M. EL EMPERADOR DE MEXICO, CERCA DE S. M. BRITANICA, 22 DOVER STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, Oct. 13, 1866.—Gentlemen—I have received your 13, 1866.—Gentlemen—I have received your communication, dated yesterday, relative to an inquiry from various bondholders whether it is in contemplation to distribute the amounts lately sent by the Imperial government as a payment on account of the dividend which became due in July last; and I have also received the original document signed by the said bondholders, which I have now the honor to return to you, as you request me in your communication. In reply to the inquiry made by you, I have the honor to say, in order that you may make it known to those who are interested, that the imperial government having stated, make it known to those who are interested, that the imperial government having stated, on making the remittance of the \$600,000, that shortly, during the month of October, other remittances would be made until the total required to make the complete payment of the dividend is completed, this (distribution) carnot have affect without the tribution) cannot have effect without the aforesaid condition. We must, consequently, await new orders from the govern-ment, to whom I write again on the subject under this date. I take this opportunity to renew the assurance of my distinguished

The Minister, J. M. DURAN.
To Messrs, Baring Brothers & Co.
Pleasing Promises and Good Intentions.
[From the Paris Constitutional, Oct. 18.] The last steamer from Mexico brought letters to the French Government from the Emperor Maximilian, in which his Majesty declares his firm intention not to recoil before any sacrifice in order to fulfil his engagements to France and the holders of the gagements to France and the noticers of the Mexican bonds. The Convention concluded on July 30, by which the Emperor Maxiconsents to assign a part of the Custom House revenues, is to be carried into execution on November 1. Notwithstanding the inconvenience this arrengement will cause inconvenience this arrangement will cause to the finances of the new empire, it is perto the mances of the new empire, it is permitted to hope that the stipulations will be faithfully carried out. In rendering homage to the intentions of the Emperor Maximilian, it is hoped that events may not be stronger than his good intentions.

#### RICHMOND.

#### The Rothschilds' Suits for the Recovery of Tobacco Valued at \$200,000.

RICHMOND, Thursday, Nov. 1.—In the Hustings Court to-morrow will be called for trial one of the suits brought by the Rothschilds to recover possession of a large amount of tobacco seized by John S. Loomis, Treasury Agent, as Confederate property, under the act of Congress relating to captured and abandoned property. The present is an action brought against the warehouse keepers, but the United States steps in and defends the suit in the name of the Government. of the Government.

The other two suits are in Chancery and have been brought in the Circuit Court. In the trial to-morrow Hon. S. H. Chandler and Judge Ames appear for the United States, and Messrs. Ould and Crump for the other side. The Rothschilds first applied to the Secretary of State for the release of this other side. The Rothschilds first applied to the Secretary of State for the release of this tobacco, but he decided it was a matter not under his control, and referred the application to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. McCulloch held that having been seized, the tobacco must be sold by the Government, and stated that the claimants had their remedy in an action in the Court of Claims. Instead of hearkening to this sensible advisor. stead of hearkening to this sensible advice. the Rothschilds immediately instituted these various suits in the State Courts, their first various suits in the State Courts, their first steps being to procure an injunction, by which, some time ago, Col. Loomis was restrained from selling the tobacco, since which time it has been in possession of the Sheriff of Henrico county. The Rothschilds may succeed in their suits in the State Courts, but under the ruling of Mr. McCulloch it is difficult to see what good success will do them. The Government can hardly violate the law and surrender the property in obedience to the order of any State Court. The value of the property in controversy is stated at about two hundred thousand dollars.

The District Court of the United States

The District Court of the United States met at Norfolk to-day, but had no business before it; Mr. Chandler, the District Attorney, having arrived here this evening.

AMUSEMENTS.
At the Walnut this evening for Mr. Edwin Booth's benefit he will appear in "Richard III." A pleasant afterpiece will follow. At the Arch Mrs. John Drew appears, for her benefit, in the new play "The Winning Suit" and in "Women Will Talk." At the Chestnut Mr. Jefferson repeats "Rip Van Winkle." At the American Miss Kate Winkle," At the American Miss Kate Fisher appears in "The Cataract of the Ganges" for the benefit of El Nino Eddie, who gives one of his most wonderful performances. At the City Museum Miss Annie Howe takes her farewell and benefit. At Assembly Building Signor Blitz appears. At the Eleventh Street Opera House the Minstrels give a sparkling bill.

"I CAN CONSCIENTIOUSLY recommend the Willcox & Gibbs' to those requiring a PER-FECT FAMILY SEWING MACHINE." A. BACKUS, M. D.

Rochester, N. Y., May 7, 1866. THE latter part of the fishing season has proved much more favorable than the first, and prices of mackerel are firm at \$16@18 per barrel. The Cape: Ann fleet is concluding its summer's work, and about 200 vessels will arrive home during the next fortnight. There are about 5000 howels of fortnight. There are about 6,000 barrels of Bay Chaleur mackerel now unsold in the Gloucester (Mass.) market.

"I WOULD NOT, for my wife's sake, exchange her Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine for the best of all others known to me and five hundred dollars!"

REV. JOHN R. GRAVES. Magnolia, Miss., April 12, 1866. THE Post Office Department has issued an order for a semi-weekly mail service after November 1, between Salt Lake City via St. George and Hardyville, to Prescott, the capital of Arizona. The time occupied in transporting the mails between New York and Arizona will be twen ty-two days

"THE WILLOOX & GIBBS is the ONLY Sewing Machine whose working is so sure and simple, that I could venture to introduce it into Syria,"

Missionary American Board.

## THE EMPRESS OF MEXICO.

First Symptoms of Her Attack of Illness — Her Many Disappointments.

[Paris (Oct. 18) correspondence of London Star.] The greatest sympathy is manifested for the Empress Charlotte. It would appear that her mental state gave cause for alarm to her entourage even gave cause for alarm to her entourage even before her arrival in France. During her voyage from Vera Cruz to St. Nazaire she appeared to be plunged in the deepest melancholy, and constantly spoke of the immense responsibility she had assumed. On arriving in Paris, although indirectly prepared for the Emperor's refusal to alter the period he had fixed upon for the evacuation of Mexican territory by French troops, she persisted in her desire to have a personal interview with Napoleon III. The result we all know. Although the Emperor received the courageous and devoted wife of Maximilian with all the courtesy and kindness for which he is so remarkable, he re-Maximilian with all the courtesy and kindness for which he is so remarkable, he remained absolutely firm. The Empress untortunately loat her head completely; she so far forgot her self-possession as to give way to the most violent paroxysm of excitement, and made use of language which not only startled but puzzled the Emperor, utterly unaccustomed as he has long been to be addressed in any tone but that of respect, and, at the least, courtesy. This painful excitement is now easily to be accounted for.

for.

The first subject which appears to have distracted the mind of the Empress was the clause in her father's will by which he merely gave a life use in the twenty-five millions he bequeathed to her, although he gave her power to dispose of the principal by will. The Empress applied to her brother, Leopeld II., and to the Couns of Flanders, to annul this clause, and allow her to devote the twenty-five millions to the consolidation of the Mexican empire. Her brothers, however, imbued with the prudence which so pre-eminently characterized brothers, however, imbued with the pru-dence which so pre-eminently characterized King Leopold I., turned a deaf ear to her solicitations, and, reminding her of the pro-digal generosity with which her husband had spent his own private fortune, as well as a portion of hers, positively refused her request. The Empress cannot forgive this act, and as she is aware that the King and his brother have been privately supported act, and as sne is aware that the King and his brother have been privately supported in their decision by the Austrian Imperial family, she will not consent either to visit her family at Brussels or at Vienna.

Thence arose her despair on the Pope having declined to sanction the concordat proposed by Maximilian. Her appeals rejected by Napoleon III., by her own brothers, and by the Pope, it is not surprising that her high-toned mind and ardent feelings should have given way in presence of so much bitter mortification.

Her Condition at Maximum

Her Condition at Miramar.

[From the New Free Press of Vienna, Oct. 19.]

We have received from Miramar the following information respecting the state of the Empress Charlotte: It was an error to announce that her condition had become worse, and that she could no longer recognize some members of her suite. She has certainly improved a little.

The former maitre dishest of the Empress.

The former maitre d'hotel of the Emperor and Empress at Miramar, named Zelinka, and Empress at Miramar, named Zelinka, did not accompany them when they left for Mexico. He established on the Trieste road an eating house which is much frequented. The Empress called upon him and his wife, who is a native of Vienna, and manages the cooking department, and begged of them to send her food prepared by themselves, because she had no confidence in her Mexican servants, who wished to poison her. The Empress added, "I am, in fact, now hungry."

hungry.

[Paris Correspondence of the Frankfort Europe.] It may be remembered that by the will of It may be remembered that by the will of Leopold I. the share of the inheritance coming to his daughter amounted to the sum of twenty-five millions of francs; but what is not generally known is that the deceased monarch, so remarkable for the order which he brought into his domestic affairs, and for his prudent economy, had stipulated in his will that his daughter should only have a right to the interest of that sum, and that a family council formed that sum, and that a family council formed by the reigning King and the Count de Flandre should administer the capital. The late King had learned, to his own cost and that of his daughter, to what extent the ruin-ous liberality of his son-in-law Maximilian went; and as the dower of the young housewell, and as the dower of the young house-hold had been devoured in a few years, he wished by his last will to prevent the recur-rence of such dissipation, in order to assure to the young couple a fortune equal to their high position in the world until the end of high position in the world until the end of their days. However, the restriction did not go so far as to place under post-humous sequestration that large sum; no, the Princess Charlotte had the right to leave the capital to whom she pleased, but during her life she was forbidden to dispose of it without the advice and consent of her tutelary council. The Empress of Mexico wished to obtain the authorization of her two brothers to alienate the capital to the two brothers to alienate the capital to the profit of Mexico, for the consolidation of her throne; but, alas! the two brothers have inherited the prudence of their father, and have remained deaf to the solicitation of their sister. Inde ira! There the great anger of the Empress Charlotte against her family at Brussels, secretly supported by the Court of Vienna in its resistance; thence the irritation of the Princess against the two courts and her refusal to visit them; thence a profound resentment, a great discouragement. which have only been aggravated by the not less disagreeable resistance of the Holy See to the pretensions of the young severeign of Mexico in the matter of the Concordat. Is anything more necessary to explain the moral perturbation at present suffered by this lady, young, intelligent and so superior to her sex in general, who sees crumbling into ashes all the finest dreams that a youthful imagination could cherish.

A letter from Vienna save: A letter from Vienna says: "Dr. Riedl, Director of the Vienna Luna-

tic Asylum, has been summoaed to Miramar, to consult with Dr. Jilek upon the case of the unfortunate Empress Charlotte. case of the unfortunate Empress Charlotte. I regret to say that little hope is entertained of restoring her to a perfectly healthy state of mind. The special monomania from which she is at present suffering is an incessant and unwanquishable apprehension that those around her are seeking to make away with her. She refuses to eat any food prepared for her, and nourishes herself, so it is said, upon raw chestnuts and cold it is said, upon raw chestnuts and cold water nor will she even take this poor sustenance in the presence of any of her at-

"The only person who retains any infience over her mind is Count Bombelles, from boyhood upward the faithful follower and friend of Ferdinand Max. Of him sheappears to entertain no fear. The deepest sympathy is felt here for the Emperor of Mexico, whose affectionate disposition and tenderness of heart have won him friends. tenderness of heart have won him friends throughout Europe, even among the sullen Venetians, who would veil their bonnets readily to the admiral of the fleet, while his brother, the Kaiser, might look round in

vain for a testimony of respect from the descendants of the Doges.

A Paris letter to the N. Y. Times, dated Oct. 19th, says:

As for the Princess Charlotte, there seems not to be much improvement in her mental condition, and the fact causes, as it should, universal regret. It appears that the Princess, who had thrown all the ardor of her youthful imagination into the building up and perpetuation of the new throne, desired to throw her private fortune, left her at his death by her father, into the Mexican scheme; but the careful old King, knowing Maximilian's inclination for throwing money out of the window, gave the safekeeping of the principal (five millions of dollars) to her two brothers, the present King of Belgium and the Count of Flanders. These two gentlemen, acting on their own indination but in econodium or the count of the coun King of Belgium and the Count of Flanders. These two gentlemen, acting on their own inclination, but in accordance with the advice of the Emperor of Austria, refused to give her the money; and it was for this that she refused in turn, to visit her relatives at Brussels and at Vienna, and that the Count de Flandres has been obliged to leave Miramar. Thus, after being refused material aid by the man who put her husband on the throne of Mexico; after being refused by her brothers the use of her own money, which she wished to bring to the support of the tottering throne, and after being refused the Concordat by the Pope, her reason gave way. The people who sent her there, who were the warmest in support of the scheme, and were the last to wish her good-by and God speed. her there, who were the warmest in support of the scheme, and were the last to wish her good-by and God speed, are the first to refuse her demands and to turn their backs on her. And when she sake the reason she gets for reply: "Oh, the United States!" The United States!" She, too, by this time, poor woman, must hate the United States, But it is all only a retribution for that meanest of all human actions—that of insulting a man when he is down. sulting a man when he is down.

# THE EASTERN QUESTION.

Russia's Relations with the Western Pro-tecting Powers. Berlin (Oct 17) Correspondence of the London Times.

The language of the Russian Governmen press in regard to the rising shadow of the Eastern question is becoming so violent that it behooves me to notice it. While the official and semi-official papers of St. Peters. burg are encouraging the insurgents, speakburg are encouraging the insurgents, speaking of the overthrow of Turkey as a necessary and, indeed, imminent event, their Warsaw contemporaries have opened a regular campaign against any Powers suspected of being inimical to Russian aggrandizement. Above all others Austria and France come in for a fair share of their wrath, On Russia's resent relations with Austria I intend

present relations with Austria, I intend soon to enlarge more fully, but what the Czar's Government thinks of French policy at this moment, notwithstanding its apparent reserve, will be seen from the following. The Russki December 2 Western Co. rent reserve, will be seen from the following. The Russki Dnemik, a Warsaw Government paper,, in the Russian language, intended to give the appropriate tone to the Russian civil and military service in Poland, among many articles of a similar bias, contains the annexed correspondence from Paris. rom Paris: "Even before his departure from Con-

stantinople the Marquis de Moustier began hostile operations against Russia. He has forbidden the Porte to cede some islands in the Mediterranean to Russia and the United States. At the same time a great intimacy is represented to have sprange up between is represented to have sprung up between is represented to have sprung up between France and Russia—a statement, it is thought, designedly made to conceal the intention existing at Paris of concluding an alliance with Prussia or England. Some foreign papers, it is true, finding a man like M. de Lesseps in the field, recommending a Franco-Russian league, remember that such an alliance, might be in the interest of France, if she at all intends to solve the Eastern question. However this may be Eastern question. However this may be, certain it is that the recovery of the Ava Sophia would redound to the glory of Chris-Sophia would redound to the glory of Unra-tendom, and that foreigners, unacquainted with the Greek religion, are incompetent to form a judgment upon the East-ern question. If Russia becomes the mas-ter of the Bulgarians, Bosnians, and Alba-nians, she will derive no little advantage from their allegiance as does Turkey. She from their allegiance as does Turkey. Sne ill guarantee them their religion and nationality, but they are too poor to enrich Russia, nor will they render her armies more victorious than at present. It is not Russia who has revived the Oriental difficulty, but that difficulty has revived itself. The Paris Congress having been unable to settle it, did no more than cause its adjustment to be deferred. There is no particular acuteness required to prophesy that Turkey perhaps will have ceased to exist six months hence. Everybody now-a-days acknowledges that in the whole course of history a more absurd Government than the Ottoman never held sway. But the Eastern question is not confined to one locality only; by the piercing of the Isthmus of Suez it will be removed from the Bosphorus to India."

"My wife would not accept a Sewing-Machine of any other patent as a gift, if she must receive it on condition of giving up the Willcox & Gibbs."

Rev. OLIVER CRANE. Carbondale, Pa., Nov, 27th, 1865. THE Supreme Court of New York has decided against the power of the Common Council of New York to make a contract for gas, at the present high rates, for twenty

"Money could not take from us our Will-cox & Gibbs Sewing Machine, only as money could buy another." Rev. W. G. HUBBARD.

Wilson, N. Y., Feb. 13th, 1866. THE Brady Hotel property, in Harrisburg, with all its furniture and fixtures, was sold yesterday to David H. Hutchinson, for-merly proprietor of the United States Hotel in Harrisburg. The price paid was \$40,000. The hotel will be remodeled and otherwise improved, and will be conducted by the pro-prietor himself.

"I WOULD NOT EXCHANGE THE WILLCOX & GIBBS" FOR ANY DOUBLE-THREAD MA-MRS. WM. R. REMELE. Middleburg, Vt., July 7th, 1866.

THE CALIFORNIA PUBLIC LANDS.-The Commissioner of the General Land Office has received returns from the Local Land Office, at Stockton, California, showing that Ome, at Stockton, Uniformita, snowing that during September last 3,059 acres of the public lands were disposed of in that State, the greater portion being taken up under the Homestead law for actual settlement. "I give my hearty preference to the Will con & Gibbs' Silent Sewing Machine."

FANNY FERN.

BEAR HUNTING, -John Tyson, of Mifflintown, Juniata county, Pa., caught a large bear on Saturday week. This is the fourth "haul" John has made this season. "OUR LOOK STITCH! MACHINE WORKED

very well, but it went AT HALF PRIOR, to make room for the 'Willcox & Gibbs.'"

## FOURTH EDITION

3:00 O'Olock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Further News from Baltimore. [Special Despatch to the Belletin.] BALTIMORE, Nov. 2.—There was considerable excitement in the neighborhood of

the Sun office to-day. The "Boys in Blue"

are out in fall force. The special police are summoned out. There is also a large crowd of people in Baltimore street, and indications of trouble are looked for this evening Safe Robbery.

OLEAN, N. Y., November 2d.-A large safe in the banking office of Stonewall, Chamberlain & Company, of this village was blown open last night and two thousand dollars in currency, revenue stamps, etc., were carried off. There were several special deposits of Government bonds also taken. The amount taken is not known.

From Canada Montreal, Nov. 2.—The Hon. D'Arcy McGee made a speech last night before the Caledonian Society, and said if he had the ears of the Irish people, he would say: Consider the example of Scotland; cease to pursue the impossible and impracticable; try by every novelty something that containsthe element of success. To the Imperial statesmen he would recommend the familiar American word, "Reconstruction," and agenerous policy towards Ireland.

	to-day, as follows:	ecurities, &
j L	U. S. 6's, 1831 Buying. Old 5 20 Bonds. 110% Vew 5-20 Bonds. 1864 110% 5-20 Bonds, 1865. 1864 107% 5-20 Bonds, 1865. 107%	1145 1105 1074
t 0	10-40 Bonds 194 7 3-10, August 100 107 3-10, August 107 11 June 105-2	100%
- -	smith, Randolph & Co., Bankers, 15 atreet, quote at 11 o'clock, as follows: Gold.  U.S. 1831 Ronds.	147
1	1884 U.B. 10-40 U.B. 7-80's—lat series.	110%@110% 107%@107% 107%@107% 100%@100%
3	5-20, July. 1865. Compounds. Dec., 1864.	.105% 9106% .105% .109% @109% .114

i MPORTATIONS.

Reported for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin
PORTO CABBLIO—Bark Roanoke. Duncan—
bags so bits sugar 121 bags cocoa 220 hides 830 em
bags 3 boxes specie quantity of old metal John Da

5 CO.

REMEDIOS—Brig C Brown, Brown, 339 hhds sugar i toe do 2 bbls do S & W Welsh,

MAKINE BULLETIN. LIPHIA-NOVEKRET Bir Res Marine Bulatin on Sixth Page,

Steamer Sarah, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mose to Win M. Baird & Co.

Bark Roanoke (Br.) Diucan, 16 days from Porto Cabello, with sugar, hides, & to J Dallett & Co.

Spoke-list uit, 11 40, 10 n 66 38, brig Emma, Foulke, from Orchilla for Philade phia—reported having thrown Orchilla for Philade phia—reported having thrown overboard, on the 14th, 50 tons grano to prevent herlesking; saw the Emma again off Hatteras.

Brig Clara Brown Brown, 13 days from Remedios, with sugar to S & W Welsh.

Schr Aglilty (Br), Pye, 8 days from Hallfax, with fish to capitaln Schr Wm Townsend, Marsen, I day from Frederica.
Del. with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Nile, Fowler, I day from Smyrns, Del. with
grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr JT Long, Tunnell 2 days from Indian Birms.

grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr J T Loug, Tunnell 2 days from Indian River,
with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr D H Merriman, Johnson, 2 days from Indian
River, Del. with corn to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Chiet, Idlet, 2 days from Indian River, Del.
with corn to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Freemason Furman, 2 days from Indian River, Del.
with corn to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Freemason Furman, 2 days from Indian River,
Del. with corn to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Freemason Furman, 2 days from Choptank
River, with railroad ties to Bacon, Collins & Co.
Schr Ed Willard, Parsons, 7 days from Remedios,
with mdze to Crowell & Collins,
Schr Artist, Price, 3 days from New York, with mdze
to captain,
Schr J Kienzle Baker, 2 days from Partition Schr Arus, Frite, Sunys from New Lotz, Man India, to captain.
Schr J Kienzle. Baker, 2 days from Boston.
Schr Martha, Baxter, from Dighton.
Schr Martha, Baxter, from Dighton.
Schr Sa Boice. Boice, from Boston.
CLEARED THIS DAY.
Steamer Hendrick Hudson. Howes, Havana, Thomas.
Wattson & Sons.
Schin Thomas Harward. Strickland. New Orleans. D S

Wattson & Sons.
Ship Thomas Harward, Strickland, New Orleans, D 8
Stetson & Co.
Srig J H Crowley, Crowley, Boston, J R Tomlinson.
Schr L & M Reed, Steelman, Salem, Van Dusen, Schr I. & M. Reed, Steelman, Salem, Van Jusen, Lochman & Co. Schr J Kingsley, Lake, Boston, Tyler & Co. Schr Jas Martin, Baker, Boston, Tyler & Co. Schr Lacon, Baker, Boston, Street & Co. Schr Martha Baxter, Boston, N Y and Sch Coal Co. Schr Sarah, Nickerson, New Bedford, Blakiston, Graeff

& Co.

Schr S A Boice, Boice, Eeston,
Schr Ocean Bird, Kelly, Boston, Quintard, Sawyer &
Ward,
Schr W S Doughten, Tatem, Providence, W Hunter, Jr, & Co.
Schr Edward Lee Lee, Newburyport, Preston Coal Co.
Schr Fly, Fennimore, Lynn, Castner & Co.
Schr John C Henry, Lore, New Bedford, Davis Pearce

& Co. Schr E Magee, Barnes, Boston, Tyler & Co. Schr James M Vance, Burdge, Providence, Audenreid © CO. Schr A M Chadwick, Coan, Genoa, J E Bazley & Co. Sehr Reatless, Baxter, Boston, Wannamacher & Max-field.

Steamer Melita, Hardie, cleared at Liverpool 19th ult. for Boston, Philadelphia and Norfolk.
Steamer Aries, Crowell, cleared at Boston 31st ult. for this port, bee, Camkins, from New York, outside the bar, Galveston, 23d ult.
Steamer Port an Prince, Jackson, from N York via Rey West, at Apalachtola 23d ult.
Steamer Moulerey, Whitman, from New York for New Orleans, was signalized 29th ult. 10 AM, lat 27, lon 79 45. 9 45. Ship Thos Lord, Prebble, from Cardiff for Bombay, vas spoken 7th Sept. lat 19 N. lon 25 W. Ship Argussy, Swift, from Callao, at Brouwershaven sib vilt. Bark Dessiah, Gilker, hence for Antwerp, off the Isle of Wight 19th uit. Bark Edwin, Bruce, hence at Marseilles 17th uit. Bark John Mathues, Creigkton, hence, sailed from St Jago 17th uit. Bark John Mathues, Creighton, hence, sailed from St Jago 17th ult.

Brig Mary R Thompson, Warren, hence for Boston, at New ! ondon 30th ult.

Brig Mary R Thompson, was at Sagns 16th ult.

Brig Herald, Laughlin, hence at Guantanamo 12th ult. in il days passage.

Brig Kate Stewart. Paddock, from Mobile, arrived at Boston this morning.

Schr Fannie Kimmey, from Savannah for this port, before reported on Joe Flogger, is going to pieces; schr Garnet arrived from the wreck this morning with 24 bales, 60 bbls spis turpentine and some salis and rights.

5-20'8 EXCHANGED FOR

1862'S.

and market difference in price allowed.

1 7.30's, 5.20's, 1831's, 10-40's and Compound Interest Notes Bought and Sois. DREXEL & CO., 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.