

Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK, Editor.

VOLUME XX.—NO. 179.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 2, 1866.

F. L. FETHERSTON, Publisher.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

FOURTH EDITION.

3:00 O'Clock.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Further News from Baltimore.

Baltimore, Nov. 2.—There was considerable excitement in the neighborhood of the Sun office to-day. The "Boys in Blue" are out in full 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 Stonehall, Chamberlain & Company, of this village was blown open last night and two thousand dollars in currency, revenue stamps, and other valuables 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 contains the element of success. To the Imperial statesmen he would recommend the familiar American word, "Reconstruction," and a generous policy towards Ireland.

Buyers. Sellers.

U. S. 5% 1880	114 1/2	114 1/2
U. S. 5% 1881	114 1/2	114 1/2
U. S. 5% 1882	114 1/2	114 1/2
U. S. 5% 1883	114 1/2	114 1/2
U. S. 5% 1884	114 1/2	114 1/2
U. S. 5% 1885	114 1/2	114 1/2
U. S. 5% 1886	114 1/2	114 1/2
U. S. 5% 1887	114 1/2	114 1/2
U. S. 5% 1888	114 1/2	114 1/2
U. S. 5% 1889	114 1/2	114 1/2
U. S. 5% 1890	114 1/2	114 1/2
U. S. 5% 1891	114 1/2	114 1/2
U. S. 5% 1892	114 1/2	114 1/2
U. S. 5% 1893	114 1/2	114 1/2
U. S. 5% 1894	114 1/2	114 1/2
U. S. 5% 1895	114 1/2	114 1/2
U. S. 5% 1896	114 1/2	114 1/2
U. S. 5% 1897	114 1/2	114 1/2
U. S. 5% 1898	114 1/2	114 1/2
U. S. 5% 1899	114 1/2	114 1/2
U. S. 5% 1900	114 1/2	114 1/2

IMPORTATIONS.
Recorded for the Philadelphia Evening Bulletin, 1866. The following are the quantities of goods imported during the week ending Nov. 2, 1866.

MASSIVE BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

FOR THE PHILADELPHIA EVENING BULLETIN.

THE EMPRESS OF MEXICO.

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

[Paris Oct. 18] Correspondence of London Times.

The sympathy manifested for the Empress Charlotte is a proof of the affection which she has for her people.

It would appear that her mental state gave cause for alarm to her entourage even before her arrival in France. During her voyage from Vera Cruz to France, she appeared to be plunged in the deepest melancholy, and constantly spoke of the immense responsibility she had assumed.

On the territory of French troops, she remained in Paris, although indirectly prepared for the Emperor's refusal to alter the treaty which had fixed upon the evacuation of Mexico.

Her personal interview with Napoleon III. was a personal one, and she was not accompanied by any other person.

Maximilian was all the time in the most anxious and devoted way of watching her, and she was not allowed to leave her apartments.

The first subject which appears to have distracted the mind of the Empress was the illness of her father, King Leopold I.

He had been ill for some time, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

She had been very anxious about him, and she had been very anxious about him.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS.

[Correspondence of the Phila. 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 to succeed our late Minister, is, in some way 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 of this country and the United States, the only real and 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 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, the present General Dix, as personifying, in a special and peculiar manner, the Monroe doctrine, and, therefore, hostility to the Mexican Empire, and all who befriended 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 expedition put forth by 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 circumstances make the Imperial Government just now feel both conditions 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.

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. 18.

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 communication, dated yesterday, relative to an inquiry from various bondholders on making the dividend of the Mexican bonds, 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 received the original document signed by the Emperor, which recites that I have 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 inform you that the Imperial Government has not yet received the amount of the \$500,000, which was to be paid to the bondholders, and that the remittances would be made until the total required to make the complete payment of the dividend is completed, this (disbursement) cannot be effected without the assent of the Imperial Government. We must, consequently, await new orders from the government, to whom I write again on the subject by the next steamer, in order to have the assurance of my distinguished consideration.

The Minister, J. M. DURAN.

To Messrs. Baring, Brothers & Co., Pleasing Promises and Good Intentions.

[From the Paris Constitutionnel, Oct. 13.]

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 recall before any sacrifice in order to fulfil his engagements to the holders of the Mexican bonds. The Convention of Mexico on July 30, by which the Emperor Maximilian consented to assign a part of the Custom House duties to be carried into execution on November 1, in order to meet the inconvenience this arrangement will cause to the finances of the new empire, it is perfectly faithful to the stipulations will be faithfully carried out. In relation 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 Hastings Court to-morrow will be called for the recovery of the tobacco suits, which the Rothschilds to recover possession of the amount of tobacco seized by John S. Loomis, Treasury Agent, as Confederate property, under the act of Congress relating to captured and abandoned property of the war, and the United States, and Messrs. Gold and Crump for the other side. The Rothschilds first applied to the District Court for the release of the tobacco, but the court refused to do so, and referred the matter to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Loomis had been seized of the tobacco, and the Rothschilds had applied to the court for its release, and the court had refused to do so, and referred the matter to the Secretary of the Treasury. Mr. Loomis had been seized of the tobacco, and the Rothschilds had applied to the court for its release, and the court had refused to do so, and referred the matter to the Secretary of the Treasury.

The note in the Constitutionnel of yesterday, 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 be long succeed him, or allowed to be enforced by the Government of the United States.

The *Patrie* 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, though there was no s in the name), has issued 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 "beating 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 troops 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 judicious 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.

MARRIED.

CLARK—EVANS.—At Holmdelburg, on Oct. 31st, by the Rev. D. C. Milliet, Richard C. Clark, to Hannah E. Evans, Esq.

DIED.

LANGLOIS.—Sudden, at New York, on the 28th ult., Margaret, widow of the late Charles Langlois, aged 70 years.

EDWARDS.—On Florida day afternoon, 31st ult., J. H. Edwards, in the 70th year of his age.

EDWARDS.—On Florida day afternoon, 31st ult., J. H. Edwards, in the 70th year of his age.

EDWARDS.—On Florida day afternoon, 31st ult., J. H. Edwards, in the 70th year of his age.

EDWARDS.—On Florida day afternoon, 31st ult., J. H. Edwards, in the 70th year of his age.

EDWARDS.—On Florida day afternoon, 31st ult., J. H. Edwards, in the 70th year of his age.

EDWARDS.—On Florida day afternoon, 31st ult., J. H. Edwards, in the 70th year of his age.

EDWARDS.—On Florida day afternoon, 31st ult., J. H. Edwards, in the 70th year of his age.

EDWARDS.—On Florida day afternoon, 31st ult., J. H. Edwards, in the 70th year of his age.

EDWARDS.—On Florida day afternoon, 31st ult., J. H. Edwards, in the 70th year of his age.

EDWARDS.—On Florida day afternoon, 31st ult., J. H. Edwards, in the 70th year of his age.

EDWARDS.—On Florida day afternoon, 31st ult., J. H. Edwards, in the 70th year of his age.

EDWARDS.—On Florida day afternoon, 31st ult., J. H. Edwards, in the 70th year of his age.

EDWARDS.—On Florida day afternoon, 31st ult., J. H. Edwards, in the 70th year of his age.

EDWARDS.—On Florida day afternoon, 31st ult., J. H. Edwards, in the 70th year of his age.

EDWARDS.—On Florida day afternoon, 31st ult., J. H. Edwards, in the 70th year of his age.

EDWARDS.—On Florida day afternoon, 31st ult., J. H. Edwards, in the 70th year of his age.

EDWARDS.—On Florida day afternoon, 31st ult., J. H. Edwards, in the 70th year of his age.

EDWARDS.—On Florida day afternoon, 31st ult., J. H. Edwards, in the 70th year of his age.

EDWARDS.—On Florida day afternoon, 31st ult., J. H. Edwards, in the 70th year of his age.

EDWARDS.—On Florida day afternoon, 31st ult., J. H. Edwards, in the 70th year of his age.

EDWARDS.—On Florida day afternoon, 31st ult., J. H. Edwards, in the 70th year of his age.

EDWARDS.—On Florida day afternoon, 31st ult., J. H. Edwards, in the 70th year of his age.

EDWARDS.—On Florida day afternoon, 31st ult., J. H. Edwards, in the 70th year of his age.

EDWARDS.—On Florida day afternoon, 31st ult., J. H. Edwards, in the 70th year of his age.

EDWARDS.—On Florida day afternoon, 31st ult., J. H. Edwards, in the 70th year of his age.