OUR PARIS LETTER.

THE PROPOSED REPORMS THEIR DISCUSSION BY THE PRESS-THE EMPEROR IS THE LEADER OF THE LIBERAL PARTY IN FRANCE-THE BRITISH EMBASSY-LORD COWLEY'S ANTECEDENTS THE EMPRESS EDGENIE AND THE CHOLERA, ETC. EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.

Paris, February 12. Political Reforms in France.

Our larger papers are still busy writing about the political reforms contemplated by the Emperor. The right of interpellation, as regulated, will perhaps not very usefully replace the discussion of the Address; but the authorization accorded to all Ministers to defend their acts before the Chambers, and the restitution to the French press of the guarantees of the common law, are modifications of incontestable importance. And what is worthy of remark is, that the larger part of the reforms announced as already decided upon by the Emperor, are exactly those which have been respectfully indicated to him as necessary to the definitive consolidation of the empire, by a certain number of Deputies, who were treated as enemies when they showed themselves, but who were really devoted and far-sighted friends. Thus, it was not without some interest under existing ciremmstances; and the Senatus-Consultum of the 14th July, 1866, interdicting thenceforward to the Deputies all discussion touching the Constitution; to collect together from the Monitour, under the title of "Constitutional Question," the principal speeches of that member of the majority of the legislative body who puts forward with the greatest persistance his reclamation in favor of an equita-

I have often said, and this is an occasion to repeat it, that the real leader of the liberal party in France is the Emperor himself. That circumstance is a matter for rejoicing, for there is no solid and durable liberty but that which is combined with authority, and which has for counterpoise a strong and national

The British Embassy in Paris.

A variety of false reports are again in circulation in this city relative to the British Embassy in Paris. Without correcting many absurd assertions, I believe the following statement may be relied upon:-Earl Cowley, who has long been entitled to his retiring pension, intends to leave the diplomatic service. The English Envoy, some weeks back, tendered his resignation as British Ambassador at the Court of the Tuileries. It appears, however, that the Queen of England expressed a wish that Lord Cowley should be in Paris when the Prince of Wales, and it may be her Majesty herself, visited the Great Exhibition in the spring. Under such circumstances Lord Cowley could only place the Queen's request before Lord Stanley. If, then, his lordship returns to Paris, it will only be for the occasion above stated, and his long and often difficult mission at the Court of the Tuileries is doubtless terminated.

Lord Cowley began his diplomatic career at Vienna in 1824. After passing some years in Germany, he was appointed Ambassador to the French Republic in 1852, and from that time has remained the representative of England in Paris. The busy reign of Napoleon III naturally identifies Lord Cowley's name with very important events. The present British Ambassador was appointed to the second French republic February 3, 1862; was made a G. C. B. February 23, 1863; was joint Plenipotentiary with the Earl of Clarendon at the Conference of Paris, and signed the treaty of peace with Russia March 30, 1856; was created Earl Cowley and Viscount Dungan, April 4, 1857; was employed on a confidential mission to Vienna in February and March, 1859: was joint Pleniotentiary with the late Mr. Cobden, and signed at Paris the Treaty of Commerce between England and France, of January 23, 1860.

It will be seen that his Excellency, on all important occasions, has had assistance; indeed, the ordinary work of the British Embassy at Paris at any time is quite enough for a thorough, hard-working man. Lord Cowley has served alike with Whig and Tory Governments, and continued to enjoy, I am told, the confidence of the Emperor and the friendship of the leading public men of France. For the moment Mr. Julian Fane is acting as Minister Plenipotentiary. It is still reported that Lord Lyons will come to Paris as Ambassador, if her Majesty's present advisers remain in office. Meanwhile, the Ambassadorial Hotel does not add any festivities to the Parisian fashionable season.

The Empress and the Cholera.

The Empress received, on Sunday last, the committee of the National Society for Encouraging Virtue, who came to offer to her Majesty the gold medal of honor accorded for her noble conduct in visiting the cholera patients of Paris and Amiens. Baron de Ladouette, Sena-

tor, President of the Society, on presenting the medal, addressed the Empress. He thanked her in the name of the Society for the honor done it in accepting the modest medal. It was not a sentiment of flattery, he said, that had prompted the Society to offer it. It was an homage joining to that which all France owes to the courageous and generous sovereign who left her palace and her grandeur to visit the hospitals to carry aid and comfort to the sick, and to raise the moral courage of the population of great cities, decimated by a terrible scourge. The whole committee of the Society claimed it as an honor to be allowed to present

this medal to the Empress. The Society joined to the medal a volume containing its statutes, and the official account of their public sittings. They contain an account of the many noble actions and many modest virtues that have been recompensed by

the Society for Encouraging Virtue.

The Empress replied that it was she who had to thank the Society. She said she was most happy to receive the medal, and would always keep it as a precious souvenir.

FASHIONABLE INTELLIGENCE

Etiquette of Parties. The degree of style which you design for your party is to be shown by the length of time the cards are issued betorehand. From one to three weeks is the limit, which gives guests ample time to arrange their engagements and prepare their dresses for your entertainment. Invitation cards are twice as large as common visiting cards, and bear the name of the hostess and the words "At home," followed by her address, and the bour and evening. Balle, masquerades and soirces musica es are indicated by the words "music," "mask" or "danciar," in the lower left-hand, corner of the card. "Compliments," "The honor of your company," and such flourishes of politeness are out of

Rough cards have been fashionable for some time, but the latest invention is the 'pearl' card, which is dipped in a solution of zuc. which crystallizes in thin, feathery sheen over the surface, appearing like frosted silver. The most enormous monograms are now in style for envelopes. A separate card should be sent to each member of a family invited, or at least one to the lady of the house and her husband, one for the young ladies, and one for the sons, Guests of the family invited should also receive separate cards. The initials R. S. V. P., signifying that an answer is desired, are no longe added to invitations, as it is taken for granted that if a person does not or cannot accept, they will signify the fact at once. Sending one'

with "regrets," is sufficient, On the evening of the reception, a servant should be in attendance at the head of the stairs, to direct guests to the dressing-rooms for gentlemen and ladies, which are at some distance from each other. The escort conducts the lady in his charge to the door of the dressing-room, and afterwards waits for her near it. Forlors damsels who are detained in the halls, vainly waiting till some autocratic brother or ignorant attendant pokes his head out of the gentlemen's room to see if she is ready, are held to be justified in requiring his attendance at once to her own doorstep, and dismissing him there.

Giving his right arm to the lady, her escort leads her down at once to the hostess, to whom the first salutations are always due. To receive these, the lady of the house should stand near the door by which guests enter. It is an assumption in decided bad taste for her to stand in the centre of the room, compelling her guests to come forward and salute her like a queen. She is to look and speak a welcome to each person, even if she ring the changes on "Pleased to see you," and 'Hope you'll find the evening pleasant," till they fall mechanically from her almost paralyzed lips. One cannot but admire the ready wit and tact of those queens of society whose best commendation is that "they always have something new to say to everybody." The task of forming five hundred pretty phrases would be no light composition, even without facing a constant gush of arrivals, to whom each phrase must be adapted. A woman of society has a price to pay for her woman of society has a proceed popularity, and these tasks of hospitality are

It is the duty of a guest to second the efforts made to give him pleasure. In company one should look cheerful, if not gay. Learn the versatile disposition that suits itself to the occasion. No matter if you are in an inward shudder of bashiulness, keep out of the corners, and say something to somebody; but, if possible, let it not be about the weather. Yourselt, your occupation, and anxieties you leave behind, and be careful not to suggest the same personalities to others. The rule of conversation is, that if you wish to be intimate with your companion, you talk of yourself and your affairs; if you would be kind, speak of his interests; and if you would be agreeable too, make third parties and general topics your subjects. society, an even, courteous poise towards all is best, and more effectually stimulates and preserves interest than showy empressment of manner. Prejudices, dislikes, and peculiarities should disappear under a veil of smiling polite-ness. Let no one brand this precept as dissimulation merely, or arbitrary conventional ism. Let such imagine what the world would be if there was no concealment, no suppression of peculiarities, but each one went about many-angled, with whims, preferences, antipathies, and enthusiasm, jutting against those of everybody else. We find one eccentric per-son in our circle all but insupportable; what ld we do it society were made up of such? The duties of the hostess are but begun when her guests are welcomed and received. At least, it used to be held in the polite old times that she should circulate among her guests, diffusing gracious attentions about her, espe-cially on the uninteresting and diffident. Her daughters and sons emulated her in social charity; and the smiling behests of the lady mistress were laid upon the gentlemen to search out the neglected wall-flowers for at least one dance apiece. Modern society is more heedless and selfish. Many a snobbish hostess dismisses thought and regard for the insignificant ma-

jority of her guests as soon as the insincere flattery of welcome leaves her lips. The first duty of a gentleman is to the lady he escorts; to see that the best possible place is provided for her; to give her the preference as partner of his dances; to promenade with and wait upon her; introduce her to his friends, and that she dances all that she would like, This is to be done without making one's attentions conspicuous. Probably on the same grounds that you refuse to be helped more than twice to dainties, you are not to dance more than twice with the same lady. The proper form of asking a lady to dance contains some recognition of "the layor," "the honor," in true knightly style; but Young America, in its shorthand of politeness, comes up, mutters "dance?" interrogatively, sticks out its elbow. and marches off with its prey. A cool, uncomprehending look is a good counteraction to such impertinence. Equally modern is the unconcern with which boys in the ball room (they cannot be called gentlemen) deposit their barge in the nearest seat after baving danced, and rush off, without even a bow to acknow

and rush off, without even a bow to acknowledge the lady's favor.

Quadrilles are walked through, a slight beautor courtesy marking changes in the figures sufficiently for grace. Violent waltzing, polking, or chasseeing are very ill-bred. Americans usually waltz too fast. The highest grace of that dance is an even, gliding step, in which the waltzers seem circling on pivots over the floor.

It is perfectly proper, if you find yoursen with some one you don't know, at a party, and you are both socially inclined, to speak without an introduction. To draw up and look surprised at being casually addressed by a stranger, is to show your want of good feeling and ignorance of society. You are one of the most selfish persons alive, if you cannot be agreeable for a few minutes, because your companion may possibly not be one of the most

'destrable acquisitions" in the room.

The principal suggestion for the supper room is, that you preserve as much as possible of the same propriety you would show at lunch in the pasement at bome. Anything further in the way of elegance is not attainable in the insufterable crowding and rushing about at party suppers. A gentleman is to see that the lady he attends is cared for; when he has secured the last glass of champagne and spoonful of jelly for her, and has made the circuit of the room for orange ices in her service, he may consider himself at liberty to think of his own Rather the popular way is to see the lady safely to the drawing-room, and to return to the supper-room for "further consumption."

Neither be the first to arrive, nor the last to go, on reception evenings. Half-past 8 is the hour usually named, but an hour later is a good time. Supper will be served at midnight, and carriaces call at 2. If the company is large, don't think of ssying good by to your hostess; depart as quietly and quickly as you like.

It is proper to call within a week on your hostess, and compliment her on the success of her party. You may not see about her party. You may use your choice about recognizing acquaintances made on such occasions, but an ungracious "cut" will be avoided by every well-pred person.

-Charles Barron is doing "Richelieu" at the Metropolitan, Buffalo.

FINANCIAL.

PENNSYLVANIA STATE LOAN.

PROPOSALS FOR A LOAN

\$23,000,000.

AN ACT TO CREATE A LOAN FOR THE REDEMPTION OF THE OVERDUE BONDS OF THE COMMONWEADTH.

Whereas, The bonds of the Commonwealth and certain certificates of indebtedness, amounting to TWENTY-THREE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, have been overdue and unpaid for some time past;

And whereas, It is desirable that the same should be paid, and withdrawn from the market;

should be paid, and withdrawn from the market; therefore, Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer be, and are hereby, authorized and empowered to borrow, on the faith of the Commonwealth, in such amounts and with such notice (not less than forty days) as they may deem most expedient for the interest of the State, twenty-three millions of dollars, and issue certificates of loan or bonds of the Commonwealth for the same, bearing interest at a rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, rate not exceeding six per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the 1st of February and 1st of August, in the city of Philadelphia; which certificates of loan or bonds shall not be subject to any taxation whatever, for State, municipal, or local purposes, and shall be paya-ble as follows, namely:—Five millions of dollars payable at any time after five years, and within ten years; eight millions of dollars paya-ble at any time after ten years, and within fif-teen years; and ten millions of dollars at any time after fifteen years, and within twenty-five years; and shall be signed by the Governor and State Treasurer, and countersigned by the Auditor-General, and registered in the books of Auditor-General, and registered in the books of the Auditor-General, and to be transferable on the books of the Commonwealth, at the Farmers' and Mechanics' National Bank of Philadelphia; the proceeds of the whole of which; loan, including premiums, etcetera, received on the same, shall be applied to the payment of the bonds and certificates of in-debtedness of the Commonwealth.

Section 2. The bids for the said ioan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor Audi-

Section 2. The bids for the said ioan shall be opened in the presence of the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer, and awarded to the highest bidder: Provided, That no certificate hereby authorized to be issued shall be negotiated for less than its par value.

Section 3. The bonds of the State and certificates of indebtedness, now overdue, shall be receivable in payment of the said ioan, under such regulations as the Governor, Auditor-General, and State Treasurer may prescribe. General, and State Treasurer may prescribe; and every bidder for the loan now authorized to be issued, shall state in his bid whether the same is payable in cash or in the bonds, or certificates of indebtedness of the Common-

Section 4. That all trustees, executors, administrators, guardians, agents, treasurers, com-mittees, or other persons, holding, in a fiduciary capacity, bonds or certificates of indebt-edness of the State or moneys, are hereby authorized to bid for the loan hereby authorized to be issued, and to surrender the bonds or certificates of loan held by them at the time of making such bid, and to receive the bonds

making such bid, and to receive the bonds authorized to be issued by this act.

Section 5. Any person or persons standing in the fluuciary capacity stated in the fourth section of this act, who may desire to invest money in their hands for the benefit of the trust, may, without any order of court, invest the same in the bonds authorized to be issued by this et al. a rate of premium not exceed. by this act, at a rate of premium not exceed-

section 6. That from and after the passage of this act, all the bonds of this Commonwealth shall be paid off in the order of their maturity. Section 7. That all loans of this Commonwealth, not yet due, shall be exempt from State, municipal, or local taxation, after the interest due February 1st, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, shall have been

Section 8. That all existing laws, or portions thereof, inconsistent herewith, are hereby re-JOHN P. GLASS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives, L. W. HALL, Speaker of the Senate.
Approved the second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven.
JOHN W. GEARY.

In accordance with the provisions of the above act of Assembly, scaled proposals will be received at the Office of the State Treasurer in the city of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, until 12 o'clock M., of the lat day of April, A. D. 1867, to be endorsed as follows:—"Proposals for Penn-sylvania State Loan," Treasury Department, Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, United States of

America.

Bids will be received for \$5,000,000, reimbursable in five years and payable in ten years; \$5,000,000, reimbursable in ten years, and payable in fifteen years; and \$10,000,000, reimbursable in fifteen years and payable in twenty-five years. The rate of interest to be either five or six per cent, per annum, which must be explicitly stated in the bid, and the bids most advanta geous to the State will be accepted. No bid for less than par will be considered. The bonds will be issued in sums of \$50, and such higher

sums as desired by the loaners, to be free from State, local, and municipal taxes. The overdue bonds of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania will be received at par in pay-ment of this loan, but bidders must state whether they intend to pay in cash or in the overdue loans aforesaid. No distinction will be made between bidders

paying in cash or overdue loans. JOHN W. GEARY, Governor of Pennsylvania. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,

W. H. KEMBLE,
State Treasurer,
N. B.—No newspaper publishing the above,
unless authorized, will receive pay.

2 7

TEN PER CENT FIRST MORTCACE BONDS.

The Hamilton Gold and Silver

Mining Company of Nevada. This Company, based upon a large and valuable property in the Mammoth and North Union Districts, Nye county, State of Nevaca, offer Bonds having five years to run, bearing interest at the rate of ten per cent. Description of the company. ompany.

These securities form a first claim on the entire asset of the Company, and are exchangeable for ordinar stock at the option of the holder at any period durin the five years the five years

For particulars and further information, apply to the ferresary or the Managing Director, at the Officeoft he Company, Nos. 36 and 37 PEN NgBUILDINGS,

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120,000 United States 6 Per Cent, Loan

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Loan, Treasury Notes.

125,000 City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent.

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195,900'00 Market value, \$1,070,280 75 36,000*00 27,637.20 38,923.9

2,930 00 41,540*00 *This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed s the market value Samuel E. Stokes,

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187

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

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\$5,000,000. Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms DIRECTORS. Charles N. Bancker,
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Endowments, payable at a future age, or on prior decease by Yearly Premiums, or 10 year Premiums—
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PHILADELPRIA. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER \$200,000. INCOME POR 1866, \$103,934. Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,

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Organized to extend the benefits of Life Insurance amone members of the Society of Friends. All good risks of whatever denomination solicited,

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On, Thomas Smith,
t. Henry Lewis,
s. J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst. Thomas Robbins, Thomas Robbins,
Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., Fresident.
William G. Crowkll, Secretary 32

GOVERNMENT SALES. 1 MPORTANT SALE OF GOVERNMENT

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, BALTIMORE, Md. Will be sold at Public Auction, at the port of Baltimore (Henderson's Wharf, East Baltimore), on THURSDAY, 12 M., February 28, 1867, the SUPERB SIDE-WIEEL STEAMER

COSMOPOLITAN, of 779 tons; length, 225 feet; breadth of beam, 31 feet; depth of hold, 13 feet; cylinder, 50 inches and Il feet stroke.

A rare opportunity is afforded, in the sale of this steamer, to persons desiring to purchase a really first-class vessel.

She is of light draught, the engine and boiler are in most excellent condition, and the hull perfectly sound and strong.

It is believed that, for size and build, the COS-MOPOLITAN surpasses any vessel hitherto offered by Government for sale at this port.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds, on day of

Further particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned, or to the Auctioneers, Messrs. ADREON, THOMAS & CO., No. 18 South CHARLES Street.

By order of the Quartermaster-General,

A. S. KIMBALL, Captain and A. Q. M., U. S. A., Depot Quartermaster. REMOVAL.

A L. EMOV

ness, we have taken the commodious room, SECOND STORY, NEW LEDGER BUILDING, S. W. Corner SIXTH and CHESNUT S (Entrance on Sixth street).

To accommodate our continually increasing

Into which we have removed, where we shall be pleased to see our many patrons and friends. J. M. BRADSTREET & SON. J. B. BROOKE, Superintendent Philadelphia Office. Philadelphia, February 2,1867.

EMOVAL E. H. THARP, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. REMOVED TO No. 32 South THIRD Street.

DREER & SEARS REMOVED TO NO. 4
of Goldsmith's Hall, Library street, have removed to No. 412 PRUNE Street, between Fourth and Fift streets, where they will continue their Manufactory of Gold Chains, Bracelets, etc., in every variety. Also the sale of fine Gold, fillver, and Copper, Old Gold and Silver bought.

COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the Unite