THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 28, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

Opening of the Session of the French Legislature-Scenes in the streets and Chambers-Arrival and Reception of the Empress and Emperor, Etc.

From Galignani's Messenger, Feb. 15—Evening.
The legislative session of 1867 was opened this day at 1 o'clock by the Emperor in person, the ceremony taking place, as on preceding occasions, in the Salie des Etats of the Louvre. As the long gallery which communicates from the Tulleries with the last-named building still remains unfinished, their Majesties were obliged to proceed in state carriages through the tri-umphal arch in the Piace du Carrousel to the Pavilion Denon, the out-of-door part of the display being, in consequence, rendered infinitely more striking.

As the weather was delightful, and unusually mild for the season of the year, a considerable crowd had assembled on the place to witness their Majesties' passage. As is usual on such occasions, a party of the National Guards on one side and troops of the line on the other were posted along the way which the imperial cortege had to follow. Behind stood a dense mass of spectators, and likewise the neighborhood of the Palace, on the side of the Rue de Rivoll, was thronged with persons desirous of secing the spiendid equipages conveying the Ambassadors, Marshals, Ministers, and other high personages to the Imperial sitting. Until a little after 12 a continued succession of carriages drove past towards the Louvre, a similar stream coming back somewhat before 2, when the sitting had concluded.

The internal arrangements of the Salle des Elais were about the same as in the preceding years, the whole being hung with crimson veivet, ornamented with gold lace. Hangings of the same rich material were to be seen in the windows and doorways, and the front of the long galleries running down the whole length of the hall was similarly adorned. All the seats and benches prepared for the high dignifications and benches prepared for the high dignitaries and official bodies were also covered with crimson and gold. At the farthest end of the salle was prepared a raised estrade, on which was placed the Emperor's throne, with chairs of state for the Princes of the Imperial family, while immediately behind stood other seats for the great dignitaries of the crown. In the centre of the hall was left a wide passage, richly carpeted, by which the imperial procession could reach the raised platform. On either side were disposed cross benches for the various official

bodies having a right to be present.

The first arrivals, contrary to what was seen in former years, took place long before the usual hour, and at half-past ten, except for the highly privileged, there was no possibility for any person to get more than a casual glance into the grand hall of meeting. A vast crowd stood in the Salle Lebran, endeavoring to see something of what was passing in the salle beyond, but without much chance of succeeding. As to hearing what the Emperor might say, that was utterly out of the question; in fact, after the hour just mentioned, not one of the general spectators could penetrate beyond the outside room. But for the persons who had special tickets the case was quite different, as they, of course, entered freely into the Salle des Etats. There, from eleven o'clock until a quarter past twelve, richly attired personages fol-

lowed each other without interruption.

A great number of elegantly dressed ladies also continued to present themselves, and generally were assigned places in the galleries above, until at last the whole of the front row on each side was occupied exclusively by the fair spectators, the bright colors of their spring dresses adding to the general effect. It was remarked that no previous similar occasion had witnessed so large an attendance, both male and female, the desire being universal to learn at the earliest possible moment the Emperor's views on the events in Germany and on the constitutional forms lately entered on.

A little before one cheers outside and the drums beating a salute announced the arrival f the Empress. Her Majesty came from the Tuileries in a carriage drawn by two horses, preceded and followed by Cuirasseirs of the Imperial Guard. The carriage went along at a very moderate pace, and loud cheers burst from the crowd as the Empress passed. Her Majesty was received at the entrance of the Pavillon Denon by the Princess Cloudda, the Princess Mathilde, and the Princess Lucien Murat, and at once proceeded up the grand staircase to the Salle des Etats. A master of the ceremonies preceding the imperial party advanced a few steps into the hall, and announced "The Em press," when at once the whole assemblage rose, and as her Majesty advanced down the central passage loud cries of "Vive l'Imperaburst forthifrom every side. Her Majesty preceded by the officers on service, and followed by the Grand Mistress of the Household and her ladies of honor, preceded to a tribune on the right of the platform, where she took her seat with the Princesses and the ladies in at-

Immediately after the cannon of the Invalides fired a salvo of twenty-one guns, to announce that the Emperor had left the Tuileries. His Majesty, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, was also conveyed to the Pavillon Denon in a carriage drawn by two horses, preceded by a body of the Cuirassiers of the Guard, and fol-lowed by one of Cent-Gardes. Loud cheers burst from the spectators as the carriage passed

His Majesty, on alighting, was received by Prince Rapoleon and the Princes Lucies, Jo-achim, and Achille Murat. The imperial cortege then formed, and, having ascended the staircase, entered the hall in the customary order. First came a master of the ceremonies, the Equerry on duty, and the Prefect of the Palace; next the Grand Master of the Ceremonies, the Grand Chamberlain, and the Grand Marshal of the Palace: then advanced the Emperor, in a general's uniform, with the Prince Imperial, dressed in a black velvet suit, with knickerbockers and velvet stockings, followed by the Princes having rank at court, the Grand Almoner, the Commander of the Cent-Gardes, and the several officers of the imperial house-

The moment the Emperor appeared, loud cries of Vive t'Empereur I burst forth, and continued until his Majesty had taken his seat on the throne. The young Prince sat close by, and the other Princes occupied the chairs of state adjoining.

The Grand Master of the Ceremonies then signified to all to be seated, and his Majesty, whollooked in excellent health, rising, delivered distinct voice, heard in every part of the

salle, the following SPEECH. Messieurs les Senateurs, Messieurs les Depumessieurs les Senateurs, alessieurs les Depu-tes:—Since your last session grave events have occurred in Europe. Although they surprised the world by their rapidity, as well as by the importance of their results, it seems that, so-cording to the previsions of the Emperor, they were fatally destined to be accomplished. Na-poleon said at St. Helena:—"One of the greatest ideas was the agglomeration and concentration poleon said at St. Helena:—"One of the greatest ideas was the agglomeration and concentration of the same geographical nations which revolutions and politics have broken up and divided.

* * That union will take place sooner or later by the force of events; the impulsion is already given, and I de not think that after my fall and the disappearance of my system, there is in Europe any other great equilibrium than the agglomeration and confederation of the great populations." The transformations which have been effected in Italy and Germany are preparing the realization of the vast programme of a union of the States of Europe into a single confederation. The spectacle of the efforts attempted by neighboring nations to bring together their members, scattered for so many centuries past, cannot excite tered for so many centuries past, cannot excite

was engaged in on the other side of the Rhine.

In presence of that conflict the country had plainly testified its desire to remain a stranger

to it. Not only did I defer to that wish, but I used all my efforts to hasten the conclusion of peace. I did not arm one additional soldier:

I did not advance one regiment; and yet the voice of France had influence enough to arrest

the conqueror at the gates of Vienna. Our mediation produced between the belliggrents

an accord which, leaving to Prussia the result of her success, preserved to Austria, except one province, the integrity of her territory; and by the cession of Venetia, completed Italian inde-pendence. Our action was therefore exercised

in the views of justice and conciliation. France did not draw the sword, because her honor was

observe a strict neutrality. In another part of the globe we have been obliged to have recourse

to force to redress legitimate wrongs, and we have endeavored to raise up again an ancient

empire. The fortunate results at first obtained were compromised by a deplorable concurrence of circumstances. The idea which had presided over the expedition to Mexico was a grand one—to regenerate a people; to implant among

them ideas of order and of progress; to ope

to our commerce vast outlets, and to leave, as the trace of our passage, the memory

of services rendered to civilization-such was

my desire as well as yours. But in the day when the extent of our sacrifices appeared to me to go beyond the interests which had called on us from the other side of the Atlantic, I spontaneously decided on the recall of our army. (Loud applause.) The Government of the United States comprehended that are attri-

the United States comprehended that an atti-tude of a non-conciliatory character could only

vantage of the two countries, ought to remain

of a friendly character. (Approbation.) In the East troubles have burst out, but the great

powers are concocting together to bring about a situation which should satisfy the legitimate demands of the Christian populations, reserve the rights of the Sultan

and prevent dangerous complications. At Rome

we have faithfully executed the Convention of September 15. The Government of the Holy Father has entered on a new phase. Delivered

to itself, it remains firm by its own forces, by the veneration which all feel for the head of the

Catholic Church, and by the superintendence which is loyally exercised on the frontiers by the Italiam Government. But if demagogical conspirators should endeavor, in their audacity, to menace the temporal power of the Holv See, Europe, I have not the slightest doubt, would not permit an event of such a character to take allocations.

to take place, calculated as it would be to cause so great a disturbance in the Catholic world. (Marks of assent.) I have only to congratulate myself on my relations with foreign powers. Our connection with England

becomes every day more intimate through the conformity of our policy and the multiplicity of

our commercial relations. Prussia seeks to avoid everything that might awaken our national susceptibilities, and agrees with us in our prin-

cipal European quest ons. Russia, animated by concillatory intentions, is disposed to sepa-

rate in the East her policy from that of France. It is the same with the empire of Austria, the greatness of which is indispensable to the gene-

ral equilibrium. A recent treaty of commerce has created new ties between the two countries. Lastly, Spain and Italy maintain with us a sincere understanding. (Approbation.) Thus,

therefore, nothing, in present circumstances, can awake our uneasiness, and I have the firm

conviction that peace will not be disturbed. (Loud applause.) Assured as to the present, and confident in the future, I thought that the

moment was come to develop our institutions.

Every year you expressed to me a desire for

such a course; but, convinced with reason that progress is only accomplished by har-

mony between the various powers, you have placed in me, and I thank you for it, your con-

fidence to decide on the moment when I should believe in the possibility of realizing your views.

At present, after tifteen years of calm and pros

perity, due to our common efforts and to your

profound devotedness to the institutions of the

empire, it has appeared to me that the hour was come to adopt the liberal measures which were

alike in the thoughts of the Senate and the

aspirations of the Legislative body. I respond

then to your expectation, and, without depart-

ing from the Constitution, I propose certain

laws to you which offer new guarantees for

political liberties. (Loud applause.) The nation

which renders justice to my efforts, and which

again recently, in Lorraine, gave such touching

proofs of its attachment to my dynasty, will exercise those new rights judicially. Justly

anxious for its own tranquillity and prosperity,

it will continue to disdain dangerous utopian

ideas and party provocations. As for you,

gentlemen, of whom the immense majority have constantly sustained my courage in that

ever difficult task of governing a nation, you will continue to be, with me, the faithful guardians of the real interests and grandeur of the

country. (Renewed acclamations.) Those in-

terests impose on us obligations which we shall

knew how to fulfil. France is respected abroad; the army has shown its valor, but the condi-

tions of warfare being changed, the increase of

our national forces is required, and we must organize ourselves in such a manner as to be invulnerable. The bill, which has been pre-

pared with the greatest care, lightens the bur-

den of the conscription in time of peace, offers

considerable resources in time of war, and by

distributing in a just measure the charges

it has all the importance of an institution, and

will be, I am convinced, accepted with patriot-

ism. The influence of a nation depends on the

number of men it can place under arms. Do not

forget that the neighboring States impose on themselves much heavier sacrifices for the

ffectual constitution of their armies, and have

their eyes fixed on you to judge, by your resolutions, whether the influence of France is to increase or diminish in the world. (Applause.) Let us always hold our national flag at the

same hoight as at present; that is the most cer-

tain means of preserving peace; and that peace must be rendered fruitful by alleviating dis-

tresses and augmenting the general well-being. We have been tried by cruel visitations in the

course of the past year, for inundations and epidemics have desolated some of the depart-

sufferings, and credits will be asked of you to repair the disasters occasioned to public pro-perties. In spite of these partial cala-

perity has not slackened. During the last financial year ithe indirect revenues have increased by fifty millions, and

our foreign commerce by more than one thou-sand millions. The gradual amelioration of our

finances will soon allow a large satisfaction to be given to the agricultural and economic

interests on which light has been thrown by the

inquiry opened in all parts of the territory, Our solicitude will then have for object the re-

duction of certain taxes which weigh too heavily on landed property, the speedy comple-tion of our channels of internal navigation, of

our ports, our railways, and, above all, of our vicinal roads—the indispensable agents of a just distribution of the soil. Last year bills were brought before you on primary instruction and co-operative societies. You will approve, I do not doubt, of the provisions which they coutain. They will ameliorate the moral and material condition of our rural population and of the working classes of our large cities. Thus every year press a new horken to

cities. Thus every year opens a new horizon to our meditations and our efforts. Our task at this moment is to form the public manners to the practice of more liberal institutions. Until

the progress of the general pros-

ments. Beneficence has relieved

mong all, satisfies the principle of equality;

have the effect of prolonging the occupation and envenoming relations which, for the ad-

not engaged, and because she had promised

the exercise of its rights to submitting to dis-order in ideas as in things. It is worthy of you and me to make a larger application of those great principles which are the glory of France; and their developement will anot compromise, as formerly, the necessary prestige of authority. The Government is at present founced; and ardent passions—the only obstacles to the expansion of our liberties—will be extinguished in the immensity of universal suffrage. I have full confidence in the good sense and patriotism of the people and strong in my right, which I hold from them.

from them—strong in my conscience, which only desires good, I invite you to advance with me with an assured step in the path of civilization. (Loud and long-continued acclamations.)

When the applause had subsided the Grand Master of Ceremonies, having taken the orders of his Majesty, intimated to M. Rosher, Minister of State that the cent was to be administrated. ter of State, that the oath was to be administered to the Senators and members of the Legis-lative Body as have been nominated since the last session. That act having been gone through, the honorable Minister declared that the session of 1867 was open, and he requested the members of the two Chambers to assemble next day in their respective places of sitting for the despatch of business. Their Majesties then withdrew in the same order as had been adopted for their coming, and another salve of artillery announced that the ceremony had terminated.

A STRANGE CASE.

Arrest of a Postmaster Charged with Opening Letters-Modest Request of a Suspicious Correspondent - Apparent Simplicity of the Accused, Etc.

Yesterday afternoos F. W. Parsons, Post-masier at Niagara Falls, was arrested by B. K. Sharrett, Special Detective in the Post Office Department, charged with opening letters re-ceived at his office. The officer and his prisoner arrived in this city at 7 o'clock last night, and stopped at the Mansion House. Complaints have frequently been made of letters having been opened and delayed at the Falls, and the matter was common talk among the citizens of that burgh. On one occasion a gentleman sending a letter to the chairman of the Committee on the Bankrupt law, from the Falls, well knowing that the letter would not go through the office without being examined, kindly left the envelope open, writing on the fly leaf:—"I leave this letter open to save you trouble. Please read and let it go forward, as it relates to matters which do not concern you." It is stated that the detective has been engaged for the past ten days in endeavoring to find sufficient proof of Parsons' malpractices, and worked himself into the latter's confidence to such an extent that the Postmaster opened a letter in his presence and read its contents. And we were informed that at the time of his arrest a letter addressed to S. Pettibone, by the Hon. Burt Van Horn, was found in his pocket. Notwithstanding all these reports, the friends of Mr. Parsons express the hope that he will be able to prove himself innocent of all intended criminality in the premises.—Buffalo

The Government of the South. From the Independent,

Express, 26th.

It is with great joy that the people of the North see the sword of a military government unsheathed by Congress over the rebellious States. Thank God that our dilatory representatives at last mean to provide against the perils of the situation by a courageous remedy. The army of the republic must re-encamp in the Southern States, no longer to destroy the Southern Confederacy, but to reconstruct the American Union on the basis of political equality. No other than a military plan is adequate to the present emergency. The doctrine of self-government does not mean the erection of ten State Governments over loyalists to be administered by traitors. The first condition of self-government is true-hearted allegiance, not rebellious defiance. Treason cannot govern -- it must be gov-Every unreconstructed State must go without self-government until its citizens become loyal. Is this policy severe! It is just. Any other policy is cruelty towards the loyalists of the South. Any other policy betrays the negro to his enemy. Any other policy burns the houses of the white Unionists of Georgia and Mississippi, and exiles their families to the North. An outspoken Yankee cannot travel securely in any Southern State to-day. A Northern radical cannot open a store in any rebellious city without encountering threats of violence. A Union soldier cannot enter a social company in the South without receiving insult and scorn in return for his devotion to his country. Give the unreconstructed States back to self-control, and in half a year a reign of terror will exist throughout their length and breadth. The old régime will be reinaugurated, and made worse than in the days of slavery. The black flag will fly at the mast-head, and civilization will shudder at a revolution gone backward. Does a State like Texas, which, during the last year, murdered twenty-seven hundred negroes in cold blood, need civil government or a military police Moreover; of what earthly use is the Federal Government itself unless it can protect the American citizen? What baseness and perfidy shall be charged against a national adminis tration which, in the second year after a victorious war, has permitted the public enemy to slaughter nearly three thousand of the loyal defenders of the Union! Is such a state of things better or worse than open war? Military government ought never to have been

relaxed from the rebellious South. It is patent to all the world that, except for the national calamity which gave us a traitor to sit in the White House, the South might have been long ago brought into subjection, humility, and peace. On the head of the basest of American Presidents falls the bloody responsibility for every loyal life taken since Lee's surrender! Congress at last proposes to stay the further progress of the Rebellion by an uplifted warlike arm. All hail to the mili tary dictatorship! But the plan has a prime de-Congress sets the army to governing the South; but does Congress know who is at the head of the army? Andrew Johnson! The removal of the President, therefore, becomes instantly necessary to the safety of the Republic. Let him be impeached forthwith! Let him be put out of the way without further coquetry! Congress might as well ask Robert E. Lee to carry out its military government as to ask Andrew Johnson. Having taking a bold step in de-vising a strong plan, let Congress take a bolder step in devising its sure execution. The army of the United States must have a new Commander-in-Chief. Andrew Johnson has become an offense to the nation. Let him be led to the tribunal of the Senate, and thence dismissed to private life. The hearts of the loyal millions look to a loyal Congress to impeach the President, to protect the negro, and to govern the South.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER.

Unueasiness in a country like our own, all parts of which, irrevocably linked together, form a homogeneous and indestructible boty. We witnessed with impartiality the struggle which is usage, and the nation has preferred limiting graph:

The Pell Mail Gazette has this sharp paratis usage, and the nation has preferred limiting graph:

(Farl St. Many who

graph:—
"Earl St. Maur, who, seven years ago, took up his abode in Albania to learn its language and regenerate its people, is now at Tangiers with the same benevolent views towards the Moors. the same benevolent views towards the Moors. We take this from the Court Journal, a paper which is obviously worth nothing if it does not tell us really nice and true things about earls and their goings on. But did Earl St. Maur regenerate the Albanian people, and learn their language? We are assured by a gentleman well versed in Turkish affairs, whose position gives weight to what he says—we hope we may be allowed to borrow the prefatory words with which an evening contemporary has just been promulgating as surprising a mess of news which an evening contemporary has just been promulgating as surprising a mess of news about Turkish politics as ever was honored with big print—that Albania is still in a state of reprobation, and therefore has not been regenerated. As for the language, we happen to know that his lordship broke down at the torty-seventh letter of the Albanian alphabet, which is described by Colonel Leake as resembling the French u, but having a more slender sound. thrown upwards towards the nostrils. His friends put it into his head that noblemen's nostri's were not made to have the vowelsounds of unregenerate hill tribes thrown upwards towards them; nor are they. After upwards towards them: nor are they. After that he gave it up, which, to be sure, he would have done later had he got on as far as the irregular verbs, which are very trying. As for the Moors, we sincerely trust he will never come across a copy of Professor Newman's Hand-book of Modern Arabic, if he values the retention of his wits—unless he treats it as a picture-book, by reason of the professor's new characters, which are inverted crescents on poles, and such like. The elder children of our famous aristocracy may do anything, and have done most things. But they have never have done most things. But they have never had this sort of work assigned to them before; nor have we ever heard anything like it except an obscure rumor of another elder son who went over to have his fling at Paris, and did it by taking an old Rabbi into keeping, in order to read the Talmud with him."

A Claim Against the Government for \$1,500,000.

Commodore Meade, brother of Major-General Meade, has a suit against the Government in the Court of Claims for \$1,500,000, as adminis-trator of his father, Richard W. Meade, it appears that the father of the Commodore resided in Spain during the French invasion under Napoleon, and entered into heavy contracts with the Spanish Government, by which means Spain became largely his debtor. After the restoration of the King of Spain to the throne Mr. Meade was thrown into prison, and was only released through the interposition of the Government of the United States. In 1818 Mr. Meade presented a claim against Spain for about \$400,000. In 1819 the Governments of the United States and Spain entered into a treaty, by which, in consideration of \$5,000,000, the Government of the United States unconditionally released the Government of Spain from any inability on claims of citizens of the United States, the latter Government undertaking to satisfy any claims of her cluzens. A commission was appointed by the Government under this treaty, to which was submitted the claim of Mr. Meade, among others, but it was not

Mr. Meade presented his claim until the time of his death, when the Commodore was substituted as executor of his father. The aggregate of the claim, which amounted in 1819 to \$600.000, now amounts to \$1,590,000. The case has been referred to the Court of Claims merely with the view of an appeal from whatever judgment shall be rendered, to the Supreme Court, the object being to obtain a decision of that Court on the question whether this claim is embraced among those provided for by the treaty of 1819.

Bonnets in France.

Bonnets trimmed with plaits are very popular. I will describe two that were made days ago. The first was the form called Maria Louise, which has a small low crown. It was made of blue crepe mixed with blond; two plaits of blue silk descended the back, and two similar plaits crossed the front of the bonnet. The second was in the Marie Stuart form, pointed on the forehead. It was black velvet, with jet drops round it. At the edge of the front there was a small bow, with three crimson velvet buckles; two plaits of crimson velvet, terminating with jet drops, descended the back. Some novelties, made entirely of feathers, are the lightest and most dressy of all small bonnets, and are already in great demand. Ibis feathers, and feathers from other aquatic birds, which are dyed in a variety of brilliant colors, are used for this purpose. In black, with a rose at the side, and in shaded blue and green with a jet fringe in-side, these bonnets are especially pretty. For the theatre they are made of white marabouts, with a wreath of either Bismark (bronze) leaves, fuchsias, or lilies of the valley, inside. Other bonnets, intended to be worn at the theatre, are made quite round, and are bordered with sequins, composed either of pearl or mother-of-pearl. Wide ponnet strings have entirely disappeared; they are replaced either narrow ones, made of cross-cut velvet and edged with lace, or by a tulle or lace scarf which commences at the back of the bonnet, veils the chignon, and is carried to the front. where it crosses. These bonnets are much in in the same style as the mantitlas .- Paris Correspondence of the "Queen."

Death of a Famous Female Brigand. The Italia of Naples announces the death of the famous "brigandess," La Gizzi, who was for ome time the terror of the Volturara district. La Gizzi was a tall, muscular woman, with beeting brows, covered with a thick mass of black shaggy hair that fell over her shoulders and breast, and was so bloodthirsty that she involuntarily performed the office of executioner on every captive doomed to death by her band. t is stated that on one occasion, after stabbing three of her captives, she collected the blood that flowed from their wounds in a jar, and then poured it over the head of her lover, tell-ing him that should be his baptism of blood. Being sharply pursued by the troops, her con-sort took refuge in the cottage of a peasant of Petrosa, and compelled him with frightful threats to give them food. The peasant laid some provisions before them; but while they were busied with their meal he seized an axe and attacked them with such fury that he struck both La Gizzi and her companion to the ground before they could defend themselves. He then ran to the neighboring village of Ricigliano, collected the national guard of the district, and returned with them to his cottage. Here found two dead bodies, and after decapitating them, carried the heads of La Gizzi and her lover, together with their conqueror, in triumph through the district.

Population of European Turkey. In the Transactions of the Austrian Geographical Society for 1867, just published at Vienna, there is an article by Professor Gohlert on 'The Population of European Turkey." The author gives the population of European Turkey (excluding Roumania and Servia) as 10,000,000 Of these 7,000,000 are Christians, and the rest Mohammedans, Turks, Albanians, and Rosnians. and the rest Mohammedans, Turks, Albanians, Bulgarians, and Bosnians. The number of Turks proper is 700,000 only, who chiefly reside in Constantinople (where there are 200,000 of them), in Eastern Bulgaria, in the pashalick of Adrianople, and in some parts of Thracis and in Macedonia. The Slavonians of Turkey consist of 4,000,000 Bulgarians, 1,100,000 Bosnians and 400,000 Survivans. There are and Croats, and 400,000 Servians. There are also 1,200,000 Greeks, 1,000,000 Albanians, and 400,000 Wallachians. The superficial area of Turkey in Europe is 6520 square miles.

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE THIS P.M.

Financial and Commercial News of To-Day.

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

By the Atlantic Cable,

London, February 28-Noon.-The steamer Moravian, from Portland February 16, arrived

London, February 28-Noon.-Consols, 91 for money; Krie Railroad shares, 37; Illinois Central, 77; United States Five-twenties, 73.

LIVERPOOL, February 28-Noon,-The Cotton market is easy. It opens firmer, and is considerably more active, and the inquiry is good, both for speculation and manufacture, and the sales to-day will probably reach 10,000 bales. Middling uplands are quoted at 131d. Breadstuffs are generally quiet. Corn is firm at 37s.

Provisions are unchanged.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Influence of Governor Swann's Action on the Union Party-Lecture by Rev. John Chambers Last Night, [SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, February 28 .- The Swann coup d'état and the dissensions in the conservative party throughout Maryland have intensified the Union enthusiasm, giving a new impetus to the party here. It is now nearly certain that Swann will not resign the Governorship. Rev. John Chambers, of Philadelphia, lectured to an immense audience here last night.

From Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, Ohio, February 28 .- Russian sheet iron was successfully made yesterday at the Mahoning Works, Brown, Bennett & Co., f at Youngstown, Ohio, by the process of George C. Kungonchieff, under the superintendence o Caleb Broomall.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, February 27.—Stocks tending downwards. Chicago and Rock Island, 96; Reading, 103%; Canton Company, 46; Eric Railroad, 56; Cieveland and Toledo, 117; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 94%; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 107; Michigan Central, 72%; New York Central, 102%; Illinois Central scrip, 116%; Cumberland preferred, 31; Virginia 68, 54; Missouri 68, 92%; Hudson River, 138; United States Fivetwenties, 1862, 111%; do. 1864, 108; do. 1865, 108%; do. 1865, 106%; Ten-forties, 1013%; Seven-thirties, first issue, at 6 per cent; all others, 105%. Sterling Exchange, 108%; at sight, 93%; Money at 6@7 per cent. Gold closed at 139%; has been 140%.

PORTLAND ENTERPRISE.—The heaviest losers by the great Portland fire were Messrs. J. B. Brown & Son, whose immense sugar-house, with its entire contents, was burned down. This energetic firm, however, have erected a new building, nearly one hundred and fifty feet square, and nine stories high, on the site of the old sugar-house. The expensive machinery has been put in, and work has been resumed. All this has been done in less than eight months.

A Discovery .- The extension of the Rue Lafayette in Paris involves the demolition of the Hotel Lafitte, formerly the residence of the famous banker of that name. The workmen found buried in the garden of this hotel a white marble statue, which, in spite of the long subterranean sojourn which it appeared to have made, was in a good state of preservation. The authorities were at once informed of the discovery.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, February 28, 1867. The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, and prices were weak and unsettled. Government bonds there was less doing, was bid for old 5-20s; 110 for 6s of 1881; 101# for 10-40s; and 105# for August 7-30s. City Ioans were unchanged; the new issue sold

Railroad shares were the most active on the list. Reading sold at 513@51#, closing at the tormer rate, a decline of #: Lehigh Valley at 62, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 564, no change; Camden and Amboy at 129, no change; and Little Schuylkill at \$3, no change; 61 was bid for Norristown; 561 for Minehill; 30 for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do.; 14 for Catawissa common; 30 for preferred do.; 54; for Philadelphia and Erle; and 45; for Northern

City Passenger Railroad shares continue dull. Hestonville sold at 14, no change; and Ridge Avenue at 13, no change; 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 20½ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 47 for Chesnut and Wainut; 72 for West Philadelphia; and 40% for Union. Bank shares were in good demand for invest-

ment, at full prices, but we hear of no sales, 138 was bid for First National; 106 for Sixth National; 153 for Philadelphia; 100 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 58 for Penn Township; 95 for Western; 32 for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's for City; 44 for Consolidation; and 61 for Canal shares were dull and lower. Lehigh

Navigation sold at 54@541, a decline of £. 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 32 for preferred do.; 142 for Susquehanna Canal; 55 for Delaware Division; and 55 for Wysons Valley Canal Wyoming Valley Canal.

There is no material change to notice in the

There is no material change to notice in the money market. The supply on the street, as well as at bank, is quite full, with only a moderate demand. Call loans are easily placed on stock collaterals at 6 % cent., with exceptions at 7 % cent., and upon Government securities in large superata & Scent. The range of these large sums at 5 P cent. The range of discount for strictly first-class business paper is 61@8 P cent. per annum.

Quotations of Gold—102 A. M., 1394; 11 A. M., 140; 12 M., 1401; 1 P. M., 1394, an advance of on the closing price last evening. -The New York Tribune this morning says:-

"Money is freely offered at 6@7 per cent. to strong houses, and is had on Governments at 5 per cent. Commercial bills are not so saleable, and names which pass under 7 per cent. are rare. The failure of an old house in the grocery and tea trade (Henry Swift & Co.) is announced, and from trades in all departments the accounts are of a character which mrke it apparent that extended renewals must be made to interior merchants, and to many in the Atlantic cities,"

-By announcement elsewhere it will be seen that the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company that the Lenigh Coal and Navigation Company are issuing their new six per cent. loan, the certificates being now on sale at the office of the Company, No. 122 South Second street. This loan is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's railroad, bridges, etc. The interest is payable quarterly, and is free of United States and State taxes. This is assuredly a desirable investment for all who have a plethora of greenbacks. of greenbacks.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

October, 1865, 101.

October, 1865, 104.

—Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock;—U. S. 6s, 1881, coupon, 110½@110½; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 111½@111½; do., 1864, 108@108½; do., 1865, 108½@108½; do., 1865, 108½@106½; 10-40s, coupon, 101½@101½; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 105½@106; do., 2d series, 105½@105½; 3d series, 105½@105½; Compounds, December, 1864, 14½@14½.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, February 28,-The movements in Breadstuffs continue of a very limited character, without much change in prices. There is rather more inquiry for Flour for the supplying of the home consumers, and about 1000 barrels were taken, chiefly Northwestern extra family, at \$11@12.50 % barrel, including 200 barrels fancy St. Louis at \$16.50@17; Pennsylvania and Ohio extra family at \$11.50@13; extras at \$9@10.25; and superfine at \$8@8.75. Small sales of Rye Flour at \$7.25. Corn Meal is quiet; 900 barrels of Brandywine sold on secret terms.

There is very little good Wheat here, and this description is held firmly. Small sales of fair and prime Pennsylvania red at \$270@3; and 600 bushels California at \$3.20. 600 bushels Western Rye sold at \$1.30, and some Pennsylvania at \$1.35. Corn is in good request, and 10,000 bushels new yellow sold at \$7@98c., in store and from the cars, and 90c. to \$1, afloat. Oats are steady at 58@60c. There is more demand for Barley Malt, with sales at \$1.45@1.50.

Cotton is duli: small sales of middling uplands

Cotton is dull; small sales of middling uplands it 31c., and New Orleans at 32@32½c.
In Groceries and Provisions there is rather more doing, but no change to record in prices.

Whisky—The trade is well supplied with the contraband article, which sells at 90c. to \$1.50.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIAFEBRUARY 28. STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELE-

For additional Marine News see Third Page, CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Ship Tonawanda, Julius, Liverpool, Cope Bros.
Schr George Nebinger, Smith, Havana, John Mason

& Co. Schr F. R. Baird, Ireland, Sagua, S. & W. Weish. Schr William, McCruish, Halifax, J. H. Attwood chr I. Reeves, Tussey, Salem, A. G. Cattell & Co. Schr Annie & Betsey, Fox, Salem, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.
Schr J. M. Broomall, Douglass, from Cape May, in Schr Mary D. Ireland, Ireland, from Providence, in ballast to captain.

BELOW. Schr Argus Eye.

Schr Argus Eye.

Correspondence of the Phitadelphia Erchange.

Lewes, Del., February 25.—The following vessels are at the Breakwater this morning:—Brig Paragon, from Charleston for Jersey City: schrs P. Armstrong and J. H. Hoyt, from New York for Norfolk: Ann Amelia and Magelian, do. for Virginia; A. C. Eldridge, do. for Hog Island; Florence Rogers, do. for Savannah; Minquas, for Jacksonville; R. K. Vaugh, do. for Alexandria; J. T. Williams, B. C. Terry, S. Morgan, do. for Georgetown: W. H. Renzle, do. for Fortress Monroe; John Howard, from Long Island for Virginia; D. Davidson, from New Haven for do.; Fannie, J. C. Adkins, and G. Willey, from Milton for New York: Raynor, from Virginia tor do.; W. P. Orr, from Lewes for do.; Western Star, from Hiton Head for do.; Jamestown, from Newbern for do.; Rippling Wave, from New Castle, Del., for Boston; J. L. Newton, from Boston for Richmond; E. L. Porter, Fanny Keating, M. Perrin, from Philadelphia for Boston: Searsville, from Savannah for do.; also, schrs Thomas Ware and Anna E, Derrickson, for Philadelphia, with cargo from schr James Young, ashore.

MEMORANDA.

Ship David Crockett, Burgess, hence, at New York

Ship David Crockett, Burgess, hence, at New York yesterday,
Barque Telegraph, Robinson, for Philadelphia, salled from Boston 26th inst.
Schr J. P. Ames, Turner, from Winterport for Philadelphia, at Newport 25th inst.
Schr Eva Bell, from Georgetown, S. C., for Philadelphia, with lumber, in Hampton Roads 26th inst.
Schrs Irvine, hence for St. John, N. B.: G. Deering, Willard, do. for Portland; Hlawatha, Howard, and E. Lee, Lee, do. for Newburyport, at Holmes' Hole 25th inst., and salled next day.

mst., and sailed next day.

[By Telegraph.]

Fortress Monroe, February 26.—The sobr Temperance arrived here to day from Santiago de Cuba, with a cargo of sugar for Baltimore. She reports the following vessels in port when she sailed, list ult.—Am. barque Mindora, Barclay, waiting Br. barque J. G. Paint, Emery, discharging; brigs Cameron, waiting; George Crump, Freuch, inading for Bremen; Angeline, Leighton, loading for New York; Emma Ives, Louway, waiting; Amazon, Pernambuco, just arrived; W. W. Lord, loading for New York; Emma Ives, Louway, waiting; Amazon, Pernambuco, just arrived; W. W. Lord, loading for New York; schr Brooks, loading for New Orieans.

The schr J. W. Hine, from New Haven, Conn., for Baltimore, with copper ore, collided in Hampton Roads a tew nights since, with the brig Golden Lead, from Noriolk, where she had been repairing damages, sustained in a storm, bound to Philadelphia, with guano. Neither vessel was damaged to any extent. The brig struck the starboard bow of the schooner, bow on,

tained in a storm, bound to Philadelphia, with guano. Neither vessel was damaged to any extent. The brig struck the starboard bow of the schooner, bow on, and had jibboom, head gear, cutwater, and upper part of the mainstern carried away. The schooner loss three stanchions, one shroud, fitteen feet of the rail, and had the jib torn to pieces. The Golden Lead was towed to Norfolk for further repairs.

The following is a list of the additional arrivals in Hampton Roads:—Sehr M. W. Griffin, from Alexandria, Va., for New Bedford, with corn.

Bedford, with corn. Schr Susan Scranton, from Rappahannock river for Fairhaven, with oysters.
Schr Oliver Ames, from Georgetown, D. C., for New York, with coal.

ork, with coal.
Schr Addie Brooks, for New York, with opsters.
Schr Ellen Baxter, from New London, Conp., for laltimore, with guano.
Schr Willie Martin, from Rockport, Me., for Newern, with lime.
Schr Alex. Young, from Jacksonville, Fla., for Bos-

Schr Alex. Young, from Jacksonville, Fla., for Boson, with lumber.
Schr K. E. Rich, for Fairhaven, with timber.
Schr Roxanna Johnson, from Pocomoke for New
York, with charcoal.
Schr Addie Haynes, for New York.
Schr Itabella Blake, from Georgetown, D. C., for
Boston, with coal.
Schr J. W. Hall, from Georgetown, D. C., for New
York, with coal. York, with coal. Schr M. Bedell, from Baltimore, for New York, with

Schr Crinoline, from Norfolk, for New York, with Schr R. C. A. Ward, from Norfolk, for New York.

Schr R. C. A. Ward, from Norfolk, for New York, with wood.
Schr John G. Houston, from Nansemond, for New York, with oysters.
Schr Simpson, from Nansemond, for New York, with oysters.
Schr Simpson, from Nansemond, for New York, with oysters.
The United States gunboats Yamic, Lieutenant Commander J. G. Marwell, and Tacony, Lieutenant Commander Rowand, arrived here from the Gosport Navy Yard, where they were recently put into commander and fitted out, and will shortly sail for Southern waters. The Yantic proceeds direct to Pensacols.
The schr Transit, Stetson, from Boston, with an assorted cargo, bound to Charleston, S. C., put into Norfolk yesterday, leaking, and with the loss of sails.
The schr C. H. Vanname, Vanname, from New York, in ballast, and the schr Brave, Bradley, from Washington, D. C., with manure, have arrived at Norfolk.