THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII-No. 70.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, MARCH 28, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET ... THREE CENTS.

MEXICO.

False Rumors-No Engagement at Queretars-Strength of Maximilian's Army -Santa Anua's Relations with Max-Captured Imperial Correspondence-Personal Bravery of the Emperor, Ete Etc.

MATAMORAS, March 16. - Since my last we have had a variety of rumors and statements of more or less authenticity in reference to the

campaign going on in the vicinity of Queretaro. On the 10in and 11th a rumor, based upon statements contained in private letters, was rife that the Liberals had met with an utter defeat, and that Escobedo had lost his trains and had and that Escobedo had lost his trains and had fied before the Imperialisis to Guanajuato. There was another statement purporting to give later news, to the effect that kacobedo with his army had fallen back to San Luis, and that Juarcz was expected in Monterey, fleeing before the advancing columns of the enemy. There were not wanting plenty of details and incidents confirmatory of these runnes contrmatory of these rumors.

The officers engaged, the number of killed and wounded, and other things calculated to give the story a coloring of truth, were reported and published by the local papers, and the Impertails were exultant and the Liberals corres-pondingly depressed. However, time, which unravels and exposes the best-concocted tales into the elements of which truth does not enter, performed its duty very effectually in the preent instance, and through the arrival of the Monterey stage, on the night of the 12th, put a quictas to the whole story.

There was not a particle of truth in the various rumors, which would seem to have been concocted in Monterey and Matamoras, as nothing was generally known of them in the former place. Up to the present time of writing we have

The Periodico Official, of Monterey, publishes a letter dated San Luis, February 28, in which it stated that Maximilian, Marquez, Miramon, Mejia, and Castillo are at Quere aro with 10,000 men, one-third of whom are raw recruits, onethird regular troops, and the balance foreigners. Four days previous Maximilian and Miramon, with 4000 men, had made a move against Corona, but had returned to Queretaro. From letters received at headquarters here,

mostly of an official character, I am permitted to collate the following. The dates are up to

within seven leagues of Queretaro. Porfirio Diaz was to march upon Queretaro through the plains of Apani.

The authenticity of the manifesto or protest of the Foreign Ministers at the capital is doubted. General Paz had an interview with Juarez at San Luis, which was followed by an order to send several heavy proces of artillery to the front. Trevmo had asked for a reinforcement, promising to capture "the Austrian." E-cobedo had been to Guanajuato on official business. This would seem to confirm a statement made in my last despatch, on the base of official papers, that the troops of E=cobedo and Corona were withing supporting distance.

The Imperialists are circulating the story that Maximilian is desiring to avoid the spilling of Mexican blood, and that he will make some arrangements with the Republicans. This is impossible, as the Juarez Government will make

no arrangement of any character. The Monterey Periodico Opicial has the following (no authority is given for the statements):-

The Liberal chief attacked the traitor Quiroga at Celays. The latter, surrounded, demanded to capitulate. Some say that, in accordance with the articles of surrender, the arms and ammuni-tion were turned over to the victor, while others state that Quiroga escaped during the cessation of hostilities.

From reliable sources we learn that Maximilian, Miramon, and other Imperial chiefs have disappeared from Queretaro. In that city The Liberal papers in the interior cublish what purports to be a captured letter from Maxi-milian to one of his ministers. in which the latter is recommended to answer the sene sed

efforts of service made by Santa Anna in a friendly, but ambiguous manner. The Republicano says that at Aguas Calientes there are more than fifteen officers who have sworn not again to take up arms against the Government, and who want to republican retire to private life.

The Brownsville Courier of this morning has the tellowing:-

According to the Maximilian correspondence, intercepted by the Liberals, General Almonte will remain, as formerly, in charge of the lega-tions of France, England, and Spain, in conse-quence of the withdrawal of Messis, Duran and Mangino, for reasons of political economy or the public treasury. For the same reason the legations of Russia, Austria, Italy and Belgium were recalled, and a quarter of their salaries was ordered by the Emperor.

In the same correspondence are mentioned several Imperialists wounded and killed alongseveral Imperialists wounded and Killed along-side of the horse-road by the Emperor, on the road from Mexico to Queretaio. Alluding to these dangers, M. Mares. Lieutenant of the Empire, advises General Marquez to dissuade the Emperor from running such risks as are spoken of by the republican journals in an-nouncing that there had been an encounter in nouncing that there had been an encounter in which he had been obliged to take part personsliy, General Marquez answered:--"But the fact is, his Majesty will not avoid the dangers to which you allude." The actual position of the Imperialist in the

centre, even in the heart of the country, is, if we do not err, the same as that occupied by Santa Anna in 1844, also at the head of 12,000 men, and almost entirely surrounded by enenies; but then it was not only an armed revolt, it was a general outcry-an uprising, almost spontaneous, of public opinion-which took the power from him, only leaving him the ground over which he was marching. Against all he went through the country, and it was only after he separated from his army that he was made prisoner and confined in the fort of Perote, from which he came out to po to a foreign country. He returned shortly after through the national gates of Vera Cruz. By the arrival of Marquez, who must have brought troops from the City of Mexico, and with the regiment of hussars which he demanded in several instances, the Imperial army at that point under the Emperor's command cannot be less than 12,000 men. The Re-publicans are also being reinforced by Fragosa, who went into Celaya; by Carvajal, who was operating in the vicinity of San Juan del Rio, and by several guerilla detachments. Their army must now be from 20,000 to 22,000 men. The two armies are too numerous to live in inaction upon the population of that poor country. In some manner or another they must come to battle soon, as neither one can refuse an engagement without risks. We think that the battle must have taken

place, unless arrangements have been entered into.- N. Y. Heraid.

OBITUARY.

Mahomet Emire Pacha.

The French papers of the 9th inst, aunounce the death of Manomet Emire Pacha, Turkish Minister of Police, at the great age of 109 years. The eminent deceased was of a very obscure origin, and began his career as a private janis-sary in the celebrated Janissary corps of soldiers belonging to the Turkish army. His undoubt edly creat talents, however, soon elevated him into position, and eventually won for him the high office which he occupied at the time of his leath. On Sunday, March 3, his obsequies took place with military honors, and his coffin was placed near the tomb of Mahomet II. Notwithstanding his great age, Mahomet Emire Pacha preserved his faculties till the last. His geal to fulfil his functions appeared untiring. He I too hones every day without fatigued, and had the attack of apoplexy, which killed him, when it was least expected. He has rendered his country some important ser-Ismail Pacha, formerly Governor of vices. Crete, succeeds the late Mahomet Emire Pacha in his functions. The new Minister is one of the young Greeks who were imprisoned at Smyrna during the insurrection of 1821.

FROM EUROPE BY STEAMER. tinued March 16.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. LATEST NEWS FROM CRETE.

By an extra of the Athens Elpis, February 23, received yesterday, we learn that the Arca-dian made a successful trip from Syra to Crete, carrying munitions and provisions, and land ing them at different points on the Island of Crete. Returning, she brought to Syra a hundred women and children, and fifteen sick and wounded.

The Elpis, of February 21, states that on the 1st of February a Christian force of seven hundred and fifty men beat off more that three thousand Turks at Gerakari.

THE AMERICAN UNION. ENGLISH REPLY TO THE DUKE DE PERSIONY'S

CHARGES-CONSPIRACIES AND SQUABBLES OF OUR FOREIGN ENEMIES.

From the London Times, March 15.

M. de Persigny has delivered a great speech, aid to have been weeks in preparation, which is rather to be regarded as a State paper than as a legislative argument. His object is to prove that the Emperor has made no real hange in the Constitution, but has only simplified and formalized some successive modifications. This explanation is intended to reassure those who were beginning to tremble for the integrity of the Imperial system, and to dispel the triumph of those who were hailing the dawn of constitutional free-dom. France, he says, has not, and is not to have responsible Ministers, and she is far better without them. It is not they that make a nation really free.

So far as the argument is confined to France, with such stray lights as can be borrowed from classical antiquity, we must admit M. de Persigny to be an authority on the French part of the question. But when he crosses the Channel, takes a sketch of our own Parliamentary system, and, by the working test, contrasts it unfavorably with the correspondng institutions of his own country, we must beg to interpose, and protest against the fidelity of his picture and the soundness of his reasons. * * * For centuries France has been governed by cardinals, by queens, by mistresses, by intriguers, by theorists, by every class that disdains responsibility, and pushes a right, or a sentiment, or a creed, or scheme to its fatal conclusion without check r remorse.

Whether the great idea was the destruction of a nobility, or the extermination of a heresy, or the establishment of a great nation and greater monarch, or some other grand conception of political vanity, it was allowed to run its course, and found fitting authors and abettors. Absolutisms and oligarchies never appeal but to the rock which renders back the echo of the words. So they only go to meet their doom. But, of all the grand ideas that have been the bane of France, which is that which M. de Persigny conjures up before us, to confound our national conscience and pronounce our doom ? When the golden opportunity lately presented itself, England shrank from aiding France to break up the United States by supporting the Southerners, and by establishing a Mexican empire. By this time, it seems, we ought to be resting together after the demolition of the great American republic, or winning glory in the still unfinished enter-

prise. But under no Government whatever would England have marched one foot in such a deserate and gratuitous crusade. The sense of

The debate raised by M. Thiers was con-inued March 16. M. Garnier Pages replied to the absurd argaments of M. Thiers as to the desirability of ostering small States.

M. Emile Ollivier advised that France should honestly accept the changes which have taken place in Germany.

THE DERBY REFORM BILL. FLAIN HINTS FOR THE RECONSTRUCTED CABINET. From the London Times, March 8,

* * * The bill of the Government is not yet before the country. We know that it will enfranchise freely, and we are assured that it will not correspond to the purely democratic views which Mr. Bright expresses. It may be that when the details of the bill are stated, we shall not find its character exactly what Lord Lord Stanley last night described to the House of Commons; but it must be acknowledged

that a bill of that character is what the nation wants. Everybody wishes to satisfy the just ambi

tion of the working classes to have a large share in the government of the country; no body wishes to see them wielding supreme in fluence. It is right-nay, it is essential-that this should be frankly avowed, and that the spokesman of the Ministry in introducing heir Reform bill should distinctly state the object and intent of every part of the measure. Such frankness is the only way of proving that no attempt is made to overreach the classes about to be enfranchised-to confer a boon on them openly, with the design of taking it away in secret.

If the design of each branch of the frame-work of the Reform bill be fairly avowed at the outset, the position of the Ministry will be infinitely strengthened. We trust this will be done. The Ministry have made many mistakes; let them not add to them another fatal to themselves and the settlement of the reform question. In designing their measure, let them avoid all attempts to make the stability of our Parliamentary institutions depend ent on the creation of "new-fangled" privi-leges, but let them not shrink from novelties of electoral procedure. But, above all things, let us have no more

mystery. Whatever they do, whatever coun-sel they may finally adopt, let them ex-plain its meaning and its justification with the utmost plainness to Parliament and the country; they will thus disarm prejudice, and give themselves the fairest promise of success. March 15, Earl Grey gave to the House of Lords and the country his views upon the question of reform. He is afraid of the preponderance of numbers, and sees no means of avoiding it save by the adoption of a cumulative vote. Indeed, the cumulative vote is his panacea for all the ills of the body politic. He is afraid of legislation in haste, and urges that it would be better to wait even until another session for a Reform bill, rather than have some hasty and crude measure. Plural voting finds no favor in his eyes, and, therefore, the scheme of reform which the Government has now agreed upon will not, we expect, have his lordship's support.

Letter from Senator Sherman. From the Atlanta (Ga.) Era.

The following is a letter written to W. K. DeGraffenreid, Esq., of Macon, Ga., in response to one addressed by him to Senator Sherman. The answer explains the whole matter. We invite particular attention to the concluding sentence:-"Neither section can be prosperous le the present



FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.] WASHINGTON, March 28.

The President and Congress.

It is said that the President wants Congress to adjourn before he sends in the greater part of his nominations for vacant offices, as he thinks he can manipulate the Senators more easily than if he had the House of Representatives to step in and break up the rings, and protest against obnoxious men.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Important Political Movements-Another Party Split-The Republican Convention, Etc.

[SPECIAL DESTATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.] BALTIMORE, March 28 .- There were straightout Democratic Ward meetings last night in all the city wards, electing Democratic delegates to a City Convention to be held tomorrow night, to nominate delegates to the State Constitutional Convention, thus totally ignoring the Conservative party. The Conservatives are deeply incensed, and some will hereafter support the Union party.

The Unconditional Union Convention yesterday agreed to oppose a call for a Convention, as proposed by the Democrats, and if the call is sustained to call a sovereign Convention independent thereof, to form a Constitution, and present it to Congress for acceptance, on the principle of universal manhood suffrage.

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 28 .- The schooner Joseph Hooker, from Boston, arrived at Norfolk, reports speaking on Sunday last, sixtyfive miles from Cape Henry, the schooner Kate Carleton, of Nassau, New Providence, with mainmast, foremast head, and jibboom gone. She was steering for Hampton Roads. Proffered assistance, which was declined. The wind was fair.

The schooner Hooker also reports having passed large quantities of wrecked material. She was hove to for eighty hours during the

Outrage at Dayton.

DAYTON, Ohio, March 28 .- Samuel Tate, Jr., a well-known flour merchant of this city, was waylaid last evening on the bridge near his mill, shot down, and robbed. It is thought that his injuries will prove fatal. There is no clue to the perpetrators of this outrage.

Fire at Tamagua.

TAMAQUA, March 28 .- The Masonic Lodge, and a drug store in the same building, were totally destroyed by fire last night. The

Philadelphia; 136; for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 55 for Commercial; 100 for Southwark; 100 for Kensington; 324 for Manufacturers'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 684 for City; 44 for Consolida-tion; 59 for Commonwealth; and 62 for Union. In Canal shares there was little movement, Lehigh Navigation sold at 53%, a slight advance. 20 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common;

National; 103 for Seventh National; 153 for

20 was out for Schultkin (as the solution constraints) 31¹/₂ for preferred do.; 15¹/₂ for Susquehanna Canal; and 56 for Delaware Division. Quotations of Gold—10⁴/₂ A. M., 134¹/₂; 11 A. M., 134³/₂; 12 M., 134¹/₂; 1 P. M., 134¹/₂, an advance of 4 on the closing price last evening.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO DAY Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

-Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 68 of 1881, 1084 change to-day at 1 P. M.:-U. S. 68 of 1881, 1082 (@109; do., 1862, 1083@109; do., 1864, 1074@1074; do., 1865, 1074@108; do., 1865, new, 1074@1074; do. 58, 10-408, 974@074; do. 7:308, August, 1054 @106; do., June, 1054@1054; do., July, 1054@ 1054; Compourd Interest Notes, June, 1864, 174 @184; do., July, 1864, 174@174; do., August, 1864, 164@174; do., October, 1864, 154@164; do., De-cemper, 1864, 144@154; do., May, 1865, 124@124; do., August, 1865, 114@114; do., September, 1865, 104@11; do., October, 1865, 104@102, Gold, 1344@1344. 134 (@1344.

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to day at 12 o'clock:-U.S. 68, 1881. Compour, 1084@1084; U. S. 5-20s, coupon, 1862, 1084@109; do., 1864, 1074@1074; do., 1865, 1074 @108; do. new, 107@1074; 5s, 10-40s, coupon, 974@974; U. S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1054@106; do., 2d series, 1054@1054; 3d series, 1054@1054. Compounds, December, 1864, 144@15.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, March 28,-There is a firm feeling in the Flour Market, and a fair demand from the home consumers, but no demand for shipment. The receipts and stocks are exceedingly small, and there is but little probability of any accession before the next wheat crop makes its appearance. The sales reach 800 barrels, inluding superfine at \$8.25@9; extras at \$9.50@ 10.50; Northwestern extra family at \$12@13.50; Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$11.75@14.25; and fancy at \$14 50@17.50, the latter rate for St. Louis. Rye Flour is dull and lower. Sales of 50 bbls at \$7.25. Prices of Corn Meal are

nominal. 3 The Wheat Market continues quiet, owing to the absence of supplies of desirable quality; sales of fair and choice Pennsylvania red at \$2.90@3.15, and California at \$3.20@3.25. Rye is in good request; sales of 400 bushels Pennsyl-vania at \$1.52, an advance. Corn is in moderate request at yesterday's quotations; sales of 9000 bushels new yellow at \$1.07 in store, and \$1.08 afloat. Oats are unchanged; sales of Pennsyl-vania at 65c.

afloat. Oats are unchanged; sales of Fennsy-vania at 68c. Nothing doing in Barley. 500 bushels Barley Mait sold at \$1'33, Cloverseed is in steady demand, and 600 bushels new sold at \$9'75@10. Timothy ranges from \$3'25@3'50. Flaxseed is wanted by the crushers at \$3@3'10. Whisky—The trade is entirely supplied with the "contraband" article, which sells at \$1@1'30.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

a great number of soldiers deserted from the army of the traitors. Tavero, who took the title of "war monster," was routed by Velez in the Mante de las Cruces.

Nine Frenchmen, of those who took part in the battle of San Jacinto, surrendered to General Rochs. They did not receive the same treatment as their countrymen, because they were not taken with arms in their bands. The General-in-Chief released them, and they are now at liberty.

The El Monarca has the following in an extra:-We extract the following from a letter from

Aureliano Rivera, dated San Luis de la Paz, February 24, 1867, received last night:-As for news, I will tell you that there was a grand review at Queretaro yesterday, at which Maxi-milian was present. The forces reviewed numbered 8750, which, with 2000 brought by Mendez, makes a total of 10,750. This number is post tive; for the person whom I sent there is intelli gent. These few days back, according to the plan adopted by them, they divided their army in three columns, the first, under command of Miramon, the Emperor, Marquez, Vidaurii and Quiroga, is of 4000 men, and will march, it is said, upon the forces now at San Miguel and take San Luis de Potosi, if not deleated on the road. The second column, under the command of Castilio and Mendez, marching against the city of Guanajuata, is also of four thousand men. Upon the position which I occupy (San Luis de la Paz) Mejia is said to be marching with two thousand men and a bat tery; the other divisions have each three batteries. Queretaro will be left occupied by about one thousand men. Such is the news received this day from reliable persons living in Queretaro.

The manifesto of the diplomatic corps has, it is said, caused a bad impression among the Im-perialists, and discouraged them much. I omitted to mention that there were two thou-sand foreigners in the Imperial army, but I have a blind faith that we shall defeat them. have a blind faith that we shall defeat

At the last hour I received news of Colonel Jose Casio Pantones and of G. Lista. These two chiefs, with five hundred men, have whipped Marquez and the Emperor near Calpulaipam. causing them great trouble with the ambus cades established by our forces on different points.

Maximilian in person must have taken part in the engagement. The forces of the enemy were fitteen hundred strong, and were harassed to San Juan del Rio, where Carvajai is now.

I learn from the City of Mexico that Porfirio Diaz was approaching the capital; his forces from south of Queretaro were also marching upon the capital by the roads of Cuenavaca de la Cruces and Toluca. Colonel Martinez, with about three hundred men, was also marching upon the capital by the road of Pachusa, the situation being such, I beheve, that the capital is on the eve of being besieged.

The same paper has the following :-

We shall soon have a great battle with the Emperor, who arrived at Queretaro with four thousand mon, and, according to the news, is marching upon Salamanca. The question will soon be solved, and if, as is very probable, we beat him. the duel will soon be terminated, Poncho Velez has routed Tavera in the vicinity of the City of Mexico. He killed some six hundred men, wounded as many more, and took a number of prisoners. You can see that the Indian lions are conducting themselves well. Local papers published here state that Ascen

sion Gomez has levied a prestito of \$300,000 on the inhabitants of Tampico. \$250,000 of which has already been paid. The story is not cre dited.

In view of the recent advices from Juarez, Cortinas professes to submit to the authority of Berriozabal, commanding here. H has been ordered to march into the interior. A Brownsville paper says that he recently levied a prestito of \$1500 at Cannargo and \$600 General at Mier.

Extensive Operations by a Female.

On the 24th of January last a very good look ing and remarkably well-dressed young woman called at Messrs. Hascy & Co.'s office, No. 88 Broad street, and requested the firm to cash for her a seven-thirty bond of the denomination of \$500, which was drawn to the order of J. Ste vens. The good-looking and well-dressed female introduced herseli as Mrs. Stevens, and stated that she resided in Carmine street. The representations of the fair applicant being premmed to be all correct, the bond was cashed die acknowledged her obligations, returned her thanks, bestowed a shower of smiles on the staches of the office and, went her way, while the cond was sent on its way in the ordinary

ourse of business. A few days since Messre, Hasey & Co. received ntormation from the Treasury Department to the effect that a certain J. Stevens had notified the department that a seven-thirty bond of the tenomination of \$500 had been stolen from him; that the bond mentioned had been previously received at the department and converted into five-twentles; that it had been traced back through various channels to Messrs, Hascy & Co., and asking for further information in the matter. Hascy & Co. had learned in the mean-time that the reputed Mrs. Stevens had been effecting exchanges of bonds. They consulted Detectives Tieman and Wilson in the matter, and they determined to watch for the fair broker. Yesterday morning M'me Stevens called again at the office of Hascy & Co, with another bond to be changed. She was told of the information which had been received from the Treasury Department. She expressed a great deal of astonishment at first, but afterwards, in apparent trepidation, begged to have the matter quieted, offering a much larger amount of money in case an arrangement could be effected. She went away, promising to return and settle the matter. In the mean-time Detective Tieman was called in, and when the enterprising female returned she was taken in custody and escorted to police headquarters. When the officers arrived at headquarters they found a man named John Haily, of No. 1271 Broadway, giving information of a robbery of bonds which had occurred at his establishment a night or two since. Mrs. Stevens, who had been recognized by the

detectives as Helen Gibbons, was searched, and on her person was found some six thousand dollars worth of bonds, among which some bonds which Mr. Haffy recognized as a portion of the property which had been stolen from him. Helen's residence was ascertained to be at the corner of Prince and Laurens streets, and thither the officers repaired and instituted a search, which resulted in disclosing a large quantity of handsome silk and velvet cloaks, magnificent dresses, furs, jewelry, and various other articles of value. Helen was locked up at the police headquarters to a wait fur-ther identification. She is as was stated above, a very fine-looking young woman, twenty-seven years of age, a native of Ireland, and is a wellknown sneak thief .- N. F. Herald.

-Kauffman has just finished a picture which represents Abraham Lincoln earning his first dollar. The incident is that which was often told by the late President, when he ferried passengers across a river, and received a silver dollar for his services. In this picture he is seen in his small flatboat, resting upon his oars, looking earnestly at the silver coin which he holds in the palm of his hand.

the whole nation is against founding empires and destroying them upon a calculation of political consequences, either in the Old World or the New. Such projects are, indeed. oftener found in palaces than in parliaments, and in hearts as well as lands insulated from social relations and their natural control. If this be all-and this idea is to be the touchstone of our respective metals-we are content to stand the ordeal, and to be thankful that we are not a nation of great ideas and irresponsible rulers.

FRANCE.

M. THIERS ON NAPOLEON'S FOREIGN POLICY. A despatch from Paris dated March 14, evening, says .- In to-day's sitting of the Legislative Body the interpellation of M. Thiers upon the foreign policy of the Government came on for discussion.

M. Thiers said :- The state of Europe, and particularly of France, at the present time is serious. This fact is proved by the general increase of armaments; but it man, nevertheless, be viewed without anxiety. The present state of things is occasioned by the false ideas which have spread into European policy. Formerly the policy of Europe was based upon the equilibrium of power, and the smaller States, which served to weaken the collisions between the greater ones, were respected.

This policy, which made the greatness of France, has been replaced by a new idea—that of nationalities and of great agglomerations having the same origin and speaking the same language. From this arose the interest shown towards Poland and the efforts made to establish the unity of Italy. The ambition of Prussia and Russia, in taking advantage of the idea of nationality, is a menace to Europe. France made a serious mistake in permitting the development of this state of things. The Government had but to say one word to arrest the course of this ambition, and that word was European equilibrium; but the Government was led away by the chimera of the nationality principle, and by an unreflecting desire for popularity. To lessen the evil a policy at once wise and firm is necessary.

We will examine the scheme for the reor ganization of the army with patriotism, but we must also return to the policy of a European equilibrium. By pursuing this course France will recover the alliance of England, and will again become the protectress of the small States. Her sword will once more be the independent sword of Europe. But support must also be sought in liberty, and a larger participation in the direction of public affairs must be restored to the country; a return, in fact, must be made to the policy of good sense, for not another mistake must be

nade. M. Thiers' speech was listened to with great attention, but without any great marks either of approval or disapproval.

La France has an assurance that the debate will show that in the foreign relations of the Empire there is nothing whatever to create alarm. It will be shown, says the semi-official paper, that the alleged negotiations in reference to Luxembourg never took place ; that England, France, and Russia have arrived at the basis of an understanding in reference to the Eastern question; and, lastly, that the visit of M. Benedetti to Paris is wholly of a private character.

lance prevails," as sustaining the position taken by us in our editorial of to-day, which which was in hand when this important letter was received. We agree with the honorable Senator in the remark. "The South should not forego this opportunity to be restored to representation

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, March 12 .- Dear Sir:-Your letter of the 8th instant is received. The bill you referred to was passed in the earnest hope that it would tend to the full restoration of all the States to all their rights in the Union. The sixth section I think is too harsh, but it was put in in the House as the result of opposition from both extremes. At the request of large numbers from the South we are passing a supplementary act to provide machinery of recon-struction. The original bill left all to each State, but there was canger of double organizations and conventions, and therefore, to avoid further strite or difference, this new act will be passed. It is merely a scaffolding, My earnest conviction is that the South should not forego this opportunity to be restored to representation; and you may rely upon it that a majority in both Houses will adhere to this offer, and execute it in good faith and to the letter, if your people will do likewise. Neither action can be prosperous while the present ondition of military surveillance prevails.

You can do as you please with this, Very truly yours, Wm. K. De Graffenreid. JOHN SHERMAN.

Letter from Governor Pickens, S. C. The following is an extract from a private etter received in this city :--

"You know the desolation of our country has ruined us all, and we are in great poverty. God only knows whether we will be enabled to ather this year's crop, and the policy of the Jovernment forbids all enterprise, and puts it utterly out of our reach to raise any money now on any terms whatever. We would gladly sell half of our lands for support and ready means, but, of course, no one will purchase with the open threat of universal confiscation standing open threat of universal confiscation standing over our heads, and want and starvation before thousands of our people, both black and white. The most cruel part of it is, if possible, the first suffering comes upon the helpless black people, who have been innocent of all blame, and really have acted as well as any people would have done under the circumstances. I really think that most men who own land are struggling now to do all they can do for the support of their former faithful slaves. I know this is my case, and it is what adds greatly to my present em-barrassment and cramped means,"

Governor Pickens was a leader in the Rebel. ion, and one of the first to fire the Southern heart, and one of the most reckless and uncompromising, He came from St. Petersburg where he was the United States Anfonssador under Mr. Buchanan, to be made Governor of his State, and was tcremost, after Mr. Lincoln's lection, in assailing the Government and its orts. We believe, too, that it was he who forts. made the remark after the disaster to Fort umter, that South Carolina was the first power that had ever humbled the flag of the United States. We do not recall this record to awaken unpleasant reminiscences, but to contrast Governor Pickens then and now, and to show where such leaders at the South have precipitated the country. The spirit of the above letter, touch ing the character and condition of slaves, is most commendable. Mr. Pickens' slaves stood by him during the war, and very naturally he stands by them now that the war is over.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Supreme Court-Chief Justice Woodward and Judges Thompson, Strong, Read, and Agnew.—The argument of Maynard's appeal occupied this morning. Court of Common Pleas—Judges Allison and Pierce.-The equity argument list was before the Court.

stock were insured. Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph. NEW YORK, March 28. – Stocks active. Chicago and Rock Island, 97/4; Canton Com-pany, 464; Erie Rallroad, 58%; Cleveland and Toledo, 119%; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 79/4; Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago, 98%; Michigan Central, 107%; Michigan Southern, 76%; New York Central, 106%; Illinois Central, 115%; Cleveland, Columbus, and Cincinnati, 116%; New York Central, 106%; Illinois Central, 115%; Uniberland preferred, 62; Virginia 68, 96; Hudson River, 157; United States Five-twenties, 1862, 109/4; do. 1864, 107%; do. 1865, 107%; new issue, 167%; United States Ten-forties, 97%; Seven-thirties, first issue, 106; others, 105%; Sterling Exchange, 1087&109%; Gold closed at 184%; Money at 7 per cent. New YORE, March 28.-Cotton flat at 30%; 31c. Flour 5c. lower; sales of 6000 bbls; State, 59%; Southern, \$11:25%; 17. Wheat duil and declin-ing. Corn quiet; market without decided change; sales of 21,000 bushels mixed Western at \$1'18%. Oats declining; sales of 32,000

at \$1'16'4. Oats declining; sales of 32,000 bushels—Western, 65@67c.; State, 71@72c. Pro-visions steady. Pork dull; new mess, \$24'05@ Whisky quiet,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Thursday, March 28, 1867.

-The New York Times this morning says :-"The 1st of April National Bank statement ontinues to exercise a partial influence on the Money Market this week, though the demand to-day has been relieved by larger purchases of 730 per cents, by the Treasury Office, nearly a million and a half of dollars, and the Stock Brokers after 2 o'clock reported a better offerng of Money than on Tuesday. It is generally telt on the street that the preparations for the uarterly National statement are pretty much arough with, and that after Saturday the marcet will become easier, if not cheaper, to the prokers than before this cause of momentary disturbance was suggested. The Public Funds o-day exhibited more activity and firmer prices, and the Railway Market, at the Stock xchange, after dragging through the early forenoon on the fear of a snug money market, became quite firm at the Second Regular Hoard.

-The New York Tribune this morning says :-Money on call is 7 per cent. Commercial paper sells at 7 per cent., and at 8@10 for fair names. The banks are offering a good deal of accommodation paper which finds little favor. Currency is reported as scarce and quite moderate. Country orders are not readily filled. Country banks are disposed to lean on their city correspondents and the April report will show that many National Banks are more extended than prudent."

The Stock Market was more active this morning, but prices were without any material change. Government bonds were firmly held: is of 1881 sold at 1081, no change; and June 7:30s at 1054, no change; 994 was bid for 10-40s; 109 for old 5-20s; and 1055 for August 7:30s. City loans were dull; the new issue sold at 101, a slight decline; and old do. at 971@971, no

change. Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at 50\$, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 564, a slight deciine; Camden and Amboy at 1334, no change: North Pennsylvania at 32, no change; and Little Schuyl-Pennsylvania at 35, 50 change; and Little Schuyl-kill at 304, no change; 60 was bid for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common ; 40 for pre-ferred do.; 271 for Catawissa preferred; 281 for Philadelphia and Eric, and 44 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 20. a slight advance; 65 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 72 for West Philadelphia; 8 for Ridge Avenue; and 101 for Union.

Bank shares were in good demand for investment, at full prices. 135 was bid for First Na-tional; 1072 for Fourth National; 109 for Sixth For additional Marine News see Third Page.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Brig John Crystal, Barnes, Ponce, J. Mason & Co. Schr T. D. Wilder, Hether, Aspfawall, Captain, Schr Halo, Dianey, Newburyport, via New Castle, G. B. Kerfort

B. Kerfool, Schr Maryland, Greer, Salem, Lennox Burgess, Schr Franklin, Tice, Millville, Whitall, Tatum & Co, Schr C. P. Stickney, Mathis, Boston, Castner, Stick-ney & Wellington, Schr Charm, Star, Alexandria, J. T. Justus.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Barque Kensington, Baker, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to Workman & Co. Brig Haze, Hall, 5 days from Boston, in ballast to

captain. Brig A. H. Curtis, Merriman, 9 days from Matanzas, with molasses to E. C. Knight & Co. Schr Deniel Pierson, Pierson, 14 days from Som-brero, with guano to Moro Phillips. Schr D. and E. Kelly, Kelly, from Boston, with mdse, to captain.

brero, with guano to Moro Phillips. Schr D. and E. Kelly, Kelly, from Boston, with mdse, to capitain. Schr Sarab Clark, Griffin, from New York, with mdse, to Lathbury. Wickersham & Co. Schr Village Queen. Tillotson, from New York, with buriey to Massey, Huston & Co. Schr Village Queen. Tillotson, from New York, with barley to Massey, Huston & Co. Schr Rescue, Kelly, from New York, with barley to Massey, Huston & Co. Schr Rescue, Kelly, from New York, with barley to Massey, Huston & Co. Schr John Whitby, Henderson, 1 day from Odessa, Del, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co. Schr Tycoon, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna Creek, Del, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co. Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with grain to J. L. Bewley & Co. Schr Ettle Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Great Egg Harbor. Schr Ettle Hall, Maxon, 1 day from Great Egg Harbor. Schr Reading RR. No. 49, Robinion, from Millville. Schr Beston, Smith, from Cape May. Steamer W. C. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 heurs from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer C. Comstock, Drake, I day from New York, with mdse, to W. M. Baird & Co.

BELOW.

A ship and a barque, names unknown, came in the Capes yesterday morning.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange. Liewers, Del., March 27. - Barque R. G. W. Dodge, Liewers, Del., March 27. - Barque R. G. W. Dodge, from Philadelphia, for Marsellies, and brigantine Deveronside, do., for Cork, went to sea this morning. Brigs Angenera, for Matanzas, W. H. Parks, for Havana, Nazarine, for Barbados, C. H. Kennedy, for Portland, and schr John Johnson, for Clenfuegos, all from Philadelphia, went to sea yesterday morning. Ship Morning Star and schr Yankee Blade, bound out, are at the Breakwater.

Ship Morning Star and sonr ranked and argues are at the Breakwater. The wreckers are preparing to discharge barques Aurora and E. Schultz: the former will probably be condemned, the latter will be got off. Wind S. E. JOSEPH LAFETRA,

Schr James M. Vance, Burdge, hence, at Providence

Schr James M. Vance, Burdge, hence, at Providence 26th inst, Schr James Martin, Baker, for Philadelphia or Bal-timore, salled from Providence 26th inst. Schr S. B. Wheeler. McLaughlin, for New Castle, Del., salled from Providence 26th inst. [BY TELEORAPH.] New YORK, March 22.—Arrived, steamship Europe from Havre 14th inst. Steamship San Francisco, from Greytown.

<text><section-header><text><text><text>