THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

WASHINGTON.

The Birthday of the ¹ Father of His Country," and How it is Being Celebrated—The Parade of the Military—Firing of Salutes—The Temperance Movement—The Enights Templar,

Old Father Time, in his ever onward pace, has whirled his wheel that we have once more reached the point which the dial marks as the anniversary of the birthday of the man who never told a lie. What a season for reflection and happy comfort must this be to the noble mand happy comfort must this be to the home patriot who now governs this good old Com-monwealth of Pennsylvania! how his blood must tingle, his eyes dilate, and his heart bound when he sees all the honors that are paid and being paid to the great and glorious truth teller! and the happy thought courses through his brain that in after life the memory of the great Truth

Feller the II will be equally celebrated.

But we digress. The day which should be dear to the heart of every true-born American has of late years almost fallen into disuse, and he memory even of the man who gave to this ountry its boastful freedom was fast fading nto dim obscurity, but at length a fresh feeling eems to have been awakened, and this year it has been celebrated with a little more ceremony ban has marked its recurrence for years.

The Military.

It was confidently expected that the First ivision Pennsylvania Militia would have made turnout to-day, and the hope was indulged in ntil about two weeks since, when the concluon was arrived at that such a proceeding ould not be advisable on account of the celeration by the firemen (a full account of which ill be found in another column). Nevertheless, vo of the organizations connected with the ivision made street parades. At sunrise the aembers of the Veteran Keystone Battery, nder the command of Captain John V. Creely, seembled at the City Armory, Broad and Race treets, and proceeded thence to Penn Square,

treets, and proceeded thence to Penn Square, where a national salute of thirty-three guns was fired. This duty has been performed by he battery for years past.

At 2 o'clock the old time-honored artillery corps, Washington Grays, assembled at the rmory, Lardner street, below Fifteenth, and, there the command of Captain H. C. Ward, passed over the following route:—Up Fifteenth to Walnut, out Walnut to Eighteenth, up Eighteenth to Green, down Green to Broad, up Broad to Brown, down Brown to Twelfth, down Twelfth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Third. welfth to Chesnut, down Chesnut to Third, lown Third to Walnut, up Walnut to Broad, down Broad to Lardner, up Lardner to armory, where a fine portrait, executed by W. L. Germon, of Captain Jacob Londenslager, was preented to the corps. Captain Jacob is one of
the oldest members of the organization, and is
known far and wide as the originator of the
famous Fish House Punch. The Grays looked
remarkably well, and clicited universal commendation along the whole of the route.

The Temperance Cause. Some time since a circular was issued calling for a grand temperance celebration on the anniversary of the birth of Washington, and providing for a committee of sixteen to carry the thing into effect. They met and appointed a sub-committee of arrangements, who chose Horticultural Hall as the place for holding the

Subsequent meetings were held and the fol-lowing plan of proceedings agreed upon:— Horticultural Hall will be thrown open to all

friends of the cause all day.

At 3 o'clock P. M. a meeting for adults will be held in the main audience room. President William H. Allen, LL. D., of Girard College, will preside. The Cadets of Temperance, Cadets of Honor and Temperance, and other male invenile temperance organizations, will meet in the hall upon the first floor. The Bands of Hope and Sabbath School children will assemble in the second-story front room. The famous Girard College Band will furnish choice music. clock. Hon. Jos. Allison will preside in the main audience room.

The following advocates of total abstinence will be present and address the meeting:—Rev. Dr. A. A. Willits, John R. Sypher, Rev. John Chambers, Rev. J. Henry Smythe, B. F. Dennison, George H. Hick, Rev. W. C. Best, Hon. S. B. Ransom, of New Jersey; Rev. Peter Stryker, Edwin H. Coates, Dr. Herrick, Lebra Rev. Dr. Brooks, John Wannenker. Johnson, Rev. Dr. Brooks, John Wanamaker, Rev. Anthony Atwood, John Shedden. The members of the orders of the Sons of

Temperance, Temple of Honorand Temperance, f. O. of Good Templars, Knights of Tempeance, Cadets of Temperance, Cadets of Honor and Temperance, and Bands of Hope, will be present in regalia.

Members of the Grand and National Bodies of the above organizations, and the members of the general and sub-committees, will be provided with seats upon the stage. Arrangements have been made to accommodate all. The three large rooms at Horticultural Hall have been secured, and if required the churches in the vicinity will be opened.

The following pledge will be circulated for

signatures:--

"We, the undersigned, do pledge our truth, faith, and honor that we will not use intoxicating liquors as a beverage, nor traffic in them: that we will not furnish them as an article of entertainment, or for persons in our employment, and that in all suitable ways we will discountenance their use." At half-past 1 o'clock the members of the

Silver Spring and Great Western Divisions, Sons of Temperance, assembled at their hall. No. 1625 Pine street, in citizens' dress, with regalia, and, headed by a full band, marched to Horticul-

At half-past 2 o'clock the various lodges of the Good Templars left their hall, northeast corner of Broad and Arch streets, and marched down Broad street, to the tune of "Cold Water,

with flags flying. The Cadets of Temperance.

This active and earnest body of young workers in the good cause also celebrate the day on their own account. At 10 o'clock Sections Nos. 2, 3, 7, 9, 11, 12, 13, and 19 assembled in full regalia at Broad and Spring Garden streets, and took up the line of march for the Central M. E. Church, Vine street, near Thirteenth, where sermons are to be preached to them by Rev.

Messrs. Stephens, Coates, and others.
Sections 5, 6, 15, and 22 assembled at Temperance Hall, Second street, below Queen, at the same hour, and proceeded to the Ebenezer M. E. Church, Christian street, above Third, where they are to be addressed by Rev. Messrs.

Alday, Peters, Perry, Paxson, and others.

The lads all looked neat and trim, and presented a beautiful sight to the thoughtful

This evening the St. John, Philadelphia, Mary, and Kadosh Commanderies, Kuights Templar, and the Cyrene Commandery of Camden will attend religious services at St. George's M. E. Church, on Fourth street, below New, in full uniform. Rev. and E. Sir Robert H. Pattison, D. D., Past Eminent Commander of Philadelphia

Commandery, No. 2, will officiate. The American Mechanics.

Fame Council, No. 15, Order United American Mechanics, will celebrate the day in the Hall corner of Fourth and George streets, at 8 o'clock P. M., by speeches, singing, etc.

The Democratic Association The Democratic Association will celebrate the day at their rooms, Ninth and Arch streets. The association will be addressed this evening by

The Polytechnic College. This mernisg at 11 o'clock a large audience, composed of the students and the friends of the Polytechnic College, assembled in the lecture-

FIRST EDITION | room of the college building to celebrate the day. The exercises consisted of:-Overture by Carl Sentz's Orchestra.

Orpheus. Offenbach Belections from Washington's Farewell Address Heury West, of the class of 1871.

Wein, Weib, and Geang".....

The Day in Camden. Early this morning Companies B and C, 5th Battalion National Guard of New Jersey, made a street parade, after which they proceeded to Burlington, where they are spending the day as the guests of company A of that city. Arrangements have been made by a committee of Camden gentlemen for properly observing the anniversary of General Washington's birthday at the Court House this evening. Rev. Dr. Bartine has been engaged to deliver an oration on Washhas been engaged to deliver an oration on Washington, and the Camden Cornet Band will discourse excellent music. The proceeds are to be appropriated for the benefit of the Camden Home for Friendless Children.

THE FIREMEN.

Unveiling of the Lyle Monument—An Immense Turnout of the Fire Department to Do Honor to the Late Chief, David M. Lyle—The Cere-monles at Old Oaks Cemetery—Description

of the Menument.

To-day will be one long remembered by the firemen of Philadelphia, and the truly magnificent display made by the department, the decorous conduct of the men, the excellent order maintained, and the general bearing of all, will forever redound to their credit.

The monument project was started almost immediately on the receipt of the news of the Chief Engineer's death. All differences of opinion were forgotten, and all united immediately in the undertaking. It was supposed that it would not be long before the monument would be erected. But the excitement died away, the projectors gave out one by one, and the project itself was nearly abandoned. It was at this time that the officers whose names are appended came to the rescue and formed the Lyle Monument Association, the active labors of which are now nearly completed. The officers are—Prenow nearly completed. The officers are—President, Joseph R. Lyndall, Weccacoe Engine Company: Vice President, Michael B. Lynch, Vigilant Engine Company; Secretary, John T. Watson, West Philadelphia Hose Company; Assistant Secretary, James McGough, Perseverance Hose Company; Treasurer, William D. Kendrick, Columbia Engine Company.

Since morning the city has been alive with the fire laddies, and as early as 11 o'clock the companies commenced arriving on Broad street.

panies commenced arriving on Broad street, and continued arriving until 1 o'clock, when the procession was formed and moved off in the

following order.:—
Chief Marshal—William F. McCully, Hibernia Engine Company,
Special Aids—William D. Kendrick, Columbia Engine Company; John H. Magee, Empire Hook and Ladder Company.
Aids—Charles Darragh, Harmony Engine Company; William B. Irwin, Independence Fngine Company; William Van Osten, Good Will Engine Company; Henry M. Taylor, Excelsior Hose Company; John B. Maxwell, Germantown Hose Company; William C. Zane, Weccacoe Engine Company.
Officers and members of the Lyle Monument Association.
Andrew Alexander, Esq., Builder.

officers and members of the Day, Charles W. Brooke, Esq.
Orator of the Day, Charles W. Brooke, Esq.
Officiating Clergyman, Rev. George W. McLaughlin.
Officers and members of the Board of Directors of
the Fire Department.
Officers and Trustees of the Philadelphia Association for the Relief of Disabled Firemen.
Officers and Trustees of the Fire Association.
Officers and Representatives of the United Firemen's Insurance Company.
Mayor of Philadelphia, Hon Daniel M. Fox.
Officers and Members of Select and Common
Councils.
Chief Engiaeer, George Downey.

Councils.

Chief Engineer, George Downey.

Assistant Engineers, William Sweeney, Daniel Williams, George Hensler, George W. Fox,

George W. Duy.

Visiting Chief Engineers.

Exchief and Assistant Engineers of the Philadel

First Division—Marshal, James McGough, Perseverance Hooe Co.; Alds. Harry C. Selby, Good Intent Hose Co., Charles J. Alexander, Vigilant Fire Co. Hibernia Fire Company, Good Intent Hose Company, Empire Hook and Ladder Company, Vigilant Fire Company, Perseverance Hose Company, Compa Company, Empire Hook and Ladder Company Vigitant Fire Company, Perseverance Hose Com-

pany.

Second Division—Marshal, Thomas B. Hahn, Neptune Hose Co.; Aids, H. A. Bergmann, Assistance Fire Co.; Harry Hunter, Harmony Fire Co. Harrmony Fire Company, Neptune Hose Company, Assistance Fire Company, Southwark Hose Company, Diligent Fire Company, Washington Fire Company

of Germantown.

Third Division—Marshal, George L. Esher, Washington Hose Co.; Aids, Joseph Young, Columbia
Fire Co.; S. Daneahauer, Humane Fire Co. Humane Fire Company, Washington Hose Company, Friend ship Fire Company, Phoenix Hose Company, Colum bia Fire Company. Special Division—Marshal, Thomas I. Russell

Special Division—Marshal, Thomas I. Russell, Water Witch Fire Company, Wilmington, Del.; Alds, Noah D. Taylor, Liberty, No. 1, Jersey City; John Busch, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Water Witch Fire Company, Wilmington, Del.; Liberty Fire Company, Reading, Pa.; Phœnix Hose Company, Poughkeepsie, N. I.; delegation from Norwich, Conn.; delegation from Salem, Mass.; delegation from Trenton, N. J.; delegation from Altoona, Pa.; delegation from Camden, N. J.; delegation from Brooklyn, N. Y.; delegation from Jersey City, N. J.

Fourth Division—Marshal, Lewis P. Bogia, Diligent Hose Company; Alds, John G. Hollick, Jr., Good Will Fire Company; William Nagle, Diligent Hose Company, Philade phia Fire Company, Fame Hose Company, Good Will Fire Company, Jiligent Hose Company, Good Will Fire Company.

Fifth Division—Marshal, Albert H. Ladner, United States Hose Company; Aids. Harry Clark, Niagara Hose Company, Henry Welbank, Fairmount Fire Company. Fairmount Fire Company, United States Hose Company, Monroe Fire Company, Niagara

Hose Company. Sixth Division-Marshal, Thomas R. Reed, North ern Liberty Hose Company; Aids, James McCue, In-dependence Fire Company; P. J. Donnelly, America Hose Company; Western Fire Company, Northern Liberty Hose Company, Independence Fire Com-pany, America Hose Company, Good Will Hose

Seventh Division—Marshal, William G. Simon. Seventh Division—Marshai, William G. Silhon, Union Hose Company; Aids, George Blankley, West Philadelphia Hose Company; W. B. Freas, German-town Hose Company; Moyamensing Hose Company, Germantown Hose Company, Excelsior Hose Com-pany, Union Hose Company, West Philadelphia Hose Company.

The Lyle Monument Association formed on Broad street, above Spring Garden, where they were joined by the department. The whole column then countermarched down Broad to hesnut, thence to Fifth, thence to Arch, thence to Ninth, thence to Ridge avenue, thence to Eleventh, thence to Parrish, thence to Broad, thence to Penn Township Line road, thence to Old Oaks Cemetery. Arrived at the cemetery, a hollow square was formed about the monument. The chairman of the Building Committee then made his report, and the monument was un-veiled, the bands playing "Hall to the Chief;" then followed a prayer by the officiating clergy man, after which Charles W. Brooke, Esq., de

livered the following address:-The Address by Charles W. Brooke, Esq.

The Address by Charles W. Brooke, Esq. Over two years ago, in the apparent flush and vigor of health, suddenly and without warning, the dread summons of the Almighty came to him whom to-day we honor and iament, and bade him join the innumerable caravan of the dead.

In the solitude of his room with no fond voice to soothe his parting hour; no hand to grasp in friendly, sacred grief his own before his spirit left its earthly tenement, his mandate came; and those who but a few short hours before had heard his voice in cheering, kindly greeting, and had met with him busy in the haunts of men, and bustling in the avenues of life; stood with blanched cheeks and quickly beating hearts, and "sorrow wondering" avenues of life; stood with blanched cheeks and quickly beating hearts, and "sorrow wondering eyes," aghast at the awful intelligence of the Destroyer's work. Strong men, rough and uncouth of manner of speech, turned aside to hide the tears that came to tell the anguish of their hearts into their eyes, the gloom of a great grief pervaded the city, and the awful realization of the force and truth of that warning, "In the midst of life we are in death," came to all.

He who had braved a thousand times, amid the crackling timbers and the falling ruins, the dread reaper in the fields of life, escaped the perils and the dangers that were his daily surroundings, and yielded to thee, O! Death, in the solemn stillness and quiet of his own apartment, passing from life into eternity—no man knoweth how—and answering the summons of his Judge—no man knoweth when. Truly

God moves in a mysterious way, His wonders to perform. "God moves in a mysterious way, fils wonders to perform."

And yet death is the common lot of all. "All that live shall die, passing through nature into eternity," but blest is he, and great his victory over death, who leaves behind him the memory of an unsullied and a spotless pame as heritage to those who mourn his loss, who unilds his monument within the hearts of loving friends, and writes his epitaph in good and notice deeds.

loving friends, and writes his epitaph in good and noble deeds.

Yet to the living also, as to the dead, is this an occasion of honor, for it indicates that "though death may destroy association, and remove from us all that we know or see of those we hold most dead, yet memory, through the eye of faith, will lift the impenetrable veil, and peering beyond the grave, still animate the heart with loving sympathy.

To those especially entrusted with the completion of this work, praise is particularly due, for they have succeeded in giving a lasting expression, amid every adverse circumstance, of the feeling that suggested the perpetuation in this form of the record of the esteem and affection felt for the departer "Chies." This not the coid, dull marble that bespeaks his greatness; but the hearts that prompted, and the affection that executed, this monument to worth and merit.

Music and the benediction followed, and the assemblage dispersed.

Description of the Monument. The following is a description of the monu

ment:—
It consists of a statue of the deceased, six feet eleven inches in height, raised upon a pedestal afteen feet in height, both cut out of Italian marble. It was executed at the establishment of Mr. Andrew Alexander, at Eleventh and Parrish streets, and Mr. Alfred Stauch, the sculptor, has done his work in the most skilfal, artistic, and highly satisfactory manner.

manner.

The statue represents the late Chief standing in an easy and natural attitude, in front of a fire-ping. He is clad in the habiliments of his office, with head uncovered. On the left lapel of his coat is his badge. In his right hand there is a horn, and in his left hand he holds his hat, with the frontispiece inscribed "Chief Engineer D. M. L." prominently displayed.

inscribed "Chief Engineer D. M. L." prominently displayed.

Mr. Stauch has made a very fine likeness of the deceased, and the many friends of Mr. Lyle, who have viewed the figure while it progressed, have compilmented the artist highly for the correct and successful manner in which he has portrayed the features of the late Chief.

Of the base, the cap is highly ornamented, the prominent features being a laurel wreath, a monogram, "D. M. L.," and a wreath of oak leaf branches. On the front of the die are the emblems of the Fire Department—horn, book, etc. Beneath these is the inscription showing to whose memory the monument is crected. On the reverse of the die are the names of the fire companies composing the Lyle Monument Association. This base has a sub-base of Pennsylvania blue marble cut so as to represent small square blocks. small square blocks.

Mr. Stauch, who has proved himself so competent for the work, commenced the model in the spring of 1868. This was completed in a few weeks, and ther

cutting the figure out of marble was begun. There were several delays from various causes, but within a couple of months past the work was resumed vigorously and pushed to a successful completion. The following are the names of the gentle men who had charge of the work:-

Building Committee—Henry A. Cook, Chairman, Charles M. Englebart, Joseph Wagner, Jr., John B. Wiegner, Peter C. Ellmaker. Committee on Location-P. C. Ellmaker, John G. Butler, John H. Fleming, P. J. Don-

nelly.
Finance Committee—Michael B. Lyach, William Y. Campbell, Clement C. Clay, William

FRANCE

Particulars of the "Affair" of February 7-The Barricading-Protest of the "Marseillaiss" Editors -The Debate on Rochefort's Arrest in the Corps Legislatif.

The English papers relate the progress of the re-cent affair of the barricades in Paris:—At about 10 o'clock on February 7, numerous groups of people appeared in the Rue Aboukir, but no serious disor-der is reported. Half an hour ister an attempt was made to throw up barricades in the Faubourg du Temple, and also in the neighborhood of the Courcine Barracks. Carriages and omnibuses were upset but the presence of the police sufficed to disperse th rioters. About the same time six omnibuses had been overturned in the Rue de Paris, at Believille, and a somewhat imposing barricade was thus

At the barricade which was erected early on the morning of February 8, in the Rue de Paris, Believille, fifteen persons engaged in defending it were arrested. A Commissary of Police named Lombard was wounded on the left side of his chest by a bayona this control of the contro net thrust. Some distance from this spot a Sergent de Ville was struck in the breast by a revolver. At 12 30 this morning the rioters broke into the gaushop of M. Lefaucheux, Rue Lafayette, and decamped with 40 muskets and 300 revolvers.

The total number of arrests effected on February 8 is 150. M. Flourens is still at large. The latter and M. Bologee prevented the assassination of the Commissary of Police, who was dragged into the street by the crowd after closing the meeting in the Rue de

Only one serious conflict occurred during the day and this was on the Rue Oberkampf, where a barri-cade was removed by the Gardes de Paris. The troops did not make use of their arms. Some stray revolver shots came from the ranks of the rioters, and one police agent was most severely wounded About 100 ringlesders and others carrying arms were arrested. It is stated that ton strong barricades were still left during the night, chiefly in the Rue du Temple, Rue St. Maur, and Rue Oberkampf, and also on the Quay Valmy. They were formed by overturned carriages, omnibuses, and building materials. The Gazette des Tribunaux mentions attempts at throwing up barricades in the Quar-tier du Temple, stating, however, that no resistance was offered, and, consequently, there was no

Accounts published both in the Figure and the laulois confirm the statement that a large number of the rioters have been severely wounded by sword-cuts or staves in the encounters which had occurred

An article appears in the Reforms of the 9th.
signed by M. Flourens, in which the writer narrates
the ineffectual attempts made by him on the 7th to
erect barricades and organize a revolution.
The Paris correspondent of the Times writes on
Feb. S:—The impetnous Flourens rushed back into
the hall and announced to an excited public that
Rochefort was arrested. At the same time he exclaimed, "Citizens, I hereby declare myself an insurgent." Suting the action to the word he drew a
revolver and fired a shot in the air as the signal for revolver and fired a shot in the air as the signal for the commencement of civil war. Several men the produced pistols and entlasses and rallied roun produced pistols and enthasses and rallied round him. The police judging that they were not strong enough to deal with such a mob without bloodshed, disappeared as if by enchantment. But the unfortunate Commissary of Police, who, wearing his official scarf, was sitting in a chair on the platform, in pursuance of the disagreeable duty imposed on him of watching the proceedings of public meetings, could not get away in time. Flurens put a pistol to his throat and said, "I arrest you to the name of the republic. If you resist I will kill you." The whole party then went out into the street, Flourens dragging the Commissary of Police by the

Flourens dragging the Commissary of Police by the collar as a prisoner of war, while the mob shouted, "Bravo!" "Vive Rochefort!" "Down with assassins!" Protest of the Editors of the "Marseillaise."

Protest of the Editors of the "Marseillalse." On February 8, the remaining editors of the Marseillalse signed the following protest:

Yesterday evening Henri Rochefort, deputy of the First Circumscription, was arrested by the police under the orders of M. Emile Ollivier, at the moment he was about to enter the hall of the Marseillalse hired by him to meet his electors. He was arrested in the midst of them, faithful to the last to his mandate. Never did so sanguinary an affront fall upon the cheek of the people. It is the 2d of December recommenced, but this time in conjunction with the men of the Rue de Potiters. The outrage only strikes the democracy, which alone remains in the breach. The democracy in 1851 was a party; in 1870 it is the whole nation. It is more

than an insult; it is a provocation. Colleagues, friends, co-religionists of Rochefort, we shall continue to wave aloft the flag which he held, and which he will soon rejoin, unless it be snatched from eur hands. This flag is the flag of democratic socialism, of revendication implacable. It is the flag of the people. It will lead us to victory the day that the people desire it.

Debnte on the Arrest of Rochefort.

the people desire it.

Debate on the Arrest of Rochefort.

In the sitting of the Legislative Body on February 9, M. Jules Ferry maintained that the action taken by the Government was illegal. M. Ollivier, the Minister of Justice, refuted this statement, and expressed surprise that the Ministry should be accused of causing occurrences which it had every reason to regret. He added, "The question of law is perfectly simple. Private meetings do not come within the jurisdiction of the authorities, and if such gatherings were to be dissolved the Minister of the Interior would not be doing his duty, but the meetings now in question were public meetings disguised. This fact is proved by the report of the proceedings. However, justice with have to decide upon the matter, and if a decision to the contrary should be arrived at reparation would be made." M. Ollivier concluded thus:—"It is not possible that order can be seriously compromised. We are fighting not for order, but for ilberty." (Cheers.) After speeches from MM. Pelletan and Pinnard the Chamber passed to the order of the day. M. Jules Ferry thereupon asked for explanations relative to the arrest of the writers and staff of the Marselliaise. M. Ollivier said:—"No arrest has been ordered by the Government. Judicial proceedings have commenced. I have nothing more to add." M. Ferry exclaimed;—"The administration of justice is supremely suspected." This exclamation was received with loud marks of dissent and cries of "Order," and, amid great tumult, M. Jules Ferry was called to order by the President.

The Parls correspondent of the London News writes on February 8:—It's universally admitted that M. Gambetta, by his speech against Rochefort's arrest, placed himself in the first rank of Parliamentary orators. This is said not only by opposition journals but by the quasi-allied Debats and the entirely Ministerial Constitutionnel. M. Gambetta quite agreed with M. Ollivier that when Rochefort was stripped of his Parliamentary prerogative the House might give an efficient

rule, it was desirable to maintain, and of a suspension of the representation of an important constituency for the rest of the session?" The considerable number of forty-five deputies voted with M. Gambetta. In the division list are names not usually found in the ranks of the Left, and among them the staunch Breton Bonapartist, the Marquis de Pire, who exctaimed, when the numbers of the division were proclaimed, "Yes, the Corps Legislatif has adopted, but has at the same time abdicated."

M. Thiers on the Benefits of Protection.

M. Thiers on the Benefits of Protection. In the masterly speech in which M. Thiers re-viewed the replies made to his argument on the 22d

what is the course then left you to pursue? It is to renounce all the industries I have named, and produce nothing but wine. But I ask you, "Can you make wine at Rouen or at Valenciennes?" You know the situation and history of Portugal. If there is a country which could limit herself to wine it is Portugal. Now, every one knows, and it is great ignorance not to know what has become of Portugal. Well, if France would voluntarily renounce the cotton, woollen, iron, and all the agricultural industries, it would be believed that she had fallen into a state of lunacy. It is said, and here is the great argument, that all industries not temporarily protected are monopolles, and we are told that to enrich monopolists taxes are thus laid on all the productions of France. Monopoly! You shall see how little those who maintain this theory have reflected. They may have read or written a good deal, but it appears to me that they have reflected very little, because they have falled to observe incontestable facts. You declare that every industry permanently protected is a monopoly. Well! There is a monopoly, it is true; but do you know on what side? It is not on the side of France, but on that of the foreigner. Do you know the purpose of this supposed monepoly established, they say, for the profit of some Frenchmen? To destroy foreign monepoly. At the first mention of this truth it is not understood by every one. I shall render it plain to all. Yes! the supposed French monopoly prevents foreign monepoly, and I shall cite facts from 50 years ago; others within fewer years. During the wars of the Empire, for example, when France and England alone manufactured cotton in Europe, what was the price of a kiloult, he said:—
What is the course then left you to pursue? It is

when France and England alone manufac ample, when France and England work manuac-tured cotton in Europe, what was the price of a kilo-gramme (2 1-10 pounds) of cotton yarn which to-day costs nearly three francs? It was, during the war of the Empire, as high as 27 francs. It is true that at that time the price of the raw material was very high, because of the war. But peace came, and do you know what paid in 1815 for the kilogramme of cotton yarn which now sells for three francs? The price was 14 francs! How did it fall from 14 to 3 francs? There was at that time prohibition, but despite all the customs lines, there was communica-tion between the two markets not alone on the seaboard, but over our entire continental frontier. According as French production developed (there was mechanical progress, it is true, but there was also French competition opposed to English), the price fell from 14 francs to 12, to 10, to 6, to 5, and is to-day at 3 francs. What then has been the effect of the pretended monopoly accorded to French industry? Don't you see it? It compelled the foreigner to reduce his price from 14 to 3 francs. It is this competition created against the foreigner which destroyed his monopoly and while you accord 8 destroyed his monopoly and while you accord 8. board, but over our entire continental frontier. Acstroyed his monopoly, and while you accord 5, 10, or 15 sous, if you wish, for the protection of the national product, you compel the foreign product to fall 5 and 4 francs. These are facts which extend to 50 years. I shall cite some which date from a nearer period. When the flax industry had been destroyed in France by the establishment in England of spin-ning machinery, the price of linen advanced at once to an exorbitant price. There was only an insignifi-cannt duty, and the market was under the control of the English. Do you know how much the kilo-gramme of linen yarn, which sells to-day for 8 francs, sold for at that time? It sold for 7 fraucs. Soon, owing to the protection of 5 per cent, which I accorded, and then 20 per cent. given by M. Duchatel. the French linen industry reappeared, and gradually advanced so as to be able to meet the demands of France. Thus the French product, which you call the product of monopoly, because it was protected by a trifling duty, compelled foreign monopoly to cease, and to reduce from 7 francs to 3 francs 20 centimes. This example brings us to twenty years ago. Do you wish for one more recent? Do you know how much the metrical quintal of coal cost at Marseilles, and in the Italian ports, twenty-five years ago, before the mines of the Grand five years ago, before the mines of the Grand Combe were developed as they have been, and before railroads were in communication with the port of Marseilles? The metrinal quintal of coal, including freight and other charges, cost at one time as high as five francs, but fell to four francs fifty centimes. Now, what has it fallen to since the coals of the Grand Combe come to Marseilles? It has reduced to three francs, and is sold at that price in the port of Genoa. Because, I repeat, the national product competed with the foreign, and instead of creating a monopoly which was entirely to the advantage of the foreigner. M. Thiers proceeded to illustrate the subject further, by citing the ceeded to illustrate the subject further, by citing the case of a pitchy substance (bras) which lately came into extensive use in France. It advanced from forty to seventy franca in England, where the French makers procured it, but it has fallen to about forty francs since the French determined to make it them-

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

There is an entire suspension of business in all the Government offices, as also at the insurance offices and Stock Board, and we have no financial reports to make to-day. The bank statement is, on the whole, a favorable one. specie \$111,501. On the other hand, the loans have been contracted \$83,365, owing to a falling off in the demand. There is also a decrease in the legal-tender reserves of \$103,466. There is no borrowing or lending to-day, and, judging by appearances, the 138th anniversary of Gene-ral Washington's birthday will be very generally observed.

TUESDAY, Feb. 22.—The Commercial Exchange, the banks, and the public institutions generally were closed to-day, and the transactions in Bread-stuffs, Cotton, Groceries, Provisions, Wool, etc., were of an unimportant character.

Courts-Martial Sentences Approved by the President-Naval Officers Dismissed the Service-Fire at Lambertville, N. J., and Firemen Benumbed with Cold-Work in the Navy Yards to be Re-

Financial and Commercial

sumed.

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

FROM WASHINGTON. Resumption of Work in the Navy Yards.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Secretary Robeson to-day telegraphed to the Commandant of the Navy Yard at Portsmouth, N. H., to resume

work in the Construction and Repairing and Steam Engineering Departments of that yard, re-employing the same men who were suspended when the work was stopped. Midshipman's Name Dropped.
Midshipman Henry Harris, U. S. N., having

been reported by the Superintendent of the Naval Academy as deficient in conduct, the Secretary of the Navy has caused his name to be dropped from the rolls of the Naval Academy. Another Court-Martial.

The sentence of a naval general court-martial

in the case of Surgeon William Johnson, Jr., U. S. N., late of the U. S. S. Jamestown, Pacific fleet, to be dismissed the service of the United States, having been approved by the President, Secretary Robeson has given orders that he will no longer be regarded as an officer of the United States Navy.

Naval Matters.

Despatches just received at the Navy Department from the Mare Island Navy Yard state that the U. S. steamer Saranac, Commander P. C. Johnson, bearing the flag of Rear-Admiral Turner, sailed on the 11th instant.

U. S. steamers Saginaw, Lieutenant-Commander M. Sycard, and St. Mary's, Commander F. J. Harris, have gone into commission at that Rear-Admiral Lanman, commanding South

Atlantic fleet, arrived in his flag-ship, the Lancaster, at Rio de Janeiro on the 15th of January. Washington's Birthday.
The anniversary of the birthday of Washington was celebrated by the temperance men of this city by a grand temperance meeting in the Congregational Church. All the Executive Departments and banks are closed. The weather

is the coldest of the season.

Dismissal of a Paymaster from the Naval Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, Feb. 22,-The following general order has been issued by the Navy Department in the case of Paymaster Thomas C.

Masten, United States Navy: -I. At a naval general conrt-martial convened the Navy Yard at Norfolk by order of the Secretary of the Navy, dated December 21, 1869, of which Commodore John M. Berrien, U. S. N., was Prefident, was tried Paymaster Thos. C. Masten, U. S. N., upon the following charges and

Charge I—Neglect of Official Duty. Specification—
In this: that said Thomas C. Masten, a Paymaster in
the United States Navy, on or about the twentyeighth day of October, 1869, at or near Norfolk, Virginia, being then attached to the Norfolk Navy Yard as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing, and then and there ordered by the Secretary of the Nav to transfer to Paymaster T. T. Caswell, United State Navy, all the public stores, accounts and money in his, said Masten's charge as such inspector, and to render his accounts for settlement, did then and

there neglect and hath ever since neglected, to make such transfer and to render such accounts. Charge II—Disobedience of Orders. Specification— In this: that said Thomas C. Masten, a Paymaster in the United States navy, on or about the tweatyeighth day of October, eighteen huchrel and sixtynine, at or near Norfolk, Virginia, being then attached to the Norfolk Navy Yard as Inspector of
Provisions and Clothing, and being then and there
ordered by the Secretary of the Navy to transfer to
Paymaster T. T. Caswell, United States navy, all the public stores, accounts, and money in his, said Masten's, charge as Paymaster and Inspector, and to render his accounts for settlement, did then and there neglect, and hath ever since neglected, to make such transfer and to render such accounts.

Charge III—Absence without Leave. Specification—In this: that said Thomas C. Masten, a Paymaster in

In this: that said Thomas C. Masten, a Paymaster in the United States Navy, attached to and doing duty as Inspector of Provisions and Clothing at the Navy Yard at Norfolk, Virginia, on or about the 9th day of October, 1869, did then and there, without leave, absent himself from said Navy Yard and from his duty as Paymaster and Inspector, and did remain so absent until on or about the 17th day of said Oc-

Specification-In this: that said Thomas C. Masten. Paymaster in the United States Navy, attached to a Paymaster in the United States Navy, attached to the Navy Yard at Norfolk, Virginia, on or about the 2sth day of October, 1869, being then and there by the Secretary of the Navy detached from said post and ordered to turn over the property in his charge to Paymaster T. T. Caswell, U. S. Navy, and to ren-der to the Navy Department his accounts for settlement, did then and there disregard said orders, and hath ever since disregarded them, and did then and there depart from said Navy Yard and go to parts unknown, without reporting, as by the regulations required, his address to the Navy Department, but concealed his address and place of abode from the said department, and hath ever since kept the said department unadvised thereof. To each of these charges and specifications the

ed pleaded "Guilty. accused pleaded "Guilty."

The Court found the accused Paymaster Thomas
C. Masten, U. S. N., of the charges and specifications preferred against him, "Guilty by plea." The
Court thereupon sentenced the accused as follows:—
"To be dismissed from the service of the United II. Pursuant to Section 1, Article 19 of the Act

of Congress for the better government of the navy of the United States, approved July 17, 1862, the sentence in this case has been submitted to the President and he has approved the same.

III. Paymaster Thomas C. Masten, U. S. Navy.
will occordingly from the date of this order be no longer regarded as an officer in the United States Navy.

FROM BALTIMORE.

Rallway Sued for Damages. BALTIMORE, Feb. 22 .- Felix Van Ruth has brought a suit against the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Rallroad Company for \$50,000 damages, for a comminuted fracture of the collar-bone sustained through alleged negligence of defendants.

FROM THE WEST.

St. Louis, Feb. 23.—The Legislature has amended the Public School law so as to allow women to vote in matters relating to the public

FROM NEW JERSEY.

Destructive Fire-Firemen Injured.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., Feb. 22.—Abou: S. o'clock yesterday afternoon a fire broke out in the stables in rear of the large stove and tin establishment of Joseph Miller & Co., on Church street. The strong wind prevailing at the time carried sparks to adjoining stables and carriage house, belonging to Mr. John Carson, proprietor of Belmont House, and before the fire-engines could be brought into requisition the entire property was enveloped in flames. As soon as the fireman got te work they directed their efforts. to save the adjoining buildings, which were in imminent danger, and had it not been for their almost superhuman exertions the Belmont House, Lyceum Hall, Miller's stove and tin warehouse, Butterfoss' extensive fruit-canning establishment, and several other buildings would have been totally destroyed.

Fortunately for the town, the Fire Department was in perfect working order, otherwise the destruction would have been immense. Many of the aremen were carried away exhausted and benumbed by the extreme cold,

The loss is estimated at \$10,000, partially insured in Northampton, of Easton; Common-wealth, of New York; and Mutual, of Huntingdon county, New Jersey.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

Heavy Rains in California. San Francisco, Feb. 21.—Heavy rains con tinue to prevail throughout the State. Business will be suspended to-morrow, and the various public offices will be closed.

Musical Festival.

The hotels are crowded with people from the interior to attend the Camilla Urso Festival. The banks and the principal business houses will be closed on account of the atternoon concerts. The board of brokers will hold only one daily session. The Mercantile Library Association have decided to tender to Camilla Urso, a grand complimentary ball, on the 25th instant, in acknowledgment of the services rendered that

San Francisco Markets.
Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat very quiet at \$1.40@1.65. Legal tenders, 85c.

FROM THE DOMIOION.

The Bill of Rights. The Bill of Rights.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—A letter to the St. Paul Press, dated Pembina, Feb. 10, brings intelligence from Winnipeg to the effect that William McFarish, Governor of the Hudson Bay Company, and Dr. Cowan, also a prominent officer of the Hudson Bay Company, had been detected tampering with members of the Provisional Council in order to defeat the final adoption of the Bill of rights, whereupon General Reille had both arrested and placed in confine-Reille had both arrested and placed in confine-

The letter a'so says G. Bonningatine, a leading Canadian, took the oath of allegiance to the Provisional Government and was restored in his former office. The postmaster at Winnipeg endeavored to gain access to the prisoners, and being refused threatened to raise a force to liberate them, whereupon he was also arrested and placed in confinement.

A private letter says Reille is not yet defunct, and if the agents of Canada persist in attempt-ing to corrupt the representatives of the people

there will be serious trouble.

A special to the *Tribune* gives the particulars of the disaster to the steamer Emma No. 3, substantially the same as reported.

FROM EUROPE.

This Morning's Our By the Anglo-American Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 22-Noon.-Consols open at 92% for money and 92% for account. American securities quiet and steady. U.S. Five-twenties of 1862, 88%; of 1867, 88%; 10-40s, 84%; Stocks quiet. Erie Railroad, 22%; Illinois Central, 111%; Atlantic and Great Western, 30.

Liverroot, Feb. 22—Noon.—Cotton opens firmer;
middling uplands, 11½@11½d.; middling Orleans,
11½d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales.

Breadstuffs quiet, London, Feb. 22-Noon-Turpentine dull. Linseed Oil, ca2 10s. BREMEN, Feb. 22 —Petroleum closed flat last evening at 7 thalers. At Hamburg the closing quotation was 15 marc bancos 8 schillings.

HATTERS' STRIKE.

The Fuployers Refuse to Accede to the De-mands of their Workmen.

The hatters of Orange, New Jersey, about seven hundred in number, have been on a strike for a few days past, and are still out, with no prespect of a settlement of the difficulties. The object of the strike is not to obtain higher wages, but to break up the "Hat Manufacturers' Association," a society of employers, organized for protection against the journeym The hatters do not express themselves as dissatisfied with their wages or with their treatment while at work; but the rules of the employers' association are such as to keep the men under the most rigid government, and it is feared by the workmen that these rules may be enforced to their detriment. One of the most obnoxious of these rules binds each manufacturer not to employ a man who has been dis-charged from a shop in the city, whatever may have been the cause of his discharge. This rule, it is claimed, has been enforced, and twenty good workmen, the latter say, have at different times been compelled to leave town because after having quarrelled with their own bosses they could not find employment elsewhere. a recent meeting it was determined that the strike should continued until the employers would sign an agreement renouncing all connection with the society. Four of the manufac-turers, who have not been members of the society, sympathized with the strikers and have signed the paper. Work is therefore being car-ried on in their shops, but as the shops are limited in capacity, the great majority of the natters are out of employment. It is calculated that 1000 men and women are out of employ-

ment, and that their loss is \$4000 a day.

The bosses say that they are obliged to keep up their union for self-protection; that they have rights as well as their workmen, and that they will not submit to the demands of the men.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Inside Pages. NEW YORK, Feb. 22.—Arrived, steamship Erin, PORT OF PHILADELPHIAFEBRUARY 22

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 7 A. M. 12 | 11 A. M. 22 | 2 P. M. 27 ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Hunter, Harding, 36 hours from Providence, with mase, to D. S. Stetson & Co.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, hence, at Boston

steamship Norman, Nickerson, hence, at Boston yesterday.
Steamship Zodiac, Hines, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.
Brig Veteran, Snow, hence, at Marseilles 5th inst. Schrs Virginia, Bearse, and Sarah J. Catlin, Potter, hence for Boston, at New York yesterday.
Schr H. D. Seymour, Bodine, hence for Taunton, at New York yesterday.
Schr H. W. McColly, Hubbard, for Philadelphia, cleared at New York yesterday.