

SECOND EDITION.

BY TELEGRAPH.

IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

The Emperor Napoleon's Speech in Full.

FRENCH RELATIONS WITH FOREIGN POWERS.

The Promised Recall of the Troops from Mexico.

GOOD WORDS FOR ALL NATIONS

Soft Sawdier to the United States.

French Domestic Affairs.

The Address of Napoleon to the Corps Legislatif.

Boston, Feb. 7.—The papers received by the Palestine contain the following: PARIS, Jan. 22.—The session of the French Legislature was opened at one o'clock, today, by the Emperor, who delivered the following speech:

Messieurs les Sénateurs, Messieurs les Députés: The opening of the legislative session permits of a periodic exposition of the situation of the Empire, and the expression to you of my views. As in preceding years, I will examine with you the principal questions which interest our country.

France seems assured everywhere, for everywhere the means are sought for of amicably settling difficulties, in place of ending them with the sword.

The meeting of the English and French fleets in the same ports has shown that the relations formed upon the field of battle have not been weakened. Time has only cemented the agreement of the two countries.

In regard to Germany my intention is to continue to observe a policy of neutrality, which, without preventing us at times from being displeased or satisfied, leaves us nevertheless strangers to questions in which our interests are not directly engaged.

Italy, recognized by almost all the Powers of Europe, has strengthened its unity by inaugurating its capital in the centre of the peninsula. We may count upon the scrupulous execution of the treaty of the 15th of September, and upon the indispensable maintenance of the powers of the holy father.

The bonds which attach us to Spain and Portugal are still more strengthened by my late interviews with the sovereigns of those two kingdoms.

You have shared with me the general indignation produced by the assassination of President Lincoln, and recently the death of the King of the Belgians has caused unanimous regret.

In Mexico the government founded upon the will of the people is being consolidated. The opposition, conquered and dispersed, have no longer a chief. The national troops have displayed valor, and the country has found guarantees of order and security which have developed its resources, and its commerce with France alone from twenty-one to seventy-seven millions.

As I expressed the hope last year that our expedition was approaching its termination, I am coming to an understanding with the Emperor Maximilian to fix the epoch for the recall of our troops, before their return is effected, without compromising French interests which we have been defending in that remote country.

North America, issuing victoriously from a formidable struggle, has re-established the Union and solemnly proclaimed the abolition of slavery. France, which forgets no noble page of her history, offers up sincere wishes for the prosperity of the great American Republic, and for the maintenance of the amicable relations which soon will have had a century's duration.

The emotion produced in the United States by the presence of our troops on the Mexican soil will be pacified by the frankness of our declarations, and the American people will comprehend that our expedition, to which we invited them, was not opposed to their interests. Two nations, equally jealous of their independence, ought to avoid every step which might affect their dignity and their honor.

It is in the midst of populations satisfied and confiding that our institutions perform their functions. The municipal elections are conducted with the greatest order and with the most entire liberty. The laws upon conditions, which gave rise to some apprehensions, have been carried out with strict impartiality on the part of those interested. The working class, intelligent as it is, has comprehended that the more facility is accorded to it to discuss its interests, the more it is found to respect the liberty of each and the security of all.

The inquiry into the co-operative societies has come to demonstrate how just were the bases of the law laid before you on this important subject. This law will permit the establishment of numerous associations for the benefit of labor and providence. In order to favor the development of them, I have decided that the authorization to meet together on their own, instead of on gold records, require foreign and non-resident holders of railroad bonds to pay taxes on dividends.

Industrial and commercial interests. This liberty will be limited only by the guarantees which public order requires.

The equilibrium of the budget is secured by a surplus of revenue. In order to attain this result it was necessary to effect economy in the greater part of the public services, amongst others in the War Department. The army being on a peace footing, there was the alternative of reducing either the regimental cadres, or the effective. The latter measure was impracticable, since the regiments hardly mustered the necessary strength of men, and the good of the service counselled even their augmentation. By

suppressing the cadres of twenty-two companies, forty-six squadrons and forty batteries, but dividing the men amongst the remaining companies and squadrons, we have rather strengthened than weakened our regiments. Natural guardian of the interests of the army, I would not have consented to these reductions if they had necessarily altered the existence of men whose services and devotion I have been able to appreciate.

The budget of the public works and that of education have not undergone any diminution. It was of use to preserve to the grand enterprises of the State their fertile activity and to maintain the energetic impulse of public instruction. Agriculture has made great progress since 1852, but at this moment it suffers from the lowering of the price of cereals, which depreciation is the necessary consequence of the plenty of the harvests, and not of the suppression of the sowing scale.

I have thought it useful to open a serious inquiry into the condition and needs of agriculture, and it will, I am convinced, confirm the principles of commercial liberty.

In the midst of always increasing prosperity, in the midst of the progress of the government, would hinder it from marching on, taking from all forces and initiatives. The constitution of 1852, submitted to the acceptance of the people, undertook to establish a system, rationally and wisely based upon the just equilibrium between the different powers of the State, an equal distance from the two extreme situations. With a chamber, mistress of the fate of ministers, the executive is without authority and without spirit. In the same way, it is without control, if the executive chamber is not independent and in possession of its legitimate prerogatives. Our constitutional forms, which have a certain analogy with those of the United States, are not deficient because they differ from those of England. Each people should have institutions conformable to its genius and traditions, and assuredly every government has its defects; but, casting a look at the past, I rejoice in seeing, at the end of fourteen years, France respected above, tranquil within, without political prisoners, without exiles beyond the frontiers. The nation for four-score years, has amply discussed the theories of government.

It is no longer useful to see the political means of improving the moral and material condition of the people. Let us employ ourselves in spreading everywhere intelligence, healthy economic doctrines, the love of what is good and religious principles.

Let us solve, by the freedom of our transactions, the difficult problem of the just distribution of productive forces, and let us attempt to ameliorate the condition of labor in the field, as well as in the work-shops.

When all Frenchmen invested with political rights shall have been enlightened by education, they will discern the truth without difficulty, and will not suffer themselves to be seduced by possible theories.

When all those who live by their daily wages shall have seen increased the benefits which assiduous toil procures, they will be firm supporters of a society which guarantees their welfare and delight.

Finally, when all shall have received from infancy, those principles of faith and morality which elevate man in his own eyes, they will know that above human intelligence, above the efforts of science and reason, there exists a Supreme will, which rules the destinies of individuals as well as of nations.

Cold Weather at Halifax. HALIFAX, Feb. 7.—Another spell of severe cold weather is now prevailing. The harbor is frozen over and the people are crossing on the ice.

Pennsylvania Legislature. HARRISBURG, Feb. 7th. SENATE.—Eighteen Senators presented petitions favorable to Sunday travel. Two remonstrances against it were also presented.

Mr. Connell presented a petition from Bishop Stevens and other clergy for an alteration of the marriage laws, already mentioned from the Widows' Asylum for an appropriation.

Mr. Ridgway read a bill incorporating the Reese River and Lander Hill Mining Company.

Mr. Hoge, one incorporating the Pitchole and Titneville Railroad Co.

Mr. Hill, one authorizing the re-organization of the Pennsylvania Steel Company, which passed.

The bill incorporating the Sharon Female Academy was passed; also the supplement to the Union Mining Co.

House.—Mr. Donnelly moved to assemble at 10 o'clock daily, hereafter. Agreed to. Mr. Hill offered a resolution for a special session on Thursday evening, to consider the bill giving five thousand dollars for the relief of the Chambersburg sufferers. Agreed to.

Mr. Kerns offered a resolution appointing a committee of three from each House to procure a historical painting of the Battle of Gettysburg, as recommended by the Governor.

The following bills were introduced: Mr. Freeborn, one incorporating the Chamber of Commerce; also one incorporating the Carson Gold Mining Company.

Mr. Hood, one incorporating the Grand Lodge of the Drivers' Beneficial Association of Philadelphia; also one vacating part of Turner's Lane.

Mr. Kerns, one providing a new method of appointing road jurors and making printed ordinances evidence as recommended by Councils.

Mr. Davis, one authorizing the Shoemaker Piano Company to borrow money.

Mr. Davis called up the act incorporating the Southern Steamship Company.

Mr. Lee, an act authorizing the Petroleum Storage Company to borrow money and to insure merchandise. Both passed.

XXXIXth Congress—First Session. WASHINGTON, Feb. 7, 1866. HOUSE.—The House passed a bill requiring that to be paid on the basis of legal tender, instead of on gold records, require foreign and non-resident holders of railroad bonds to pay taxes on dividends.

Arrival of the Steamer City of Cork. NEW YORK, February 7th.—The steamer City of Cork has arrived at this port. Her advices have been anticipated.

Markets. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—Cotton quiet; sales of 1,500 bales at 22 1/2c. Sugar 14 1/2c. Coffee 17 1/2c. Freight dull. Tobacco dull to New York.

JOHN C. JEWELL, of Sanborn, N. E., drowned himself in sight of his father's house a few days ago. He was a young man twenty-one years old, of unblemished character and promising intellect, but had got discouraged in trying to gain an education by his own efforts.

LATE FROM THE SOUTHWEST.

THE LIBERAL CAUSE IN MEXICO.

Murder of a Government Agent.

CHILEAN PRIVATEER QUESTION.

A Chilean Agent Indicted.

From New Orleans and Texas. NEW ORLEANS, Feb. 6.—Some what of a feud exists in New Orleans between the civil and military authorities, and it is understood the matter has been referred to Washington. It is all about the conduct of the Mayor of the city. Public opinion sides with General Canby, whose conduct meets with general approval.

The Steamer Minnetowa, which sank some time since at the bar, has been successfully raised. The big Hope, which went aground there some six months ago, was got off to-day.

Arrived, ship Landis, from Mobile. A Brownsville letter says Gen. Escobedo has gone into the interior with most of his force, and the Liberal army, with the exception of a few roaming bands who were committing all sorts of depredations on both sides of the river, is almost a myth. The government will make a great mistake by mustering out all the troops, as the people depend entirely upon the soldiers for protection.

Assistant Secretary Chandler and Judge Watterson left New Orleans this evening, via the river, for Washington.

Murder of an Agent of the Freedmen's Bureau. CAIRO, Feb. 6th.—An agent of the Freedmen's Bureau was recently murdered in his bed at Pontotoc, Mississippi by enemies of the Government.

The Mobile harbor is to be examined by an engineer, in view of a view to facilitate commerce. The removal of the pilars and other obstructions in the passage to the forts, comes within the scope of the examination.

One hundred and eighty thousand bales of cotton, weighing over eighty-four and a half million pounds, were shipped from Memphis last year.

Arrest of a Chilean Agent. NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—The World announces that the grand jury have indicted Senator Benjamin W. McKenna, the Chilean Agent and Judge Shipman yesterday issued a bench warrant for his arrest which was executed by Marshal Murray.

McKenna is now in custody and will be arraigned before the Circuit court to-day. The charge is the fitting out of an expedition from this port which is said to have sailed under the name of "the Spanish fleet," by torpedoes, of the Spanish blockade, and the alleged particulars of the affair were printed a month ago and generally regarded as entirely sensational.

The Explosion of the Steamer Carter. MEMPHIS, Feb. 6.—Additional among the passengers reported missing from the steamer Carter, are Miss Noel, of Owensboro, Ky.; Gen. Gene, of Texas; Mrs. Heffron and daughter.

Among the saved are Gen. Gibson and brother, and Mrs. Heffron.

Price of Gold in New York. NEW YORK, Feb. 7th.—Gold has been quoted to-day as follows: 10.30 A. M., 139 1/2; 11.30, 139 1/2; 12.00, 139 1/2; 1.00, 139 1/2.

Art Sale in Vienna. (Vienna Jan. 16, correspondence of London Times.) Not long since a sale took place in this city which was attended by a number of curiosities from all parts of Europe. Some of the objects of art, which belonged to the collection of the late M. Bebm, who was called "Christ on the Cross," a small but exquisite painting, was bought by an agent of the Dresden Picture Gallery for 10,000.

CITY BULLETIN.

PHILADELPHIA SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING AGRICULTURE.—The stated meeting of this society was held this morning. Craig Biddle, Esq., was present in the chair.

The several reports of the Agricultural Department were read and approved by the Commissioner. Also, several varieties of garden seeds.

Reference to the operations of the New York State Agricultural Society was also received.

A communication from Dr. L. Henry Twadell was read. Dr. T. has lately been in Europe, and in his letter gave the following details relative to the cattle disease, and progress, the symptoms during the various stages of the disease, and other facts of interest to agriculturists.

A discussion on the subject ensued. Dr. Robert McClure, V. S., then gave his opinion upon the rinderpest in cattle, and referred to the new doctrine as to the disease being small pox.

The dog law was also the subject of discussion. Dr. McClure then spoke of the evils arising from large worms in dogs, and generating brain diseases in sheep. The Society then adjourned.

A WARNING TO INCENDIARIES.—A young man named Edward Jenkins, was sentenced to an imprisonment of five years in the State Prison, for arson.

On the 19th of January a fire was discovered in the ship yard of Geo. Sheppard, on Beach street, above Shackamaxon. The flames were speedily extinguished, and a serious conflagration was prevented.

An investigation was at once made by Fire Marshal Blackburn, and Jenkins was arrested by Officer Pierce, of the Eleventh District, under the direction of Mr. Blackburn.

The accused confessed to the Fire Marshal, and this morning pleaded guilty in Court. The severe judgment pronounced upon him was that he should serve as a warning to others who kindle fires for the purpose of having a run with the "machine," or of "seeing the engines play."

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c.

Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange, yesterday, noon, the following stocks and real estate, viz:

Table listing various stocks and real estate items with their respective prices and descriptions.

THE GREAT REMEDY OF THE AGE FOR SCALING, BRUISES, SWELLINGS, &c.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE.—Treated with professional skill, success, safety, cleanliness, &c. in children, young men, and old men. Laboratory, Sixth and Green. Bottle, 25 cents.

DRUGGISTS' SUNDRIES IN EVERY VARIETY.

Bronze Ink Stands, Fans, Card Receivers, Jewel Cases, Clear Cases, Cutlery, &c. Importers, 28 South Eighth St. above Market.

SOONER OR LATER, a neglected Cold will develop into a dangerous disease, leading to consumption.

Government Securities of all kinds bought and sold. Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets.

COMMERCIAL. SALES OF STOCKS.

Table showing commercial sales of stocks, including various railroad and other securities.

FINANCE AND BUSINESS.—Feb. 7, 1866.

The public mind is in the process of the action of Congress upon the Finance Bill now before it continues to flutter in the stocks and money market.

Reading Railroad fluctuated between 45 and 46 1/2, closing at 45. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 55—a decline of 1/2.

Canal stocks are very quiet, but the upward tendency in the Union still continues. This company has sold to the Reading Railroad Company for \$200,000 a section of railroad and some other unproductive property with which they intend to enlarge the canal and give it an increased supply of water that not only can be brought from Millerton to Philadelphia cheaper than by any other route.

Mr. DeLavenne & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day, as is usual.

Table showing exchange rates for various currencies and commodities.

Philadelphia Markets.

WEDNESDAY, Feb. 7.—The movements in Breadstuffs continue as sluggish as ever, but supplies of all descriptions come forward liberally and prices have undergone no essential change.

There is some little inquiry for good wheat but common quality, of which the bulk of the stock consists, is not wanted.

There is a steady demand at 75¢ per cent. Oats are sold at 45 cents.

Barley and malt nothing doing. There is doing in Cloverseed sales at 75¢ per bushel and in timothy nothing doing.

Small sales of Flaxseed at 85¢ per bushel. Coffee and Sugar are held firmly but Molasses is very quiet; sales of 50 barrels at 22 1/2¢ for Western and 25¢ for drug.

French Language.—Conversation by A. VALLI, 127 N. 2nd Street. Comm. 1/2, 1/2, 1/2.

CARD.

I HAVE NOW OPEN MY OWN IMPORTATION OF

LACE CURTAINS,

CONSISTING OF

Tambour Curtains,

Application Curtains,

Floss Curtains,

Nottingham Curtains,

Leno Curtains,

SELECTED IN

England, France and Switzerland,

Personally,

Expressly for Retail Sales.

Many patterns of which are now introduced in this country for the first time, all of which I offer, until further notice, at

20 Per Cent Less than Regular Prices!

L. E. WALRAVEN,

MASONIC HALL,

719 Chestnut Street.

WE OFFER FOR SALE

U. S. 6's 1895.

ISSUED TO THE PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bond on the market, received by U. S. Treasury at 98 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.

MORRIS AND ESSEX RAILROAD FIRST MORTGAGE 7's, DUE 1874.

Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.

JUNCTION RAILROAD SECOND MORTGAGE 7's.

Endorsed by Penn. R. R. Co., Philada. and Reading R. R. Co., Philada. Will and Salt R. R. Company.

To Iron Founders.

500 Tons Lehigh and Schuylkill Lump,

IN STORE AND FOR SALE LOW AT

Shinn's Coal Depot,

ELEVENTH and WILLOW STS. OFFICE—22 Walnut Street. Jan 10-66

W. I. SHREVE & W. H. INSKEEP

WILLIAM I. SHREVE & CO.,

BANKERS

AND COMMISSION BROKERS,

No. 9 BROAD STREET, NEW YORK.

Miscellaneous Stocks and Bonds, State, County and Railroad securities, quoted at the New York Stock Exchange.

Gray's Patent Molded Collars.

Wholesale Dealers in PAPER COLLARS can obtain new terms on single orders for 50,000 or more Collars.

HATCH, JOHNSON & CO.,

31 WARREN STREET, NEW YORK.

DREXEL & CO.,

BANKERS,

34 SOUTH THIRD STREET,

5-20's,

7-30's,

10-40's,

188-1's,

Certificates of Indebtedness,

Compound Interest Notes of 1864, and

Bought and Sold.

THIRD EDITION.

3:00 O'Clock.

From Washington.

(Special Dispatch to the Bulletin.) WASHINGTON, Feb. 7th.—The Emperor Napoleon's speech has produced an admirable effect here. It proves that he is determined to preserve the friendship of the American people at every cost. The Mexican question is gradually dying out. People are tired of it.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has decided upon a very stringent bill against kidnapping, which imposes heavy fines and imprisonment upon persons caught in such business.

The Judiciary Committee has also decided to report a bill for the codification of the laws of the United States.

It provides for the appointment of three commissioners, at a salary of five thousand dollars each, who are allowed three years to perform the work.

The Senate Military Committee, to-day, reported against the recommendation of the General, providing 200 additional major and two brigadier generals.

The tone of Congress is decidedly against making any commercial arrangements with the Canadians.

Napoleon and Maximilian. LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Paris correspondent of the Daily News says: It has transpired in court circles, that the Emperor Napoleon is greatly displeased with the Emperor Maximilian on very many grounds—especially on account of the bad reception given to the French Count of St. Ste. sent to Mexico to take the finances in hand, and it was indicated that this is one reason for the withdrawal of the French troops. The key to the Imperial conduct is however thought to be contained in the following words with which the Emperor supplemented the notice of the withdrawal of the French army: "and the emotion produced in the United States by their (the soldier's) presence on Mexican soil, would be appreciated."

XXXIXth Congress—First Session. HOUSE.—(Continued from the Second Edition.) Mr. Brooks (New York) presented credentials of the Alabama members elect. Referred to the Committee on Reconstruction.

The House took up the bill extending the principles of the Homestead Act to all the public lands in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Florida without regard to race or color.

MARKETS. NEW YORK, Feb. 7.—Cotton is dull and drooping; 100 lb. at 22 1/2c. Flour quiet; sales of 4,000 bbls. at 40c. Corn steady; 50c. per bushel. Sugar quiet; 100 lb. at 11 1/2c. Coffee steady; 50 lb. at 25c. Tea quiet; 50 lb. at 100c. Rice quiet; 100 lb. at 10c. Beans quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Peas quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Potatoes quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Apples quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Butter quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Eggs quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Hides quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Tallow quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Lard quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Soap quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Oil quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Gas quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Iron quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Steel quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Lead quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Zinc quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Copper quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Tin quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Silver quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Gold quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Platinum quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Iridium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Rhodium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Palladium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Selenium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Tellurium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Bismuth quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Antimony quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Arsenic quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Mercury quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Strontian quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Barium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Calcium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Magnesium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Sodium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Potassium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Lithium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Rubidium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Cesium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Francium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Actinium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Thorium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Radium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Actinon quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Protactinium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Uranium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Neptunium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Plutonium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Americium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Curium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Berkelium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Californium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Einsteinium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Fermium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Mendelevium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Nobelium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Lawrencium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Rutherfordium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Dubnium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Seaborgium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Bohrium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Hassium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Meitnerium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Darmstadtium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Roentgenium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Copernicium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Dubnium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Seaborgium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Bohrium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Hassium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Meitnerium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Darmstadtium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Roentgenium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Copernicium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Dubnium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Seaborgium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Bohrium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Hassium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Meitnerium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Darmstadtium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Roentgenium quiet; 100 lb. at 15c. Copernicium quiet;