THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VII .-- No. 28.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1867.

DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

DETAILS OF THE "AFRICA'S" NEWS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION. Saribaldi on the Condition of the "Sick Man"-The Duty of England, France, and Russia.

CAPRERA, December 18. - That I love England with the affection of a son you cannot doubt, and that it is ever the desire of my heart to see her in the first rank among the nations is equally certain; but to caress the errors of her ministers—to that I cannot lend myself. I repeat, therefore, to your statesmen that which will receive praise; but to lavish praise on those who do evil is servile adulation, and I never flatter. In the war of giants waged by England against the First Emperor I search in the pages of those histories of your country which narrate it for one single expression of condemnation at the expenditure of millions of lives and millions of money, sacrificed to combat one despotism indeed, but certainly to sustain another not less

who, however, on the other hand, will not with me, that the services rendered by Ragiand to the cause of human progress have been immense? And I in particular bear testi mony to the benefits received from you by Italy an 1860, without which we should not now be existing in the embrace of every member of the Italian family. But when I see the Government of this, my adopted country, allied with Austriand with Turkey, I must tell you the truth namely, that I inhale the fumes of a chanel house, which all the national vitality may be unable to dispel, ir Great Britain places herself in contact with these dead corpses. I would rather see her using her power and her influence to smooth the country of the rather see her using her power and her infinitely to support these oppressed nationalities at present going to decay in the purid atmosphere of despotism, but who, remaining constant to their desire of purifying themselves, must certainly rise one day or another to their natural places

in the fraternity of free nations.

Let us leave Austria, whose Emperor ought to receive the fate of his brother Emperor of Mexico, and which exists only through the dis-sensions of the nationalities checkmating each other's efforts towards emancipation.

Let us travel to Turkev, cosmopolitan as I am, and a believer in that God who desires not factions and discords, but, on the contrary, that men should love each other as brethren (which fraternization can only be possible, however, when we send the Dervish to the spade and the oman priest to the mattock). Believing fully all this, I can make no difference between the natives of the plains of Tartary and my countrymen born on the sunny hills of Rome. But have you any idea what this despotism of

the Turks protested against by you really is? I will give you an example, One day, in the port of Oliveira, in the island

of Mitylene, I inquired of a Greek peasant the reason why he did not gather up the olives, instead of permitting them to perish on the ground. "Because," he answered, "the Pacha buys up all the olives, and we are compelled to deliver them to him at such a low price that it would not pay the expense of gathering

Behold how the interest of this poor remnant of Christians is neglected in temporal matters; and for the rest, for all that concerns the prostitution of the body and of the soul, how am I to relate it to you, who have so kind a heart, and who have a son and daughter? It is most horrible. And if I do not speak of it, oh! forgive me: it is for the sake of decency, and from the respect which I owe you, that I cannot de-tail to you such brutalities. Well, now, I have laid before you the condi-

tion of the Christians under Islam, and Britain -the classic ground of human rights, the protectress of the oppressed, the emancipatress of the slave, persists in upholding these fruits of a despotism the most inhuman and the most

In 1827 England, France, and Russia, in one of those outborsis of gangrosity which God sometimes excites in great minds, accomplished one of those facts which in the history of nations are followed by universal gratitude. Let them complete the sublime task; let them spare to humanity a fresh torrent of blood, and they will receive from her a thousand benedictions G. GARIBALDI.

GERMAN RECONSTRUCTION. Bases of the Coustitution of the New Northern Confederation.

The precise text of the Constitution for the North German Confederation, approved by the Prussian Government and now under examination by the Conference of Deputies in Berlin, his not yet been published. The following is believed to be a more correct, as is also a more detailed, summary than has yet appeared :-

The draft consists of thirteen sections, divided into sixty-nine or seventy paragraphs. The first division sets forth what is to be conidered federal territory; the second contains definitions of the legislative power in the confederation; the third treats of , the federal council; section four settles the position of the presiding power; section five treats of the parliament; sections six to ten of the compe-tence appertaining to the legislative power; the eleventh contains the important clauses as to the federal army; and section twelve refers to the settlement of differences between members of the confederation The last section holds forth a prospect of the regulation of relations with the South German States.

The federal territory embraces the States of the Governments known to belong to the North German Confederation, with those parts of Hesse lying north of the Main. Subjects of any of these States are to have equal rights with natives in all other federal States.

The federal Legislature consists of the Federal Council and the Parliament, having under its jurisdiction, as common affairs of the North German Confederation, customs, commercial legislation, coinage, weights and measures, banks, regulations as to native rights, and right of settlement, etc., patents for inventions, pro tection of German trade, railway, postal and telegraph systems, river navigation, the code of civil process, laws relating to bills of exchange

and commerce. The Prussian Crown occupies the presidency, which represents the confederation abroad besides upon war and peace, concludes and appoints ambas-adors. A Federal Chan-cellor, appointed by the presiding power, takes the chair at the Federal Council. The Council and the Parliament meet yearly. The Parliament is chosen by general direct election, and possesses the right of initiative within the competence of Federal legislation; it votes by majority. Its members may not be prosecuted for statements made in their quality of representatives. Officials in the service in one of the Federal States are incligible. The members do not receive any pecuniary allowance. The Federal presiding power has to see to the executive for the federal presiding power has to see to the executive for federal large and may compel refractions. tion of the federal laws, and may compel refrac-tory members by execution to fulfil their dumes.

The States of the Confederation form one customs territory, but the Hanse Towns are permitted to remain outside the customs line as free ports. Legislation as to the collective cus-toms system lies within the province of the Confederation; the revenue from the customs goes into the Federal Treasury, and, together with the returns from the postal and telegraph systems, will be applied to meet common ex-penses. So far as possible in the interest of the defense of the country or of general traffic, the railway system will be subject to Federal legislation, and the postal and telegraph systems b organized as a homogeneous means of intercourse throughout the entire territory of the North German Confederation. Officials bind themselves in their oaths of service to obedience towards the presiding officer. The chief admin-

istrative officials will be appointed by the pre-

The war navy of the North Sea and the Baltic is under the chief command of Prussia. The organization, appointment of officers, and officials proceeds from the presiding power. Kiel Bay and the Bay of Jahdo are Federal war ports. Normal estimates for the establishment and siding power. maintenance of the fleet will be agreed upon with the Parliament, and the expenses defrayed by the members of the confederacy in proportion to population. The seaboard population is subject to conscription for naval service; but, on the other hand, freed from service; but, land army.

The mercantile ships of all the North German States form a homogeneous federal marine, and carry a common flag (black, white, and red). Ships' papers will be made out by the Federal

authorities.

The Consulate system is subject to the Confederation; the present Consulates will, how-ever, continue to subsist until the organization

of Federal Consulates is completed.

The general conscription is extended to the whole North German Confederation, and the peace strength of the Federal army settled at one per cent, of the population. Prussian military legislation is introduced in all States of the Confederation.

THE OFERA HOUSE FINALLY DISPOSED OF.

Return of Mr. Lee from Chicago.

The great Crosby Opera House lottery is at length finally wound up, and the fortunate and worthy holder of ticket No. 58,600 has sold his "elephant," and is once more in his secluded home, two hundred thousand dollars richer for his investment of five dollars, so indifferently made last August. Contrary to the general belief created by his humorous letter to his brother in law, Mr. Lee visited Chicago himself the latter part of last week, being persuaded to make the visit by an agent of Crosby's, who went over to Prairie du Rocher for that purpose. On arriving in Chicago, Mr. Lee was the "observed of all observers," being beset and pestered by all sorts of people, from little boys who gaped at him as he walked the streets, and sharpers of every hue, to ambitious spinsters who, notwithstandhue, to ambitious spinsters who, notwithstanding the publication of Mr. Lee's letter announcing to the world that he had a sick wife at home that he prized more than all the Opera Houses that were ever built, entertained vague hopes of obtaining an interest, direct or indirect, in the cash value of 58,600. As might be expected Mr. Lee received innumerable offers for the purchase of the Opera House, propositions and schemes in endless variety were hourly sub-mitted to him. When at his hotel visitors called without end, and go where he would, some purely disinterested party was sure to pounce upon the unfortunate gentleman with some proposition different from any offered before, or with some affectionate suggestion as to the

course he ought to pursue.

It was impossible to enjoy the moment's quietness or seclusion. All the sporting fraternity of ness or seclusion. All the sporting traternity of Chicago, which apparently embraces two-thirds of the male population of that famed city, were on the alert. The fact that the winner of the great prize was in town aprand thereof the "wings of the wind." "The fame thereof was noised abroad," and the people were agog to see the wonder. Now, all this was not a little perplexing to the quiet, common-sense miller from a country village, and he very soon was sick of the city, and anxious to dispose of his prize almost at any price, and breathe the air of the country and houesty again, and hence when Mr. Crosby called on him and offered in when Mr. Crosby called on him and offered in plain terms \$200,000 cash down for his claims on the splendid building, represented by a slip of paper bearing the magic number, 58,600, he concluded to accept the proposition. In a few minutes the necessary papers were made out and signed, the money handed over to Mr. Lee

and the Opera House was sold.

Having thus disposed of his bargain, the next thing was to get home, and notwithstanding all the perils unavoidably surrounding a man with two hundred thousand dollars in his pocket in Chicago, Mr. Lee effected a masterly retreat, and arrived sate and sound in St. Louis, and

and arrived sate and sound in St. Louis, and deposited the funds in the Boatmen's Saving Institution, on Main street.

The announcement of the actual amount received for the Opera House will no doubt surprise not a few of our readers. It was the general belief that the house represented a cash value of nearly half a million, and it seems impossible to avoid concluding that it was worth nsiderably more than the amount paid to Mr. Lee; yet we can well understand the circumstances which induced him to close the matter up, and accept two hundred thousand dollars in

hard cash. It is positively delightful to realize in thus chronicling the final scene in the great raffle that the prize has fallen into the hands of a worthy and respected man, who, no doubt, will spend the great fortune in a sober and sensible way.

Dame Fortune has certainly vindicated her character for caprice and uncertainty. When the tickets were selling we heard of various in-dividuals who adopted all sorts of marical methods to hit on the lucky number, sought the aid of fortune tellers, canvassed the stars, and the dreams of the night, and then actually succeeded in many cases, in getting the very num-ber so mysteriously pointed out. But of what avail? A middle-aged practical miller, in a country town, sends a letter, ordering one ticket, without mentioning even any number in particular, and as a reward for his indifference he pockets \$200,000 .- St. Louis Repub. 30th uit.

An Active Volcano in the Moon-

A volcano in the moon is said to be in active state. The crater called Linne, on the Mare Serenitatis, was noticed by an astronomer at Athens, a M. Schmidt, during the months of October and November, to be obscured. English photographs taken during the same time show the crater very faintly marked. The same darkness was observed on this spot by the eminent astronomer Schroeter in November, 1788. The London Spectator says:—"The impression is that an eruption is going on, but if so, must not the moon have an atmosphere? combustion take place without oxygen? Would the smoke-the carbonic acid gas-rise without some heavier gas, like atmospheric air, to rise

Present Condition of the Mont Cenis Tunnel. On the 31st of December last the Mont Cents tunnel had been excavated to the extent of 6374 metres, being 2424 on the Modane or French ide, and 3940 on the side of Bardonneche. these 6374 metres, 1025 were excavated in 1866. The whole length of the tunnel is estimated at 12,220 metres, so that the work is more than

half done. Death at a Bal!.—The Europe of Frankfort au-nounces the sudden death of Madame de Tesch-enberg, wife of the principal editor of the Vienna Gazette. She had just supped gally at a ball, and was about to depart when, a waltz striking up, she told her husband she would take three turns before going. But after the first turn she requested her partner to stop, and almost immediately expired.

Viceregal State in Ireland .- The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland keeps up the state due to his viceregal position, the Marchioness never goes out, even when shopping, without four horses to the carriage, and two outriders.

The Borghese Palace. The Borghese palace, in Rome, took fire a few days ago, and three rooms were destroyed, but the conflagration was fortunately stopped before it approached the gallery and other art treasures.

-A Richmond paper announces that Major Rogers is attempting the life of General Moseby, During the war a number of similar attempt

WASHINGTON.

The National Finances. Washington, January 31.—The following table shows the gold receipts from importations for the week ending January 26, 1867, as compared with those of this week :-

This Week. 22 399.962 88
Boston. 263,582 18
Philadelphia 53,684 25
Baltimore. 49,688 42 Last Week. \$2,800,740 39 169,810 99 172,674 61 123,604 01

New Orleans, from Jan. 12 to Jan. 19...... 144 590 99 129 904-78 Late Financial Legislation.

Washington, January 31.—The uncertainty prevailing in all quarters throughout the country regarding the financial legislation contemplated by Congress, is beginning to make itself felt in both branches very strongly. Probably the business of the country would receive material benefit it it could be positively known that all the efforts of Congress are likely to result in leaving matters just as they are at present. I do not hesitate to say that the prospect of the final passage of the Tariff, Tax, and Bank bulls is so remote that they may be practi-

Bank bills is so remote that they may be practi-cally considered failures.

Even at this day the Tariff bill is being so heavily laden with objectionable features as to seriously jeopardize all chance of its success. The Tax bill, when reported, will recommend but a very slight reduction in taxation, because of the fact that a high tariff is being perfected, and that the receipts, owing to the falling off in ousiness, are now considerably below estimates. The Bank bill has been so long hanging in the House that circumstances and events have charged some features that were practicable months ago into impracticable features now. The question of a continued contraction of the currency is also receiving much attention though no direct proposition to interfere with the present rate is yet regularly before either house. It is quite likely, however, that during the coming week this question will be brought before the House of Representatives for direct

It is confidently asserted that there is a majority in the House against a further contraction of greenback legal-tenders. But should such a measure pass, it would still have to run the gauntlet of the Senate Finance Committee, which is known to be against interfering with the present rate, and it is not at all certain that the Senate itself would not sustain its com-mittee. In view of the consideration of these various matters, a very targe number of the business men of the country are now in Washington. I learn that a considerable number of bankers are also coming here next week, to be heard before the Financial Committees with reference to measures bearing upon their interesis .- New York Times.

The Tariff Bill.

The Tariff bill passed the Senate last night by the decisive vote of 27 to 10, all the Democrats present but two voting against it. These were Messrs. Johnson and McDougall. We congratulate the country on this result, achieved much earlier in the session than the cally as the season than the cally are the cally and evening session, it received important changes. The duty on cast-iron sipe was raised to 14 cents per pound; on files over ten inches

in length to 8 cents per pound. *
After considerable debate the duty on woollen cloths was placed at 45 cents per pound, and 35 per cent. ad valorem, with proportionate increase on different grades. The drawback on articles used in ships was amended so as not to apply to steam vessels, and an amendment excluding the drawback from sailing vessels was rejected. Animals imported for breeding were placed on the free list. A motion to reduce the duty on coffee to 3 cents per pound was disagreed to, and also one to reduce the duty on printing paper to 15 per cent. The bill is not the best that might be framed, but is, perhaps, is good as we could hope to see passed. Now let the House go promptly to work and do its share towards protection to American industry.

Meeting of the Southern Republican Association—A National Convention to Urge the Impeachment of the Presi-dent Proposed.

At a meeting of the Southern Republican As-Sociation, held at their rooms on F street, on Wednesday evening, Governor Hamilton of Texas presiding, the subject of benefiting the lovalists of the Southern States in the speediest manner was under discussion. The various representatives of the States, to the number of twenty, took part in the discussion, the main point being upon the calling of a National Conventoin, to meet in Washington on or about the 4th of March next, to represent the loval spirit of the impeachment party, and thereby instruct the Fortieth Congress that it is the will of the nation that Andrew Johnson should be imeached, as the only hope of the Southern States for speedy reconstruction.

the adoption of the resolution to further this measure, it was elicited from the various speakers that the Hop. Thaddeus Stevens, the Hon. Mr. Boutwell, and Hon. Benjamin F. Butjer, who had been consulted, were friends of this movement, especially the former, The members of the association were fully satis ned that the South had nothing to hope from the present Congress, and that it was uscless to petition or beg of a body that had been so derelict in duty to their friends. They were weak-kneed, and unless something was done to frighten the next Congress into definite action,

nothing could possibly be hoped for.

The only question was whether the force hould be concentrated on reconstruction or impeachment, and it was the unanimous ex-pression of the meeting that impeachment was he strong point of the loyalists. While the various Representatives of the Northern States undoubtedly their professed friends, they had taken every step to discover the spirit of the present Congress upon the subject, and were satisfied, beyond a doubt, that nothing more could be done with the matter. They were tired of waiting and begging. The time had come for manifest action. New York bankers had lobbyists at the Capitol every day, plead-ing with members of Congress to drop the subect of impeacement for the financial welfare of the country. The members of the Association had done all in their power to counteract this influence, but wealth was more potent than

One of the gentlemen announced that he had esterday obtained very important information desired by Mr. Ashley, and he hoped every member of the Association would be as active as the Committee had been in strengthening the bands of the Chairman of the Impeachment Committee. Another measure in connection with the subject of impeachment was to urge. Congress to demand why the confiscation of property in the South had not been carried on according to the tenor of the resolution passed in 1862. The final trumph of the loyal South was at hand if President Johnson could be im peached. One thing was certain, the Thirty-ninth Congress had the honor of inaugurating

this, movement. It remained for the Fortieth Congress to carry and if this was not done, they would brand themselves before the world as a set of poltroons and fools forever. The last and the surest hope would be in the assembling of a National Convention, composed of delegates from the East and West, the North and the South, and let them declare, under the shadow of the Capitol, and within hearing of Congress that it is the will of the people that the President should be impeached at once; and, unless the convention met, there was but little hope o ever gaining that recognition which had been so long denied, and that recognition could come alone through impeachment,—N. Y. Tribune.

THE CIRLS' HICH SCHOOL. The Semi-Annual Commencement This

Morning.

This morning the semi-annual commencement of the Girls' High and Normal School was held in the school building, on Sergeant street, between Ninth and Tenth. It was found necessary to hold the exercises there, because an appropriate hall could not be obtained for the purpose. The programme of the exercises observed was as follows:-

Prayer—By the Rev. O. 8. Wylle.

Reading or the Scriptures.
Chant—Venite Exultemus.

Essay—'Beils,' composed by Miss Elile E. Clay, read
by Miss Ama J. Rohler.

Recitation—'The Life Boat.'' Miss Clara R. Elliott

Music—Song by Concone. with solo obligato combosed by Professor C. Everest for Miss Alie Blakely

Essay—'Harvest,' composed and read by Miss Jeannie
W. Wyite

Emay.—"Harvest," composed and read by Miss Joanne
W. Wytie
Recitation—"The Lost Heir," Miss Alice B Franklin.
Music.—"Hope Brightty Beams," from Lucia di Lam-Music—"Hope Brightly Beams," from Lucid at Labraermoor.

Essay—"Meteors," composed by Miss Lydia M. Watson, read by Miss Emily L. Abbett.

Music—"The Vale of Rest." from Meyerbeer's opera of The Higgs nots, Miss Clara E Elliott

Essay—"My Travels" composed by Miss Beulsh H.

Hinchman, read by Miss Lizzie S. Keily

Recitation—"The Loved not lost," Miss Allie

Niskely.

Music—"Anvil Chorus." from Procatore,
Music—"Anvil Chorus." from Procatore,
Beettation— Fra Giscomo." Miss Emma Miller.
Music—"Thou Everywhere," Lackner, oy Miss Alile DELIVERY OF DIPLOMAS.

Music-"I'm a Merry Laughing Giri."

Renay-"On:ward Hound," composed by Miss Bessie
Smith. read by hiss Ellie A. Miller.

Music-Away! Away! DRAWING ON THE BOARDS.

Snew Scene—Miss Beulah H. Hinchman, rlowers No. 1—Miss Emma M. Gaskill. Flowers No. 2—Miss Annie E. Fussel. Eagle—Miss Bessie W. Connell. After the opening prayer by the Rev. Mr. Wylie, of the Scriptures were read by the graduating class with very good effect.

The chant, "Venite Exultemus," was sung by
the graduating and senior classes beautifully,

and, under the able leadership of Protessor C. Everest, was quite a success.

Miss Anna J. Kohler's delivery of the essay on "Bells" was quite effective. Her delivery is free and unembarrassed, and she has a very good voice. Her elecution was very much ad-mired. The essay itself was very creditably written, and quite graphic in its descriptions. "The Life Boat" was recited by Miss Elliott

in a very thrilling manner. We must call particular attention to the beautiful rendering of the solo obligate by Miss Allie Biakely. This young lady has a voice that for sweetness and compass is hardly ever excelled, even by our most popular artists. All she lacks is confidence and a little more power, to render her a first-class vocalist.

The essay on "Harvest," which was composed and read by Miss Jeannie W. Wylie, was descrip-

tive of agricultural pursuits and of the bounties

of Providence.

A comical recitation by Miss Frankin, of the wailings of an Irish mother searching after her lost boy. Was exceedingly amusing, and kept the addence in a perpetual burst of laughter.

"Hope Brightly Beams," a selection from the opera of Lucia di Lammermoor, was given with a very good effect, the graduating and senior

classes participating.

The essay on Meteors opened with a description of the heavenly bodies. It then described various meteoric exhibitions that have been recorded in history, and also the theories that have been advanced for their origin and destination.

The "Vale of Rest," from the opera of the Huguenots, was sung by Miss Clara R. Efliott ith great power of expression and considerable pathos. Although her voice is not so sweet and musical as that of Miss Blakely, it has con-

siderably more power.

The essay on "My Travels," read by Miss Kelly, is descriptive of a journeying through the storied lands of the Old World. It is written in an imaginative style, and abounds in apropos quotations from the poets. It was delivered in very good style, and was well received. The recital of "The loved and not loved," by Miss Biakely, was followed by a most delightful rendering of the Anvil Chorus, from the opera

of It Trovatore. The recitative, Fra Giacomo, by Miss Miller, was a descriptive piece of the sorrows and un-requited love of a man of strongly passionate nature, who, in his despair, takes the crook and becomes a monk. He meets the lady who has betrayed him at the confessional, and kills

both her and himself. It was delivered in a very thrilling manner.
"Thou Everywhere" was sung by Miss Blakely n a most artistic and able manner. After which, Mr. Fetters, the principal, delivered the diplo-

mus to the graduating c	118074
	AVERAGE. AVERAGE. AVERAGE. Tamzen C. Smith .885 Clara Stauffer882 Mary S. Scott881 An a Thaver .880 ugusta Pierson .8.6 Emily I. Abbett .876 Fanny J. Barbe .573 Clara B. Elifott .863 Mary A. Elis .968 Agnes B. O'harra .867 Ida R. Betton .854 Alce R. Frankim .844 Chrissy Hollenback .843 Agnes Gibson .841 Tille Scott .841 Bessie w. Connell .841 at wo ladles from attending

The following are the names of the ladies who obtained the highest recitation average during the term :-

DISTINGUISHED.

Lydia M. Watson94 2 Anna C. Fussell90 2 Anna J. Kohler93 8	1
Lizzie W. Dickson96-6 warv W. Stevens91-2 Maggie S. Prichard96-9 eallie D. Burke	
Emma E Gelselman. 98.2 Anna D Maiiert. 92.6 Mary E. Hall 94.3 Mary E. Hutchmson. 91.3 Mary A. Manly . 35.5 Lizzle Arnold. 90.4 Mary D. Eldredge. 93.5	1
SECTION D. SECTION D. SecTION D.	
Lidie C. Bower. 97.7 Eannie Abeles. 92.5 Laufa Dales. 93.5 Siddie R. Potter. 91.5 Anna D. Wint. 93.3 Emma Hulton. 98.2 Mary M. Harpor. 92.8	-1
Louise Young	

96 5 Mary A. De Sanno. 95 7 Nollie T. Keen. 93 4 Anna M. Everman. 93 3 Lillian B. Comly... .929 Jeannie Cherry .928 Laura R Gault. The essay of "Outward Bound" was the vale dictory of the class; it was read by Miss Miller in a very affecting manner. It commenced with an imaginative sketch of a vessel that is outward bound from home, and describes her as she sails peacefully onward for a time, pas-

ing rocks and shoals in safety, and passing also what were once stately vessels like herselt.

It then describes the sudden storm that springs up, and lashing the ocean into fury with the devoted ship, as if it were but a feather. Then applying it to every day life in struggling with

the sea of life. The essay is written to apply to this class that is just leaving school to enter upon the voyage of life. The closing of the address was very beautiful, as follows:—

'The cartain which divides our girlhood and womanhood is party lifted, and as the mists of the large leaves because of the large leaves leaves and large leaves l

womanhood is party lifted, and as the mists of the future isom before us we peer eagerly outward and cry, 'O life, O beyond, art thou firm? art thou sweet?' but there is no answering ecto. Our future is in our own hands, if we follow the command, "Whatever thy hand findeth to do, do it" with all thy might our future will be bright and hopeful. We should not look forward with darkened vision, and say with replning voices, ours is such a weary, common-place life, but should remember that each life has its prose translation as well as an ideal meaning." well as an ideal meaning."

After the delivery of the valedictory, the beau-

titul song of "Away, Away," was given. Mr. Fetter, the Principal of the School, delivered his farewell address to the graduating class. It was a thing well conceived, and feelingly delivered. The following is the address

Young Ladies:—The bond which has connected you together as classmates, and which has been strengthened by the elevating and refining influences of mutual intercourse and friendly association, is about to be severed. Your school life, that happy period of your existence, is about to terminate with most, perhaps all of you; and you will enter the busy world, to assume its duties and responsibilities.

May the armor which you have woven here for the great battle of life, shield you from the templa-tions and allurements incident to human nature; may the instruction received here fit you to orna-ment and illume the sphere in life which it may be your lot to fill; may education, morality, and reli-gion receive a powerful stimulus from the influence

gion receive a powerful stimulus from the influence you may exert upon society.

Most of you desire to teach. In assuming this important responsibility, always remember your accountability. Do not forget that you are an agent of the Great Teacher, and that He will require of you a strict account of your stewardship. Go to Him for the assistance you constantly need. He can instruct you how to instruct. You need much of His spirit to guide and direct you in any of the walks in life. In all your efforts, strive to practise "that which is lovely and of good report," and you will accomplish much good in the world. Your teachings and influence will be felt long after your work is done.

Go, young ladies, to your respective callings with cheerfulness and hope; you bear with you the kind-est feelings and foncest wishes of your school mates,

est feelings and foncest wishes of your school mates, instructors, and guardians, the Controllers of Public Schools, for your happiness and success in every undertaking; and when your labors are ended, may you, through their results, bequeath a rich legacy to mankind, and secure a hissful immortality for yourselves.

Young Ladies:—In the name and by the authority of the Controllers of Public Schools, I present you these diplomas, as an evidence that you have completed the course of study prescribed in the Girls' High and Normal School of Philadelphia; and as graduates of this institution commend you to the care of your triends and the confidence of the community, trusting you may all realize in the future munity, trusting you may all realize in the future the sure reward of the visilant and faithful, and that your example may be a beacon to guide and The letter of Mr. Shippen was then read, as

The letter of Mr. Shippen was then read, as Philadeliphia February 1. 1907. It as a privilege, my young triend, which I have assumed, on making floral offerings to the one who has earned the highest distinction at graduation. This time you have won the honors of the day by diligence and faithfulness, and by other traits you have gained the love of those under whose care you have been while in the Girls' High and Normal School. Please accept, then, this offering as a slight testimonial of my esteem and affectionate regard, and in receiving it bear in memory that all your classmates, as well as your teachers, rejoice that you are the recipient. Receive my congratulations, not that you stand above the rest, for all have done well, but rather that you deserve your honors, and rather that you deserve your honors, and

Believe me truly and sincerely your triend, etc., EDWARD SHIPPEN. Miss Jennie W. Wylie.

The audience then dispersed. A general re-gret was expressed that the school could not procure a larger hall. As a whole, the exercises were very creditable to the young ladies graduiting, and to the school generally.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. boiler room.

Supreme Court—Chief Justice Woodward, and Judges Thompson, Read, and Agnew. — The fol-lowing cases from Northumberland county were

lowing cases from Northumberland county were argued:—Kreitzer vs. Pollock; Boyer vs. Mertz; Clement vs. Dewart; and Wallize vs. Wallize.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Brewster.—Bridget Pegg was charged withithe larceny of clothing and goods valued at \$60, belonging to Betty Murphy. Mrs. Murphy keeps a second-hand store, and is a near neighbor to Mrs. Pegg. Sometime last summer she missed certain goods, and upon search-warrant ransacked Mrs. Pegg's house, and found goods that she said belonged to her. But the defense produced witnesses who identified the goods. defense produced witnesses who identified the goods as those belonging to Mrs. Pegg. The defense said that the whole matter grew out of a domestic quar-rel, Mrs. Murphy detormining to avenge herself by

rel, Mrs Murphy determining to avenge herself by disgracing Mrs. Pegg by a criminal prosecution. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty.

Patrick Laningen was charged with perjury. The allegation is that he swore before Alderman Hurley that Lieutenant John G. Swann rec aved from a turnkey of a station \$109 that was taken from him by two officers, who had arrested him; whereas he had no ground for such oath, which was fase. On trial.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Maria A. Zanewa Sybilla S. and Harbert M. Kennedy. by

Zane vs Sybilla S. and Herbert M. Kennedy, by the guardian, Sybilla M. Kennedy, and Mrs. Alex-ander. An action of electment. On trial. Court of Common Pleas—Judges Allison, Pierce, and Ludlow.—The argument in the Fair-mount Park case, postponed several weeks ago, was resumed this morning.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

FRIDAY, February 1 - We have to record a continuance of the dull and unsatisfactory state of the Flour Market noted for some time past; but prices remain without essential change. There was no demand for shipments, and the home consumers purchase only enough to supply their most necessitous wants. Sales of a few hundred barrels, chiefly Northwestern extra family at \$11@12.75; including Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at \$12@14; fancy at \$14.50@17; extras at \$9@10.50; and superfine at \$8 @8 75. Rye Flour is held firmly at \$7.25 \$7 barryl.

Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

There was considerable inquiry for prime Wheat, but the market is nearly bare of the article. Sales of 1200 bushels Pennsylvania red at \$3; Southern de. at \$3 10@3 20; and white at \$3 20@3 40. Rye is held at \$1.88@1 38 \$\pi\$ bushel. Corn is quist, and white at \$3 20@3 when the corner sales of 4000 bushels new yellow at neid at \$185@138 \$7 bushel. Corn is quiet, and rather lower; saies of 4000 bushels new vellow at 97@98c., and 1000 bushels white at \$1. Oats are quest, with small sales at 57@58c.

Nothing doing in Barley or Malt.

Whisky—The trade is entirely supplied with the "contraband" article, which sells at \$1.50@1.75 \$1.50.00.00.

Markets by Telegraph.

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, Edbruary 1.—The Stock Market is cull. Chicago and Rock Island, 95; Reading, 104; Canton, 43; Erie, 50;; Cleveland and Pritisburg, 79; Pittsburg, Fort Wavne, and Chicago, 96; Michigan Central, 107; Michigan Southern, 70; New York Central, 97; Illinois Central sorp, 113; Cumborland preferred, 33; Hudson Baver, 129; There is no regular Board to day, on account of the death of a member. Sterling Exchange, 108; Exchange at sight, 109; Gold, 135;

New York, February 1.—Cotton quiet at 33; 234c Flour dull and declining. Sa'es of 4500 barress; State. \$10@10.60; Ohio. \$10.20@13.20; Western, \$9.10@12.25; Southern \$11.25@16. Wheat dull and declining. Corn myors buyers. Rye and Oats dull; new mess. \$20.31; old, \$19; dressed logs unsettled at \$8.50@10.25 for Western, and \$11 for city. Lard quiet. Whisky dull.

-A bashful printer refused a situation in a printing office where females are employed, saying that he never "set up" with a girl in

-Nearly all the Post Offices in Texas are in charge of females. It works so well that the males now arrive and depart every hour in -The medical officer of Halifax declares that

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERWOOM.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH:] WASHINGTON, February 1.

Proclamation by the President.

The President has issued a proclamation dated January 27. After reciting the law of 1826 concerning discriminating duties of tonnage and imposts, he concludes as follows:-

"And whereas, Satisfactory evidence has lately been received by me from his Majesty the King of the Hawaiian Islands, through an official communication of his Majesty's Minister of For-eign Relations, under date of the 10th of Decemeign Relations, under date of the 10th of December, 1866, that no other or higher duties of tonnage and impost are imposed or levied in the ports of the Hawaiian Islands upon vessels wholly belonging to crizens of the United States, and upon the produce, manufactures, or merchandise imported in the same, from the United States or from any foreign country whatever, than are levied on Hawaiian ships and other cargoes in the same ports under like circumstances. Now, therefore, I, under like circumstances. Now, therefore, I. Andrew Johnson, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim that so much of the several acts imposing discriminating duties of tonnage and impost within the United States are and shall be suspended and discontinued, so far as respects the vessels of the Hawaiian Islands, and the produce, manufactures, and merchandise imported into the United States in the semi-from the deminions of United States in the same from the dominions of the Hawaiian Islands and from any other foreign country whatever, the said suspension to take effect from said 10th day of December, and to continue thenceforward so long as the reciprocal exemption of vessels of the United States, and the produce, manufacture, and merchandise imported into the dominions of the Hawatian islands in the same as aforesaid, shall be con-tinued on the part of the Government of his Majesty the King of the Hawalian Islands." Death of the Hon. Philip Johnson, of Pennsylvania.

The Hon. Philip Johnson, Representative in Congress from the Eleventh District of Pennsylvania, died suddenly last night. He was in his seat in the House attending to business a week ago, although then complaining of feeble His death is attributed to congestion of the liver. His remains will be taken to Easton for interment.

From Newtoundland.

St. Johns, N. F., January 31.—The Governor opened the Assembly to-day. In his message he congratulates the country on the successful laying of the Atlantic Cable, which must promote the diffusion of knowledge. He expresses the hope that the Cable tariff will be speedily reduced, when great benefits will be secured to Newtoundland, which sample he regards as enjoying an enviable position. He regards that pauperism is so prevalent, a fact which is attributable to the failure of the fisheries. He recommends that the most strenuous efforts be made for the suppression of pauperism. He announces that negotiations will be reopened announces that negotiations will be reopened with the French Government in relation to our rights of granting inineral and other lands on the French shore hitherto declined by the Colo-nial Minister. He deplores the failure of the potato crop, and urges the planting of crops not liable to failure.

Fire in Taunton, Mass.

TAUNTON, Mass., February I.—The Dighton Woollen Mill, owned by Mr. Cobb and others, was totally destroyed by fire at tour o'clock this morning. The loss is \$120,000, and is insured for about \$80,000. The fire originated in the

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, February 1.—Arrived, brig Lark, 64 days from Rio Janeiro, with coffee, for orders. She encountered heavy weather, and had sails split, and some blown away.

Arrival of the Arago.

New York, February 1.—The steamship Arage, from Havre, has arrived at this port. Her news has been anticipated.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, February, 1, 1867.

There was very little disposition to operate in Stocks this morning, but prices were steady. Government bonds were firmly held, 107# was bid for old 5-20s; 107# for 6s of 1881; 104# for 7:30s; and 90# for 10.40s. City loans were in fair demand; the new issue sold at 1004, and old do, at 964.

Railroad shares continue the most active on

the list. Reading sold at 511, a slight decline on the closing price last evening; Little Schuylkill at 32, no change; Norristown at 61f, no change; and Minehill at 56f, no change; 127 was bid for Camden and Amboy; 56f for Pennsylvania Railroad; 614 for Lehigh Valley; 19for Elmira common; 40 for preferred do; 284 for Catawissa preferred; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; 294 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 47 for Northern Central.

City Passenger Railroad shares were un-changed. Spruce and Pine sold at 31, no change; and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 192, no change. 68 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh 51 for Chesnut and Walnut; 70 for West Philadelphia; 14 for Hestonville; and 10 for Badge

Avenue.

Bank shares were firmly held, at full prices, Mechanics' sold at 331@334. 1074 was bid for Seventh National; 1524 for Philadelphia; 134 or Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Girard; 11 for Manufacturers'; 66 for City; 41 for Considuation; and 584 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there was noting Joing. 22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation ommon,

22 was bid for Schuylkill Navigaton ommon, 32; for preferred do.; 54; for Lehim Navigation; 56 for Delaware Division; and 5 for Wyoming Valley Canal. Quotations of Gold—104 A. M., 134; 11 A. M., 1352; 12 M., 1352; 1 P. M., 135;

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHAIGESALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro., fo. S. Third street

#1000 C & A mt 896 - 381 400 sh Oceanlots. 26

—Messrs. Willam Painter & Co., bankers, No.
36 South Third Treet, report the following rates of exchange 1 day at 12 o'clock:—U.S. 68, 1881, coupon, 107/8/1074; U.S. 5-208, coupon, 1862, 107/8/1074 do., 1864, 1054/8/1054; do., 1865, 106/8/1076/1076, do., 1865, 1044/8/1044; U.S. 10-40s, coupon, 199/8/991; U.S. 7-30s, 1st series, 1044/8/1044; do., 2d series, 1044/8/1044; 3d series, 1044/8/1044; Compounds, December, 1864, 134.

131 Messrs, De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South

Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Trird street, report the following rates of ex-hance to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 1354 @1354; Silver †s and †s, 30; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16‡; do., July, 1864, 16‡; do., August, 1864, 15‡; do., October, 1864, 14‡; do., December, 1864, 13‡; do., May, 1865, 11‡; do., August, 1865, 16‡; do., September, 1865, 10‡; do., October, 1865, 10. the sprinkling of sait on the iron rails of the street railroads induces an evaperation condu-