FIRST EDITION

THE SAN DOMINGO COMMISSION.

Mr. Wade and President Baez

The French Relief Fund.

Fitting Out the Steamer Worcester

Etc., Etc., Etc., Stc.

SAN DOMINGO.

Arrival of the Commission at San Domingo City-Address to Bacz-His Reply-Inter-views Between the Dominican President and Commissioner Wade.

We take the following from a lengthy account in the New York Tribune of to-day, describing the arrival of the United States Commission at San Domingo: -

It was 11% o'clock when the three commissioners—accompanied by Mr. Fred. Douglass, General Sigel, Mr. Burton, and a few others entered the principal splendid apartment of the palace, which was set apart on this day as a reception room, its lofty ceiling resounding to the tramp of every foot on the floor of tesselated marble, and the stately figures of the two parties—Baez and his Cabinet, and Mr. Wade and his coadjators—multiplied by the immense mirrors upon all the walls, seemed a throng as numerous as the court which in ancient days was brought to the palaces of Santo Domingo by Don Diego Columbus.

Each commissioner in turn was presented to

President Bacz, whose manner throughout the interview was affable and polished. Mr. Wade then read the following address:-

ADDRESS OF THE COMMISSION. Mr. President:—We have the honor to place in your hands an autograph letter of the President of the United States, which will explain to you the object of our mission. Your Excellency will see that it is a mission of peace and good will, We come under instructions from the Congress, commissioned by the President of the United States, to make sundry inquiries regarding the Republic of which you are the Chief Magistrate. These instructions explain themselves. We trust we shall be received as friends, and afforded such facilities for the prosecution of our inquiries as may be necessary. the prosecution of our inquiries as may be necessary. Accept from and through us the most cordial wishes of the people of the United States for the lasting peace and prosperity of the Dominican Re-

PRESIDENT GRANT'S LETTER. EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, D. C., Jau. 15, 1871.—His Excellency B. Bacz, President of the Republic of Santo Domingo—Sir:—In accordance with public of Santo Domingo—Sir:—In accordance with a joint resolution of the two houses of Congress of the United States, I have appointed these distinguished citizens of the United States, to wit, the Hon. B Wade, for many years a Senator, President A. D. White, Corneil University, and Dr. S. G. Howe, distinguished for his philanthropy, learning, and services in relieving the blind and the mute of much of the monotony of life natural to their infirmities by opening to them the world of letters, as commissioners to visit the Republic of Santo Domingo, and to obtain the inthe world of letters, as commissioners to visit the Republic of Santo Domingo, and to obtain the information called for by the resolution. Associated with the commission is also Judge A. A. Burton, Secretary to the same, a gentleman who has honored his country by serving it in a diplomatic capacity. I beg to introduce these gentlemen and to ask for them your kind offices. With great respect, your chedient recovery. bedient servant. U. S. GRANT

President Baez replied in Spanish as follows:-ADDRESS OF PRESIDENT BAEZ,

Gentlemen :- I have received with much pleasure the autograph note which his sxcellency, President Grant, has sent me through so highly appreciated a medium. I understand that your mission ordered by the Congress of the United States, is one absointely of peace. This is the aspiration and object of this republic; one of the grand motives of which has produced these negotiations. Our people desire the pacification of the country, the development of its riches by means of labor, and to see gnaranteed the existence, liberty, and property of the citizens. You may count on the most ample and absolute liberty in the exercise of your commission. The Government offers whatever data you may consider necessary, and wil' take especial pleasure in giving you every satisfaction. In making your investigations as to the spontanetty of the resolution of the Dominican people, we desire ardently that you will consult not only the immense majority in favor of annexation, but also those who

The group then took seats at the north end of the room-at first in stiff and formal row, according to rank, but soon breaking up into little groups of three or four, who engaged in ani-mated conversation. On one side Mr. Delmonte, Minister of Justice and Education, and Mr. Gautier, Secretary of State, were engaged with Dr. Howe, General Sigel, and Fred. Douglass; on the other, President Baez and Mr. Wade, President White and others. Baez spoke in French fluently and accurately. Presiden White was interpreter between him and Mr. Wade. Omitting compliments, there will be some interest in this, the first conversation between the Dominican President and the Ohio statesman, who spoke for the United States.

BEN WADE'S INTERVIEW WITH BAEZ. President Baez-Our trouble, sir, in this whole negotiation, from the commencement, has not been with our own people. At the first mention of annexation they were well pleased; but not so our neighbors. We found that we must at once prepare to defend the Dominican republic from a flaytien invasion—our old and often-repeated source of trouble. The Haytiens were determined to prevent, if possible, our alliance or union with the United States. Mr. Wade-Are not many of the Dominican

people with Cabral? President Baez - Far from it. Let me explain. President Baez — far from it. Let me explain.
We ask for protection. Why? Not to protect
Dominicans from Dominicans, but from Hayti,
which outnumbers us and is hostile to us.
Cabral, about whom so much is said in the
United States, and so little here, is really not at the head of discontented Dominicans; but he is with a force of Haytiens, a few other foreigners, and a very small number of persons related to or connected with himself. He is of little importance. The force is Haytien; its officers are Haytiens. He does not command it, in fact: but a Haytien General is in command. The Haytien Government, by his sid, is making as vigorcus a demonstration as possible, just at this particular time, in order to affect the people of the United States, and prevent the neighboring Dominican republic

from being united with a strong power.

Mr. Wade—Your statement is something new to me, and will be new to most of our people. Is it entirely certain?

President Baez-Beyond question, and perfeetly well known to us here. Here are several letters received from there recently. Ha showed two letters recently received from the Haytlen frontier, and confirming his statement. These and plenty of similar proofs that you can have at any time show that what you hear of as Cabral's movement, so far from being an insurcabral's movement, so far from being an insur-rection of the Dominican people, is really a war upon that people by a Haytien invasion. Cabral has a dozen or two of men whom he has gathered from abroad, and perhaps as many from this country; but he is with a Haytien force, which is commanded by a Haytien General—General Gamollien.

We ascertained on the frontier that an envoy came from Nissage Saget, who is at the head of the Haytien Government, to Cabral, bringing word that this time had been selected for a demonetration against the Dominican Republic. in order to prevent the consummation of the friendly relations between the Dominican and

the American Republic. This ambassador was John Lynch, a colored man of American origin; he carried instructions to Cabral to make the greatest effort he could to rouse some of the Dominican people, by the aid of the Haytlen force, appealing to them with the idea that this annexation movement was a mask; that its real purpose was to take all power from the black and colored people, and place all in the hands of the whites.

Mr. Wade—Cabral has created so much stir

he must have a considerable force. How many President Baez.—There is one regiment about full with him now, and he is expecting two or three others to come to his aid. He is on the

frontier, just inside the Haytien line, as shown on the map. His present position is about sixty miles west of Azua.

Mr. Wade—The people seem to be very quiet about here. Are they generally so?

President Baez—Our people are quiet and peaceable: they are orderly, and take no part in this affair. As the Haytien force, with which Cabral is, advances, the Dominicans have all fallen back in this direction. The insurrection is a pretense, it is, in fact, an invasion. Well, how do you Northern gentlemen like our climate?

President White—It is delightful. We came from snow and cold winds so recently that this

warmth is very welcome. President Baez-You will, of course, preserve President Baez—You will, of course, preserve your perfect independence in making your inquiries. I wish you to gain all the knowledge that can possibly be obtained from all sorts of people—understand their wants and feelings. What they mostly desire is security against invasion. Every two or three year comes an invasion from Hayti; and we wish tranquillity. Our people are quiet and friendly year comes an invasion from Hayli; and we wish tranquillity. Our people are quiet and friendly to each other. Here there is equality among all the people—perfect equality before the law. Of course, any one may in his social life, in his own house, indulge such prejudices as he pleases; but in the country, as a nation, and before the law, there is perfect equality among races.

Mr. Wade—Your invitation to us to consult Mr. Wade-Your invitation to us to consult

with all parties shows that you have full confidence in the justice of your own cause.

President Baez—Perfectly, perfectly. I have myself done what has been called a very bold thing. In order to obtain the expression of the true sentiment of the people, I sent out to have an election held with a perfectly free vote, and the people responded in the same spirit.

The Town of Santa Barbara de Samana. During the stay of the commission at Samana Bay the Tribune correspondent wrote as fol-

Samana is a poor little dirty place enough, for all its romantic and picturesque appearance. It is built in a random hap-hazard sort of way along half-a-mile of curving shore at the foot of a ridge of high wooded hills, and what with its rambling lanes and grotesque huts, I think it is one of the most absurd places I ever saw.

There are 80 or 90 buildings, all told, consisting or the most part of a light frame work of scantlings brought from the States, and clapboarded with bamboos split in half and pressed flat by piling stones upon them while wet. The rude planking made in this primitive manner is from four to six inches wide and a half a quarter of an inch thick. Paint is almost unknown, but most of the huts are whitewashed. The roofing is of cocoa leaves bound together with vines. The flooring, when there is any, which is not often, consists of rough-hewn wood, or bark, or boughs, or the same leaves that are used for thatch. None of the houses-or, perhaps, I should say cabins -have more than one story; few have more than one, or, perhaps, two rooms. Doors and windows are luxuries which the majority of the people have learned to do without; but there are two or three houses in the village roofed with shingles and supplied with all such modern conveniences as plank floors, partitions, and doors and windows. In the centre of the settlement is the Plaza, or square, without which no Spanish-built town is thought to be complete, and here is a liberty tree, of the royal palm species, planted by the villagers five or six years ago to replace one cut down by the Spaniards before they were driven away. We landed from the ship's boats on a wretched wharf which runs out about 100 feet into the shallow water; and if the village looked comical from the frigate, what shall I say of the nearer view? The platform swarmed with men, women and children of all shades of color, gazing, open-eved and open-mouthed upon the strange arrival. At least half the children under eight years of age were as naked as when they first

came into this wicked world. Among the lower classes-if I may be pardoned the expression-economy in costume is not confined to the children. There are men whose whole wardrobe consists of a pair of pantaleons, and women who boast of no garment whatever but a torn calico gown-not so

much as a ragged handkerchief. The population of the village is about 250, and of the whole peninsula about 3000. A majority—at any rate, of the villagers—speak English. There are very few white men—Mr. Burr, a live Maine Yankee, of whom more hereafter; Mr. Horau, a sort of Spanish Pennsylvania Yankee, (if you know what that is), who has spent many years in New York; Mr. Price, formerly purser of the Tybee, and now building up for himself a good business here; Mr. Marciaque, a French merchant, formerly of New Orleans, but more recently a partisan of Salnave in Hayti. These, with three or four more, are all that I have heard of. Mr. Fabens, Judge O'Sullivan, and some others, spend a great deal of time here, but can hardly be called inhabitants. All the colored residents speak Spanish, many speak French, and certainly a majority of all—men, women, and children—speak English. Very few are natives of the Island; indeed, I have not thus far, to my knowledge, met one who was not an mmigrant or the immediate descendants of immigrants. Probably a half of all the blacks, or their ancestors, came from Philadelphia. The earliest of the colony settled here in 1824 under President Boyer, and others have been sent by colonization societies subsequently, or have fled

bither from Hayti. San Domingo City.

The same correspondent describes Santo Do-mingo City as follows:-Santo Domingo City is nothing but a ruin. have been here now two days, and hav searched vainly for a new house, a fresh brick, a newly-quarried stone, or a lately-sawed scant-ling. Apparently there is not, in the whole city, a structure that is not 200 years old. All the houses bear the proof of great age. Crumbling stones, concrete falling to decay, ivy and other vines clinging to the walls, moss and mould and discoloration everywhere. Every street is but a copy of its fellows. Its houses are like prisons, with thick walls, massive doors, and barred windows. But the Tribune readers are familiar with descriptions of this ancient town, and I am glad to leave it in

its decay for the story of the present. STARVING PARIS.

The Boston Transcript says:—

"The rapid changes which have been going on the past week in the magnificent United States steam frigate Worcester, to fit her for a storeship, to carry provisions to France, although making sad havoc with the recentlycompleted interior arrangements, are highly complimentary to the spirit of the Government and the Naval Department, which responded so quickly to the calls of the Boston Relief Com-

mittee. "The vessel selected is doubtless one of the finest in the American navy, if not in any service. Her keel was laid at the Navy Yard in Charlestown during the Rebellion, in 1863, and she was launched in 1865, shortly after the launch of the Saco. Since that time—the war His friends insiste and the demand for a large navy ceasing—the friendly greeting.

work upon her has not been carried on with any work upon her has not been carried on with any great vigor until within a year past. Last summer, however, she was completed, but she has never been to sea. She is a full-rigged ship of two thousand tons, with powerful engines applied to a propeller, but spreads canvas enough to make a passage anywhere, should any accident befall her motive power. Under sails alone, in proper trim, with 'a stiff breeze on the quarter, she will, it is said, probably make from twolve to fourteen miles an bably make from twelve to fourteen miles an

"The alterations, begun about a week ago, have been pushed with great vigor, and are now nearly completed, the whole force of carpenters and joiners of the yard and about thirty joiners from the outside world having been employed. On the berth deck (below the gun deck) all the officers' staterooms and storerooms have been removed, the whole deck being cleared from stem to stern. A space on the forepart of this deck, partitioned off from the remainder, has been reserved and fitted up as a ship's storeroom. Substantial stanchions each side of the engines, leaving a passage aft, have been erected. These, with others aft, inclose all the available space on the deck, and in the apartments thus formed will be stored the relief

cargo.

"On the gun deck the armament has all been removed. The portholes have been planked up for protection, and tightly caulked. Forward, about one-third of the way is left a bulkhead for the use of the crew, who will be quartered forward on this deck. Most of the bulkheads, ward on this deck. Most of the bulkheads, usually so numerous on war vessels, will be closed as soon as the ship has been loaded. The quarters of the crew will be partitioned off from the cargo, which will occupy most of the remainder of this deck, stanchions having been erected here as below. Aft, however, the cabin of the officers remains. The rooms have been, or will be, in many cases, partitioned, to accommodate all those gentlemen in the narrow limits, ard a few rooms more will be erected.

"The spar deck remains the same as before. On this deck are the only guns remaining on the frigate, two rifled pieces, one fore and the other aft. It is not probable that there will be any portion of the cargo on this part of the

"Below the berth-deck the magazines and store-rooms of the ship remain without change, although as much of the cargo as can be conveniently stored there will be thus dis-"The vessel has a capacity to safely stowaway

about 10,000 barrels of provisious, and the fol-lowing-named stores have been already pur-chased by the French Relief Committee: 8000 barrels flour, 800 barrels beef, 100 barrels shoulders, 100 barrels beans, 100 barrels peas,

and 100 barrels pilot-bread.

"Each barrel bears the following inscription:

"Contribution de Boston, Etats Unio d'Amerique, Feyrler, 1871.'

The work of loading began at an early hour this morning. Teams are constantly arriving with provisions, all in barrels, which are deposited near the vessel, then taken by the work-men through some of the portholes not yet closed up to the gun deck, thence to the lower decks, which are to be loaded first.

"It is the opinion of many that, if nothing unusual retards, she will be loaded and ready for sea in a vcek.
"Her crew will consist of ninety-eight men

The officers who have already reported for service are as follows: - Commander, William D. Whiting; Lieutenant-Commander, Alfred T. Mahan; Master, H. G. O. Colby; Ensign, William Barry."

BOLD JAIL DELIVERY.

A Baron Trenck in Lancaster-Desperate but Successful Efforts to Escape from Prison. The Lancaster Intelligencer of last evening

A convict, named James A. Hamilton, made his escape from Lancaster County Prison about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning, and has not since been heard from. He was confined in ironclad cell No. 59, situated near the farther end of the left hand range of cells on the second floor. An examination of the cell shows that he must bave worked a long time before effecting his escape. He worked at shoemaking, and several weeks ago complained that his bench was too low for him, requesting that a couple of short strips of 1-inch board might be placed on the floor under the legs of the bench, so as to raise it that much higher. This request was granted, and Hamilton at once went to work with his knife to cut through the floor of his cell, concealing his operations by placing the strips of pine exactly over the cut and setting his bench upon them while working at his trade in the daytime, or when there was any danger of his being interfered with. Having in this way removed a number of flooring boards in the southeast corner of his cell, he tered the masonry of the arched ceil below him. This he removed little by little, and probably replaced it, loosely, from night to night. Having quarried away the masonry from under the floor to the depth of about a foot and the length of three feet, and broad enough to admit his body, he next attacked the three-feet thick stone wall of the prison. Making a breach in it was not so desperate an undertaking as at first sight it would seem to be. The mortar used in the construction of the wall is of a very inferior quality, there being so little lime in that it can be readily crumbled to pieces. St he must have worked hard for many nights to remove the mass of stone and mortar necessary to make the aperture through which he escaped. The debris, amounting, we think, to about a cart-load, was this morning found carefully piled under his bed. His bed rested on slats six feet long, and about five or six inches in width. These he had split, or rather cut, in two, lengthwise, with his knife, and had mortised a number of holes through each of them, and had made a number of rounds to fit the mortises so that a good ladder could be made of the pieces in a few minutes with which to scale the wall. had made a miscalculation, however, the long slats would not pass through the hole in the wall, on account of its peculiar shape and position. Leaving his ladder behind him, he descended from his cell to the yard by means of a very thin but strong cord made of shoe thread. Once in the yard, he went to the wash-house, into which he entered through a shutterless window by breaking a pane of glass, and removing a nail on the inside which fastened down the sash. Here he got a bed-tick and some old clothes. The cargot a bed-tick and some old clothes. The car-penter shop is a second-story room over the wash-house. Breaking into it, the prisoner selected sufficient lumber to construct a lad-der with which to scale the jail-yard wall. The ladder was made by lashing together with strips of bed-tick and old clothes four long, narrow boards, reaching to the top of the wall, and tieing across them at intervals the staves of a barrel which the prisoner had broken up for that purpose. Placing the ladder against the wall near the Orange street gate, he went over a free man, and has not yet been captured.
Hamilton has long been regarded as the
most dangerous and desperate inmate of the

-A New Orleans juror made an excitement in the Criminal Court the other day by publicly announcing that one of his colleagues had attempted to bribe him. The accused man was

—A Troy paper reports that Asa Kittle, the blind murderer, inquired recently, "Say, if they hang me, would I die?" and when he heard the prisoners in adjoining cells laugh he joined quite heartily, evidently thinking it a capital

-General Schenck was in Dayton, Ohio, on the 14th instant to attend the wedding of his nephew, who is about going to China in an official capacity. General Schenck was suffering again with a painful affection of the face. His friends insisted on pouring in on him with

SECOND EDITION

TO-DAY'S CABLE NEWS.

Extension of the Armistice.

The Emperor Seriously III.

French Assembly and the Monarchists.

The German Reichsrath

Austria, Russia, and Prussia.

Austro - Hungarian Parliament.

The Roumania Question

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

FROM EUROPE.

Hon. John Bright. LONDON, Feb. 21.—The statement that the Hon. John Bright is likely to return shortly to Parliamentary duties is not well founded. He will not probably resume his duties at this session, and his reappearance in the House is most likely to be preceded by a visit to his constituents. Bright's health is progressing steadily towards restoration.

The Armistice Probably Extended. A despatch from Paris, dated February 20,

says:-"It is probable the armistice will be extended until March 1. The scarcity of fuel is much felt, and the administration of the Northern Railway shares its fuel with the population. Coal is arriving daily, and

Paris Will be Lighted With Gas on Saturday. The London mails for Paris are now forwarded via Calais."

French War Vessels. The London Daily News says seventeen vessels are in the French port of Dunkirk, all formidably armed.

The New Assembly. Parts, Feb. 21 .- The "Jockey" and "Rue Royal' clubs have resolved that all candidates for membership of German birth be excluded. The city is quiet. Health of Emperor William.

LONDON, Feb. 21 .- The Standard is informed that the health of the Emperor of Germany leads to grave anticipations. The Telegraph has a despatch from Saarbruck which says all

The German Wounded capable of rejoining their regiments are being sent to the front.

PARIS, Feb. 21 .- There is A Large Assemblage of Troops Assembling of the Reichsrath.

VIENNA, Feb. 20 .- The Reichsrath reassembled to-day. The new Ministry were present, and the ministerial statement was submitted. It appears therefrom that the Government will abide by the Constitution, but is willing to initiate measures for the alleviation of the unnecessary restriction upon the autonomy of the provinces. The Frieudenblatt newspaper says the

Reintions of Austria with Russia and Prussia are unaffected by the change of Government. Prince Metternich. The Wiener Press makes the statement that

Prince Metternich is anxious to secure the embassy to London. PESTH, Feb. 20 .- In the lower house of the Austro-Hungarian Parliament to-day, a declaration was made by the Govern-

ment that interference with the Internal Affairs of Roumania was not intended so long as the powers are agreed upon the principle of non-intervention. The statement was also made that the intervention in the Franco-Prussian war could not well be effected.

Monarchists in the Assembly. Paris, Feb. 21 .- Although there are nominally 400 Monarchists in the Assembly, against 300 o all other parties, the former are equally divided in favor of different aspirants for the throne, with little promise of harmony or coalition. from the fact that many who are rated as apparent outside Monarchists are really straightfor ward Republicans who advocate for France the American system of government outright. They are in opposition to the Reds and all sorts of Republicans in affiliation with the Communists. They have similar tendencies with the French Democrats. They do not hold the republic responsible for the fallure of Gambetta and his associates, or for the disorders which occurred under the rule of nominal republicans out they condemn the extreme ideas of certain republicans as inconsistent with the safety of property or life. If the Assembly is disposed to lay the foundation of a legitimate and free government, founded on the political equality of the whole people, every moderate, including the so-called Orleanists, will support them. This is the meaning of the election of Grevy chair man.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Duty on Woollens.

Depatch to the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—The woollen manufacturers and woollen commission merchants before the Ways and Means Committee ask a uniform duty of 3 cents as on carpets, wools, or free wools, and consent to a reduction to 30 per cent. ad valorem on manufactured woollens. The speakers were Mr. Spalding, of the firm of Hunt & Co., of New York; Mr. Hunt, of the firm of Tillinghast & Co., and Mr. Harris, of Rhode Island. This is the first time manufacturers have appeared asking for a reduction of the tax.

FROM NEW YORK.

Destructive Fire.

NEW YORK, Feb. 21 .- About two o'clock this morning a fire broke out in the two-story brick slaughter house of Davis & Harrington, Nos. 770, 772 and 774 First avenue, destroying the entire building, and three hundred sheep. Loss on building, \$35,000; on wool, \$7000. The fire originated in a drying room, supposed by wool coming in contact with a stoye.

THE LATE THOMAS GARRETT.

Letter of William Lloyd Gairlson. The Father of Abolitionism has written the following letter to a friend:-

following letter to a friend:—

My Dear Friend:—I have received the intelligence of the death of our honored and revered friend. Thomas Garrett, with profound emotions. I held him as one of the best men who ever walked the earth, and one of the most beloved among my numerous friends and coworkers in the cause of an oppressed and downtrodden race, now happily rejoicing in their Heaven-wrought deliverance. For to no one was the language of Job more strictly applicable than to himself:—"When the ear heard me, then it blessed me; and when the eye saw me, it gave witness to me; because I delivered the poor that cried, and the fatheriess, and him that had none to help him. The blessing of him that was ready to perish came upon me; and I caused the widow's heart to sing for joy. I put on righteousness, and it clothed me; my judgment was as a robe and a diadem. I was eyes to the blind, and feet was I to the jaws of the wicked, and plucked the spoil out of his teeth." This is an exact portraiture of your friend—a most comprehensive and graphic delineation of his character as a philanthropist and reformer.

Did there ever live one who had less of that "fear of man which bringeth a snare" than himself? or who combined more moral courage with exceeding tenderness of spirit? or who adhered more heroically to his convictions of duty in the face of deadly peril and certain suffering? or who gave himself more unreservedly, or with greater disinterestedness, to the service of bleeding humanity? or who took more joyfully the spoiling of his goods as the penalty of his sympathy for the hunted fugitive? or who more untringly kept pace with all the progressive movements of the age, as though in the very freshness of aduit life, while venerable with year? or who, as husband, father, friend, clizen, or neighbor, more nobly performed all the charities of life? He will leave a great void in the community. Such a stalwart soul appears only at rare intervals. Delaware, redeemed, will be proud of his memory.

'Unit the actions of the just My Dear Friend :- I have received the intelligence

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

The bank returns yesterday are not quite favorable to the future condition of the money market, the deposits showing a loss for the week of \$615,850, and the specie of \$27,046. The loans also have been contracted \$166,485. On the other hand there is a slight increase in the legal-tender reserve amounting to \$208,558. The business of the week is moderately large, but considerably less than that of the preceding one. The balances, however, are \$260,383 higher than those given in the previous returns. There is a moderate demand for loans to-day ooth on business and speculative account, but less actively, perhaps, than we noticed yester-day. All wants were supplied at former quota-

Gold is moderately active and steady, ranging from 1111/2@1111/2%, opening and closing at the lower figure.

The Treasury is a purchaser to-day of \$2,000,000 in bonds, and prices show a further

The stock market was active, but prices were weak. State 6s, first series, sold at 105; city 6s, old and new bonds, sold at 1011. Reading Railroad attracted but little atten-

tion. Small transactions at 491/4@%. Pennsylvania was active but weak, opening at 611/2 and selling down to 60% s. o. Minehill changed hands at 51%; Little Schuylkill at 441/2; Catawissa preferred at 39% @39%, the latter b. o., and Philadelphia and Erie at 27 b. o.

In Canal shares there was no change or move-PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

MESSES. DR HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 46 S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1144 (20144); do. 1862, 1114 (2012); do. 1864, 1114 (2011); do. 1865, 1114 (2011); do. 1865, new, 1104 (2011); do. 1867, do. 1104 (2011); do. 1868 do. 1104 (2011); 10-408, 1104 (2011); Gold, 1114 (2011); Gold, 1114 (2011); Silver, 1064 (2018); Union Pacific Railroad 1st Mort, Bonds, 810 (2012); Central Pacific Railroad 940 (2002); Union Pacific Land Grant Bonds, 710 (2012).

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, Feb. 21 .- Bark-In the absence of sales

we quote No. 1 Quercitron at \$30 per ton. The Flour market is dull, and prices favor buyers, The demand is confined to the wants of the home consumers, whose purchases foot up 600 barrels, including superfine at \$5.50; extras at \$5.75@6.25; Iowa, Wisconsin, and Minnesota extra family at \$6.75@7.50; Pennsylvania do. do. at \$6.25@7, the latter rate for fancy; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$6.87%@7.75; and fancy brands at \$8@9 50, as in quality. Rye Flour may be quoted at \$5.75@6. In Corn Meal no sales were reported. The Wheat market is devoid of spirit, and prices

The Wheat market is devoid of spirit, and prices are weak. Sales of Indiana and Ohio red at \$1.55.26 1.60; amber at \$1.60.21.45; and white at \$1.80.21.85. Rye sells at \$1.08.21.10 for Western and Pennsylvania. Corn is not much sought after; sales of yellow at 79.28.80.. and Western mixed at 77.27.85; Oats attract but little attention; sales of Pennsylvania and Western at 62.26.4c.

In Barley we notice a sale of 5000 bushels two-rowed New York on private terms.

Seeds—Cloverseed is dull at 10.12.21.2. P. pound. Timothy is nominal at \$6.26.25, and Flaxseed at \$2.05.21.0.

Whisky is quiet, with sales of Western tron-bound

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA FEBRUARY 91 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 8 A. M...... 40 | 11 A. M..... 41 | 2 P. M...... 41

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 20.—Arrived, ships Escort, from New York, with 1560 bales of cotton, and Melicite, from New Orleans, with 3015 bales.

Feb. 21.—Arrived, ship Pegist, from New Orleans, with 3226 bales of cotton; bark Sarah Douglass, fm Galveston, with 1210 bales; steamer Batavia, from New York, with 1419 bales; and ship Huron, from Savannah, cargo unknown.

(By Telegraph.)

NEW YORE, Feb. 21.—Arrived, steamships Wisconsin, from Liverpool, and Cleopatra, from Havana. Holmes Hole, Feb. 20.—The brig Elsey has arr'd from Hatlen Jan. 24. She left at that port the United States steamer Swatara. to sail next morning for

States steamer Swatara. to sail next morning for Cape St. Nicholas Mole, to find the flagship Severn. Admiral Lee; and if the Severn was not at that place she would proceed to Cuba. The Elsey landed a mail at Holmes Hole from the Swatara.

CLEARED THIS MORNING. Schr Kate E. Roch, Doughty, Clenfuegos, E.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamer Jas. S. Green, Vance, from Richmond via
Norfolk, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer G. H. Stout, Ford, from Georgetown and
Alexandria, with mdse, to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Webb, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Octorara, Reynolds, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr.

MEMORANDA Steamer Hercules, Doughty, sailed from Portland this morning for Boston,

CENTRAL HIGH SCHOOL.

The Semi-Annual Commencement,

The Sixty-fifth Term-Exercises at the Academy of Music-Orations by the Students - Degrees and Awards of Merit.

At 10 o'clock this morning the semi-annual commencement exercises of the Central High School were held in the Academy of Music. The doors were opened at 9 o'clock, and long before the hour fixed for the beginning of the exercises the house was filled in every part. For a half hour before the commencement of the regular programme the audience were entertained with numerous musical selections by Hassler's orchestra, which was in attendance.

At the time appointed the stage was filled by the members of the Board of School Control , the Faculty of the High School, the members of the graduating class, and a delegation of the male public school teachers. The graduating class had seats assigned them in front of the stage. M. Hall Stanton, the President, and the officers of the Board of School Control, the Committee on the Central High School, and Professor Riche, the Principal of the school, occupied the centre. In front of them were three tables loaded down with boquets and designs in cut flowers, the offerings of friends to the graduating students.
The following

Order of Exercises

AWARDING TESTIMONIALS AND CONVERRING DEGREES.

Rondo Russe—"Les Grelots"—Ascher. Valedictory Address (Fourth Honor). Henry G, Harris Galop—"Studenten"—Roessell. The Address of Prof. Riche. The following address was delivered by Prof. Riche, the Principal of the High School, in awarding the testimonials and conferring the

"My young friends:-I am reminded at this moment that to-day is one both of sadness and rejoicing. Of sadness, as it shuts out a past of pleasant associations and faithful performances. Of rejoicing, as it opens up a future big with glorious promises and joyous anticipa-tion. Happily the hope overshadows the re-gret, and you take leave of your old school, not rs, but amid smiles of a crowded audience and the inspiriting strains of beautiful music.

"It is my duty, at such a time, to speak a few words of counsel, and I promise that they shall be brief. The degree which you have just re-ceived is the reward of labor. As it represents work in the past, so it pledges you to work hereafter. The High School commissions you to-day to uphold the cause of education, not merely by word but by example, and the re-sponsibility rests on you of vindicating your Alma Mater by lives of enlarged usefulness to the community.
"But you must remember that not only labor,

but labor well directed, is essential to succes. It is too often the case with American youth, that, fixing their eyes on a far-distant goal, they undervalue and overlook the smaller ambitions, whose fulfilment so frequently beautifies and dignifies a life. It is never to be forgotten that the great eminences of distinction are not gained at a bound, but that we are raised to them gradually by the seemingly trivial successes of our humble and obscure daily life. "Bear in mind, also, that the success which

you desire is not always that which Providence vouchsafes, and that it is often in failure the true purpose of our lives is realized. We need to learn the lesson that not the accidents of external circumstances, but the essentials of character, constitute the real hero. There is a niche for each of you in God's majestic temple, if you will humbly and faithfully accept and fill it, and the work, which you perform in obedience to the Divine behests, however obscure and lowly in the eye of man, will secure for you an unfading crown of glory."

The Degrees, Distinctions, and Awards of Merit.
The following is a complete list of the degrees, distinctions, and awards of merit:-MASTER OF ARTS.

List of those admitted to the DEGREE OF MASTER OF ARTS, being Graduates of the Four Year's Course, of

ARTS, being Graduates of the Four Fear's Course, of not less than five years standing. Benjamin F. Houseman, Edmund M. Evans, Frank H.Welsh, E. A. Farrington, M. D., William J. Volkmar, U. S. A., Clement R. Bowen, M. D. Nece, Samuel C. Coale, Jr., Robert G. Saift, Ira MacNut, U. S. A., Edward M. David, Frederick F. Christine, John J. McFariane, Andrew McFarlane. BACHELOR OF ARTS.

BACHELOR OF ARTS.

List of those admitted to the DEGREE OF BACHELOR OF ARTS, having completed the Four Years Course.

George R. Buckman, 92-4; George W. Cloax, 97-9;
J. Harry Backingnam, 97-5; Henry G. Harris, 95-7;
Edwin R. Booth, 94-6; Walter Boswell, 94; A. Harry Lane, 93-8; Edward A. Lincoln, 93-1; John A. Simpson, 92; Benjamin F. Teller, 92-3; Alexander Rodgers, 91-4; George W. Chapman, 91; Joseph S. Potter, 90-9; Andrew Heffern, 89-5; Charles P. Butler, 88-1; Charles F. Van Holn, 57-4; Frank Fisher, 86-5; John D. Stratton, 86-4; Lewis C. Leidy, 83-6; John Stockum, 83-5; and by special resclution of the Faculty, Benjamin H. Hodgson, A. S. A.

Parttal Courses. PARTIAL COURSES.

List of those receiving Certificates of having satis-factority completed Partial Courses, with their Averages. FOR THREE YEARS .- Horatio G. Pilling, 72-8; FOR THREE TEARS.—Horatio G. Philing, 72 8; William D. Schetky, 68 1.

FOR TWO AND A HALF YEARS —Henry O. Scheidemann, 78 7; Mercer Brown, 75 7.

FOR TWO YEARS.—Alfred Darrach, 78 4; Asron F. Harris, 74; Howard A. Snyder, 96 4; George J. Crosby, 96 1; Harry Rapp, 87 2; Otto Wolff, 86 1; Charles H. Parbs, 83 2; Amos Horning, 79 8; James L. Poalk, 79 2; Joseph H. Williams, 17 1; Heary B. George 78 2.

DISTINGUISHED. List of Students declared DISTINGUISHED, having attained Term Averages of 98 or over. tained Term Averages of 98 or over.

Class A.—George R. Buckman, 994; George W. Cloak, 979; J. Harry Buckingham, 975; Henry G. Harris, 957; Edwin R. Booth, 946.

Class B.—Robert N. Simpers, 978; William H. Rock, 97; Frank Rigler, 966; Louis Tissot, 949.

Class C.—Charles W. Neely, 97; H. Stewart Moorhead, 96; John C. Eastlack, 957.

Class D.—Clarence Moint, 964; Charles E. Stanley, 968; Thomas Keely, 96; Solomon S. Cohen, 949; Peter H. Boyd, 945.

Class E.—Howard A. Snyder, 964; Reginald H. W. Lewis, 962; William H. Curtiss, 95.

Class G.—Curtis Tiltoz, 964.

MERITORIOUS.

MERITORIOUS. List of Students declared MERITORIOUS, having attained Term Averages of 85 or over, and less than 95. Class A.—Walter Boswell, 94; A. Harry Lane, 93 8; Edward A. Lincoln, 98 1; John A. Simpson, 93; Ben-jamin F. Teller, 92 8; Alexander Rodgers, 91 4;

Continued on the Second . age.