FIRST EDITION

The President's Message.

Opinions of the Press.

Prophecy of the War.

Secret History of the Empire.

The Joint High Commission.

Stc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

THE PRESIDENT AND SAN DOMINGO.

New York Press Opinions.

The Tribune says:—
These explanations were not demanded; even the persistent efforts to misrepresent the personal mo-tives influencing the President and his agents in the negotiation did not render explanation necessary. And yet the message will be heartily welcomed as showing how trivial were the foundations for reports and accusations which unquestionably affected for a brief time—now happily ended, we trust—the morale and efficiency of the Republican party. The message is a plain tale which will put to rest many mali-

The World remarks :-The message is the most extraordinary document ever signed by an American President. The apologetic tone which runs through the whole of it, and the spiteful fings and innuendoeslat Senators sumner and schurz, show how deeply the President is wounded by their exposures. But he acts an un-dignified part in taking off the bandages and exposing his festering wounds to the public gaze. But preposterous and undignified as is his method of doing it, General Grant abandons his pet project, and promises not to advocate it any further. So this vaunted project of annexing Santo Domingo ends in the triumph of Sumner and the undignified re-treat of General Grant.

The Sun has the following:—
In his message President Grant fulfils the promise forced out of him by the danger of defeat in Connecticut. He sends in the report of the San Domingo Commissioners without attempting any argument in favor of annexation, and without asking that it should now be carried through. So far as we can recollect, this is the first time that General Grant has turned and retreated since he resigned from the army in California in 1854, to avoid a worse conclusion. It must have been hard for him to yield to the will of the people, and let San Domingo

slide.

The Standard says:

The tone of the President's message is frank, simple and impartial. It has that dignity which cannot fail to characterize conscious integrity of purpose. The judgment of the President has been ratified by the investigation of the commission. He has been actuated by no other consideration than that of advancing the general good by methods to be approved by the people themselves.

The Times remarks:—
If the calumnies circulated with so much viru lence have ever changed the belief of any honest citizen in the purity of motive and integrity of con-duct on the part of the President, the terms of this message must re-establish it. If the President has politic, he finds an apology which every high-principled man will appreciate in the bitterness and unfairness with which his motives unfairness with which his motives have been misrepresented. A man of strong will and conscious rectitude does not bend readily to diplomatic shifts and expedients. Accustomed to a straight and vigorous advance in what he conceives to be the line of duty, he may even underrate the importance of deterring circum stances, and of claims that are really more compre hensive than the special question at issue. If the President has fallen into any such mistake, he is chargeable with it no longer. He may safely despise the calumnies of the slanderers in the press to whom he refused office, and who follow him with

every species of pitiful malice. The Herald says:—The [message with which President Grant accompanies this report is the most important document of the batch. It is, in a few words, a manly, soldier-like review of his action in the Santo Domingo matter, a plain straightforward history of his efforts to annex the Island, and a firm disavowal of any intention to enforce his policy in the matter against the will of the people.

THE PROPHECY OF THE WAR.

Secret Documents of the Second Empire. The collection of the secret documents of the The concerns of the secret documents of the Second Empire, found in the Tulleries and ministries in Paris after, the flight of the Empress Eugenie, in the early part of September last, have been partly published. The translation of these important and interesting documents has been entrusted to Mr. T. Curry, of Galignani, and they are contained in an octavo volume of two hundred pages. To a certain extent the issue of this volume has been anticipated by the copious extracts from the documents published in the newspapers towards the close of the last year; but it is only now, when we have the whole correspondence before us, that we can form a proper conception of the events to which they refer, having regard to their natural sequence. They throw a strong—and, in some instances, a new—light upon the history of the period to which they relate. For instance, we find that the war between Process and France was clearly foreseen years. tween Prussia and France was clearly foreseen years ago. General Ducrot, writing from Strasburg to General Trochu so far back as December, 1856,

said:—
"Whilst we are long and pompously deliberating "Whilst we are long, and pompously deliberating on the measures necessary to constitute an army, Prussia is quietly meditating a formidable invasion of our territory. She will be prepared to put into line 600,000 men and 1200 pieces of artillery, whilst we have not yet dreamt of organizing the battalions indispensable to place \$60,000 men and 600 pieces before the enemy. At the other side of the Rhine there is not a single German who does not believe that wer will be declared ere long. The most nacific that war will be declared ere long. The most pacific, who, by their family relations or by their interests, are more French in their sympathies, consider the struggle as inevitable, and are totally at a loss to account for our inaction. As it is a loss to account for our inaction. As it is necessary to seek a cause for everything, they assert that our Emperor has fallen into his second infancy. To those who are not blind it is perfectly evident that war will break out on an early day. With our stupid vanity, our foolish presumption, we fancy that we shall be permitted to choose the day and the hour, i.e., after the universal exhibition, for the achievement of our organization and our armament. Truly, I am of your opinion, and our armament. Truly, I am of your optaion, and I begin to think that our Government is demented; but if Jupiter is determined to destroy it, let us not forget the destinies of our country, and that the fate of all is bound to these destinies; and that since we are not yet smitten by this latal insanity, let us make every effort to arrest this fearful decline,

which is conducting us straight to precipices."

How strange it seems that the two men who thus corresponded together upwards of four years ago, and clearly foresaw what a gigantic danger threatered France, should have been entrusted with the defense of Paris when the city was besieged by the German legions! The Emperor, by some extraordi-nary infatuation, never seems to have fully compre-hended the situation; whilst he suffered himself to be deluded by the belief that the resources of France were sufficient to meet any emergency.

THE JOINT HIGH COMMISSION.

Its Labors Nearly Completed.

Washington despatch to the Tribune says: -It is stated to-night, on well-informed authority, that the labors of the Joint High Commission will be finished in a fortnight from the present time, and that the treaty, which will be the basis of settlement of all points of difference between the two countries, will be ready to submit to the Senate at that time. It is not improbable that the Senate will be in session two weeks hence, and that the treaty will be considered before the adjournment. General Schenck has lately expressed the opinion that the work of the commission will be finished in time for him to sail for England before the 1st

LOTTERY THE WORST POLICY.

The "Co-operative Merchants and Manufacturers" Broken on the Wheel of For-

tune. A promising scheme to its projectors was the "Merchants' and Manufacturers' Co-operative distribution of \$250,000," as it was expressed upon their bills. They hired a large hall at No. 596 Broadway, and there displayed in most tempting array the prizes, 1000 in number, con-sisting of a capital prize of \$25,000 in cash, and diamonds, watches, siverware, pianos, and such things ad infinitum

The purchaser of a ticket for \$1 was entitled to admission to a grand concert at Steinway Hall and to a chance in the lottery, by which he might obtain any of the articles enumerated - and then again he mightn't. The tickets, it was stated, were limited to 300,000. Immediately on purchasing one you could proceed to the base ment and draw from the wheel for yourself. Capt. Walsh, of the Fourteenth precinct, visited No. 596 Broadway and purchased a ticket. He then went down stairs into the basement where

the "prizes" were being drawn. The "lucky wheel" was a cylinder about fifteen feet long by two feet in diameter, and turned by a crank. Five holes enabled the operators to draw the tickets, which were simple pieces of light-brown card, about one inch square. One of the opera-tors drew for the Captain and obtained a blank. Captain Walsh then stood for a short time and saw thirty-nine others drawn from the wheel, all proving to be blanks.

Meanwhile the clerks above were selling tickets very rapidly, and it is supposed that \$10,000 worth hau been sold in two days. Captain Walsh then thought the affair was not being conducted fairly, and, calling in his officers, he stopped the drawing and placed his men in

charge of the wheel. The police then took possession of the establishment and its contents, and proceeded to empty the "lucky wheel," from the inside of which they took three flour-barrels full of

tickets, all blanks. Among the arrangements made by the operators for working this little scheme was the placing of two men by the barrier by which the drawers of the blanks took their departure, and when the unlucky ones passed by they would offer to sell them fresh tickets for \$1 each, to "try their luck again." Some purchased fresh tickets, and, passing by the foot of the stairs, went again in front of the lucky wheel only to draw again other blanks.

The stores in which the lottery was being drawn were fitted up with a number of tempting articles, all of which were to have been drawn as prizes; but as the tickets in the wheel proved to be all blanks, there is doubt but that the prizes would never have been drawn .- N.

A WEDDING SENSATION.

Does Incarceration in the Penitentiary Imply Divorce !- The Mistake of a Pretty Lady who Thought So.

The last sensation, says the Louisville Journal of the 4th instant, is over a matrimonial mishap which occurred not long since. The case is that of a lady who, laboring under the mistaken idea that a husband incarcerated in the State prison at Frankfort amounted to a divorce a vinculo matrimonii, without any intervention of a decree from a court having jurisdiction to grant divorces, gave herself in wedlock to a gay old widower of seventy-three summers. The con-sequence was that only a few days of matrimonial bliss were allowed them, when the stern, inexorable law stepped in and declared then twain, notwitbstanding the man of God had pronounced them bone of one bone and flesh of one flesh. They twained accordingly, and executive clemency has already been brought into requisition to relieve the lady from any prosecution for bigamy. The couple are now quietly resting on their oars, waiting for the next term of the Chancery Court to come, when a divorce will be obtained from the 'old love, who is still in prison, and another wedding gone through with as to the "new." The bridegroom has already given substantial evidence of his affection for the lady. On the day of their first wedding he deeded her two hundred acres of land and made her a present of three thousand dollars in money. Afterward he was so well pleased with his choice that he increased the land gift to five hundred acres and the money to five thousand dollars. Should the lady, to further test the affection of her lover, make a demand of a few more thousands on the day of their second wedding, it would add another interesting feature to the case.

FIRE IN COLUMBIA, PA.

Severe Loss of Property. The Lancaster Intelligencer of last evening

Between eight and nine o'clock this morning flames were discovered issuing from the rear of a large barn on the milk-farm of Joshua Sourbeer, about one mile from the centre of Columbia, and the men being away from home, before the building could be reached, it was all in appliage. By the heroic efforts of two girls most of the stock, consisting of fifteen head of horned cattle and one horse, were saved, although in the burning building two calves and one pig were burned. The young ladies also saved two carriages. The barn contained twelve tons of hay, two tons of shorts, a threshing machine, win-nower and wind-mill, besides many improved farming implements-the accumulation of years of severe toll. All was lost. A corn-crib standing near also burnt to the ground. The loss will amount to about \$7000, with only \$2000 insurance, in the Lycoming Mutual. It falls heavily upon a worthy man, and he has the sympathy of the entire community. The cause of the fire is unknown, but it is supposed to have caught from brush on the hill, set on fire by a passing locomotive. The Columbia engines promptly left their houses, but owing to the fact that the buildings were upon the summit of a steep hill, and as the engines had no horses they were unable to get into action. This is the most disastrous fire that has occurred in Columbia for

WESTERN SPORTS.

Hunting Antelopes with a Steamboat -An Exciting Chase on the Missouri River. The following extraordinary narrative is taken from a recent number of the Sioux City Journal: — One of the most laughable as well as one of the most exciting hunts that ever occurred on the Missouri river was witnessed by those on coard the steamer Peninah, or her ast trip up the river, while on her way to Fort Rice, Dakota Territory, loaded with United States troops. When within fifty miles

A HERD OF ANTELOPE was discovered quietly feeding on the bank of the river, and within one hundred yards of the boat as she rounded a bend. Captain Brady was the first to discover them from his position in the pilot-house, and called for Mr. Hampton, clerk of the boat, to take a shot, as did three or four soldiers who were on deck at the time, and all fired together.

The remainder of the men being down below and not aware of what was going on, were startled when

the shots were fired. In an instant all was confusion A SCENE THAT BAFFLES DESCRIPTION. All hands were armed and popping away. Away went antelepes, taking a backward track along the beach. Bang! bang! went the muskets. Ding! ding! went the engines bell, calling on the engineer to back with all speed, so as to keep within musket

The antelopes commenced falling!
"Man the yawl," shouts the Captain, "and pick
up the dead." Away goes the yawl, and several are

up the dead." Away goes the yawi, and several are THE REWARD OF THEIR LABORS.

The yawi returns to the boat, and the hunt is ended, all congratulating themselves upon its successful termination. The most singular part of the fun lies in the fact that there were but seven antelopes killed, and as each man and the chambermaid claim to have killed from three to four each, mathematics were of no use in deciding the figures.

With a whistle of victory the boat is headed up stream, and here ended the greatest of all modern achievements—hunting antelopes with a steamboat,

SECOND EDITION

Paris Rebellion.

Proclamation of the Commune.

M. Thiers to the Prefects.

The Government Equal to the Crisis

Rebels Proscribing One Another.

Continued Fighting near Paris

Advices from the Pacific.

The Crittenden Murder Trial.

FROM EUROPE.

Continued Fighting near Paris. VERSAILLES, April 5 .- The insurgents still hold Forts d'Issy and Vanvres, and keep up a resolute fire upon the position held by the Government troops at Chatillon.

An Attack was Made by the Insurgents last night on the bridge of Sevres, but was repulsed by a detachment of the Versailles army. Disturbances are Reported to have occurred at Limoges.

Proclamation by the Commune. Paris, April 5 .- A proclamation issued to-day by the Commune announces that Retaliatory Measures

will be adopted as regards prisoners. Newspapers Suppressed.

The Soir, Liberte, and Nationale newspapers have been suppressed. The Artillery Duel

between the Federalists and Assemblyists continues insignificant. Skirmishes

have occurred, and an attack is expected to-Conciliatory Meeting will be held to-morrow.

The Avenir National says no understanding has yet been come to between the Paris de-It is reported that an

Infantry Engagement occurred at Chatillon, but the result is unknown. The centre of action is removed to Fort Montrouge, and the left of the Federalists is at Hautes Bruyeres.

The Price of Provisions is rising in Paris. VERSAILLES, April 6 .- President Thiers has

Government Troops have Entered Mar-seilles, where they took 500 prisoners. The insurgent committee at once fled the city, and warrants were issued for their arrest which are valid throughout France. Tranquillity prevails generally in the country, allowing reinforcements to be sent for the suppression of the insurrection

issued a circular to the prefects, stating that the

in Algeria. M, Thiers, in Another Circular, says slight disturbances have occurred at Limoges, in which the Communist assassainated a colonel in command of Government forces. The revolt was soon suppressed. The Government, says M. Thiers, desiring by the effusion of some blood to convince the insurgents that it is in earnest,

Forts d'Issy and Vanvres are to be attacked, and will fall. The insurgents are alarmed and are proscribing one another. Wholesale Levy of Troops.

LONDON, April 6 .- The Times' special despatch from Paris says a levy has been ordered, to consist of all men between the ages of 17 and 35. Churches Pillaged. The churches of the Madeleine and Assumption

have been pillaged by a mob. France all Loyal but Paris. VERSAILLES, April 6 .- With the exception of

Paris all the towns rally to the support of the

Gavernment. Manifesto of the Paris Deputies. LONDON, April 6 .- The Deputies of Paris have agreed in principle, and will draw up a manifesto to the people of France, demanding the maintenance of the Republic, and claiming the municipal body of Paris the right of deciding all questions relative to

the organization of the city, particularly as regards the instruction, finances, and public worship; and that, as a basis of conciliation, the position of the National Guard as the guard of Paris must be recognized. The Assemblyists

occupy all the roads to Versailles. It is considered probable that the whole column of General Bergerot are prisoners. 500 women and children accompany the Federalist troops.

Marine Disasters. LONDON, April 6 .- A large French war ship is ashore on the Goodwin Sands, supposed to be full of troops. Assistance has been sent her. The Louise Gibson, from Liverpool bound to

Alton, III., National Bank of 60,000 Boston, has been sunk by a collision with the ship Great Western, from Liverpool for New York. One man was drowned. The Great Western returned to Liverpool for repairs.

This Morning's Quotations. LONDON, April 6-11 30 A. M .- Saturday will probably be kept as a holiday.

Consols for money, 92%: for account, 92%.

American securities quiet; U. S. bonds of 1862, 92%; of 1865, old, 92%; of 1867, 91%; ten-forties, 89%.

Liverpool., April 6-11-30 A. M.—Saturiay and Monday the Cotton market will be closed on ac-

count of the Easter holidays.
Cotton opened dull and unchanged; uplands, 7% Cotton opened dull and unchanged; nplands, 7% @7%d.; Orleans, 7% @7%d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales. To-morrow being a noilday the weekly cotton statement is given to-day. Sales of the week, five days, have been 51,000 bales, including for export 18000 and on speculation 2000 bales. The stock in port is 751,000 bales, including American 417,000 bales. Receipts of the stock of the stock in port is 751,000 bales. week, 66,000 bales; American, 46,000 bales. Actual export, 25,000 bales. London, April 6.—Tallow, 43s 3d.@43s, 6d.

This Afternoon's Quotations.

London, April 5-130 P. M.—Consols for money 32% and for account 92%@93. American securities quiet and steady.

Livespool, April 6-130 P. M.—California wheat, 128 2d.; red winter, 11s. 8d. Coru, 34s. for new. Beef, 1108. Liverrool, April 6-2 P. M.—Cotton closed dull; pplands, 7% a7%d.; Orleans, 7% a7%d. Sales to-day 10,000 bales, including 13,000 for export and speculation. Stock of cotton affoat 556,000 bales, in-

FROM CUBA.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, APRIL 6, 1871.

Defeat of Cabral. NEW YORK, April 6 .- A despatch from Havana gives details of the defeat of Cabral near Azus. He friends claim that only his vanguard was engaged, but it is generally believed that Barz' forces had the advantage in all encounters.

Details of the Defeat of Cabral by Baez. HAVANA, April 5 —A severe battle was fought near Azua, St. Domingo, on the 7th of March, be-tween the forces of Cabral and Valentin Baez. The opposing armies consisted of about ten generals and four hundred troops on each side. General Timothy Organso marched from the line of Neyba and attacked the force of baez, driving them before him, but Cabral falling to act in concert, the movement proved a failure,

'he official report of General Baez to the Minister of War, in which he claims a complete victory,
states that Cabral's infantry fied to the woods, any
were followed by the Dominican Generals Wencesiao. Figueras, Jose Jiminez Bejo, and Lucas
Jiminez, with some officers of the starf, to the river s de. Cabral abandoned all his provisions and a bag con a ning five thousand dollars in Haytien cur-

rency.

He had many wounded, but left only two dead on the battle-field—one a Haytlen and the other a nephew of Marcus Adan. Two prisoners and fifteen horses were captured, one a native of Hayti. Among borses were captured, one a native of hayti. the ten generals composing Cabral's forces, three—named Camoffen, Antoine Colas, and Boube—are

Haytien. General Luperon was defeated on the 17th of March at a place called Partido, in the jurisdiction of Sataneta. Many Haytiens and Dominicans were killed—among them Severo Gomez, who has thus killed—among them Severo Gomez, who has thus falten a victim to Luperon's ambitious schemes. Among the prisoners cantured were the rebel Colonels Andress Lozaro and Sylvester Cabrera. General Junscio Revira (mortally wounded), and Manuel Rodriguez, the assassin of General Joven Barriento. Four hundred dollars in money, fourteen horses, eight needle-guns, many carbines, cloaks, clothing, and twelve loads of ammunition were captured during the flight of Luperon's forces. The latter even lost his seal of state.

Owing to the alleged complicity with Luperon. Owing to the alleged complicity with Luperon, Francisco Coll, a Cuban, living at Puerto Plata, has been expelled the country.

General Valentin Perez also claims a victory over Orgando on the line of Neyba. Cabral's friends at St. Thomas acknowledge he was defeated, but say that only his vanguard was engaged; but it is the general opinion that Baez's forces had the advanged of the same of the s age in all the encounters.

FROM THE PACIFIC COAST.

The Crittenden Murder Trial—Mrs. Fair on the Witness Stand. SAN FRANCISCO, April 6,-Mrs. Fair was on the witness stand all day yesterday in her own defense. She admitted having been married four times, and since her connection with Crittenden. Two of her husbands committed suicide. From one she had obtained a divorce, and one was living undivorced when she married the last two. She avowed the most advanced free love sentiments, declaring herself Crittenden's true wife in the sight of God, though his wife, to whom he had been married thirty-two years, is still living. She said her recent marriage with Snyder did not make her his wife, because she did not love him. Two women who applauded her on Tuesday were fined \$25 each for contempt of court.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Health of General Spinner.

Despatch to the Associated Press. WASHINGTON, April 6.-General Spinner, United States Treasurer, who has been confined to his bed for two weeks, having had a surgical operation performed, is now convalescent, being able to sit up. At one time his condition was considered critical.

The French Minister Not Insane. It is not true, as reported, that M. Treilhard, the French Minister, has been taken to an insane asylum. He is now in Washington attending to the business of his legation.

New York Money and Stock Market. New York Money and Stock Market.

New York, April 6.—Stocks strong. Money steady at 6 per cent. Gold, 110½. 5-208, 1862, coupon, 112½; do. 1865, do. 112½; do. 1865, do. 112½; do. 1865, lo. 122½; do. 1865, new, 111½; do. 1868, 111½; lo-408, 108½; Virginia 68, new, 71½; Missouri 68, 92½; Canton Co., 83½; Cumberland preferred, 34; New York Central and Hudson River, 96; Erie, 21; Reading, 108; Adams Express, 74½; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 102½; Michigan Central, 121; Michigan Southern, 102½; Illinois Central, 184½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 114½; Chicago and Kock Island, 111; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 98½; Western Union Telegraph, 58½.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE, Thursday, April 6, 1871. The money market continues quite active, owing to the excited condition of the speculative market and the rapid advance in prices: but the regular business demand is light, affording some relief under the present pressure for call loans. The supply of funds is about equal to the demand, and rates rule steady, but show no tendency to a lower range. We quote call loans at 51/2@61/2 per cent., according to collaterals, and prime discounts at 7@8 per cent. for

long and short dates. Gold is dull, and owing to the sales from the Treasury of \$2,000,000 to-day, is rather weak, varying from 1101/@1109/.

Government bonds are active and stronger in The stock market continues excited, but prices are hardly so strong. Sales of State 6s, second series, at 106%, and first series at 104. City

securities sold at 101% for the new bonds. Reading Railroad was active, with large sales at 53.81@53% Penusylvania was more active, selling at 62%@63, closing at the latter. Sales of Northern Central at 39½; Minehill at 52; Camden and Amboy at 118½ @119; Oil Creek and Allegheny at 49; Little Schuylkill at 44½; and Philadelphia and Eric at 27%.

In canal shares we notice sales of Lehigh at 36, and in bank stock a few lots of Western

were taken at 68. -The following is a revised list of national banks subscribing to the new five per cent. I an, furnished us through Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co., from the Treasury Department:-

ı	Amesbury, Mass., First National	90 000
1	" Second "	10,000
1	Albany, N. Y., State	50,000
ı	Augusts, Me., Freeman's "	100,000
1	Alton, Ill., First	50,000
ı	Allentown, Fa. First "	172,600
П	Anthony, R. L. Covingion	50,000
1	Augusta, Me., Granite	10 ,000
1	Allentown, Pa., National Bank of	67,000
1	Annapolis, Md., " " "	136,590
U	Auburn, Ma. First National.	100,000
ì	Allegheny, Pa, " " Alton. Ills., National Bank of	310,000
J	Alton, Ills., National Bank of	42,000
	Andover, Mass., National Bank of	15,000
	Akron, Ohio, Second National	50,000
H	Akron, Ohio, Second National	10,000
	Ashaway, R. I., National Bank of	29,300
	Athol, Mass., Miller's River National	57,000
	Bangor, Me , First National	890,000
	Boston, Mass., National of North America	272,500
	Brooklyn, New York, First National	221,000
	Boston, Mass., Blackstone "	68,000
	Bucyrns, Oldo, First	80,090
	Boston, Mass., National Hide and Leather	300,000
	Buffalo, N. Y., Farmers' and Nechanics' Nat.	36,000
	Boston, Mass., Merchants' National	500,000
	Rangor, Me., Second	105,000
	Bethlehem, Pa., First	150.000
	Bristol, Pa., Farmers'	33.000
	Bangor, Me., Traders' National	95 0 30
	Bucksport, Me., National Bank of	100,000
	Beverly, Ohio, First National	57,000
	Baliston Sps. N. Y. First "Bucyrus, Ohio, First Bridgeton, N. J., Cumberland National	75,000
	Bucyrus, Ohio, First	1,000
	Bridgeton, N. J., Cumberland National	93,501
	Harre, Mass, Piret	129,500
	Boston, " Howard "	100,006
	Bridgeport, Conp., Pequonock "	94,500
	First "	104,000

Globe National Market.... Brighton, "

Brookville, Ind., National Bank of.
Bristol, R. I., National Eagle.
Belfast, Me., National Bank of
Brooklyn, N. Y., Atlantic National.
Boston, Mass., Continental National.
Birmingham. Conn. National Bank of irmingham, Conn., National Bank of Beaver Dam, Wis.,

Boston, Mass., National Redemption

Bosnville, Mo., Central National

Biddeford, Me., National Bank of State Bridgeport, Conn., City National.
Brunswick, Me., Union "Bangor, Me., Merchanta" " Bangor, Me., Merchants' "
Cadiz, Ohio, Harrison "
Cincinnati, Ohio, First "
Catskill, N. Y., Farmers' "
Cleveland, Ohio, Merchants' "
Clintin, Conn., National Bank of.
Catskill, N. Y., "
Cortland, N. Y., First National.
Cazenovia, N. Y., National Bank of.
Chester, Pa, Delaware County National.
Catsanoua, Pa., National Bank of.

Catasauqua, Pa., National Bank of 247,000
Coxsackle, N. Y. 83,355
PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES. Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street,

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S, Third FIRST BOARD.

2030 Pa 6s 1 se. 164 300 sh Penna R. \$1000 Pa 6s, 2 se. 106¼ 100 do. ...

22000 Phila & E7s. 86% 200 do. ...

1 sh West Bank 68 300 do. ...

1 sh Reading R. 53% 225 do. ...

65 do. ... 53% 100 do. ...

500 do. ... 53 81 200 do. ...

120 sh Lit Sch R. 55 44% 200 do. ...

100 sh Cam & Am. 118% 700 do. ...

25 sh N Cent R. ... 39% 200 do. ...

100 sh Penna R. ... 62% MESSER, DE HAVEN & BROTHER, No. 40 do. b5 62%
do. b5, 62%
do. b5, 62%
do. 860, 62%
do. 62%
do. 62%
do. 62%
do. 62%
do. 63%
do. b5, 63

100 sh Penna R.... 6234

MESSES. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, NO. 40 S. Third
Street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:

—U. S. 6s of 1881, 1164, 21163; do. 1862, 1124, 21124; do. 1864, 1123, 21124; do. 1865, 1124, 21124; do. 1865, new, 1114, 21114; do. 1867, do. 1114, 21114; do. 1867, do. 1114, 21114; do. 1867, do. 1114, 21114; do. 1868, do. 1114, 2114; do. 1868, do. 1114, 2 MESSES. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 68 of 1881, 116% @116%; 5.208 of 1862, 112% @112%; do., July, 1864, 112% @112%; do., July, 1864, 112% @112%; do., July, 1865, 111% @111%; do., July, 1868, 1117 @112; 10.408, 108% @108%. Gold, 110% @110%. U. S. Pacific R. R. Cur'cy 68, 115% @115%.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

THURSDAY, April 6 .- Bark is offered at \$30 per ton for No. 1 Quercitron, without finding buyers. Seeds.-Cloverseed is nominal at 81/691/20. 19 lb. and Timothy at \$6 @ bushel. Flaxseed sells to the

crushers at \$2.05@2.10. The Flour market is rather more active, and there is some inquiry from saippers. The transactions foot up 9000 barrels, including superfine at \$5.25.3 5.50; extras at \$5.75@6.50, the latter rate for choice;

5.50; extras at \$5.75@6.50, the latter rate for choice; Pennsylvania extra family at \$6.50@7; Wisconsin and Minnesota do. do. at \$7.20.750; Indiana and Ohio do. do. at \$7.25@7.75; and fancy brands at \$8@9.50, as in quality. 1000 barrels Indiana and Ohio extra family sold on private terms.

The demand for Wheat is very moderate and confined to prime lots for the supply of the local millers. Sales of 2000 bushels at \$1.65@1.66 for Ohio red, and \$1.73@1.75 for Indiana white. Rye is nominal. Corn moves slowly at the recent decline. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at \$0.05 c., and Western mixed at 76@77c. Oats are unchanged. Sales of 2000 bushels Pennsylvania and Western at 68@69c. bushels Pennsylvania and Western at 68@69c, Whisky is steady at 93½@93c, for Western iron-

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA APRIL 6 STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH 8 A. M...... 50 | 11 A. M...... 57 | 2 P. M...... 60

SUN RIBES...... 5-36 MOON SETS...... 7-56 SUN SETS..... 6-29 HIGH WATER..... 2-10 CLEARED THIS MORNING. Steamship Virginia, Bunter, Charleston, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer Sarah, Jones, New York, W. M. Baird & Co. Steamer S. F. Phelps, Brown, New York, do. Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, New York, W. P. Clyde

& Co. St'r Bristol, Wallace, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co. Nor. bark Haabet, Pedersen, Elsinore for orders, L. Nor. bark Haabet, Pedersen, Elsmore for orders, L. Westergaard & Co.
Bark Whitali, Priest, Havana, Souder & Adams.
Brig Moses Day, Loud, Matanzas, do.
Tug Thomas Jefferson, Allen, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Chesapeake, Merrihew, Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING. Steamship Hercules, Doughty, from New Orleans via Havana, with mase, to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. April 5, at 11 A. M., saw a schr 2 miles southward of Fenwick Island, with colors of distress flying; went to her; she proved to be the schr John Tyler, and the captain wished to be towed to the city; took her in tow and arrived

here in safety.

Steamship Norfolk, Platt, from Richmond via Norfolk, with indice, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer Ann Eliza, Richards, 24 hours from New York, with indice, to W. P. Clyde & Co.

Steamer F. Franklin, Pierson, 13 hours from Baltimore, with make, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. more, with mose, and passengers to A. Groves, Jr. Steamer Maydower, Fultz, 24 hours from New York, with mase, to W. P. Clyde & Co. Por, bark Marianna Vil, Goncalves, from Lisbon, with mase, to Jose de Bessa Gulmaraes.
Br. brig Roanoke, Wilkie, 15 days from Porto Ca-

Br. brig Roanoke, Wilkie, 15 days from Porto Cabello and Laguayra, with mase, and passengers to John Dallett & Co. April 1, lat. 31, long. 73, spoke the brig Mystle, bound South. Brig Emma Dean, from New York, at Laguayra March 15.

Brig James B. King, Bernard, 14 days from Cientueges, with mase, to G. C. Carson & Co. March 30, lat. 32 26, long. 77 28, passed brig Addle Hale, bound North. March 31, lat. 37 17, long. 75 44, spoke schr F. L. Porter, from Cienfuegos for New York. April 1, lat. 36 67, long. 74 50, passed brig Orbit, bound North.

Schr S. B. Galt, Truax, from Frederica, with grain to Cattell & Co.
Schr John C. McShane, Cavanaugh, from Norfolk,
with shingles to Croskey & Co.
Schr Calvin S. Edwards, Corson, from Jac sonsile, with lumber. Schr Mary A. Lowry, Taylor, from Baltimore, with

Schr Reading RR. No. 47, Robinson, from Bridgeport, Conn.
Schr Ann West, Evans, from Norfolk.
Schr Volant, Buckalew, from Cedarville.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug J. Johnson, Ingravam, from Baltimore, with a tew of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug G. B. Hutchings, Harman, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA. Steamer Vazoo, Catharine, from New Orleans for Philadelphia, sailed from Havana at 6 P. M. 5th inst.

Currespondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & MoMAHON'S BULLETIN.

New York Offics, April 5.—7 barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light.

Colonel J. D. Ames, with barley, for Philadelphia.

Baltimore Branch Offics, April 5.—The following barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—

Dreadnaught, J. L. Post, J. N. Seather, Black Diamond, John Hawkins, S. Morrell, Honest Abe, Mary Rowland, Lyman Odell, Thomas Wilson, and R. W. King, all with coal for New York.

Jane Hand, with coal for Philadelphia.

Philadelphia Branch Office, April 6.—The

PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICE, April 6. - The Doc Pierce, with corn, for New York, left last night.

SAN DOMINGO!!

Report of the Commission

The Question of Annexation,

Terms and Conditions.

The Dominicans Demand it.

The Commission Recommends It.

The Message of the President.

He Desires no Action at Present.

WASHINGTON, April 5, 1871. Sin: The Commissioners appointed pursuant to the resolution of Congress, approved January 12, 1871, to inquire into the condition of the Dominican Republic, have the honor to submit the following report, answering in a summary way the successive inquiries propounded in the resolution, referring to the accompanying testimony and documents and to the series of scientific reports for more full information and special subject of inquiry. The resolution is as follows:

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, that the President of the United States has authorized to a project three Commissions.

gress assembled, that the President of the United States be authorized to appoint three Commissioners, and also a secretary, the latter to be versed in the English and Spanish languages, to proceed to the island of San Domingo and such other places, if any, as such Commissioners may deem necessary, and there to inquire into, ascertain and report the political state and condition of the Republic of Dominica, the probable number of inhabitants, and the desire and disposition of the said Republic to become annexed to and form part of the people of the United States, the physical, mental and moral condition of the said people, and their general condition as to material wealth and industrial capacity, the resources of the country, its mineral and agricultural products, products of its waters and forests, general character of soil, extent and proportion thereof capable of cultivation, climate, health of the country, its bays, harbors and rivers, its general meteorological character, and the existence and frequency of remarkable meteoric phenomena, the debt of the government and its obligations, whether funded and ascertained and admitted, or unadjusted and under discussion; treaties or engagements with other Powers; extent of hondaries and arrivers. and under discussion; treaties or engagements with other Powers; extent of boundaries and territory, other Powers; extent of boundaries and territory, what proportion is covered by foreign claimants or by grants or concessions, and generally what concessions or franchises have been made or granted, with the names of the respective grantees; the terms and conditions on which the Dominican government may desire to be annexed to and become part of the United States as one of the territories thereof, and such other information with respect to the said government or its territories as to the said Commissioners shall seem desirable or important, with reference to the future incorporation of said with reference to the future incorporation of said Dominican Republic into the United States as one

of its territories. ction 2. And be it further resolved, That the Section 2. And be it further resolved, That the said Commissioners shall serve without compensation, except the payment of expenses; and the compensation of the secretary shall be determined by the Secretary of State, with the approval of the President. Provided, that nothing in these resolutions contained shall be held, understood or construed as committing Congress to the policy of annexing the territory of said Republic of Dominica. In accordance with said resolution, the Commissioners proceeded to the island of Santa Dominica.

In accordance with said resolution, the Commissioners proceeded to the island of Santo Domingo, leaving New York on the 17th and arriving at Samana Bay on the 24th of January, 1871, and forthwith began their inquiries. They were aided in their researches by a corps of scientific observers. They traversed the Dominican Republic from and to end, in several directions, either by their agents or in person—one of the Commissioners crossing it from the south to the north and another from the east to the west. They and another from the east to the west. They spent several weeks at the capital, in daily conference with the president and chief officers of the government, in examining the official records, the government, in examining the official records, and as at all other places, in constant intercourse with the people, and taking testimony of witnesses. They visited the vicinity of the western border country, where it was reported that there were disturbances, and remained a week at the capital of the neighboring Republic of Hayti, where some supplementary investigations were made. They were detained a few days by the necessity of coaling the ship at Kingston, Jamaica, where some opportunity was afforded to examine the questions of white labor, management of agriculture, and general administration in the West Indies, and the progress free colored men were making. Returning to the United States by way of Key West, they landed at Charleston on March 20, having been absent seventy days.

The present government of the Dominican Republic is in theory a constitutional republic. According to its constitution the government is discontinuation.

cording to its constitution the government is di-vided into three branches—the executive, legisla-tive and judicial. The first consists of a president and vice president, elected by an electoral college for a term of six years, with a difference of three years in the time of their election. Both the presi-dent and vice president are ineligible to the president and vice president are ineligible to the presidency during the following term. The President appoints a council of state, consisting of a minister of public instruction, of the interior, police, agriculture, of public works and commerce, and of war and marine. On one of these four ministers the duties of the minister of foreign relations devolve at the will of the President.

The legislative branch of the government consists of a Senate, "Senado Consultor," elected by the primary assemblies, and has two members for the city of Santo Domingo, two for Santago and one

city of Santo Domingo, two for Santiago and one for each of the other provinces and districts—nine members in all. These hold office six years and may be re-elected. Each province and district has a governor, and

each parish and military post has a comman nominated by the executive, and responsible to him. The towns are governed by "ayuntamientos," or councils, elected by the primary assemblies for three years. The judiciary consists of a supreme court, whose seat is at the capital, with a president, four ministers, and an attorney general, who are chosen by the Senate from nominations made by the electoral college, and who hold office for five years. In every province and district there is a court of first instance, extending in the respective capitals, consisting of a judge, prosecutor and at-torney general, all nominated by the executive, and

capitals, consisting of a judge, prosecutor and attorney general, all nominated by the executive, and holding office for five years.

It was found that this court had, in many parts of the Republic, fallen into disuse. Finally, each town and commune or parish has an alcalde, appointed by the Executive, holding office at his pleasure, and corresponding to our justice of the peace. In this latter case the practice is certainly far better than the theory. In all parts of the Republic it was found that the alcalde held office virtually during good behavior, and not one was found whose character did not inspire respect.

This country has, for a long period, been subject ed to a series of revolts, led by ambitious leaders, who frequently spring up and stir the population of one or mere districts into petty civil wars, which sometimes ripen into revolution. In consequence of this condition of things there has grown up, under various administrations, a penal code much more severe and especially in regard to political offences, than prevails in our country. Infested, as that country has been, by jealous, aspiring and seditious leaders, whose importance depends on commotion, there is no coubt that a rigorous execution of this code has been accessary from time to time to preserve the tranquility of the Republic. The Commissioners found the government organized and in complete operation in all its departments, exercing every function of legitimate government, with GeneralBuenaventura Baez as the Chief Magistrate, in the full and peaceable possession of all parts of the republic, except on the Haytien border, which is disturbed by insurrectionary leaders, aided by Continued on tas Second Page.

Continued on the Second Page.