THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL V.--No. 99. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 25, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

THE CHOLERA

Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

THE CHOLERA

Is defective vitalization of the *blood*, and when the blood loses its

LIFE GIVING POWER,

it causes relaxation of the contractile power of the *blood vessels* of the *body*, and the intestines open their myriad *blood vessels*, and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels.

PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE.

And while there may be no occasion for *alarm*, those of *impure blood* are most liable to suffer.

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IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

GIVES A BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION

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IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints, the remnants of DISEASES hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

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Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

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Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum and prisons, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

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AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states, "*That no remedy is equal to the extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.*'

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TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach surfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

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Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Strictures.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.

For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.

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THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the and, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Principal Depot, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
AND No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. 9 14

THIRD EDITION

DEARING MURDER.

THE TRIAL OF ANTOINE PROBST TO-DAY.

His Appearance in Court.

EMPANELLING THE JURY

Scenes in and About the Hall of Justice.

THE PRELIMINARY ARRANGEMENTS.

Full Report of the Proceedings This Morning.

THE EVIDENCE IN DETAIL.

Important New Developments

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

Special Report for The Evening Telegraph.

Since the celebrated trial of Arthur Spring, nothing of the kind has so excited the popular mind as the arraignment of Probst, this morning, to answer his fiendish deeds.

Sixth street, below Chesnut, Chesnut street, below Sixth, and every entrance-way leading to the Court room, was blocked up with an excited populace, all intent on getting a view of the prisoner's face, or an insight into the interior of the Court room where the question of his future fate will be determined.

The Court room itself was moderately crowded. There were few, who had either a real or assumed right to enter within its walls, that did not at least attempt to gain admission, but, of course, hundreds were disappointed.

Probst, the self-confessed murderer, reached the court house in the prison van, shortly before the time for opening the Court. He was dressed in his convict suit, and looked pale and haggard. With some difficulty he was escorted to the prisoners' box, and became the centre of attraction after he reached there.

The Square was kept entirely clear of people. Policemen were stationed at each gate of the Square to prevent the entrance of anybody, and those having a right to enter the court-room could only do so by passing through one of the doors near the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions, on Chesnut street, and from thence into the back door of the court-house. The prisoner was brought into court by way of the Square, the prison van conveying the prisoner coming up Fifth street and stopping at the south gate of the Square; by this means the surging crowd so anxiously waiting on Sixth street, and around the court-room, were avoided. No persons were admitted to the court-room except those directly interested in the case. The police arrangements were so perfect that no one except those having a close relation in some way with the case could possibly secure an entrance. So strict was the order, that our reporter was unable to obtain admission until he had proved his identity. The rule was a good one, and we hope will be observed during the whole trial. The curiosity that urges persons to look at noted criminals is simply a morbid one, and should be stopped if is possible.

During the interim between the opening of the Court-room doors for the admission of judges, members of the bar, witnesses, etc., until the commencement of the trial, speculation was rife as to what appearance the prisoner would present on his entrance into the presence of the tribunal that would try him for his life. His arrival was nervously anticipated. At last a hum of voices on the outside of the building gave evidence that the prisoner was on hand. He entered the court-room without any apparent concern, and taking his seat in the prisoners' box, glanced, furtively, around at the assembled multitude.

Probst presents about the same appearance he did on last Wednesday, when brought up for arraignment. At 10 o'clock exactly the Clerk opened the Court with the usual "Oyez" etc., and at the same moment Judges Allison and Pierce took their seats. The Clerk then read the names of the empannelled jurors. It was some minutes before complete order could be maintained in the room, owing to the desire of each and every person entering to press forward to obtain a glance at the prisoner's face. We may state here, by way of parenthesis, that the want of a new court-room was painfully apparent this morning. It was some time even before the counsel for the prisoner could get accommodated with chairs and a table.

Mr. Mann opened the case; he said on the 18th of this month the Grand Inquest brought into this Court eight bills of indictment, and on each bill the prisoner at the bar was arranged for trial. The prisoner did not plead. Time was allowed him to enter his plea, and he now called upon the prisoner to answer whether he is ready to plead.

Mr. O'Neill, counsel for the prisoner, then stated that the prisoner was prepared to plead.

The bills of indictment were then again read by Mr. George W. Moore, the clerk of the Court, and when asked the question whether he was guilty or not guilty, the prisoner stated in distinct terms, "Not guilty." The Clerk then said, "How will you be tried?" The prisoner then said, "By God and my country!" The Clerk then said, "May God send you safe deliverance!"

Mr. Mann then said the prisoner was guilty, and moved a trial for his life. Some unimportant formalities were then gone through with by Mr. Mann and the counsel for the prisoner. Mr. Mann then asked permission to call a jury to try the case. The Judges conferred together for a few moments and deep silence, when Judge Allison said that the bill to which the prisoner pleaded guilty should be disposed of before action was taken on any of the others.

Mr. O'Neill then said that his client was willing to plead guilty to the bill of indictment charging him with the murder of Cornelius Carey, and that it was not necessary to further occupy the time of the court to enter proceedings on any of the other bills.

Judge Allison said it was the province of the District Attorney to call up the bills in the order he chose.

The Clerk then told the prisoner that a jury would be called for his trial, and that he (the prisoner) had a right to challenge, peremptorily, any twenty of them. The prisoner, who was standing up at the time, simply bowed his head and sat down.

EMPANELLING OF THE JURY.

William H. Schoch, carpenter, Elizabeth street, Twenty-third Ward, called and sworn—To the District Attorney—I have not formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner.

Cross-examined—Have not read the account of the murder of the Dearing family; heard of it while at the funeral; I read of it in the paper on Sunday; did not read the comments of it in the paper; I only read an account of the funeral; have heard persons speak of it; I have spoken of it myself; said it was a bad thing; said it was Probst he ought to be hung; have formed no opinion of the guilt or innocence of this prisoner.

The juror was challenged by the prisoner peremptorily.

Benjamin F. Brown, merchant, No. 639 Federal street—I have formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. It is a conviction. It is such a conviction as would influence me if I was to take my seat in the jury box.

Challenged for cause.

Robert E. Epstein, merchant, southwest corner Eighth and Spring Garden streets—I have formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner; it could not be removed if I were in the jury box.

Challenged for cause.

James Lodge, painter, No. 1330 Hancock street—Have both formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the prisoner; I have the opinion that if I were in the jury box I would convict.

Challenged for cause.

Thomas Bringhurst, sawmaker, No. 533 East Cumberland street—Have formed an expressed an opinion; am not sensible of any bias; would feel free to go into the jury box and try the prisoner according to the evidence; would be governed by the evidence.

Cross-examined—Have read an account of this case; formed an opinion upon the evidence heard before the Coroner's jury; it would require evidence to remove the opinion I now have.

Prisoner's counsel said he thought this rendered the juror incompetent.

Mr. Dwight, for the Commonwealth, contended that, under the ruling in Berger's case, and the decision of the Supreme Court, the juror was not incompetent.

After further argument, Judge Allison, after further examining the juror as to the means by which he formed his opinion, and the juror having stated that notwithstanding the opinion that he had formed from reading the testimony before the Coroner, he still felt himself free from bias, and perfectly capable of going into the jury-box, and deciding the case upon the evidence, said that under the ruling of the Court in the Berger case, and the decision of the Supreme Court thereunder, the juror was competent.

The juror was accordingly accepted.

Charles Campbell, machinist, No. 1224 Howard street—Have both formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner; don't know as I am sensible of bias against the prisoner; if I went into the jury-box, don't think I would be free to decide the case according to the evidence alone.

Challenged for cause.

William R. Bethel, conveyancer, No. 911 Franklin street—Have formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner; don't think I could decide the case according to the evidence; would try to, but don't think I could.

Challenged for cause.

Samuel Arbuckle, gentleman, No. 919 Market street—Have formed and expressed an opinion; don't think I could have that opinion changed by the evidence.

Challenged for cause.

Thomas Dougherty, carter, Edgemont street, Twenty-fifth Ward—Had formed an expressed an opinion and was challenged.

Samuel Miller, storekeeper, No. 131 Noble street—Have formed and expressed an opinion; formed it from reading the papers; would notwithstanding the opinion be able to try and decide the case according to the evidence.

Not challenged.

No. 2. George M. Alsop, merchant, No. 1938 Arch street—Have conscientious scruples as to capital punishment; but, notwithstanding those conscientious scruples, would join in a verdict of guilty if the evidence warranted it; have formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, which opinion would not be removed by evidence.

Challenged for cause.

William K. Austin, gentleman, No. 908 Race street—Has formed an opinion by reading the papers, and opinion still on his mind; would be guided by the evidence; has conscientious scruples against capital punishment.

Challenged for cause.

Asor Harrison, machinist, No. 707 Richmond street. Has formed an opinion from reading evidence in Coroner's inquest. Could not alter his opinion.

Challenged for cause.

Thomas Keefe, basket maker, No. 246 South Fourth street. Has formed and retains an opinion in the present case. Could not alter impressions on his mind by any evidence. Challenged for cause.

James E. Lewars, Broker, Jefferson street, Twenty-second Ward. Has formed an impression, and thought he could not alter it by any evidence. Challenged.

James L. Beitler, skin dresser, No. 909 Hutchinson street—Has formed an opinion, but not expressed it; has no prejudice, and could decide the case according to the evidence presented; has no conscientious scruples; is not certain that he could decide the case according to the evidence, but would try. To Judge Allison—Could decide the case according to the evidence if he could keep it all in his mind, but feared he could not remember; has formed an opinion that the prisoner is guilty, and judged from what he read; memory is very poor, and could not recollect all the circumstances if placed in the jury box.

Challenged for cause by prisoner, and challenge sustained.

Thomas Stanly, storekeeper, Washington street Twenty-first Ward—Has not formed or expressed an opinion, and has no conscientious scruples against capital punishment; has read about the murder, but not the evidence before the Coroner's jury; has talked about the murder, but never spoke of Probst. Not challenged.

Christian Palmer, grocer, No. 917 Third street—Not yet formed or expressed an opinion, and have no conscientious scruples against capital punishment; have read an account, but have no prejudice or opinion against the prisoner; have talked about the murder to different persons, but never mentioned Probst's name, and could try the prisoner fairly, honestly, and conscientiously.

Not challenged.

Michael Hoffman, wheelwright, Paul street, Twenty-third Ward.

Has formed and expressed an opinion, not a settled belief, but a very strong impression in the prisoner's case.

Challenged for cause by Commonwealth.

Wm. M. Garwood, 140 Edward street, Sixteenth Ward.

Has formed and expressed an opinion, and the opinion still exists. The evidence, to alter his conviction, must be very strong; could not decide the case by evidence.

Challenged for cause.

Martin Free, Blindmaker, No. 256 Second street—Has formed and expressed an opionion regarding the guilt of Probst; his opinion is most decidedly against the prisoner.

Challenged for cause.

Samuel Long, Printer, Jefferson avenue—Has a strong opinion regarding the guilt of the prisoner; his impression is strong against Probst but thinks he could render an impartial verdict from the evidence presented, and has no conscientious scruples against capital punishment; has read accounts, and what he read has strengthened his prejudice against the prisonser.

Challenged for cause by prisoner, and challenge sustained by the Court.

Henry Mecke, Cabinet-maker, No. 919 North Fourth street—Believed he had formed and expressed an opinion, and did not think he could act as an impartial juror. Challenged for cause.

Moritz Hundler, Tailor, No. 511 Front street—Has no conscientious scruples, and has not formed and expressed an opinion that would prevent him from giving fair assistance as a juror in the case. Has never read about the murder. Challenged by the prisoner peremptorily.

Samuel Jeffries, gentleman, No. 1021 Anita street, has expressed and formed his opinion, and it would take a great deal of positive evidence to alter his mind; could not act as a juror. Challenged for cause.

Fredrick Bauer, Inkeeper, No. 131 Callowhill street—Does not understand the English language.

Challenged for cause.

William R. Eldridge, turner, No. 909 Girard avenue—Has formed and expressed an opinion, but still could take his seat as a juror and abide by the evidence; has no conscientious scruples against capital punishment; has tried to keep his mind entirely free from opinion in the matter, but entertains an impression regarding the case; his impression would not have any influence upon him if on the jury.

Not challenged.

Adam Warthman, broker, No. 2015 Frankford road—Has such an opinion that would permit him to act as juror, and decide according to the evidence.

Not challenged.

[*Continued in our next edition.*]

THE CHOLERA.

The Situation on Board the Hospital Ship—Ten New Cases on Board the "Illinois"—The "England"—Official Report—Eighty-two Cases in the Hospital on Monday Morning.

Communication with the *Virginia* and the hospital ships in the Lower Quarantine is both difficult and irregular, and generally the information is twenty-four hours behind hand. The disease in no way abates its ravages, and notwithstanding the sanitary precautions which have been taken, there are new victims every hour, and death daily gathers in his harvest sometimes of four, five, six, and a dozen. The cool weather of yesterday was rather favorable than otherwise to the treatment of the disease, and if the cold spell of yesterday should continue for a few days longer the seeds of the pestilence will no doubt be trampled out. Up to 10 o'clock on Monday morning 10 new cases of cholera occurred on board the *Illinois*, all of which were removed to the hospital ship. The *England* anchors about one mile from the *Virginia*, is to be fumigated and thoroughly cleansed, and will probably be permitted to leave for Liverpool next week. The passengers of the *Virginia*, after their removal to the *Illinois*, wrote a large number of letters to their friends who, such of them as are in the city, can have them by calling at the office of the Company, No. 27 Broadway. Dr. Bissell, the Deputy Health Officer, transmitted to Dr. Swinburne on Monday evening a report of the progress of the disease on the hospital ship *Falcon* up to the afternoon of that day, in which he stated that three new cases were received from the *Illinois* on Sunday evening and seven on Monday morning. Two of the patients died on the *Falcon* on Saturday night and three on Monday morning.

The following is the latest report received from the steamer:—

ILL.

Phebe Taft, Mary Heintzel, Johannes Harle, Peter Pantnes, Edward Partint, Bernard D——, Harriet Cossan, Georgiana Hanson, W. C. Hanson, Charles McDermott.

DIED.

Batt Castrol Katerina ——.

Remaining in hospital—82 at 10 A. M. April 23.

D. H. BISSELL, Deputy Health Officer.

The Cholera Ship.

The following private letter from a young lady passenger on board the steamship *Virginia* throughout her recent fatal voyage and her detention in our harbor will be read with vivid, painful interest.

Of course, her strictures on our quarantine arrangements are harsh; but are they not natural? The burning of our Quarantine buildings on Staten Island was a disgrace to civilization; the refusal of New Jersey to allow us to reconstruct them on the desolate sandspit known as Sandy Hook is scarcely less inhumanly selfish and cowardly. These do not fairly excuse, but they explain, our long delay in rebuilding. We have not rebuilt our quarantine establishment, simply because we could find no place whereon to do it but one which New Jersey meanly refused us. And our new Health Commission had not time to prepare for the apprehended visitation before it was actually upon us. Such is the simple truth. And now to the letter:—

NEW YORK HARBOR, STEAMSHIP "VIRGINIA," April 20, 1866—Dear Uncle:—You have seen by the papers that we are quarantined on account of cholera among our steerage passengers. We have had a terrible voyage. The disease appeared the eighth day out, and deaths occurred daily, four and six at a time finding graves at sea. It was awful! But I am of brave-hearted stock, and have had no dread or fear.

We, of the cabin are in perfect health; but have, of course, suffered great anxieties, which we supposed ended, when, on Wednesday afternoon, at three o'clock, we happily entered New York Bay. How we have suffered since agonies of suspense, while the inefficient "New York Board of Health" discussed our state, and left us totally *alone* in our misery! It was barbarous, inhuman. About an hour after our arrival at the Quarantine grounds, the officers obeyed our signals, and two came out and investigated the *state of the ship*, then left. Then two more came out, and they also investigated and left, sending out to us, however, as succor in our great need, *six barrels of sawdust*; and since that time, for thirty-six long hours, not a soul has approached us, till just now, a couple of mild individuals are having the sick removed to a hulk they have fitted up for their reception. We remained through Wednesday night where we first anchored, expecting, of course, to hear from the shore; and next morning went, by orders given by the Health Officers during their visit, out to sea a few miles—went in fear and trepidation; for twice we were in peril of a mutiny among our steerage passengers. We fired guns for aid to come. No response was made; all the world seemed careless of the ship they must have known was in trouble, as well as infected. The hours were agonizingly long. Day and night the passengers thronged the decks, refusing to go below; and, oh! such sad sights as I have seen! We could not bury our recent dead, and in the hot sun we towed them behind the ship. You know there are certain regulations about burials in a harbor. I am ashamed of New York city and our country. Why were they not prepared, when all America has anticipated the cholera this spring? and why has not a quarantine building replaced the one two years ago burned? Why could not the New York Board of Health have convened before 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon? No other nation could be so slow, or so unprepared, and it seems as if no civilized race of people could so ignore distress as the New Yorkers have done in the case of the *Virginia*; and now, if you could see the manner in which the poor sick are being taken aboard the hulk! Instead of bringing it to us, our great steamer had to get up steam and come in. Then, as the hulk is not in deep water, each poor creature has to be lowered over the ship's side, in a tub-chair, into the one small row-boat sent for this duty, and at the hulk hauled up again. My heart is tortured by the sights, and groans, and cries. One poor woman died just now, during the process. Had the hulk come to our ship's side they would have been gently carried aboard. It is now afternoon, and in this tedious manner the really few sick may by night be disposed of. What do you think of it? Our captain is now using his boats too; but I suppose the wretches who are to get three dollars for carrying each person do not approve of this course. The other hulk, which is to receive the well or the steerage, has not yet appeared, and the poor people are desperate. We of the cabin may remain here a day or two, as our quarters are pure and safe.

The New York papers are here, full of sensational writing and falsities, for they speak of "vegetables and provisions," etc., sent to us. One would imagine a constant communication was kept up with us. Our good Captain Prowse is a man I shall ever respect, for no one could have done more than he. Day and night his anxieties have weighed upon him; four times in a night he has to give proper burial to the dead; and this treatment here is almost too much for him to bear. He expects much trouble from the steerage passengers in regard to everything, himself, the ship, the food, everything; for nothing could satisfy them. He organized a tranquilizing committee among them, and of themselves, and they are better to-day; but they were like a powder magazine. This is an experience I shall long remember.

I am glad the Health Committee has even managed to do this little service to-day. It is well to have an opportunity to send letters and get brandy, etc.; for almost all is gone. The dead of last Tuesday are yet in our little boat, but the Health Officers have it now tied to the hulk. The sun is powerful—it is quite summer-like.

Captain Prowse should have justice. All this delay, the steerage, of course, blame to him, while he is utterly helpless in the hands of the New York Commissioners. I now understand "red tape." I only hope we shall get the steerage passengers carried off before there is a riot; they're noisy now.

It seems a long time since we arrived; but it is only forty-eight very long hours. When all is arranged, I can patiently await the end of the quarantine. Indignation is my present sensation.

Affectionately, your niece.

P. S. It is now 7 o'clock, Friday evening, and yet no steamer to carry away our passengers!—*N. Y. Tribune.*

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 25.

Military Road for Sale.

The Government offers for sale the military railroad in Texas, running from Brazos Santiago to the Rio Grande. Purchasers will be required to transport all troops in Texas at the same rates as charged by the New York Central.

Mr. Cowan and the Pennsylvania Republicans.

Senator Cowan has avowed the purpose of debauching the Republican party, so as to insure the defeat of General Geary in Pennsylvania. It is said by prominent Pennsylvanians that he will produce just the opposite effect.

No Recess till July.

Speaker Colfax gave it as his opinion to-day that Congress could not take its recess before the 1st of July.

Freedmen's Marriages.

Pursuant to instructions from the Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau, an abstract of existing laws regulating marriage in the District of Columbia, Virginia, and Maryland, was published to-day for the guidance of the freedmen residing in the localities mentioned. All persons laboring in behalf of the freedmen are requested to co-operate in giving instruction upon this important subject. The officers and agents of the Bureau are specially instructed to publish this circular to all the freed people in their respective districts, and explain the benefits of having their marriages lawfully celebrated, as well as the evil consequences and criminality of neglecting this duty. No parties will be allowed to occupy as husband and wife a tenement of the Bureau until they give evidence of lawful marriage; and no aid whatever will be afforded by the Bureau to persons who, after due instruction, continue to live as husband and wife without proper marriage. And in order that further action may be taken, if necessary, to insure reform among the freed people in regard to the marriage relation, and render the same more sacred than heretofore, a report will be made three months from the date of this circular by all officers and agents of the Bureau, giving the names and places of residence of all the freed people in their respective districts, who shall then be found living together as husband and wife, but who have never been lawfully married.

A New Loan.

The Secretary of the Treasury is considering the proposition of putting a five per cent. long loan on the market as a means of retiring our rapidly maturing obligations. Such has been the successful arrangement of our finances, and the faith of the American people in the national securities, that such a loan is deemed warranted, and is thought to promise success by many of the best financiers in Congress. The Secretary has all the requisite legal authority, and it is understood to be only the question of expediency which now claims his consideration.

The Reconstruction Committee.

The numerous detailed statements as to what the Reconstruction Committee will or will not report are totally untrustworthy, although they may emanate from a member of that Committee, as it generally apprehended they do. The principal fact is, that not a proposition yet considered has as yet been unalterably agreed upon.

"My Policy."

Mr. Von Bonhurst, President Lincoln's appointee as Postmaster at Pittsburg, has been removed, and Wade Hampton, relative of the Rebel General of that name, is appointed to his place. Mr. Von Bonhurst is one of the most efficient and popular officers in the whole Post Office organization, and was indorsed by the Republican party of his district, as well as the Pennsylvania House delegates in Congress, and his removal causes general regret and indignation. This removal of Mr. Von Bonhurst was also made over the head and without the knowledge of the Postmaster-General. The first he and his assistant knew of it was the reception yesterday of a card of thanks from some of the Copperheads of Pittsburg to the President and Postmaster-General for the appointment of Mr. Wade Hampton. They at first regarded it as a "sell," and a certain very conservative Iowa Senator was quite indignant at the perpetrators thereof.

Clay—Wilson.

When Clement C. Clay was released, the President furnished to the Associated Press agent here the statement that, among others who asked it, the Hon. Henry Wilson has no hesitation in recommending the release of Clay upon parole, and has no doubt that he will be forthcoming when his presence is required by the Government. This, Senator Wilson feels, is an unwarranted statement, and he has accordingly sent to the President for a copy of the letter, which shows that Mr. Wilson's recommendation was written near two months ago, and not at all justifying the interpretation put upon it now. He expressly disavows his intention not to interfere if there was evidence against him of which he knew nothing. It will also be observed that the President did not act upon this letter:—

UNITED STATES SENATE CHAMBER, WASHINGTON, March 3, 1866.—The President of the United States—SIR:—Mrs. Clay, the wife of Clement C. Clay, is now in the city, and has requested me to obtain permission for her husband to go to his home on parole. His father is said to be at the point of death, and his mother recently deceased; and, if there be no objections or reasons unknown to me why the request of Mrs. Clay should be denied, I have no hesitation in recommending its favorable consideration, if only from motives of humanity, as I have no doubt Mr Clay will be forthcoming when his presence is again required by the Government.

I have the honor to be, sir, respectfully, your obedient servant, H. WILSON.

Restitution to Banks.

The Treasury Department is in receipt of very large numbers of circulars issued by the United States Express Company, No. 82 Broadway, sent to different National Banks, and requesting them to appoint an agent here to decide upon the name and denomination of certain of their bills burned in the Express Company's safes on the Erie Railroad. The Department decides that all such mutilated bills must be presented to their respective banks for redemption, and the bank, upon forwarding them here, will be given new notes.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Bar Meeting—Visit of the Boston Authorities—Sailing of a Steamer, Etc.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 25.—A large meeting of the members of the Bar was held here to-day to do honor to the memory of Judge Krebs, who died yesterday.

Mayor Lincoln, of Boston, and the Committee of the Boston School Board, examined our public schools yesterday, and visited Druid Hill Park, and were entertained with a dinner and supper by the Mayor and City Councils of Baltimore. They depart homeward this evening.

The steamer *Carroll* sails for Havana to-day, fully freighted.

Latest from Mexico.

GALVESTON, April 24.—Advices from Vera Cruz to the 6th instant state that Colonel Dupring had defeated Lyens de Lyarra in Tamaulipas.

Commandita Bellot was about fortifying Chihuahua, and then starting on an expedition.

The Imperial cause was prosperous in Chihuahua. The Indians had secured for them the districts of Abasde and Guerno. Matamoras had pronounced for the empire, and taken *Conception* for its name. It was garrisoned by Indians to defend it. The bravery of Paras, with 70 Imperialists fighting against 150 Liberals, was highly commended.

The Government Frauds at Nashville.

LOUISVILLE, April 24.—By order of General Thomas, Isham Henderson was arrested last night by General Davis, commanding this Department, to be sent to General Thomas' headquarters to-day. A writ of habeas corpus in behalf of Henderson from United States District Judge Ballard was served on General Davis, who, in accordance with General Thomas' instructions, refused to obey. Henderson still remains here in the custody of a United States officer.

Excitement at Bowling Green, Ky.

BOWLING GREEN, Ky., April 24.—Considerable excitement has been occasioned here by a mob endeavoring to rescue from the Sheriff a negro who had committed murder, with the intent of hanging him. A few soldiers stationed here came to the assistance of the Sheriff, and are repelling the mob; but the Sheriff has telegraphed to Louisville for more men, and a company will leave there for Bowling Green this evening.

From New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Dr. Pearce, of Georgia, has accepted an invitation to give a history of Methodism to the Conference.

General Canby refuses to recognize writs of habeas corpus in the cases of Government agents who have been arrested.

The crevases below are widening, and the Levee Commissioners are making efforts to stop them. The floods above are increasing.

The Clipper Ship "Simlo."

ATLANTIC CITY, April 25.—The ship reported ashore on Brigantine proves to be the clipper ship *Simlo*, of Portsmouth, from Calcutta for New York, with a cargo of jute. She is leaking slightly. Her rudder is gone, and her masts all cut away. She has been got off the shoals, and now lies off Little Egg Harbor. A steamer has been sent for to take her to New York.

From Texas.

GALVESTON, April 22.—In the disaster on the Washington County Railroad, Dr. Allen, of Galveston, Dr. Boring, of Chapel Hill, Charles Enger, of New Orleans, and R. R. Badde were wounded.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, April 24.—Cotton—Sales of 900 bales, mostly before the Liverpool advices had been received, at previous rates. Receipts to-day, 485 bales; receipts of the past four days 6843 bales, against 7310 last week. Exports of three days, 11,600 bales. Stock in port, 176,811 bales. Sugar and Molasses unchanged. Flour: superfine $8·50. Corn $1·05. Oats, 57c. Pork, $28 50. Sterling Exchange, 134½. New York Bank checks, ¼ ₩ cent. premium. Gold, 125¾.

GALVESTON, April 24.—Cotton—Sales of 12,200 bales. Total exports 155 644 bales, including 50 000 to England, 51,000 to New York, and 42,000 to New Orleans.

Cholera in the Provinces.

The Montreal (C. E.) *Gazette* of April 23 reports that Dr. Slayter, one of the physicians who volunteered to attend the cholera patients on the *England*, was taken ill on Monday morning, and died of that disease on Tuesday night. Two other doctors, Garrie and Gossip, were attacked with the disease, but have recovered. Eight of the passengers made their escape from the quarantine ship, and it is feared may spread the disease. Three cases of cholera have also been reported at Halifax. The Rev. Mr. McIsaac, a Catholic priest of that city, had an attack, but at the last dates by mail he was recovering.

FORMER RAVAGES OF CHOLERA AT NEW YORK.—The *Post* gives a tabular statement of the deaths in New York from cholera in the years 1832, 1834, 1849, and 2854:—

	Deaths.	Native.	Foreign
1832	3,513	1027	2486
1834	971	301	670
1849	5,071	1627	3444
1854	2,509	606	1903
Total	12,064	3561	8503

FATAL TRAGEDY AT A FUNERAL.—The Bristol (Tenn.) *News* reports the following particulars of a fatal tragedy which occurred last Sunday, at a church called Union, in the northeastern portion of Hawkins county, Tenn. The funeral of John Ellis, Jr., who had been a Confederate soldier, was to be preached by the Rev. R. M. Hickey, of the Holston Conference. Two men by the name of Walters, perhaps brothers, manifested a disposition to disturb the quiet of the assembly. Eldridge Hord, Esq., of that community, remonstrated against their conduct. Some angry words ensued, and Walters shot Hord, wounding him severely in the thigh. Whereupon Samuel Smith, who had been a Confederate soldier, fired twice upon Walters, killing him on the spot. The other Walters then shot Smith, wounding him slightly. Smith returned the fire, wounding the second Walters mortally, and then made his escape.

—The *Boccherini* journal announces three new Italian operas, "Il Conte de Konigsmarck," by Signor Appoloni; "Il Cantor di San Marco," by Signor Marchi, and "Alda," by Signor Cazzulani.

—The title of *Pater Senatus* must now be divided equally between Mr. Wade and Mr. Sumner, both of whom entered the Senate at the same time, and now count sixteen identical years of continuous service.