THIRD EDITION

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

FOUR DAYS' LATER NEWS.

HEAD CENTRE STEPHENS

FEASTED IN PARIS. THE AUSTRO-GERMAN DIFFICULTY

RUMORS OF A PACIFIC SETTLEMENT.

MUTUAL DISARMAMENT PROPOSED BY PRUSSIA.

ARRIVAL OF MR. PEABODY.

FINANCIAL AND COMMIRCIAL NEWS.

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

NEW YORK, May 1 .- The Scotia arrived this morning, with Queenstown advices of April 22.

The steamer City of Washington and been out three weeks, and nothing having been heard of her, heavy premiums are demanded on her,

In the House of Commons the debate was con-tinued on the Resarm bill, but a division was mot likely to occur for several days.

Head Centre S ephens has been teasted by the
Marquis de Boissy, in Paris,
Mr. Peabody is a passenger on the Scotia.

He was warmly cheered on embarking at

Up to the night of the 20th of April a belief in the pactac a justment of the German difficulty The telegrams spoke of concessions by Austr a, and there were other rumors leading to a conviction that peace would be maintained. The tunds in England and on the continent had materially improved under these

Inc fic influences.
The Times of the 21st, however, announced that it had received news that on the previous day the Emperor of Austria and Count Mensrff, against the advice of some of the other ministers, resolved to withdraw Count Karoli, the Austrian Ambassador, from Berlin, which decision being made known to the Prussian Munch r in Vienna, it was expected he would depart inneotately. It is added, in explanation, that Count Mensdorff, on receiving the Prussian answer of the 1/th, telegraphed to Berlin a repetition of the Austrian demand of the 7th, and received a tresh rerusal on the 14th; hence a council was held and a hald course adonted.

cil was held and a bold course adopted.
The Times believes this action is to be followed by a significant military movement, viz., the withdrawal of the Austriau troops from Holstein, where they are held in check by the superior Prussian torces. This would enable Austria to assume the offensive, and the Times says the abanconment of Holstein by Austria will be regarded as an act in anticipation of war, and will cause a gen ral alarm. It does not, however, consider the war inevitable, There is great activity reported in the Aus-

trian navy, all vessels being prepared for service. There are apprehensions of fresh disturbances in Spain and Jassy. The Portuguese Chamber of Deputies have approved of the contract for a te

The liabilities of Barnard's Funking Company. o! Liverpool, which suspended on the 19th, are estimated at £3,125,000, but a favorable liquida tion is expected. It was feared some large failures would result in Laverpool, but it is stated that temporary embarrassments will be

Latest via Queenstown;

LIVERTOOL, April 22.-No news has yet been

received of the missing steamer City of Wash The steamer Washington arrived at Brest on

The Go'e is authorized to state that the Gov-

ernment has received no information warranting a belief in the statements, published by the emes, announcing a rupture of diplomatic in course between Austria and Prussia. The Vicana journals reassert the pacitic arrangen ent between the two countries. The Frankt rt Diet has made a declaration of

a peaceable character. The Paris Boarse closed firm. Rentes 67@

MELBOURNE, March 24.-The tariff has been again rejected, and the Ministry has resigned.

Paus, April 21.—A telegram from Vienna confirms the news that Austria, in replying to the Pressian note of the 15th, has submitted propositions for a mutual disarmament. The proposals are as follows, viz.:—Austria and Prussia shall each restore their military establishments to the status quo which existed prior to the late detensive measures. That the 24th of April be the date for the mutual disarmament. Austria consents to disarm on that day, and is even willing that Prussia should disarm only on 26th. The Austran proposition is said to have been communicated to Paris and London.

where it has been cordtaily approved. VIENNA, April 21 .- At the next sitting of the Federal Diet a communication will, it is said, be made announcing that the question of disarmament is in a mar way for set lement.

The ship C. E. Stolerfort, from London for

Philadelphia, was at Queenstown.

Commercial Intelligence. LIVERPOOL. April 21, Eve ing.—Cotton sa'es to-day, 10 000 bales at yes erday's improvement, of which 20 0 bases were sold to speculators and exporters. Additing Up ands, 14 @ 142d. Breadstuffs mactive. Provisions dull. Consols, 87 @ 87 ; mey opened lower, but rallied. United states Five twen-

opened lower, but rallied. Un ted states five twentes, 70(@70); Illinois Centra, 80; Erie, 534

Liverapool. April 20 — Breadsluffs—Messrs. Richardson and Messrs Wakefield report Flour very dull: Wicat quiet and steady; Corn active, mixed corn 28s. 6d @29s.; while corn, 39s @31s.

Mess. Bg and & Bruce re ort;—6 of his a d winward tendency. Pork beavy. Bacon flat and is, lower. Lard very dull and still declining. Butter reminal fallow dull and is, lower. Ashes dull; Pois 83s. 6d, Pearls 37s. Suzar cull and still declining. Coffee steady. Suzar cull and still declining. Coffee steady. Roce quiet and steady. Sperm Oil inactive. Common Rosin steady. Spirits Turpent he quiet. Petroleum quiet, at 2s @2s. 1d. for refined.

Lo. Don, April 20.—Wheat firm at 1s. advance. Iron quiet at £6 l0s—Scotch Pig 78s—Sugars easier. Coffee firm and unchanged. Rice inactive, pt 3 @6d, decline. To a dull, and unchanged. Spirits Turrentn e casier. Petroleum steady, at 2d@3d, for refined. Lenseed flat, at 60@1s. decline.

The President's Proclamation of Peace -t nglish Opinions on the Civil Rights

From the London Times, April 18,

So important are the questions at issue between the American President and Congress, so absorbing is the conflict, that matters of foreign policy are for the time almost disregarded. There is less indignation to be spared for the occupation of Mexico and the wrongs of the fugitive Juarez; even the chance of a dispute with England on the coast fisheres does not seem to excite the combative agirit of the coun-try. Hardly in the midst of the war were the Ame-rican people more in the engaged in their own domestie politics, and hardly then were they of greater

The proclamation of President Johnson, which eclares that peace is restored in the Southern States, and that they have again entered the Union I completed.

with all their rights and on a perfect equality with the electric North, must give employment to the political energy of the country for a long time to come. Viewed in the light of reason and hou anity the Picei ent's proclamation deserves an oraise; yiewed as a political manifesto it must be judged by the success it obtains. It is hardly nosable to dang the dectrines which the Prisident enunciates. The war was undoubled yiewaged, as he say to maintain the Union with all the dignity and equality of the highs of the States unimonized and it is equally underpable that as soon as these objects were accombilled it ought to cease. The President's opinions respecting standing armies military of our patient, marting law, military trabonals, and the sastern long of the habeas corpus, will hardly be controverted by any reasonable politician. But though he forth on his lide, as he undoubledly has that of with all their rights and on a perfect equality with

North on his ride, as he undoubledly has that of Europe; hough his policy has called info existence a strong fee mg or gratified and admiration among the Southernors, who, though now weak and tailen, must one day be powerful friends to any statesman they support; yet it is evident that Congress is bit-terly hostile, and that its leaders will shrink from no neasures to carry out their own police, and to thwait, if they cannot punish their adversary. It will be a nitom our inteligence of to day that the Senate has passed the Civil Rights bill over the President's veto by a majority of 33 to 15. It is a most certa a that the House of Representatives will or the same.

will do the same.
This measure, which the President argued against This measure, which the President argued against so energetically and e oquently, what therefore soon be law. It is, in reality a most important change in the tensitution. It overthows completely the doctrine of State independence. By passing it Congress has arrorated to itself powers which nowhere appear in that sacred document to which Americans continually appear. If the Civil Rights act be carried out as its authors desire, there will be in every Southern State an authority overriding the State authority, a law no higher the State laws an influence not convect from the people but exercised by a ence not cerived from the people but exercised by a Federa Executive, th ough a legislation in which the Southern States had no share. There can be only one ground on which such a domination can be imposed, and that is the right of conquest. To do the leaders or the Republican party justice, they do not

leaders of the Republican party justice, they do not shrink from untering the word.

They have always held that the Southern States were conquered, and that they may be dealt with according to the will of the victors, restrained only by the laws of morathy, and not by any political rights which may be supposed to belong to the vanquished. * It may be that the President has not bublic opinion at the North so much on his side as is believed by some of his friends. I ough the Alantic cities are, for the most part enthusiastic in his layor, yet throughout the States and notably in the West the Republican party is most powerful, his favor, yet throughout the States and notably in the West the Republican party is most powerful, and is likely to remain so. There is probably a staty set of the ude in favor of the President, but it will take time for this movement to bring to his side a cear najority of the people, and to enable him to withstand the action of Congress.

We may then watch his procedings with interect and observe how far he aids or permits the action of the machinery which this act will shortly establish in every Southern State. We may assume that Mr. Johnson will, as Chief of the Executive, give as little assistance as he can to a law which

give as little assistance as he can to a law which invades the judicial power of every Southern State Yet, on the other hand, he may not think it constitutional to nullify such a law by any overt act. His course most likely will be to leave those who made the law enforce it, if they can against the will of the population, and to hold himself neutral in disputes which are not of his making.

Launch of the "Northumberland"-The Monster Vessel at Last Affont-Inc. cess of the Fourth Attempt-Signatic Mechanical Appliances-Luxisty of the Builders-Eastbustasm of the Spactators and Workmen-The River Bed Dredged to Receive Her.

From the London Times, April 18. At length, after the fourth attempt, the Northumberiand has been safely sent affort, having r mained almost to the hour and minute exactly one month on the ways from which it was first endeavored to launch her. All the proparations, however, had been made with the most recise exactitude and the floating and pressing power employed around the ship was or itself almost enough to move her weight, even when not half waterborne Ly the rising tide As we have already explained, the whole of the cradle had been rebuilt and regreased. A flourtion power of empty barrels had been tashed undewere also employed

No less than seven hydraulic presses were used to push the cradle down, and to lit the fore part of the vessor. Three of these—one of 100) and two of 490 fous pressure—were placed beneath the keel, so as to assist in lifting the have hall forward and reverthe weight where it most bore upon the lannening ways. Four other hydraulic rains were fixed with iron backings, so as to thrust against the cradic and force it down the incline which led to the river Two were of 600 tons power each and two of 400 tons, giving an aggregate of 1800 tons upward litt, and 2000 tous downward pressure towards the water The two smaller rams however under the fore foot of the vessel, were not much used in getting her off and were meant simply to supply the place of the common wooden blocks generally used on thes

considerable difficulty was experienced in getting the large wooden 'camels," employed to fluit the vessel astern, safely fas ened under the Northum berland's quarter. It was not till near y 10 o'c ock The draught of water of these immense yesterday buoys is only four feet, and as they had to be kept down at a depth of twenty-two feet, the difficulty o restraining their buoyancy was very great. It was eventually only accomplished by chains fixed at low water and by buge timber struts which, fistened to the ve-sel's side and wedged into the shore, at las

kept them in their proper positions,
'I be flowing power which these and the other smaller "camel-" and lines of empty tarrels gave was equal altogether to about 1600 tons. The vesse itse i, when immersed at high tide, would, it was calculated, be reduced in its weight upon the ways by about 4000 tons more, so t at literally no greater weight than 2000 toos would remain to be started, to effect which the hydraulic power was much more than equal. Shortly after 2 o'clock the vess I beran to lift visibly by the stern, and by 2j she had risen seven inches off the launching-ways aft, and nearly an inch under the cradie forward where she is known to have 'nipped' Every movement even to the eighth of an inot was written down, and sent to Sir John Hay, the Chairman of the Company, w o was, with a number of nantical engineers, superntending, with Mr. Lung ey and Mr. Luke,

the operations at the lows. Soon after 2:30 the vesse began to move slightly, but still perceptibly, down the ways, and in the course of a fe v minutes had glided more than an inch and a half, and so lammed the struts which had kept her upright that it was with great dilliculty they could be removed. In sp.te of thege in dications of her liveliness, however, it was very wisely determined not to give the signal for working the rams till the river was clear, and all else in readiness. Such an opportunity did not occur till close on 3 o'clock, when the men were set to work at the hydraulic presses there were a few minute of intense anxiety present there were a law minutes of intense anxiety as the sangs heaved at the oumps, and the luge crowds assembled in all directions kept cheering. Then the vessel at last seemed to move, and as she did so she drew the archors which moored her to the earth, and their sudden appearance created rather a panic among the crowd of speciators who were standing cirectly in what wou d be their one of march if the vessel pulled them after her. Very fortunately, the chain cables were let go by the run, and as they came with a thundering ratio out of the hawse-hores the North-umberland guided slowly, but with the most perfect case and regularity of motion, into the river. It is really almost impossible adequately to describe enthus asm with which her golds off was gree there had been so many and, we may add, suc well-tounded tears both of accident to the ship and those engaged in getting her affoat, that it so as if the joy both of the workmen and spectators

a most boundless at beholding her safely affoat in the water without accident of any kind.

The instant she sot into the stream the tide took her up the river and though half a dozen powerful tues at once grappled with her and tried to tow her down, they were for a time power ess, and it seemed as if, after all, the Northumberland would go ashere Fortunately, the high wind se ting against the tide, assisted the efforts of the steamers, and in the course of about half an hour the ponderons hull was brought to the moorings laid down for her, and where, we may also mention, a deep hole had been dredged in the river bed, especially for her accommodation. The cradle and all the camels" still remain under her, and the buoyance of some of the latter at the stern press her down by the head, and give her just now a rather nelly sit upon the water. In the course of to day and Thursday, all the e will be removed, and the Northumberland will then be towed into the Victoria Docks, where her engines will be fitted by Mr. Penn, and where her final equipment will be

PROBST.

CULPRIT CONDEMNED.

Sentence of the Fiend in Full.

EXCITING AND IMPRESSIVE SCENES IN COURT.

Stolid Demeanor of the Prisoner.

INCREASED POPULAR EXECRA-TIONS AS ANTOINE PROBST WAS DRIVEN OFF IN THE VAN.

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

Punctually at half-past 9 o'clock this morning the prison van drove up to the south side of In-dependence Square, and Antoine Probst, the con-victed felon, emerged, and was escorted through the line of policemen there assembled within the grounds of the square; the usual line of marca was then taken up for the Court House, the pri soner being in charge of Chief Ruggles. An im-mense gathering of spectators assembled around the Square, larger, if possible, than on any tormer occasion during the trial, the desire being very great to witness the last appearance

in public of the notorious criminal. Owing to the strice injunctions of the police. the crowd were very moderate in their expres-sions of hatred towards the prisoner. He preented the usual appearance, exhibiting apparent change since in t Saturday morning, when the jury convicted him of murder in the

On his way through the square to the courtouse, Probst was asked if he knew for what purpose he was being brought to the court-room this morning. He replied in the negative. His attenuant then told him it was for the purpose of having sentence pronounced upon hun. When he replied, "Well, I am ready." The court-room was densely crowded, and all eyes were turned to get a last glance at the

Thug as he sat in stolid silence in the dock.

Pending the opening of the Court the prisoner was engaged for a short time in conference with his counsel, Mesers. John P. O'Neil and John A. Wolbert. Esqs. He appeared listless, moody, and, under the ci.camstances, wonderfully un concerned. As the State House bell struck the hour of ten, Judge Allison and Judge Pierce, accompanied by Judges Strong and Ludlow took their seats upon the bench.

The doors of the ante-room at the rear of the bench were thrown open, and disclosed a number of ladies, members of families of the Judges, who sat there in full view of the prisoner at the bar. As soon as the Crier, Mr. Dare, had opened the Court, Judge Allison said:—'You have heard the verdict rendered in this case on Saturday. I have occasion to say to the audience, to those who are present, that there must be order preserved in Court. They must remember that this is a court of justice. I said then that which I desire to repeat now, that there must be no anything that may be done here. I said then that the Court would enforce order, and would punish in its discretion any person who would violate the proprieties of the place similarly to repeat that this morning,

The District Attorney said:-May it please the Court. On the 18th day of April last, Antoine Probst, the prisoner at the bar, was indicted by the Grand Inquest of the present term of th crime of murder—of the murder of Christopher Dearing. On the 18th of April he was arraigned and asked time to be allowed to consider before

On the 25th day of April, he plead not guilty to this bill of indictment, and for trial put him-self upon the country. On the same day a jury was called, and after an impartial trial that jury rendered, on the 28th of April, against the pr soner, a verdict of guilty of murder in the first

now becomes my duty to move the Court that the sentence which the law of Pennsylvania affixes to this crime be passed upon the prisoner. John P. O'Neill, Esq., counsel for the defendant, said:-

May it please the Court-Before your Honor will pass jucgment upon the verdict rendered in this case, after consultation with my colleague, we consider it our duty to file reasons in this case in support of a motion for a new trial.

reasons which we propose tiling, may please the Court, have virtually been discussed and passed upon during the course of the trial. Your Honors have passed upon them, and we shall submit them during the day for filing, and leave them with your Honors for further

reflection. We consider this to be our duty in the full discharge of the charge which the Court has assigned to us. We wish to do all we can for this man, poor, humble, and deserted as l as we would do for the best in the land. We do not wish to delay or embarrass the proceedings, and we therefore submit the reasons, knowing your Honors will give them further consideraon if you should consider it necessary.

District Attorney Mann-May it please your Honors, I gave notice to the counsel for the prioner that I would make this motion this morn

Judge Allison-This is a motion to show causwhy a new trial should not be given. During progress of the trial, exceptions were taken in two or three cases, to the ruling of the Court. One or two exceptions were on the empanelling of the jurry, based upon the answer which the jurors made to the answers by the counsel for

In several instances the jurors said they had formed and expressed opinions as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner. Several of them said that they still entertained those opinions and those impressions. But upon being surther interrogated by the Court, every juror who was allowed to take his seat in the box, answered severally and distinctly to the form of question propounded to bim, that notwithstanding the nas of impression, or opinions which he might have entertained, or did entertain, from the reading of these accounts as they were found in papers, each affirmed that he could enter the box as an unpartial joror; that he could udge the prisoner at the bar by the evidence submitted to him in this case, and be that only, was careful in every instance to call the jurors attention to the force of the question as pro-pounded to him. In no instance was a juror permitted to take his seat un ess he answered upon solemn oath that he was, in the sense have propounded, an unbia sed juror. An juror said he could lay aside his teelings, and by the evidence alone pass upon the guilt

or unocence of the prisoner. This very question was presented recently. In Berger's case that question was submitted to the judgment of the Judges of the Supreme Court, and I believe I am right in reporting as to the fact, that all the Judges of the Court announced that the case, as It was presented to

nion stated here for the prisoner in this case, that there was no ground for aubstantial object on for a writ of error. That quest on may be a nsidered as settled, not only in our own judyment, but in the judgment of the Judges of the Suverence Court Supreme Court.

There are one or two exceptions which have been reported, about which Judge Pierce and myself have no question as to the correctness of the roling as it was had upon the trial of this case. The most substantial of the specifications was the objection which was made to the testi-meny of Dr. Shapleigh as to the char acter, number, and description of the wounds inflicted upon the bodies of the several persons who were found lifeless at the time of the discovery of the hieless body of Christopher

Dearing.

As a matter of the order of proof, we rejected the offer of the District Attorney to introduce testimony as to the time; and, under the circumstances of that offer, we thought the proper time had not been made. We required the District Attorney first to prove not only that the bodies of the other seven victums were found at the same time, or at or about that time. We rethe same time, or at or about that time. We required him to prove, by the testimony of witnesses, who first looked upon those lifeless bodies when discovered in the barn at the lower end of the city of Philadelphia, the number and character of the wounds, and, as they observed them, when those bodies were first discovered.

After that ground had been made, the Coroner having testified of the examination having been held upon the bodies of Christopher Desring, then we permitted Dr. Shapleigh to give to the jury his professional examination of the bodies of these several victims, associated as they were in death with Christopher Dearing.

We did not think, upon redection and con-sideration, that there was any error in the admission of that testimony, because it was simply a further development in the way of the professional examination of the testimony in regard to the actual injury inflicted upon Christopher Dearing, and upon those who were found dead at the same time he was discovered, merely to permit this professional examination further to

go to the jury. The exceptions which the counsel for the de-fendant have taken to the ruling of the Court in these several instances stand unaffected by the discharge of them which I propose to make. These exceptions shall be taken up to the Su preme Court, and reviewed by that Court upon the application to them for the writ of error; and if that Court shall think that there is any evidence in the reason as assigned to award the will be given to present any additional considerations the counsel for the defendant may think proper to submit in support of the allegations of error in the rulings of this Court. The prisoner, therefore, cannot be prejudiced by any action which we may make of this application.

We do not think that there is in the case, or in any portion of it, any good and substantial reason for further delaying the action of the Court. I desire to say, I have consulted Brother Ludlow and Brother Pierce, and the case as re-ported to Brother Ludlow is entirely agreed to We, therefore, overrule the motion for the new trial.

Antoine Probst:-You stand at the bar of this court convicted of muraer, of murder in the first degree. A jury of your own selection pronounced you, after a patient trial, guilty of a crime the punishment whereof is death.

Without cause, and with malice premeditated, you took the life of Caristopher Dearing. This, the verdict recorded against you, establishes as a fact, judicially ascertained, after a solemn and impartial trial, in which your every right was most carefully guarded. No one of the forms, which the law has declared to be of the substance of such a trial, in the lealous watch and care which it keeps over the die of the citizen and the alien alike, has been neglected in your case. A stranger in a strange land; alone, but not friendless, for the law itself became your triend; provided you with you from popular violence; watched over and guarded your life with sleepless vigilance; and by the direct interposition of its might and its power obtained for you a trial according to the forms of the Constitution. All this was secured to you. By none other but by legal evidence, not in the least degree by your own confession, but by evidence from which there was no escape, most conclusive in its character, you have been found guilty of the commission of one of the most appalling crimes of which the records of civiized jurisprudence make any mention.

A felony of murger unparalleled, your heart conceived, and your hands executed; in plan most comprehensive; in minuteness of detail unequalled; in execution, relentless, brutal, savage beyond precedent.

A husband and a rather, returning to his home, in all the strength and glory of manhood-a wife and mother, toiling for the little loved ones whom God had given to to ling at her domestic altar, her humble tire-side-a companion of your daily labor, who with you shared your bed, who almost slept in your arms; at peace with you; the very breata of whose life you breathed—your fourth victim, an inoffensive visitor, whose sex would have not in vain appealed to your compassion, it compassion you possess, had you but thought of the mother who gave you b rth. And four help-less children of these slaughtered parents, four little ones, who had never done you harm; of three of these, in innocent and happy you had been the daily ness; li-tened to their young and merry voices, and perhaps have had them play confidence and trust about you; the fourth a smiling, tender, gentle babe, who had not yet learned to lisp your name, or to know you as a stranger in that householdwhose tiny bloody garments, brought here by other hands, leave testimony roost crushing against the monster, in the shape of man, who

cut and backed its youngest life away.

Of all who gathered beneath the humble roof of Christopher Dearing, but one remains. A little, lonely, solitary boy, saved not by your mercy, for mercy you had none, but by an interposing Providence protecting him from your murderous arm and uplifted axe, with which

sought to sill them all. All this you performed alone, or sided by another, it matters not which, so far as the legal and moral guilt of all these murders committed by you is concerned, and much more, that human eye hath not seen, you aid with malice in-

Almost without motive you went at your work, self-imposed, and eight innocent victims you slew. Not suddenly; not in a tempest of reistless passion, but in the coolness of a premeditated design—one by one, at intervals, with solemn pause, with calm deliberation, and with quenchless thirst for blood, not until all that you set out to do was fully ended, and you found yourself alone with the dead. Your triumph was then complete.

but a poor picture of your work, and of this I here remind you, that you may, even now, at this dread hour for you, realize, if it indeed be possible for you to do so, the enormity of your deeds of blood, and before God sees for pardon for your crime. No one may limit His power to forgive, but you can find mercy only in redeeming love.

Man cannot, will not, dare not pass by unavenged s crime so fearful as to be almost nameless. Society demands protection, and violated law its vindication. But the Omnipotent God bath said, "Whosoever will, let him come," To His mercy I commend you. But what you have to do, do speedily; for

the night of death casts its shadow already around you. The avenger of blood has followed steadily after you, and in the darkness of the night, the invisible finger of the Almighty, pointed you out to your pursuers, and justice now claims you as its own. And that which it requires to be done shall not be long delayed. You had your success in the execu-

tion of your fell purpose; but it demands its triumph now, in the detection, exposure, con-viction, and promptest and severest punish-ment of the criminal, who has defied alike the lars of God and man, and outraged all the nobler sympathies of his nature.

It only remains for me to pass on you the judgment of the law, which is that you (here the four Judges rose, and amid a breathless elence concluded the sentence). Antoine Probst, the prisoner at the bar, be taken from hence to the jail of the county of Ph ladelphia, from whence you came, and from thence to the place of execution, and that you there be hanged by the neck until you are dead. And may God have

mercy on your soul!

Juoge Allison's sentence was delivered with much emphasis, and in a very impressive man-ner, and amid the most profound silence, not-withstanding the crowded condition of the court-

The prisoner stood erect, and kept his eyes The prisoner stood erect, and kept his eyes fixed on the Judge. He did not move a muscle during the entire time of the delivery of the sentence, and at its close quietly took his seat.

When asked the usual question, whether he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be promunced upon him? he remarked that "his counsel would say all that "a processor."

Directly after the sentence he was asked by Mr. Eben, the Court Interpreter, whether he understood the sentence. Probst replied, "I un-derstood all the Judge said, but he did not say when I was going to be hung."

The removal of the prisoner from the courtroom was the signal for the most deafening

and vociterous shouts on the part of the im-mense multitude assembled on Sixth street, and s the van drove rapidly off, tollowed by a body or policemen on the run, the groans and hisses

were at their height.

Never more will Antoine Probst see the light of heaven except through the bars of his cent window until he is led forth to the scaffold.

In order that the populace might be enabled to obtain a last giance at the features of the prisoner, he was not, as usual, placed inside the prison van on the way down to his cell, but took a seat on the driver's box, between two police officers, much to the gratification of the exc ted throng that lined the street from Chesnut to Walnut streets.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

District Court No. t .- President Judge Sharswood—James Smith vs. Theodore Agams and George H. Levis, trading as Adams & Levis An action of trover to recover the value or certain Free-twenty United State shouls, allered to have been deposited with the detendants by plaintiff's agent, but which

were converted, as is a leged, by deferdants to their one use. The amount of the bonds deposited was thirty thousand dollars. On trail

***PISIFICE COMIT No. 2—Judge Hare—William Hargan vs. William Gibson An action on the case to recover damages against the defendant, who was a constable, for refusing to allow the claim of the execution law effort the who was a constable, for retusting to allow the claim if the benefit of the exemption law, after it had been claimed by plaintiff. The defendant was a constable in the office of Aderman Curry, of the Twenty-fourth Ward, and the execution was in his hands under which the levy was made. On trial, Vertually Scherzer. An action to recover the sum of \$1000, at eyeu to have been deposited with defendant by claimtiff as security for the lease of the tailowhill Street Theatre for a term of years. It was alleged that the defendant re-entered the premises pefore the expration of the term. The defender mises before the expiration of the term. The de-lense alleged that the plaintiff failed to comply with the covenants of the lease. Before reported. Verdict or pla nuff for \$680

Titlow vs. Ittow. Assigned issue to determine the validity of a will, it being alleged that the testater was of unsound mind. On trial.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The American Medical Society-Beef for the President, Etc. Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Baltimore, May 1.—The American Medical Convention, numbering about five hundred delegates, from nearly all of the United States, convened here to-day, in Concordia Hall. The proceedings and discussions will be important. A cut of show beef, from oxen presented to

the Southern Reilef Fair, costing five hundred dollars, has been purchased to be sent to President Johnson. Other cuts sold from one hundred to three hundred dollars each.

Large numbers of our citizens have gone "Maying" to-day, and some have departed on gudgeon fishing expeditions.

Destructive Fire.

THORALD, April 30 .- On Sunday afternoon a fire broke out in the tailor shop of James Miller, and destroyed three shops and nearly the whole of Front and Claremont streets. The loss is estimated at \$250,000. The principal sufferers are James Moore, A. Schevaller, and W. B. Hendershot. Forty to fifty families are rendered

Sentence of a Prisoner.

TORONTO, C. W., May 1 .- Dr. Gustaff, late of New York city, who attempted to poison a man named McKinnon here several months ago, was tried yesterday and found guilty. He was sentenced to fifteen years imprisonment in the Penitentiary.

Burning of a Steamboat.

CINCINNATI, May 1.-The steamer Gibbons was burned at Hirschman's Lake, between Augusta and Savannah, on Friday last, with 500 bales of cotion. The vessel and cargo are a total loss.

Death of an Old Editor. Boston, May 1 .- William W. Clapp, Esq., died resterday, aged 83 years. He was formerly a well-known editor and printer.

Arrival of the "City of London." New York, May 1 .- The steamship City of London has arrived from Liverpool. Her advices are anticipated.

The Pennsylvania Regimental Standards HARRISBURG, May 1.-The following General Order was issued from headquarters to-day:-

HEADQUARTERS PHYNSYLVANIA MILITIA, HAR-RISBURO, May 1, 1866.—General Orders, No. 56. By a joint resolution of the Legislature, ap-proved May 16, 1861, it was provided that the lovernor procure regimental standards for all the regiments formed or to be formed in Pennsylvania, upon which shall be inscribed the number of the regiments, and painted the arms of this Commonwealth; that all these standards, after the present unhappy Rebellion ended, shall be returned to the Governor, that they may be carefully preserved by the State, etc. On the 4th day of July next these regimental colors will be formally received by the Governor in the city of Philadelphia, in accordance with arrangements made by the committee appointed for the purpo be deposited amongst the archives of the Commonwealth, there to be sacredly preserved and cherished as emblems of the patriofism and devotion of her sous, dead and alive, to liberty and the Union—the solemn and eloquent record of her high appreciation of their heroic services in the field, as mementoes of brave men and noble deeds. All generals, regimental, and and company officers, all non-commissioned officers and privates of Pennsylvania, in service during the Rebellion, are invited to take part

in the ceremonies of the occasion.

By order of A. G. CUBTIN. By order of Governor and Commander in Chief. A. L. Russerl, Adjutant-General of Penna.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

WAR!!

SOUTH AMERICA AND MEXICO.

BOMBARDMENT OF VALPARAISO.

LOSS, \$20,000,000.

NEW YORK, May 1 .- The steamer Costa Rica. from Aspinwall April 23, brings \$1,318,000 in treasure, and fifty California passengers. The Golden City brought down news of a fight at Jamiltepec, in the State of Oaxaca, in the latter part of February, between the Imperialists and Liberals under D.az, in which the latter were successful, driving the Imperialists before them, capturing 700 muskets, 5 cannon, 45 boxes o ammunition, 200 mules, and a lage amount off

Valparaiso was bombarded by the Spaniards. The town and \$20,000,000 of property were destroyed. Great blame is attached to the British and American Admirals for not interfering with their ships to prevent this wholesale destruction, instead of leaving the harbor.

THE NATIONAL CAPITAL

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph. WASHINGTON, May 1. Mr. Seward's Opinion Concerning Re-

construction. A casual conversation, to-day, between Secretary Seward and a gentleman from Virginia, may throw some light on the former's opinions concerning reconstruction and Mexico. Mr. Seward said he had lately received a letter, which had been forty days on the way, advising him to act cautiously in the French and Mexican imbroglio, because of the strong probability of a recommencement of hostilities between the North and South. The visitor assured Mr. Seward that, so far as Virginia was concerned, he need have no apprehensions; when the Secretary replied:-"Nor so far as any part of the country is concerned. The country has had enough to last it for a long time. An intelligent and virtuous woman, who has taken the first step in a life of shame, never ceases to deplore her misfortune; but an indolent, ignorant woman will continue to take many such downward steps as long as she lives. Such a country as Mexico may be given over to political revolution and war, but a virtuous, enlightened, and exemplary country like the United States will not be likely to repeat such folly very often."

Summer Residence for the President's

In view of the approaching hot and sickly season in the capital, rooms are being fitted up for the President and his family at the Continental Hotel, Long Branch, New Jersey. The family will probably repair there early, leaving the President to follow on the adjournment of

The Public Bebt.

The public debt statement, to be issued in a day or two, will show a decrease of about six millions during the month of April.

comment in the West has, within a few days,

The Case of Isham Henderson. A case which has occasioned considerable

been brought officially to the notice of the President, by reason of misunderstanding among both civil and military officers as to the purport and effect of the Peace Proclamation. The case which brings the controversy here for Executive action is that of Isham Henderson, one of the proprietors of the Louisville Journal, who has been arrested for alleged fraud as an army contractor, and is now being tried before a military commission in Nashville, under the act of July 17, 1862, giving military commissions jurisdiction of trials for frauds by army contractors. It appears that Major-General Thomas, by telegram from Nashville, on the 23d Instant, ordered Major General J. C. Davis, at Louisville, to arrest Henderson, and send him to Nashville, and "obey no writ of habeas corpus in his case;" that the arrest was made; that a writ of habeas corpus was issued by Judge Ballard, United States District Court, directed to Lieutenant-Colonel Coyle, who had Henderson in charge, who, under the order of General Davis, his superior, responded that he could not obey the order, because he had positive orders not to do so; that thereupon Judge Bailard ordered an attachment for General Thomas, General Davis, and Colonel Coyle, for contempt of court, returnable upon a day fixed in May. In the meantime, Henderson was taken to Nash ville, and the matter was submitted to the President, who on Saturday last slmply directed that the trial before the Military Commission proceed, inasmuch as the special authority for the same is found in the law before cited of July 17, 1862. The President does not, however, decide that the writ of habeas corpus shall not nor should not have been obeyed. It was a mistake in the officers to refuse to make prompt and respectful response to the writ, by setting forth all the facts, and especially the allegation that Henderson was in custody by virtue of, and was to be tried under, the law before named. I have authority for saying that the President regards the writ of habeas corpus as fully restored all over the United States, excent in Texas. That in all cases where the writ is legally issued it should be responded to as above suggested. But the restoration of the writ does not prevent the trial by military commissions. under the law of Congress, of army contractors for trauds. Nor does the Peace Proclamation, of itself, suspend or make void any trial that had been actually commenced prior to the promul-gation of the proclamation.