Evening Telegraph

WEDNESDAY, MAY 9, 1866.

The Confession of Probst.

If Probst had died persisting in his story of an accomplice in the murder of the Dearings, the theory that he had no confederate in the crime would have prevailed in the public mind; and yet there is a solid satisfaction in having all doubt on that subject completely removed by his confession. Even the faintest apprehension that an undetected murderer was abroad in the land would not have been a pleasant thing for any one to walk the streets or lie down at night with, while there is something consolatory in the reflection that, whenever a great crime is committed, justice has overtaken all who were concerned in its perpetration.

Probst says that before he killed Cornelius Carey, who was his first victim, the bare thought of his design appalled him. He raised the axe thrice before he could strike. And yet we have his own admission, that after he had taken the life of that poor boy, who was his companion in want and toil, he felt a sudden thirst for blood, and could have slaughtered a hundred more without compunction. This is all natural enough. In these cases the difficulty lies in the first step. As "Lady Macbeth" says:—

"The attempt, and not the deed, confounds us."

But when the instinctive antipathy to murder, implanted in almost every human breast, is once overcome by motives strong enough to conquer it, and the gulf that divides innocence from guilt is passed at a leap, there would seem to be an instant transformation of a creature with moral sensibilities and humane sympathies into a demon with none. It is, perhaps, seldom that any one becomes a consummate criminal at once. Growth in crime is usually very gradual, the commission of a small offense leading naturally to the next in magnitude, until at last, by a process of hardening demoralization, more or less slow, the transgressor is carried forward to the utmost extreme of depravation and guilt.

But if Probst is to be believed, he went, through no such progression in iniquity, but reached the highest limit of crime at a single bound. But this is not altogether true; for he has revealed enough of his antecedents to show that he did not become utterly bad at once, though the strides he took in crime were but few and wide apart. He declares that he had done no wrong before coming to this country in 1863. Immediately afterwards, however, he became a deserter and bounty-jumper, which included lying and robbery, and having passed these grades in his downward descent in sin, intemperance and debauchery, and a reckless profligacy in the use of money wrongly obtained, were quite sufficient to entirely corrupt and debase a moral character not naturally good and a mental organization not strong enough to resist the impulses of a sensual and wicked disposition. Nor is it hard to reconcile the revulsion from the first homicide with the prompt perpetration of the whole eight in the frightful series of murders. Moral cowardice broke down at once with moral repugnance to the greatest of crimes. The initial act in the tragedy, in point of atrocity and responsibility, included all the succeeding acts; and with a sense of overwhelming guilt came, of course, a feeling of desperation. Hence, he who can persuade himself to commit one murder may easily fancy that, under certain circumstances, the commission of a dozen or more might improve his chances of escape, while not essentially increasing his criminality. Thus Probst may have reasoned, if he reasoned at all, and so thinking, he probably said to himself:—

"I am in blood
Stepped in so far, that, should I wade no more,
Returning were as tedious as go o'er."

There is another feature in his case that is rather curious. If, as he says, he shrunk so much from the bare idea of the murders, how marvellously strange must seem the matchless coolness of his conduct immediately after he had killed the whole Dearing family! Besides searching the house for money and other valuables, putting them up in a carpet-bag, to be carried away, he tells us that he "shaved himself with Mr. Dearing's razor, washed and dressed himself, put Mr. Dearing's clothes on, and then ate some bread and butter." Here, truly, was a most remarkable exhibition of composure under conditions the most appalling, and yet it is not more amazing or inexplicable than is the apparent inconsistency of the demoniacal malice that murdered eight human beings and then quietly enjoyed a supper in the very chambers of the slaughtered family, with the thoughtfulness that cared in the last moment for the wants of horses and chickens, if that, indeed, can be traced to any lingering sentiment of human pity, rather than to some less worthy motive.

On the whole, this case of Antoine Probst is certainly extraordinary in many respects, and will, no doubt, be ranked in criminal annals among the *causes celebres*.

The death-warrant for the execution of Probst was received yesterday from the Governor of the State, which appoints the eighth of June next for carrying into effect the sentence of the law. It was read to the doomed man this morning in his cell by Sheriff Henry C. Howell, in the presence of our reporter and several other attaches of the press, and will be found printed in full in another page of this edition of The Evening Telegraph. Probst, during the solemn ceremony, is said to have exhibited the same stoid indifference to his fate which marked his demeanor during the whole course of his trial, and we shall not be surprised to see him go to the scaffold with the apathy of a brute.

A New Academy of Fine Arts.

There is nothing to prevent Philadelphia securing for herself the place of the American Athens. Boston, by long years of literary culture, has excelled us in the art of authorship. New York, by her enterprise and wealth, has left us in the commercial background. But there yet remains a field which is still pre-eminently our own. In the world of art we still stand foremost. There is no other city which can boast of such amateur operas as Mr. Perelli has given us. There is no other city with an Academy of Music which *could* do so much towards aiding the progress of music in our land; and there should be no other city which could compete with us for beauty in our Academy of Fine Arts, and for excellence of paintings.

The unanimity with which the press has condemned the collection of works now on exhibition, as a whole, must have torn the scales from the directors' eyes, and convinced them, if they were never convinced before, that there existed some radical defect which needed correction. During the last ten years the general public have taken a vast stride towards the ability to correctly appreciate works of art and judge for themselves. A Philadelphia assembly such as daily fills the Academy contains a larger proportion of critical amateurs, than probably any other body of similar number, drawn from the same diversified society, in the world. It has, therefore, become a matter of necessity, as well as propriety, that the exhibition presented should be such as to merit examination.

The question now presents itself—Will the leaders of the World of Art take active steps towards finding a remedy for the present evil, or will they by supine negligence allow the taste now possessed by so many to die out, and leave the people uninterested spectators of that in which they once were enthusiastic? What is necessary at the present time is a new Academy, a new building, better adapted to the wants of the spectators, and in which justice can be done to a greater number of artists. The present Academy, built years ago, was modelled after the best rules of architecture as they then existed, but vast strides have been made since; and the fact that the gallery at the Sanitary Fair, temporary and slight as it was, was a better room for light and hanging than the venerable institution in Chesnut street, is an evidence of what improvement in a new building might be made. All that the directors need do is to throw themselves on the liberality of the public, and the stock necessary would be subscribed to with a rapidity which would surprise themselves. We can feel the popular pulse and are sure that it beats high in favor of making Philadelphia more pre-eminently the art-centre of America than she is to-day. Let the experiment be tried, and before many more years have passed there will be heard commendation where now condemnation is uttered.

The erection of a new hall will stimulate our native artists to greater exertions, and also call from abroad contributions more numerous and of greater excellence than heretofore exhibited to us. In fact, a powerful impetus would be universally given to all the artists of our land; and if we could but excite the emulation of our resident painters, they could make the exhibition rich without the aid of outside contributions. We have gentlemen in our city who need not be afraid to measure swords, or rather brushes, with the residents of any other municipality in the land.

With this material in their hands, and the abundant foreign aid which will always flow to help those who help themselves, there need be no fear on the part of the Directors that the largest and best building they could erect would ever be too large for the contributions sent in. The demand will always create a supply, and if it were known that the walls of a new and improved building were bare, there would flow in from all quarters works of art to cover them with genius. Let them, therefore, step out boldly from the beaten track, have a new building, better accommodations, and a larger, newer, and finer collection of paintings, and the next five years will see a mighty advancement in the artistic scale of Philadelphia excellence. If they neglect, the results of their refusal must rest upon themselves. They are all gentlemen of wealth and energy, public-spirited citizens, and we doubt not that they will see that the needed improvements are made.

The Unjust Demands of the Rebel States for Superior Power.

We cannot too often call the attention of the voters of this State to the issue of equalizing the basis of Congressional representation, as a condition precedent to the admission of the Rebel communities as States into the Union. It should be constantly kept in mind that the demand of these recent Rebels, and of their Northern allies, is that they shall come back into the Union, not as equals, but as superiors; not wielding the same power as that wielded by the same number of voters in the loyal States, but a vastly greater power, so that, man for man, each late Rebel shall count for nearly twice as much in influence upon all national questions as a loyal man, so that in the House of Representatives and in the election of a President he shall have two votes to the loyal man's one. How monstrous this demand is will be apparent from the consideration of a few figures, which we herewith present:—The total vote cast in 1860 in the eleven Rebel States was only 867,024. They could not poll as many now within a hundred thousand; but we will let that pass. The two States of New York and Pennsylvania cast at the last Presidential election 1,303,428 votes, or 436,404 *more* votes than the eleven Rebel States combined. New York and Pennsylvania have *four* Senators; the Rebel States will have *twenty-two!* New York and Pennsylvania have *fifty-five* members of Congress; the Rebel States will have *sixty-two!* But even this does not fully show the glaring injustice of the case. Each Rebel Congressman will represent only 14,000 voters; each Pennsylvania or New York Congressman represents 25,000 voters. At the rate upon which the Rebels will be represented, Pennsylvania and New York *ought* to have *ninety three* Congressmen instead of only fifty-five. But after the apportionment of 1870, unless the basis of representation shall have been equalized, the Rebel States will have a still more unjust advantage, for they will have added to their basis of representation two-fifths of all the colored population of the South. *This* is the desirable entertainment to which, under the names of justice and mercy and magnanimity, the voters of Pennsylvania are invited. Heister Clymer is the champion of this scheme for robbing the citizens of Pennsylvania of their just rights, that *superior power* may be given to Rebels.

LATEST FROM MEXICO.

Loss of a French War Steamer off the Coast of Vera Cruz—Matehuala Attacked by Escobedo—The Liberals Repulsed—M. Langlais' Financial Plans Adopted by Maximilian—The Imperial Government Raising Money by Taxing Light and Similar Schemes, Etc.

Havana, April 30.—Since my letter of the 28th instant, further items of news have appeared from Mexico, as follows:—

On the night of the 21st, a French war steamer, direct from France, was wrecked on the coast of Vera Cruz, and the Admiral immediately sent off two steamers from Sacrificios to render assistance; with what success had not been ascertained when the mail closed.

In a despatch dated San Luis Potosi, 6th inst., the Prefect there officially announced that Matehuala was attacked five days previously. The attack was made at eleven in the morning, by twelve hundred Liberals, under Escobedo. The engagement lasted until six P. M. The loss to the French, nevertheless, only foots up two killed and one wounded. The Liberals are reported to have lost thirty officers and seventeen of the file killed, and a colonel, besides a major, seriously wounded. Under cover of the darkness the Liberals retired. The commandant of the Hayrie arrived at Matehuala on the 2d, the succeeding day, with reinforcements. On his way he had a skirmish with a small force of Liberal cavalry. No further details are published.

At last accounts Regules had moved from the vicinity of Ario to San Pedro Jorullo.

From Merida, under date of the 4th inst., it is said that Miravallan was occupied by the Imperial forces shortly previous. This confirms a report given on another occasion.

Paranjo is said to have been dangerously wounded, but his reported death was not confirmed.

Brigadier-General Bernardo Miramon died in the capital on the 14th. Thus, in the short period of two months General Miguel Miramon has lost both parents.

It has been announced at the Imperial Court that the Emperor will leave Guadalajara about the 1st of May.

The examination of the budget for the next fiscal year has not yet terminated. The new laws were to be published in a few days; one is understood to be for the purpose of raising a tax on doors and windows. This an editor of a Mexican paper styles "a tax on light." *L'Estafette* of the 13th instant says:—For several days past the Council of the Empire, attended in person by the Emperor, has been engaged in an examination of the plan of finance adopted by M. Langlais. It is said that M. Maintenan, his successor, with the assistance of the Council, completed the parts left unfinished by the former and with which the latter was intimately acquainted.

It is hoped that the examination will be entirely concluded in a few days, and that the arrangement for receipts and expenditures, formed on an equitable basis, will be shortly published. The Imperial Inspector—Franco—has suggested the expediency of opening Puerto Angel for general commerce.

Guatemala is disposed to recognize the Mexican empire, and it was reported that as soon as consummated Nicaragua, Honduras, Salvador, and Costa Rica would join.

The American schooner *Minnie G. Atkins* had been seized for a violation of the Revenue laws. She cleared at San Francisco for La Paz, and went to Altata, which is not a port of entry. She was in the hands of the authorities pending an investigation.—*N. Y. Herald.*

—A recent meeting was held by the physicians of Chicago to discuss the propriety of prohibiting all intramural interments. Dr. Blake stated during the session that several reliable sea captains had informed him that they could generally be made aware of the approach to Chicago by stepping on deck and taking nasal observations.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Office of the Evening Telegraph, Wednesday, May 9, 1866.

The Stock Market was dull but steady this morning. Railroad shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue the most active on the list. Pennsylvania sold at 54½, no change; Reading at 53·44@53½, no change; Little Schuylkill at 35, a decline of ½; Lehigh Valley at 61¼, a decline of ¼; and Catawissa preferred at 30½@31½, a decline of ¼.

Government bonds are firmly held at full prices. 5-20s sold at 102¼, and 7·30s at 102@102¼. 109 was bid for 6s of 1881, and 95¼ for 10-40s. City loans are in demand at the late advance; the new issue sold largely at from 98½@98¾.

City Passenger Railroad shares continue in fair demand. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 20@20¼, the latter rate an advance of ¾; 78 was bid for Second and Third; 54 for Tenth and Eleventh; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 68 for West Philadelphia; 30½ for Hestonville; and 26 for Girard College.

Bank shares continue in good demand for investment at full prices. Commercial sold at 52½. 140 was bid for First National; 213 for North America; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 29½ for Mechanics'; 95 for Kensington; 51 for Penn Township; 30½ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; and 62½ for City.

In Canal shares there is very little movement. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 34½, and Lehigh Navigation at 54½. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 115 for Morris preferred; 15 for Susquehanna Canal; 53 for Delaware Division; and 62 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue dull and neglected. Maple Shade sold at 2·94.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is abundant at five per cent., and appearances indicate a full supply of capital at low rates during the summer months, in the absence of unfavorable European advices. In commercial paper no change. The supply of first-class bills is small, and they sell readily at six per cent. Short first-class bills are held at five per cent, and for a long time money has not been so plenty. For certificates, 100½ is bid, and no sellers. June certificates, at present quotations, pay about 4½ per cent.

"The proposition to redeem $20,000,000 of certificates of indebtedness is a step toward securing a money market, upon which a consolidated 5 per cent. can be introduced. On the 15th instant, the temporary loan, excluding the Clearing-House certificates, which should be paid off, will be reduced to 5 per cent, and it may be fairly assumed that the treasury has now reached the point where it has not only ceased to borrow at any price, but is ready to reduce its obligations. The future policy of the Treasury will evidently be in circulation the accumulated currency now held by the Department. The only mode by which interest upon temporary loans can be saved is by using the idle currency in payment of this class of debt. The Treasury ceasing to be a borrower, and at the same time putting in use a large amount of currency, will oblige money-lenders to find new borrowers at low rates, which will cause fresh speculation in all departments of commerce."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD

$1000 U S 5-20s 64	102½	1 sh N Lib was	30
$2000 U S 5-20s 65 reg	102½	100 sh Reading	53 7-16
$200 U S 7-30s, Jne	102½	100 sh do	53 7-16
$50 do, July	102	100 sh do	53 7-16
$1800 City 6s new	98½	100 sh do	b5 53 7-16
$2500 do	98½	100 sh do	b5 53 7-16
$6000 do	98½	100 sh do	b5 53 7-16
$10000 do mon	98½	300 sh do	b5 53 7-16
$1000 do	98½	100 sh do	b5 53 7-16
$5000 Pa R 2d mtg 6	95	200 sh do	s30 53½
$4000 do	95	100 sh do	b30 53½
$8500 Reading ms	90	100 sh do	53 7-16
200 sh Maple Sh	2 15-16	50 sh L h Val	61½
40 sh Penn R	54½	200 sh Cata pf	s30 31
100 sh Sch N nt	b5 34½	200 sh do	2d 31½
50 sh Leh Nav	b5 54½	200 sh do	s30 30½
20 sh Leh Sch	35	19 sh 13th & 15th	20
100 sh do	s30 35	100 sh Black Heath	3

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A M	129½	12 M	129½
11 A M	129½	1 P. M.	129½

Harper, Durney & Co quote as follows:—

	Buying	Selling
American Gold	128½	129½
American Silver, ⅚ and ¼	120	122
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	112	114
Pennsylvania Currency	¼	¼
New York Exchange	1-20	par.

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	128	129½
American Silver, ⅚ and ¼	122	124
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	11½	11½
" " July, 1864	11½	11½
" " August, 1864	10½	10½
" " October, 1864	9½	9½
" " Dec., 1864	8½	8½
" " May, 1865	6½	6½
" " August, 1865	4½	4½
" " Sept., 1865	4½	4½
" " October, 1865	3½	3½

—The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending May 5, 1866, and for the season:—

	For the week ending May 5.	For the season.
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co	46,680	151,270
Pennsylvania Coal Co	590	2,190
Total tons	47,270	153,460
For the same period last year:—		
Delaware and Hudson Canal Co	23,494	70,968
Pennsylvania Coal Co	None	5,187
Total tons	23,494	76,155

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Wednesday, May 9.—In Cloverseed and Timothy no transactions to report, and prices are nominal. Flaxseed is in fair demand, and taken by the crushers at $2 70@2·75 ⅌ bush.

There is no improvement to notice in the market for Quercitron Bank, but prices are steady at $29 ⅌ ton for No. 1.

The Flour Market is characterized with much firmness, and some holders are asking an advance. There is little or no export demand, but the home consumers purchase more freely. About 2000 barrels were disposed of, mostly Northwestern extra family at $10@11; and Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do., including small lots of superfine, at $7 50@8; extras at $8 75@10 25; and fancy brands at $12@13, according to quality. Rye Flour commands $5 25 per barrel. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The offerings of Wheat continue very small, and there is a good demand for prime at full prices. Sales of 800 bush choice red at $2 70@2 75, and 1500 bush. good at $2 55; a lot of spring sold at $2 12. Rye is in good request at $1 ⅌ bush. for Pennsylvania. Corn is in good demand, but there is very little here; sales of 5000 bush. yellow at 81c., afloat. Oats are in active request, and prices have advanced; sales of 2000 bush. Pennsylvania at 64c., and some Southern at 63@64c. In Barley and Malt no change to notice.

Whisky moves slowly, with small sales of Pennsylvania and refined at $2·24@2·26, and Ohio at $2 27.

☞ Excuse a little inconvenience arising from the alterations and improvements going on in our Store. It is more than compensated for by the EXTRA BARGAINS we give our customers, as we want to reduce our stock to avoid its removal out of the way of the workmen. The Finest Ready-Made Clothing in the city, and the largest assortment to select from.
Piece Goods to make to order.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
SOUTHEAST CORNER
SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

Wilcox & Gibbs' "Twisted Loop-stitch"
NO. 720
CHESTNUT ST.
FAMILY SEWING-MACHINES.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Second Page for additional Special Notices.]

NOTICE.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY.

On and after TUESDAY, May 1, the
FREIGHT DEPARTMENT
of this Company will be removed to the Company's New Building S. E. cor. of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets. Entrance on Eleventh street and on Marble street.
All Money and Collection Business will be transacted as heretofore at No. 320 CHESNUT Street. Small Parcels and Packages will be received at either office.
Mail books will be kept at each office, and any calls entered therein previous to 5 P. M. will receive attention same day, if within a reasonable distance from our offices. Inquiries for goods and settlements to be made at No. 320 CHESNUT Street.
4 30 4p JOHN BINGHAM, Superintendent.

THE GRAND ORGAN,
BUILT BY
J. C. B. STANBRIDGE,
FOR
ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH,
TWENTIETH and CHERRY Streets,
will be formally opened on
FRIDAY EVENING, May 11, 1866,
at 8 o'clock.
It is the largest organ in Philadelphia, and its resources will be displayed by
Messrs. M. H. Cross, Hugh Clarke, Massa Warner, J. A. Getze, J. C. B. Stanbridge and F. Darley.
Professor THOMAS BISHOP has volunteered his services.
TICKETS, ONE DOLLAR.
For sale at Trumpler's, Seventh and Chesnut; at Boner & Co.'s, No. 1102 Chesnut; and at Lippincott's Drug Store, N. W. corner of Twentieth and Cherry streets. (5 5 6t*
No tickets will be sold at the doors of the Church.

THE LITERARY UNION OF PENNSYLVANIA.
READINGS AND RECITATIONS,
BY
SAMUEL K. MURDOCH, Esq.,
At MUSICAL FUND HALL, LOCUST Street,
Above Eighth,
FRIDAY, May 11, 1866, at 8 P. M.
Tickets, fifty cents. Reserved Seats without extra charge.
For sale at T. B. Pugh's, S. W. corner Sixth and Chesnut streets. 5 9 3t

BARGAINS IN FINE CLOTHING.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"Brown Stone Clothing Hall,"
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street.

NEW STOCK AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

Having sold out our stock of Clothing for Gentlemen and Boys, carried over from the late fire, our entire stock of
FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING
IS THE NEWEST,
As Our Prices are the Lowest.

MAGNIFICENT SPRING STOCK
Now Ready, to Suit Everybody.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.
Our newly-fitted up Custom Department now contains the largest assortment of all the fashionable New Fabrics for our patrons to select from.
SUITS, CIVIL AND MILITARY,
MADE UP TO ORDER PROMPTLY.
In the highest style, and at moderate prices.

Boys' Clothing.
In this Department of our Stock is also unrivalled.
THE BEST IN THE CITY,
At the Lowest Prices.
Orders executed at shortest notice.

THE CHOICEST STOCK OF
READY-MADE CLOTHING
IN PHILADELPHIA.

ROCKHILL & WILSON,
"Brown Stone Clothing Hall."
Nos. 603 and 605 CHESNUT Street
4 11 w 2 4 4p

AMUSEMENTS.

[For additional Amusements see Third Page.]

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC, CORNER of BROAD and LOCUST Streets.
Lessee and Manager..... WILLIAM WHEATLEY.
LAST NIGHT BUT THREE
OF THE
RENOWNED RAVEL TROUPE.
This (Wednesday) EVENING, May 9,
will be presented, for the last time,
THE SECRET MARRIAGE.
Gros Pierre..... FRANCOIS RAVEL
To be followed by the grand Ballet, last time of
THE NYMPHS AND THE BUTTERFLIES,
in which Signorita PEPITA, Mons. VON HAMME and the entire ballet of forty Artistes will appear.
Concluding with, for the last time but two, the great comic Pantomime of
THE GREEN MONSTER
ANTOINE RAVEL as..... The White Knight
YOUNG AMERICA as..... The Green Monster
FRIDAY—FAREWELL BENEFIT OF GABRIEL RAVEL.
ADMISSION..... 50 cents
Reserved Seats..... 75 cents
Family Circle..... 50 cents
Amphitheatre..... 25 cents
Doors open at ½ past 7. To commence at 8 o'clock.
Seats secured in advance at C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store, Seventh and Chesnut streets, and at the Box Office of the Academy from 9 A. M. till 4 P. M.
THE FAREWELL MATINEE
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON
will introduce GABRIEL, FRANCOIS, and ANTOINE RAVEL, YOUNG AMERICA, Signorita PEPITA (for the only time), Mons. VON HAMME, and all the principal members of this celebrated Troupe.
Doors open at quarter past 1. Curtain rises at 2 o'clock.
ADMISSION, with reserved seats..... 50 cents

CONCERT HALL.
A GRAND CONCERT
will be given at CONCERT HALL by the
BLACK SWAN TROUPE,
On WEDNESDAY EVENING, May 16,
MISS E. T. GREENFIELD,
The Celebrated BLACK SWAN.
Miss KATE LANIER, Miss RACHEL DENNETT, Miss REBECCA MONTMORENCY, Mr. FRANK WOODS, Tenor; Mr. CLIFF, Baritone; Mr. WILLIAM MORRIS, Basso, have kindly volunteered their services, assisted by a Full Chorus.
Professor KING..... Conductor
Reserved Seats..... 50 cents
Admission..... 25 cents
Doors open at 7. To commence at 8.
Secure Tickets to commence at T. B. Pugh's Book Store, Sixth and Chesnut streets, May 10. 5 9 6t

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.
Estate of CATHARINE C. KEPPELE, deceased.
THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers.
Large and valuable LOT, N. W. corner of TWENTY-SECOND and LOCUST Streets, 70 feet 3 inches on Twenty-second street, 273 feet on Locust street, extending from Twenty-second to Twenty-third streets; three fronts.
Pursuant to an order of the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, will be sold at public sale,
On TUESDAY, MAY 29, 1866,
At 12 o'clock Noon, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, the following described property, late of CATHARINE C. KEPPELE, deceased, viz.:—
All that lot of ground, in the general plan of City Lots, marked No. 1589, situate on the west side of Schuylkill Front (now Twenty-second) street and north side of Locust street; containing in breadth north and south 70 feet 3 inches and in depth extending westward 273 feet. Bounded northward by vacant ground, eastward by Twenty-second street, southwardly by Locust street, and westward by Twenty-third street, being part of the same premises which, in the partition of certain lots of ground had and made by the Sheriff and inquest, on writ issued out of the Supreme Court at the suit of Michael Keppele and Catharine his wife and Andrew Caldwell by Michael Keppele, his guardian, against Elizabeth Caldwell and James Caldwell by Thomas Leiper, their guardian were, on the 29th day of March, A. D. 1793, assigned and delivered to Catharine Keppele and Michael Keppele, in right of said Catharine, and to Andrew Caldwell and their heirs in severalty forever, and the said Andrew Caldwell being so seized of one undivided moiety of the lot of ground by his last will and testament, bearing date the 2d day of April, A. D. 1806, and duly proved on the 21st day of July, A. D. 1806, in the office of the Register of Wills for the city and county of Philadelphia, did *inter alia* give, devise and bequeath unto his brother James Caldwell, all the residue and remainder of his estate, real and personal, wheresoever situate and being to hold to him his said brother, his heirs and assigns forever, which said residue and remainder so devised by the said testator, included the one undivided moiety of the lot of ground aforesaid, and Caleb North, Esq., sheriff of the city and county of Philadelphia, commanding him to levy on the lands and tenements of James Caldwell, did, by deed poll bearing date the 29th day of April, A. D. 1822, acknowledged in open Court on the 8th day of June, A. D. 1822, and entered among the records thereof in Book C, page 525, etc., grant, bargain and sell the said undivided moiety of the lot of ground unto Catharine Keppele, her heirs and assigns forever.
E. A. MERRICK, Clerk O. C.
WILLIAM MERDITH, } Administrators C. T. A.
CADWALADER BIDDLE, }
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.
Philadelphia, May 9, 1866. 5 9 1t 2s

$10 REWARD WILL BE PAID FOR information leading to the recovery of a SORREL HORSE, 15½ hands high, white spot on the nose, branded U. S. on left shoulder, mark nearly obliterated. JOHN KESTER,
GRAY'S Lane, Twenty fourth Ward, or
1t* E. WEBSTER, No. 2020 LOCUST Street.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS AGENTS TO SELL the Largest Photograph which has ever been offered to the public, of the Capitol and White House, Washington, D. C.; have never been offered in this city. Call at R. NEWELL'S,
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