Full Details of the Release of Jefferson Davis on Bail, In addition to our rather full special accounts of the release of Jeff. Davis, at Richmond, pub-

Eshed in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH exclusively, yesterday, we have received the following report from the agents of the Associated Press:-RICHMOND, May 13 -Judge Underwood entered the Court room at haif-past eleven o'clock this forenoon, and having taken his seat, ordered the Court to be opened, the crier proclaiming, "Hear ye, silence is commanded while the Circuit Court is in session. God save the United

The room had previously been crowded with spectators, including a few ladies and a number of colored men, who had been admitted by tickets, in colored men, who had been admitted by tickets, in all probably not more than two hundred, owing to the limited capacity of the court-room. At one side of the table, in front of the Jadge's stand, were seated Charles O'Connor, William B. Reed and George Shea, Esq., and on the other, J. Randolph Tucker, Robert Ould and James Lyons, Esqs., all counsel for Jefferson Davis.

The United States District Attorney Chandler and William M. Evarts, Esqs., occupied seats near the gentlemen last mentioned, and appeared for the United States government.

the gentlemen last mentioned, and appeared for the United States government.

Jefferson Davis entered the court-room, accompanied by General Burton and United States Assistant Marshai Duncan, and took seats especially provided for them on the side of Judge Underwood. The spectators displayed profound interest at this feature of the proceedings.

It may here be stated that in addition to others present were Governor Pelippoint and Generals Schoffield and Granger, and a number of members of the Bar and leading citizens of Richmond.

Jefferson Davis was, a short time after his en-

Jefferson Davis was, a short time after his en-trance into Court, provided with a seat between Messrs, O'Connor and Reed.

Judge Underwood remarked, the Court is honored, on this occasion, by the presence of so many of the nation's noblest and bravest defenders that the usual morning routine will be omitted. We are now ready for any communication from General

There were cries of "sit down" and "order must be preserved," by an officer of the Court. The writ of habeas corpus, sued out of the Court and allowed by Judge Underwood, and which has already been published, was then read; it bore

the following indorsement:

"In obstience to the exigency of the within writ, I now here produce before the within named Cir-cuit of the United States for the District of Vir-ginia the body of Jefferson Davis, at the time of the service of the writ held by me in imprison-ment at Fortress Monroe, under the military au-thority of the United States, and surrender the said Jefferson Dayis to the custody, jurisdiction and control of the said Court, as I am directed to do by the order of the President of the United States, under date of May Sth, 1887. "H. S. Burton, "Col. and Bisvet Brig. Gen. U. S. Army."

Mr. O'Connor said that on this return no reason was stated for the imprisonment of Jefferson Davis, and it now remained for the Uoul! 19 cage such action as was requisite on the part of the civil authorities to bring the prisoner within the proper limits 'O meet the indictment.

and Court replied. The return is explicit and satisfactory. General Burton receives the thanks of the Court for this prompt and graceful obedi-ence to its writ. He has thus added another to the many laurels he has gained upon the battle-fields of the country. He has illustrated the manly qualities of the soldier of the United States, for courage in the face of danger is not more becoming than a ready recognition of the claims of peace when the danger has passed. General Burton is now honorably relieved of the custody of the prisoner, who passes into the custody of the Court under the protection of American republican law. If the laws are silent in arms, they should be trumpet-tongued and omnipotent in peace. The Marshal will now serve on the prisoner the writ

on the indictment now in this Court.

Deputy Marshal Duncan accordingly served the written Jefferson Davis, which the latter acknow-General Burton thanked the Court for the re-marks which had been made in compliment to

Mr. O'Connor said counsel were now ready to observe what the Court ordered, and what the law and justice required at this time. In consideration of certain circumstances which had been disclosed in Court, and in consideration of the very long imprisonment of the accused, he begged leave to the counsel in attendance desired to know whether there was any call upon them with regard to the indictment. They acknowledged that they had received a copy of it, and were now pre-The Court remarked—We shall be happy to hea

from the representatives of the government.

Mr. Evarts—I deem it proper to say that I represent the government on this occasion and in this secution in association with my learned friend the District Attorney, (Mr. Chandler.) Mr. Davis having passed from military imprisonment to the control and custody of this Court, and as an indictment is pending against him, and he is now under arrest, it only remains for me to say, on behalf of the government, that it is not its intention to prosecute the trial of the prisoner at the present term of the Court.

Mr. O'Connor—The condition of this case throws

apon us the duty of presenting to your Honor's consideration some of the circumstances attending Jefferson Davis has been imprisoned and in it, Jefferson Davis has been imprisoned and in the power of the government, so that any steps thought expedient, just and consistent with sound policy might have been taken against him a very long time ago. His imprisonment commenced on the 19th of April, 1865.

In this Court an indictment was presented against him in May, 1866. Mr. Davis has been at all times since his imprisonment, and particularly during the last year or more of that imprisonment, exceedingly auxious to meet the questions arising on any indictment which might be presented. He was exceedingly anxious to receive the advan-tages and enjoy the rights which your Honor has so eloquently and justly eulogized in the address made with reference to General Burton-the bless ings, and advantages of a just, equal, fair, and I may say benign, for that becomes the occasion, ad-

ministration of law. No particular civit procedure has been on foot No particular civil procedure has been on loss since the indictment was presented; and although the whole period of two years has elapsed since the commencement of his imprisonment, on obvious general principles and policy, an application was properly made to the Court, while at the same time securing due responsibility to law and the ends of justice, to mitigate somewhat the presented of the p sure of the prisoner's condision, for all imprison-ment and the holding of the accused for trial are adopted for the purpose of securing an answer and the personal appearance of the accused, when the question of his guiltor innocence comes fairly be-fore the Court. This is ample reason on general

The Constitution of the United States, which we all profess to reverence, insures a speedy trial. But I do not come here to assert that a speedy trial means instantly, nor to assert that the government has not, on this as on all other occasion had a reasonable time to prepare for trial. I do not assert that considerations of policy and con-venience may not have had their full weight, alvenience may not have had their fail weight, although they may bear oppressively on the individual. I do not complain that the government has failed to prosecute last year, or deferred action till the present year. I have no such purpose, because we are bound to respect the authority of the President, the Attorney General, and their associates and advisers, and only suppose there are public considerations for not proceeding with the trial immediately. But, if your Honor pleases, it is a fact that a gentleman not very young, and not remarkable for constitutional vigor, whatever may be said of his mental vigor, has already suffered two years of imprisonment; and it is a fact that as far as human guarancees can be given for any man, I might say any amount of security for the pearance of the prisoner can be furnished.

We can furnish such pledges from gentlemen in

man, I might say any amount of security for the pearance of the prisoner can be furnished.

We can furnish such pledges from gentlemen in every part of the country, of every party, and representing every shade of opinion; gentlemen who, becoming security for him, would profess but one sentiment, and that for him personally; who are averse to the political views which have distinguished his life in every respect, but who nevertheless feel a great interest in the honor and dignity of the American people, and in the American republic, and fear that the punishment of death, in the absence of a trial, would result from his longer imprisonment. I say, then, this kind of assurance can be given; and as that class who differ so widely in opinion are willing to give this accurity in order to show their respect for him personally, it furnishes the best proof that they believe he will appear before you whenever required. To this they are willing to piedge their whole estates.

whole estates. These remarks are to express to your Honor that These remarks are to express to your Honor that we are ready to give bail that at a future day Mr. Davis will be ready to appear, without, in the meantime, being held a prisoner. Fair, reasonable bail, such as may be exacted in ordinary cases, we are now ready to furnish. As the trial might lie over the ensuing summer, and as the prisoner has been much reduced by imprisonment, I move your honor to accept bail for him. This you will of course do, either on your own judgment or on consultation with other officers of the government as to the amount. as to the amount.

THE PRISONER OF STATE.

I have spoken of the pains of imprisonment.

Every freeman will understand that any imprisonment of a free-born American must carry oppression with it, so far as there was a long period pression with it, so far as there was a long period pression with it, so far as there was a long period of imprisonment. Certainly, during that time Mr. Davis was under the direction and custody of the gallant officer to whom you paid so just a compliment; and that imprisonment has had as few pains and as little sufferings as could be expected under the circumstances. He was in the hands of a soldier and gentleman. I do not allude to other times, but speak as to what is before us. Jefferson Davis is now here, under your exclusive direction, and I ask that he have the liberty of free locomotion until you are prepared to try him.

The Court said it would like to hear from the other side.

Mr. Evarts said the imprisonment was under the military authority and jurisdiction of the United States. Its duration or the circumstances attending it are not necessarily to be criticised or defended in any way. The prisoner is now subject to judicial control, and the question for your Honor is whether he shall be let to ball, as the learned gentleman proposes. If your Honor so determines, then the question arises as to what amount and the terms, and the division, if desired, on which the security may be taken. The indictment, I have been informed, is under a recent act of Congress prescribing the punishment for treason, passed in 1862, and which, for the first time in our legislation, has made it proper for the Court Mr. Evarts said the imprisonment was under

our legislation, has made it proper for the Court to inflict less than the death penalty for the crime.

Undoubtedly the government, in saying to your Honor that they do not propose proceedings against the prisoner during the present term, have presented a proper case for the motion of his coun-sel, and it is for your Honor to determine on the usual terms, in the discretion of the Court, consipropriety of receiving bail. The Court has nothing o do with the character or motives of the sureties; it could only look to what the character. it could only look to what the law requires with egard to pecuniary responsibility, and for insurng the presence of the accused.

I do not know that there will be any indisposi-tion on the part of the prisoner's counsel to meet the amount of ball your honor or the District Attorney may think suitable. Indeed, from the remarks of the prisoner's counsel, they have the ability and the disposition to furnish the requisite security. As to the question of amount, it was for your Honor to say what was a proper sum, in order

o secure the proper administration of justice.
District Attorney Chandler said the question now presented is whether the prisoner shall be admittes to bail. The Judiciary act of 1780 - wides that the Supreme Court, or a judge of a Instrict Court of the United States, may in any case, even in capital punishment, taking into consideration all the circumstances, admit to bail, exercising a sound discretion. If an indictment was found against the prisoner under a law by which he could not be punished with death, then, as a matter of right, he could give bail. ter of right, he could give ball.

I will state what I suppose to be a fair amount of ball, and I do so the more freely because there has been some little consultation in this matter. believe the learned counsel associated with will agree in saying that we are authorized to ask ball in the sum of one numbered thousand dollars. I presume there will be no question as to the amount of ball. It would be as easy a question to determine determine on that amount as on ten thousand

Something had been said about gentlemen from all parts of the country, representing all shades of politics, willing to enter surety for the appearance of the prisoner at the next term. So far as a surety-ship is concerned, we have no objection to take them; but I feel that I owe a duty to the government in asking that, in addition to gentleman re-siding outside of this district, gentlemen residing in this district shall also enter into security in order to secure the attendance of the prisoner at the next term. Mr. O'Connor-We can meet that question as to

Mr. Chandler-That is in the discretion of the Court. I may remark, in order to avoid embar-rassment in the future, that the government would run no risk by requiring some of the sureties to be residents of this district, while on the contrary there might be difficulty. He would be certain, in case of non-attendance, without having to enter suit in a different jurisdiction, to hold the sureties responsible for the non-appearance of the prisoner. Mr. O'Connor—On a question of residence there

need be no difficulty; we will give those who will respect their obligations.

Mr. Evarts—We have no objection, provided the security is adequate.

Mr. O'Connor-There are ten gentlemen willing to go security of ten thousand dollars each.
The Court said—The question is whether the prisoner is ballable. It is a little remarkable that in the midst of a gigantic civil war the Congress of the United States changed the punishment of an offence from death to fine and imprisonment, but, under the circumstances, it was very honorable to the government of the United States, and exhibited its clemency and moderation. This is a fact which resent case of every do being bailable, and it is, also, in my judgment, eminently proper that the motion should be treated with favor, as the defendant has been ready for a year to submit his case to the Courts of the coun-ity. It is true the prisoner has not until to-day been in the custody of this Court. I think, howbeen in the custody of this Court. I think, how-ever, no person acquainted with the circumstances of the country would suppose the fact reflected on the justice of the country. Considering the natu-ral effect of a great war, which lashed all the ele-ments of society into fury, it was not to be ex-pected that the passions and prejudices aroused would be subdued in a moment, and it is in con-sequence of the prevalence of this disturbance, and tumults which have been abroad in the commu-nity, that the government has felt it could not safely proceed with this case.

nity, that the government has left it could not safely proceed with this case.

After consultation with the highest judicial officer, it was thought best to omit the trial last fall. But fortunately we have a more agreeable sepect at the present time. We may now hope for restored confidence, and that we may not again be disturbed by violence and commotion. I think there are reasonable assurances in the indications around us that we are about to enter on a peace more permanent than ever existed before.

more permanent than ever existed before. I ought, perhaps, to state the fact that this Court expects to be in session all this week; and I have a letter from Chief Justice Chase intimating his a letter from Chief Justice Chase intimating his intention to come to this city if any important causes are likely to be tried. I ought also to state, in justice to the District Attorney, that he expected to dispose of this case during the present term. I believe he was fully prepared for the final disposition of it at this time, but I have no doubt that grave considerations have induced the government to take a different course. So it seems the reservability of the trial is with the government of the course of the the responsibility of the trial is with the govern-ment, and not with the Court or with the District Attorney, and no doubt for good and proper reasons. The government cannot complain, since the delay is its own. I am glad counsel have agreed on the amount of ball. It meets with the approbation of the Court, which will not confine the sureties to the district of Virginia. It would no doubt be satisfactory if about half of the sureties be confined to the State of Virginia. There is no objection to having the remainder of the bail from other portions of the United States. I would inquire of the counsel for the prisoner whether his sureties are present to enter into recognizance

to-day?

Mr. O'Connor—They are all prepared.

Mr. Davis, during these precedings, exhibited much cheerfulness, especially as many persons in the crowd extended their hands to congratulate him on the prospect of his speedy release.

The Court—The gentiemen proposing to offer themselves will please to come forward.

Mr. O'Connor, a dressing Horace Greeley, who was seated near to Augustus Schell, invited him to present himself before the Court. Mr. Greeley did so.

District Attorney Chandler said there were eighteen gentlemen who would qualify themselves in the sum of \$5000 each, leaving two others to be-

in the sum of \$5000 each, leaving two others to become sureties, who would probably arrive this evening. He was entirely satisfied with the list of names and the responsibility attached to them. He asked the Court to take a recess.

Mr. O'Connor—I am not so certain they will arrive to-night. It may be not till to-morrow.

Meanwhile the introductions to Mr. Davis and the hand shaking continued, and there was much confusion all over the court-room.

District Attorney Chandler said—Innamuch as

confusion all over the court-room.

District Attorney Chandler said—Inasmuch as eighteen gentlemen have offered. I make no objections as to the insufficiency of the number.

Mr. O'Connor—We are waiting for two gentlemen, and while we are waiting twenty others are willing to take their places. The names of the sureties were severally called, and they repaired to the Clerk's desk and signed the following paper:

"The conclusion of the recognizance is such that if the said Jefferson Davis shall, in proper person, well and graph appear at the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Virginia, to be held at Richmond, in the said district, on the fourth Monday of November next, at the opening held at Richmond in the said district, on the fourth Mondayof November next, at the opening of the Court original day, and then and there appear from day to day, and stand to abide and perform whatever shall be then and there ordered and adjudged in respect to with by the said Court, and not depart from the said Court without the leave of the same in that behalf first had and obtained, then the recognizance to become void, otherwise to remain in full force."

Taken and acknowledged, this thirteenth day of

Taken and acknowledged, this thirteenth day of (Signed): Jefferson Davis; Horace Greeley, New York: Augustus Schell, New York: Aristides Welsh, Philadelphas; David K. Jackman, Phila-delphia; W. H. McFarland, Richmond; Richard Barton, Hazall, Richmond; Isaac Dayenport,

Richmond; Abraham Warwick, Richmond; Gustayus A. Myers, Richmond; Wm. W. Urump, Richmond; James Lyons, Richmond; John A. Meredith, Richmond; William H. Lyons, Richmond; John M. Botts, Virginia; Thomas W. Doswell, Virginia; Jas. J. Thomas, Jr. Richmond.

The name of Horace F. Olark, of New York, was added, he having sent a note for that purpose. When the name of John Minor Botts was called it was hissed.

Mr. Chandler said the requisite number had been binined, with the exception of two or three only. The Court—The Marshal will discharge the pri-

Soner.

The Marshal did so, when deafening applause followed. Mr. Davis stood up, closely pressed on all sides. Old friends hearily congratulated him, while a number of strangers were introduced. Assistant Marshal Duncan, amid the huzzes and waving of hats, exclaimed in a loud tone, "the Court will have to be cleared unless order is preserved." The Court was then adjourned until tomorrow. Davis was greeted with cheers by those who followed him and the crowd on the street.

As Davis entered a carriage after his release there was a loud cheer from the crowd of negroes outside, and about fifty of them gathered about the outside, and about fifty of them gathered about the coach and shook hands with him. He has remained quietly in his hotel all the evening, and

will visit Canada in a few days to see his children. The Virginia residents who signed his bail band were prominent citizens of Richmond, merchants and lawyers. There seemed to be a general feeling of relief among the citizens and authorities that Davis is at last at liberty It is stated that the Grand Jury has indicted Vice President John C. Breckinridge, Judge H.

The following telegram was received by Judge The following telegram was received by Junge Underwood, in the court-room, to-day, shortly before he admitted Davis to bail:

Washington, May 13.—Judge Underwood, beware of Greeley. Remember Libby Prison, Anderson ville and Belle Isle. Fifty millions are looking on, and expect you to do your duty, while three hundred thousand patriot graves cry aloud for revenge.

Your friend.

Davis, on his release the graphed to his brother.

W. Thomas, of Fairfax, and four others, for trea-

for revenge. Your friend.
Davis, on his release, telegraphed to his brother in Mississippi the fact, and said he would writs from New York. Davis and his wife visited the grave of their son at Hollywood Cemetery, to-night, and afterwards took passage on the steamer Niagara, which sails for New York at ten o'clock

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LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYL 1 VANIA-EASTERN DISTRICT, THEODORE GARRETSON) January Term, 1887. LESLEY G. MORROW. FI. fa.

The Auditor appointed by the Court to distribute the fund arising from the above execution, will meet the parties interested at his office. No. 522 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia, on SATURDAY, May 18, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M.

511 51\* CHARLES H. T. COLLIS, Anditor.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF PHILADELPHIA.

September Term, 1886, No. 87.

JANE INGERSOLL vs. JARED INGERSOLL.

To Jared Ingersoll, Respondent:—Take notice of a rule in the above case, tals day granted, returnable Saturday, May 11, 1867, at 10 o'clock A. M. to show cases why a diverce a vacular materianal should not cause why a divorce a vinculo matrimonil should be decreed. MORTON P. HENRY, Attorney for Libellant 4.30 tust\* April 27, 1867

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC. STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO., IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN

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LE PETIT TRAIL, for the Promenade, 24 yards round, the CHAMPION TRAIL, for the Drawingconn. Syards round.

These skirts are in every way the most desirable that we have heretofore offered to the public; also complete lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Plain and Trail Hoop skirts from 2½ to 4 yards in circumference, of every length, all of "our own make," wholesale and retail, and warranted to give satisfaction.

tion.

Constantly on hand low-priced New York made Skirts. Plain and Trail, 20 springs, 30 cents; 25 springs. \$1: 30 springs, \$1'fc. and 10 springs, \$1.75.
Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
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LINEN GOODS! LINEN GOODS:

Fine Quality Bird-eye Diaper, 25 cents per yard, Linen Towels, 12½, 18¼, 25, 20, 26, 25, 45, and 50 cents, Scotch Liner, by the piece, very cheap, Best Makes Shirting Linens. -4 Power-loom Table Linens, 6254, 75, 90 cents, and 8-4 Bleached Table Linens, \$100 per yard, 5-4 Bleached Table Linens, 65 cents per yard, Linen Napkins and Doylles.

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Best makes Bleached and Unbleached Muslins at the very lowest market prices. Calicoes, fast colors, 12/3, 18, 18/4, and 20 cents. American and Scotch Ginghams. A cheap lot of Black Alpacas, from auction, Fine Quality Colored Alpacas. Plan Colored All-wool Delaites. Plan Colored All-wool Delaites. Plan Gilk Poplins, \$1 per yard. Good quality Black Siles. Bargains in Ladles' and Gents' Hosiery and Gloves, Latles' and Gents' Linen Cambric Hukfs. A large assortment of Linen Fans. Best Quality Hoop Skiris,

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All-wool Tweeds, Boys' wear, cents. Meltons, for Boys' Wear and Ladies' Sacques, 69 nts. Double-width Cloth, all-wool, \$2. Double-width Cloth, an-wood, 12s.
Spring Shawis, from auction, \$3.
Double-width All wool Delaines, 68, worth cents, spring Baimorais, \$1.25.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, etc.
Apron Bird-eye, Nursery Diaper, etc.

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Bieached Muslins, best makes, lowest prices, Williamsville, Wamsutta, Bay Mills, etc. etc. Best Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 19 and 20 cts, Yard-wide Domet Flannel, 37% cents. per Au-wool Fiannel, 50 cents, Super An-wool Flannels, 50 cents.
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Calicoes, warranted fast colors, 12½, 15, 18, and 20c.
Ginghams, 22 and 26 cents.
Yard-wide Spring Calicoes, 25 cents.
Bargains in Huckaback Linen Towels, 28 cents.

WHITE GOODS WHITE GOODS:

Soft finish Jaconets, 25, 37%, and 50 cents.
Victoria Lawns, 31, 37%, 45 50, and 60 cents.
Nainsooks, Undressed Cambrics, Swiss, etc.
Shirred Muslins, fine white Brilliants, etc.
Plaid Nainsooks, 25, 81, 37%, 50, 55, 60, and 65 cents.
White Piques, from auction, 50 cents.
Fine Corded Piques, 62% and 75 cents.
Ladles' and Gents' Linen Hicks, from auction.
Hosiery and Gloves, at reduced prices.
Linen Shirt Fronts, 30, 37%, 45, 50, 56, 62%, and 75c.
Three-piy Linen Cuffs, 13 cents
Marseilles Quilts from auction, cheap, etc.

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Long Cloth: Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; son
Snish Cambric, 1% yard wide; Cambric Edgings and
Insertions, new design very cheap.

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V. E. ARCHAMBAULT,
N. E. Corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets,
opened this morning, from auction—
Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at Tac., 87c., \$1, \$1, 25, \$1, 37,
and \$1, 98, Ingrain Carpets, wool filling, 40c., 89c., and
82c. English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, only \$1, 75.
Entry and Stair Carpets, 25c. to 75c. Rag Carpets, 45c,
to 75c. Hemp Carpets, 35c. to 82c. Floor Oil Cloths,
60c. Window Shades, \$1 to \$2. Plain Window Holland, 50c. White Matting, 87c. to 59c. Red Matting,
40c. to 50c. Woollen Druggets, \$1 to \$1, 80. Stair O
Cloths, 25c. Spring Chintzes, 12c. to 20c. De Laines
25c. Munlins, 10c. to 25c.
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