Daily Evening Bulletin

GIBSON PEACOCK. Editor.

VOLUME XX.---NO. 19.

OUR WHOLE COUNTRY

PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, MAY 1. 1866.

F. L. FETHERSTON. Publisher.

DOUBLE SHEET, THREE CENTS.

EVENING BULLETIN. PUBLISHED EVERY EVENING. (Sundays excepted) at

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PEOPRIETOES. GIBSON FEACOOK, T. L. FETHERSTON, CASPER SOUDER, Jr., FRANCIS WELLS. The BULLETIN is served to subscribers in the city at a cents per week, payable to the carriers, or \$3 00 per annum.

MARRIED. ROYER—SCHRACK.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Tuesday morning, May 1st, 1886, by Rav. H.
L. Baugher, J. H. Royer, Equ., Jamior Editor of the Independent Phenix, Phenixville, Chester county, Pa.to Miss Julia E, youngest daughter of Adam Schrack, Esq., of Norristown, Mongomery county, Pa.
ROGERS—SAUNDERS.—At St. Stephen's Church on Mondey, April 3th, by Rev. Dr. Rudder, Robert E
Rogers, M. D., to Delia E, Saunders.
SAILER—PILE.—This morning, at Pine Street Church, by Rev. Dr. Blainerd, Randolph Sailer, to Josephine Pile, daughter of Dr. Wilson H. Pile.

DIED. BANNISTER.—At Cleveland. Ohio, on the morning of the 25th inst. Julies C., wife of Lemuel Bannister. * OARPENTER.—April 25th, 1886, Saml. R. Carpenter, in the 53th year of his sge.
The tuneral will take place, on Thursday. May 3d, at 10 clock, A. M., from the residence of his son, Joseph B. Carpenter, No. 1824 Pine Street.

JOHNSON.—On Sunday, 23th inst.. Robert S. Johnson, in his 76th year.

His friends, and those of the family, are representable. in his 76th year.

is friends, and those of the family, are respectfully and to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Arch street, on Wedneeday next, May 2, at 12 ock, without further notice. OBITUARY.

ORITUARY.

At a special meeting of the Bachelors' Barge Club, held on Monday evening, the 30th ult, the following minute was adopted:

I. We deeply deplore the sad accident of Saturday night last, which resulted in the drewning of our brother. Frederic J. Goodwin.

2d. In the death of Mr. Goodwin we lament the loss of one who was greatly endeared to our club. A man of inflexible integrity, of singular purity of heart and life, of the utmost kindness of disposition, intelligent, frank, affectionate, faithful an accomplished merchant, a dutiful son and brother, and the ornament of a wide circle of attached friends.

3d. We tender our sincers sympathy to the afflicted mother of our deceased brother, and all her family: humbly commending them to the care of that gracious Providence who alore can comfort them under this sad bereavement.

Besolved. That the members of this club will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days; and that a committee be appointed to accompany the remains of our Brother to Brooklyn.

Essolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved family, and that the same be published in the Philadelphia and Brooklyn papers.

J. M. COLLINGWOOD, President.

EYRE & LANDELL are prepared to supply fami-

EYRE & LANDELL are prepared to supply families with Dry Goods, at the lowest prices.

LINEN SHEETINGS,

MARSEILLES QUILTS,

TABLE LINENS, DAMASK TOWELS,

LOUNEHOLD GOODS.

(ABPETS CLEANED AND RENOVATED IN the cheapest and most satisfactory manner, at the PRESTON STEAM LAUNDRY ap26th,s,tulst 1820 South NINTH Street. WM. HEACOCK, GENERAL FURNISHING UNDERTAKER, No. 18 North Ninth street.

HORTICULTURAL HALL, BROAD and WALNUT.—Essay on "Follage Plants for Dece-Planting," by E. S. Rand. Jr., at 8 o'clock. 1t3 HOWARD HOSPITAL, Nos. 1518 and 1528 Lombard street, Dispensary Department, Med-atment and medicines furnished gratuitously

OFFICE REVENUE OIL COMPANY: 276
South Third street.—PHILADELPHIA, May 1st, The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be THE UNION STATE CENTRAL COM MITTEE will meet at the rooms of the National Union Club, No. 1105 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, on Wednesday, the 16th day of May, instant, at three

The attendance of every member of the Committee earnestly solicited. FR. JORDAN.

PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1866. myl-14te

THE GRAND ORGAN

THE GRAND ORGAN

BUILT BY J. C. B. STANDBEIDGE,
FOR ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH,
(Twentieth and Cherry Streets.)

WILL BE FORMALLY OPENED ON
Friday Evening, May 11th, 1866.
Several distinguished organists will perform, and
rof. Thomas Bishop, has voluncered his services.
No tickets will be sold at the doors of the Church,
ut they can be purchased at Lippincott's Drug store,
twentieth and Cherry sta., W. H. Boner & Cos., 1102
thestnut street, and C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store,
thestnut street, and C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store,
thestnut attreet, and C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store,
thestnut street, and C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store,
thestnut street, and C. W. A. Trumpler's Music Store,
the street of the stree Seventh and Chestnut sis. Tickets 1. ap23-3,tu,thStrpf
DELAWARE MINING COMPANY OF MICHIGAN.—Notice is hereby given that all stock
in this Company on which the eleventh installment of
Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per share, called February
2th, 1866, and due February 19th, 1866, is not paid, is
forfeited for said default, and that, according to the
Charter and By-Laws of the Company, it will be sold
at Public Auction on FR DAY, the first day of June,
1866, at 12 M., at the office of the Secretary of the Company, No. 236 Walnut street, Philadelphia, unless paid
at or before that time
By order of the Board of Directors.
By order of the Board of Directors.
B. WYATT WISTAR, Secretary.

Bated Philadelphia May 1st, 1866. myl-tu,th,s,tjet?

HEALTH OFFICE BULLANDERGE AND

HEALTH OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, April 24th. 1866.

SICKNESS is an infliction that waits on us all. None are exempt and there are none but need relief from its attacks. Whoever can furnish this becomes our benefactor. can furnish this becomes our peneractor. A conviction prevails that Dr. Ayer does it. Disorders of the blood have been healed by his Sarsaparilla, and affections of the lungs by his Cherry Pectoral, too frequently and too distinctly to be disputed. His Ague Cure is said, by those who use it, to never fail Bandar if you must have madical aid. fail. Reader, if you must have medical aid, take the best of medicine. Poor remedies are dear as good are cheap, at any price you playe to pay for them.—Charleston Courier

DIVIDEND NOTICES.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, PHILADELPHIA, May 1st, 1866.
he Directors have declared a Dividend of SEVEN R OENT., clear of tax, and payable on demand, 191-6t

J. W. TORREY, Cashier. NATIONAL BANK OF GERMANTOWN, PAY 1st, 1855 PHILADELPHIA. USBRAIN IN 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PER CENT, out of the earnings of the last SIX months, payable, free from United States Tax, on and after Thursday, the 3d instant.

CHAS. W. OTTO, my1-3t; Cashier.

THE COMMERCIAL NATIONAL BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, MS. ISL 1856.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a Divdend of FIVE PER CENT, payable on demand, clear of National tax.

Myl-st?

S. C. PALMER,
Myl-st?

S. DOUTHWARK NATIONAL BANK, PHIL'

ADRIFHIA, May 1st, 1866.
The Directors have declared a Dividend of SEVEN, PER CENT, payable on demand.

F. P. STEEL,

myl-st?

Cashier.

Cashier.

Cashier.

Cashier.

May 1, 1868.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER (JENT., payable on demand-clear of taxes.

G. ALBERT LEWIS, my1.6ts

Cashier. myl-fu,th,s,st;

Cashier.

myl-tu,th,s,2t?

Cashier.

**RENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.-PHIL
Datl.Phil.Liay 1, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TEN PFR CENT. for the last six months, payable on demand. Clear of tax.

WILLIAM McCONNELL,

Cashier. myi-st?

Cashier.

GIRARD NATIONAL BANK. PHILADEL

PHIA, May I, 1866.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT, out of the profits for the last six months, payable on demand, free of all taxes.

Myi-st

Cashier.

myl.st Cashier.

COMMONWEALTH NATIONAL BANK,

PHILADELPHIA, May lst, 1886.

The Directors have declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT., clear of Tax, and payable on demand, myl.st?

H. O. YOUNG, Cashier. PLIE UENTA, WORD H. G. YOUNG, CASHIEL M. Mylski.

OENTRAL NATIONAL BANK, PHILADRI-PHIA, May 1st, 1866.

The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE PER CENT, clear of Tax, payable on demand.

myl-6ti WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashler. myl-6t WILLIAM H. KHAWN, CASHEL.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, FRANKFOED, May 1, 1856.
The directors have this day declared a dividend of
FIVE PER OENT., clear of tax, payable on demand.
myl-6tl W. H. SHELMERDINE, Cashler.

myl-6t W. H. SHELMERDINE, Cashier.

THE CONSOLIDATION NATIONAL BANK,
PHILADELPHIA, April 30, 1866.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a
dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand,
c ear of taxes.

myl-6th, 8,38 JOS. N. PEIRSOL, Cashier. myi-tr,th,s,3te

FARMERS'AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL
BANK, PHILADELPHIA, May 1, 1898.

The Board of Directors of this bank have this day
declared a dividend of FIVE PER CENT., also an
exira dividend of ONE PER CENT.; both payable on
demand, free of taxes.

myi-tr,th,s,3te

JUS. N. FELRSOL, Cashier.

W. RUSHTON, JE., Cashler.

THE MANUFACTUREBS' NATIONAL

BANK.-PHILADELPHIA, May 1st, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., payable on demand, clear of United States Tax. M. W. WOODWARD, Cashier

Facts and Fancier

The following singular marriage notice occurs in a North Carolina paper: "By Dr. J. A. Sherill, at twilight on Wednesday evening, February 28, 1866, in Catawba county, N. C., at the house of the bride's widowed mother. Mr. A. A. Gabrilla to Miss. widowed mother, Mr. A. A. Gabrile to Miss Lizzie Milligan, after a short but most de-licious courtship." Catawba was evidently well represented in that bridal party. The St. Paul Press describes as fearfully

grand the breaking of the immense ice gorge above the Falls of St. Anthony, last week. Twelve boom piers between the suspension bridge and the falls were destroyed. Gorge-ous indeed!

The Charleston South Carolinian chronicles a new phenomenon in that city, namely, a demand on the part of the blacks for higher wages. Our "erring brethren" have not yet got used to the idea of higher-ing It is said that Archery is to be the fashion-

able amusement for ladies this season. The idea is to set up a lady and shoot at the back of her head, until her water-fall is knocked off. Any good beau will answer for the purpose. The retreating Finegans come home richer than they went. Many of them started out with nary a red, but they all return bring-

ing the green-back. Reverdy Johnson is afraid that if Congress objects to the President's indiscriminate removals from office, it will bring on a

war with Austria! No cards. A NATURAL CURIOSITY MADE USEFUL.

A NATURAL CURIOSITY MADE USEFUL.

On the South Farralleone Islands, on the coast of California, is a remarkable subterranean passage, connected with a rocky gulch, open to the ocean. Through this passage the waves of the sea force the air with much violence, and an observation of the peculiar character of the wind current some vage ago induced Colonel Reals as the peculiar character of the wind current some years ago induced Colonel Bache, of the Engineer Corps, United States army, to undertake to arrange a fog whistle which would give an alarm to mariners approaching the place. This he succeeded in doing, and the wind instrument performed at nearly all times, but with different degrees of force—sometimes "piano passages." and at others fortissimo ones. About the time of low water, when the waves do not enter of low water, when the waves do not enter the gulch, it would cease for about two hours, when its shrill music would begin again. The force of the wind in stormy weather is so great that the first whistle erected by Colonel B, was carried away, and he subsequently constructed one of a disk of iron perforated with a hole six inches in dismostration. diameter. This was securely fastened by heavy bolts to the solid rock, and it proved entirely successful.

STRINGENCY OF THE LATE BLOCKADE. A distinguished Admiral of the United States Navy, in recommending the pardon of an eminent cetton merchant of Louisiof an eminent cetton merchant of Louisiana says: "Financial writers now candidly admit that the stringency of the blockade, for which the navy is now receiving merited credit, kept cotton in this country to the magnificent amount of \$400,000,000 in green-backs or \$300,000,000 in gold which since the magnincent amount of \$100,000,000 in green-backs, or \$300,000,000 in gold, which since the closing of the rebellion has come to the relief of the national credit, the national currency and the taxpayers from one end of the Union

NATIONAL CEMETERY AT WINCHESTER. NATIONAL CEMETERY AT WINCHESTER.

—A national cemetery has been commenced at Winchester, Virginia, which is intended to contain the remains of the United States soldiers buried in that portion of the Shenandoah Valley. It is situated in the western portion af the town, and contains about an acre and a-half. About 400 bodies of Federal soldiers were already interred on the spot previous to its selection, and over 100 have been buried there since.

THE DWELLING house occupied by Joseph THE DWELLING nouse occupied by Joseph Frye, of Bryant's Pond, Me., was consumed by fire on Sunday last. The house was owned by Mrs. Frye and her two sons by a former nusband, both of whom are ship masters. A large number of charts and nautical instruments were stored in the attic and could not be saved. Loss \$4.000. Intic and could not be saved. Loss \$4,000. In-

EXTRA.

PROBST!

THE MURDERER AGAIN IN COURT:

MOTION FOR A NEW TRIAL.

THE MOTION OVERRULED.

SENTENCE O DEATH.

Probst Still Callous.

Impressive Scene.

UNPRECEDENTED EXCITEMENT.

The Murderer Probst was brought up to Court this morning, for the purpose of having sentence of death passed upon him. As this was the last occasion that he will probably ever be seen again outside the prison walls, a vast crowd collected, and both male and female stood their ground despite a slight rain that was falling. Arrival of the Prisoner.

The same tactics were observed in getting the prisoner into the square by the Walnut street gate as were followed during the trial, and the guilty wretch was met with the same shouts and groans as on former occasions. Inside the Court Room

he jam was absolutely terrific. We thought the crowd of Saturday a closely packed one, but that of to-day exceeded it. Every place where it was possible for a human being to stow him or her self away was closely packed, and in many cases the spectators were fairly piled upon each other. Several persons fainted in the crowd, and the offi-cers of the court had great difficulty in pre-serving order in the over-crowded court-A Tableau.

A Tableau.

At ten o'clock Judges Allison, Ludlow and Peirce, of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, accompanied by Justice Thompson, of the Supreme Court, took their places upon the bench. The door leading to the private apartment of the indees (hack of the private apartment of the judges (back of the bench) was left open, and several ladies oc-cupied places inside where they could gaze cupied places inside where they come gaze upon the strange scene. These surroundings, with the vast multitude in the room, the windows, blocked inside and out with eager spectators, and the miserable prisoner in the dock, who was the centre of attraction for all aves made up a scene that

oner in the dock, who was the centre of attraction for all eyes, made up a scene that is not often witnessed and that will not soon be forgotten by those who had the good or the ill-fortune to be present.

A Caution to the Spectators.

After District Attorney Mann arrived and before any action was taken in regard to Probst's case, Judge Allison said:—When the verdict was rendered in this case, on Saturday, I took occasion to say to the audience then assembled, that there must be dience then assembled, that there must be order preserved in the court room, that the spectators should remember that this is a court of justice. I said then what I desire to repeat now, that there must be no expression of the court of justice. repeat now, that there must be no expression of approbation or disapprobation in regard to anything that may be done here today. I said then that the Court would enforce order and would punish, if it could discover anyone violating the decorum of the place. I desire to repeat that caution.

Moving for Judgment.

District Attorney Movement

Moving for Judgment.

District Attorney Mann now rose and said: May it please the Ceurt. On the 18th day of April, 1866, Anton Probst, the prisoner at the bar, was indicted by the Grand Inquest of the present term, of the crime of the murder of Christopher Deering. On the 18th day of April he was arraigned, and asked time to be allowed to consider before pleading. On the 25th of April he pleaded "not guilty" to this bill of indictment, and for triallput himself upon the country.

"not guilty" to this bill of indictment, and for trialput himself upon the country.

The same day a jury was called, and after a fair and impartial trial that jury rendered, on the 28th of April, against the prisoner a verdict of guilty of murder of the first degree. It now becomes my duty to move the Court that the sentence which the law of Pannsulvania affixes to this the law of Pennsylvania affixes to this crime be passed upon the prisoner.

A Motion in Arrest of Judgment. Mr. John J. O'Neill-May it please the Court. Before your honors pass judgment upon the verdict, I desire to say that after consultation with my colleague, we consider it our duty to file reasons in this case sider it our duty to file reasons in this case in support of a motion for a new trial and an arrest of judgment. The reasons which we propose filing 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, leaving them for further reflection. further reflection.

We consider this to be in discharge of the

duty which this Court has assigned to us, and we shall do all we can for this poor, lone and deserted man, as much as if he were the best in the land. We do not wish to delay or embarrass the proceedings, and we therefore submit the reasons for further deliberation, if you consider it necessary.

Mr. Mann—I gave notice on Saturday to the counsel that I would make this motion

to-day. The Motion Overrnied.

After consultation between the three Judges, Judge Allison said—During the progress of the trial exceptions were taken in two or three particulars to the ruling of the Court. One or two of these exceptions were to the empanneling of the jury, based were to the empannenng of the jury, based upon the answers the jurors gave to the inquiry addressed to them by the Counsel for the prisoner. In several instances the jurors said they had formed or expressed an opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the prisoner Several of them said they still entertained

Several of them said they still entertained that impression or opinion, but being further interrogated by the Court, every juror allowed to take his seat in the box answered fully [and distinctly the form of question propounded to him, that, notwithstanding the bias, or impression, or opinion which he might entertain from reading the accounts of this transaction in the papers of the day; or from that which he might have heard, he

could enter the box as an impartial juror, that he could decide the question of guilt or innocence upon the issue raised, by the evidence which should be submitted in the trial of this case, and by that alone.

I was careful to emphasize that in every

L was careful to emphasize that in every instance, and no juror was allowed to take his seat in the box unless he was in the manner I have explained an impartial juror, laying aside whatever of bias he may have had, and being governed by the evidence alone. That objection applied to the empanneling of the jury. empanneling of the jury.

empanneling of the jury.

This very question was presented recently in Berger's case, and was submitted to the judgment of the Supreme Court, and I believe I am right in reporting as a fact that all the judges concurred in the opinion that the case, as presented to them—and it was not near as strong as I have stated the present case—that there was no substantial ground. near as strong as I have stated the present case—that there was no substantial ground for a writ of error. That question may therefore be considered settled, not only in our own judgment, but in the judgment of the highest Court of the State.

the highest Court of the State.

There were two or three other points about which Judge Peirce and myself have no question as to the correctness of the rulings. The most substantial point I suppose was the objection which was made to the tastimony of Dr. Shapleigh as to the character, number and description of the wounds inflicted upon the bodies found lifeless at the time of the discovery of the flicted upon the bodies found infliess at the time of the discovery of the remains of Christopher Deering. As a matter of order of proof we rejected the offer of the District Attorwe rejected the other of the District Attorney to introduce testimony at the time and under the circumstances of that offer. We thought the proper ground had not been laid, and we required him first to prove by eye witnesses not only that the bodies of the other seven victims were found at the same time, but to give the character of the time, but to give the character of the wounds as they observed them when first discovered.

discovered.

After that ground had been laid, the Coroner having testified to the inquest upon the body of Christopher Deering, then we permitted Dr. Shapleigh to give to the jury his professional examination of the bodies of the several victims, associated as they were in death with Christopher Deering.

We do not think, upon reflection and conwere in death with Christopher Deering.
We do not think, upon reflection and consideration, that there was any error in the admission of that testimony, because it was permitting simply a further development in the way of a professional examination of the wounds upon Christopher Deering and those who were found at the same time.

The exceptions which the counsel have

The exceptions which the counsel have taken to the ruling of the Court in the several instances stand unaffected by the disposition we propose to make of the case. These exceptions can be taken to the Sup-reme Court and reviewed upon an application for a Writ of Error.

If the Court shall consider there is suffi-

If the Court shall consider there is sufficient to warrant a writ of error, then a full and ample opportunity will be given Counsel to advance anything they may have in support of their allegations of error. The prisoner can not be prejudiced by any disposal we may make of this rule. His rights are reserved both by the rule of Court and the Act of Assembly. the Act of Assembly.

The Act of Assembly provides that there

shall be no Bill of Exceptions except the Judges who tried the case shall think there Judges who tried the case shall think there is in the reasons assigned, that which requires them to allow it. We do not think that there is in the case any good substantial reason for further delay. I have consulted with my brothers Peirce and Ludlow, and they concur in this view. We therefore overrule the motion for a new trial.

The Prisoner Stands Mute.

Judge Allison now directed Mr. Moore, the clerk, to direct the prisoner to stand up and inquire if he had anything to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced. The interpreter standing by the dock, informed Probst of the order. The prisoner shook his head in the negative in replied to the inquiry whether he had anything to say. Judge Allison then proceeded to pass sentence.

thing to say. to pass sentence.

The Sentence.

Anton Probst-You stand at the bar of this court, convicted of murder of the first degree. A jury of your own selection pronounced you, after a patient trial, guilty of a crime, the punishment of which is

death.
Without cause and with malice premediated, you took the life of Christopher Deering. 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 jealous watch and care which it keeps over the life of the citizen and the clien clibe her been repleted in which it keeps over the life 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 friend; provided you with able and conscientious counsel; shielded 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 orimes of which the records of civilized jurisprudence make any mention.

mention.

A felony of murder unparalleled, your heart conceived and your hands executed; in plan most comprehensive; in minuteness of detail, unequaled; in execution, relent-less, brutal, savage beyond precedent.

A husband and a father, returning to his

A husband and a lattier, returning to his home, in all the strength and glory of his manhood; a wife and mother, toiling for the little, loved ones, whom God had given the little, loved ones, whom God had given to her—toiling at her domestic altar—her humble fireside; a companion of your daily labor, who with you shared your bed; who almost slept in your arms; at peace with you; the very breath of whose life you breathed; your fourth wintim an inoffensive visitor, whose sex victim, an inoffensive visitor, whose sex would have not in vain appealed to your would have not in vain appealed to your compassion, if compassion you possess, had you but thought of the mother who gave you birth. And four helpless children of these slaughtered parents; four little ones, who had never done you harn; of three of these, in innocent and happy childhood, you had been the daily witness; listened to their young and merry voices, and perhaps have had them play in confidence and trust about you; and 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 house who had not yet learned to usp your maine, or to know you as a stranger in that household, whose tiny, bloody garments, brought here by other hands, bore testimony most crushing against the monster, in the shape of man, who cut and hacked its youngest life away.

from your murderous arm, and uplift axe, with which you sought to kill them alk.

All this you performed alone, or aided 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 did; with malice inconceivable.

Almost without motive you went at your Almost without motive you went at your work self-imposed, and eight innocent victims you slew; not suddenly; not in a tempest of resistless passion, but in the coolness of a premeditated design—one by one, at intervals, with solemn pause; with calm deliberation, and with a quenchless thirst for blood you ceased 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.

This is but a poor picture of your work,

This is 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 de so, the enormity of your deeds of blood, and before God seek 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 nnavenged, a crime so fearful, as to be almost nameless. Society demands protection and violated law its vindication. But the Omnipotent God hath said, "Whosoever will, let him come." To his mercy I commend you.

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 shadows 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 long be delayed. You had your success in the execution of your fell purpose. But it demands its triumph now, in the detection, exposure, conviction, and in the detection, exposure, conviction, and in the detection, exposure, conviction, and promptest and severest punishment of the criminal, who has defied alike the laws 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. [Here the four Judges arose, and amid a Here the four Judges arose, and amid a breathless silence concluded the sentence.]

ANTON PROBST, the prisoner at the bar, be taken from hence, to the jail of the County of Philadelphia, from whence he came, and thence to the place of execution, and that he there he hanged by the neck until he is there be hanged by the neck until he is dead, and may God have mercy on his soul!

dead, and may God have mercy on his soul!

The Demeanor of the Prisoner.

During the time the awful recital of the crimes committed by Probst was falling from the lips of Judge Allison, and when the terrible words of doom that consigned the murderer to the gallows, and demanded blocd for blood, were being uttered, the prisoner stood in the dock as impassive as a statue. At no point did he evince a disposition to give way to any feeling of emotion, and he resumed his seat with as much apparent indifference as though he had merely been sentenced to do penance in the county psison for wringing the necks of a few of the inmates of some farmer's chickencop.

The Removal of the Prisoner.

aner the formaines of the law had been gone through with, Judge Allison directed that the doors of the court room should be closed, and that all who were present should remain in their places, until the

should remain in their places, until the prisoner was removed.

A powerful body of police with much difficulty pushed back the crowd from the Sixth street entrance to the Court House, and when the condemned man made his appearance a frightful din of groaus, shouts and imprecations arose. Probst was hurried into the prison van and the latter was driven rapidly off. followed for a short disdriven rapidly off, followed for a short distance by the most zealous of the excited crowd. The concourse soon after scattered, and thus, we presume, ended the last of the public demonstrations of abhorrence for and detestation of the principal patents of the principal patents. and detestation of the principal actor in the most terrible crime known in the annals of

Philadelphia.

Probst in Prison. The manner of Probst, while in prison, remains unchanged. He says nothing except when questioned, and still adheres to bis original story of having a confederate in the crimes of which he is consedered and in the crimes of which he is accused, and in part convicted.

Fire in New Haven.—A despatch from New Haven, Conn., dated yesterday, says:

—About one o'clock this morning one of the buildings of the New Haven Clock Company was discovered to be on fire. The flames spread rapidly, in spite of the efforts of the fire department, until all the buildings of fire department, until all the buildings of the Company, seven in number, were con-sumed. Eleven dwelling houses in the vi-cinity were also burned, with nearly all their contents. By this fire twenty families are rendered houseless and two hundred their contents. By this fire twenty families are rendered houseless and two hundred workmen thrown out of employment. The total loss is estimated at \$200,000. The Company had an insurance of \$160,000 on their manufactory, the risks being held in the office of Lester & Webb, insurance agents of this city, but in what Company is not known. It was one of the most destructive conflagrations that ever occurred in this city.

DIVORCE IN MASSACHUSETTS. - Chief Justice Bigelow, of Massachusetts, made short work with a divorce case which came before him at Springfield a day or two ago. It was an application of a wife for divorce from her husband, on the ground of extreme cruelty. It coming up in testimony that the woman had been beaten and otherwise ill-used by her husband, the Judge at once decided the case in her favor, taking occasion to remark that in case of any violence by a husband to the wife he should not hear all the points before deciding in favor of the latter. The woman width latter. The woman might forgive cruelty toward herself, but the Court would not.

THE FENIANS.—Another body of Fenians retired from Eastport yesterday, in good order. A small force of them, refusing to order. A small force of them, refusing to withdraw, are still operating along the border. The English steamers Cordelia and Rosario had arrived at Eastport, and the steamship Ottawa at Halifax with troops and ordnance stores. General Meade, who has been ill, is rapidly recovering. It was said that the English war vessels lying off Eastport are sinking torpedoes for unsuspecting Fenians to run upon in their future pecting Fenians to run upon in their future

A LIGHTNING STORY FROM WISCONSIN. It is asserted that during a recent storm in Wisconsin, the lightning was seen to strike into the lake in the vicinity of Madison, and masses of ice, two feet in the air, and the latent heat, set free by the change of the latent heat, see great as to raise the vapor to liquid, was so great as to raise the temperature from below the freezing point to that in summer (seventy-two degrees), and preserved it there for nearly twenty

instance of the kind in that State.

Allegheny Valley Railroad Company. From the Patieburgh Commercial.

It is exceedingly gratifying for Pittsburghers to know that under the energetic
administration of President William Philline this read of the President William Phil-

administration of President William Phillips, this road at last is to be extended to Oil City, and made of great value to our city. Under the act of the late Legislature, approved by the Governor, February 10th, 1866, the Company was authorised to issue bonds, and for these bonds iron for the extension of the road will doubtless be had on satisfactory terms. The residue of bonds can be placed for cash here and in the East at fair rates; so the Company bids fair soon to be like the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company.

to be like the Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Company,
The estimate of the Directors of the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company, of the business of this Company per annum, after the extension of the road, is as follows.

From oil traffic
Trade connected with oil 300,000 800;000 From coal traffic -Iron and salt - -Forest and farm Passengers -900,000

Total Three millions and four hundred thousand dollars per year. These tables are approved of by the Directors, Messrs. Wm. **- \$**3,400,000 proved of by the Directors, Messrs. Win. Phillips, James B. Murray, James Park, Jr., B. F. Jones, George Black, and F. R. Brunot. When Fort Wayne atock sold at \$7 it was looked upon as worthless. Now the same stock sold to-day in New York as high as 103. Allegheny Valley Railroad stock is now quoted at \$10, and we sincerely trust that it, like Fort Wayne, will soon advance to near its par value, \$50. All improvements bringing business to Pittsburghe should be fostered by our entire community.

STATISTICS OF ET. LOUIS.—A letter to the Providence Press has some interesting statistical facts resp. cting St. Louis. Its poputistical facts resp: cting St. Louis. Its population, according to the writer, is variously estimated at 22,0,000 to 245,000—a medium between the two being nearest correct. There has been a very rapid increase during the past year. St. Louis has 91 churches, one normal school, with 60 pupils, one high schools with 378 pupils, 20 district (public) schools with 13,980 pupils, several evening schools, 54 private schools with 9,400—scholars, 3 commercial colleges, 4 universcholars, 3 commercial colleges, 4 universchoars, a commercial coneges, a mirvel-sities, 4 medical colleges, a Mercantile Li-brary Association with 22,485 volumes, a brary Association with 22,485 volumes, a splendid steam fire department, 44 brew-eries, 11 distilleries, 1,151 saloons, 24 newspapers, 9 of which are dailies; one shot tower, 32 hotels, numerous asylums, benevolent societies, &c.

THE NEW TAX BILL.—The new tax bill, reported last week, and of which a synopsis has already been given, provides that in case it shall be ascertained that the annual or any other list which may have been or which shall hereafter be delivered to any collector, is imperfect or incomplete, in consequence of the omission of the names of any persons or parties liable to any tax or duty, or in consequence of any omission. duty, or in consequence of any omission, under statement, under valuation, or false or fraudulent statement from time to time, or at any time within one year, enter on a special list the names of such persons or parties so omitted, together with the amount of the tax of which hey may have been or shall become liable. and also the names of the persons or parties over and above the amount for which they may have been assessed on any returns so

MURDER.—A family named Thornborough, living at Three Mile creek, on the road frem Lawrence to Leavenworth, Kansas, lately had some dispute with John Hurd, a youth of sixteen years. Sunday evening he was requested to visit them and talk over and settle the trouble, and while at their house William Thornborough came with a gun and deliberately shot Hurd, who died in about forty minutes. At last accounts the murderer was a fugitive in the counts the murderer was a fugitive in the woods, pursued by the Lawrence Sheriff.

PROGRESS OF COLORADO.—The section in which lumber is found in Colorado has twenty-five saw mills, and ten flour mills have been set up within the past few years. The quartz mills in the State are counted at over one hundred and fifty, costing \$40,000,000. They average, if all were running on medium ores, not less than \$23,000,000 per year. Wages rule at five dollars per day. In addition, a resident of Golden City is soon to erect a blast furnace and rolling mill at that place. mill at that place.

HEALTH OFFICE. PHILADELPHIA, APIL

24th, 1866.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas, The appearance of the Cholers on board of yessels coming from Europe to the port of New York has occasioned much anxiety and alarm among our chizens; and, whereas, it becomes our duty, as the guardians of the public health, to observe all proper measures, in order to prevent the arrival of this disease in our city; therefore

Resolved, That on and after May 1st, prox., all vessels arriving from foreign or American ports, as directed in the second section of the Health law of 1818, shall stop at the Lazaretto for a visit, and that all passenger vessels shall be detained at the pleasure of the Coard for purification and ventilation.

By order of the Board of Mealth.

HORATIO G. SICKEL.

AP25-7trp?

GERMANITOWN!

apzo-7trpt Heath Office.

GERMANTOWN! GERMANTOWN!!

The undersigned are delivering to the residents of dermantow and vicinity the best quality of Lehigh coal, prepared with care for family use at the following greatly reduced prices, viz.:

#7 75

Broken and Egg for furnace, 7 60

NATATORIUM AND PHYSICAL INSTI-

SWIMMING SCHOOL FOR CHILDREN, LADIES

AND GENTLEMEN,
BROAD Street, below Walnut.
The Swimming Department of this Instution will open the lat of MAY, with increased facilities and additional comfort in its accommodations.
In consideration of the prompt and liberal support with which the programme of last season was received, no subscription lists have been distributed for this season, but the Manager trusts that all those of his patrons, desirous to encourage the same plan for the coming season, will enter their name at the office be fore the 15th of May; bearing in mind that cleanliness, regularity of habits, daily exercise and an easy heart has proved at all times the best preventive against disease. THE TEMPERATURE OF THE BATH WILL BE ALWAYS THAT OF SUMMER HEAT.
The Institution will the open for public inspection, from 9 A. M. till 9. P. M., on TUESDAY, the last of May, and its friends and the public are respectfully in vited. Regular Instruction to begin on the Wednesday following.

four hours. A COLORED man is sitting on a jury in the Rhode Island Supreme Court—the first

EXECUTIVE CLEMENCY.—The President yesterday ordered pardons to be issued to forty-nine Texans, under the first exception of the Amnesty Proclamation, as having held civil offices under the so-called Confederate Government, and three from Georgia, ten from Louisiana, and five from Alabama, under the 13th or \$20,000 exception. All of these were recommended by the Governors of their respective States.

GIFT TO TUFTS COLLEGE, -The Boston Gospel Banner announces that Sylvanus Packard, who recently died in that gity, and who had been a liberal friend of Tufts College, at Somerville, Mass., left the residue of his property—amounting to more than \$100,000, profitably invested—to that institution. institution. A NEW THEATRE is being erected in

A NEW THEATRE is being erected in Lowell, Mass., on the site of the old Merrimac Hall, recently destroyed by fire, and in the immediate vicinity of the Merrimac House. It is to be owned by Mr. Emory, proprietor of the Merrimac House. It will contain one gallery and will comfortably seat between 1,200 and 1,300 people. In the Supreme Judicial Court at Exeter,

In the Supreme Judicial Court at Exeter, N. H., Charles N. Clifford and Patrick Sheenan, for highway robbery on Market street, Portsmouth, were sentenced to ten years in the State Prison, and one day solitary confinement. EXPLOSION.—The steamboat James Rey-

nolds exploded on the 24th ult., near Mem-phis, Tenn. Loss \$4,000. James Graham, chief engineer, was drowned, and Mr. G. Kolson, another engineer, was badly scalded. Several of the crew were also hurt. A NUMBER of leading railroad and business men have bought up all the peat beds contiguous to the line of the Hartford and New Haven railroad, with a view to the

substitution of peat for coal, as a fuel for locomotives. INTERNAL REVENUE.—The receipts from

Internal Revenue on Saturday last, were \$873,964 44. The total amount received from this source during the week, was \$3,915,353 63.

THE WORKMEN employed by the American File Co., at Pawtucket, have struck in consequence of the refusal of the Company to dismiss six of its employes who did not belong to their League.

THE latest invention is paper shirts, to be