THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL V.--No. 101. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET--THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

PROBST.

The Great Murder Trial.

THIRD DAY'S PROCEEDINGS

Further Witnesses for the Prosecution.

INTERESTING SCENES IN COURT.

The Appearance and Demeanor of the Culprit.

POPULAR EXCITEMENT STILL INCREASING.

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

Special Report for The Evening Telegraph.

The crowd around the Court House this morning was quite as large as on any previous occasion. Upon the arrival of the prisoner, he was taken to the railing, in order to permit the multitude to obtain a view of him. As before he was flanked with jeers and hisses. Upon being placed in the dock, he at first instantly sunk into a seat of seeming profound silence. His personal appearance has not materially changed since his arrest. That he feels the position he occupies is evident, yet he betrays no nervous trepidation as most persons would. His countenance when in repose seems to indicate an undisturbed mind. Only the reference to particular portions of the testimony awoke him to a sense of his situation. The police arrangements are admirable. No one not having business in the courts is permitted to enter. This is absolutely necessary in order to carry on the business of the court. The conviction of the popular mind is that justice will be done the prisoner, and the slow pace at which but probably for any outbreak of illegal vengeance, though a mob did collect during the night.

Punctually at ten o'clock the jury entered the court-room, and took their seats in the jury box. Soon after the Judges made their appearance, and the Court was opened by the Crier, Mr. Dare. The names of the jury were called, and all of them answered.

Frederick Stumb was the first witness called. After being duly sworn, he testified as follows.—

Resides in No. 1[illegible] Cherry street; I know the prisoner, Antonio Probst; I have known him for two years; I saw him on the night of the day of the murder at my house; he was on Saturday night; he came to my house at 8 o'clock in the evening, or a little before that; he was playing on a flute, but took a glass of beer first; he played with me and another man; he remained at my house until a little after 11 o'clock; I do not tell by the minutes; he came in alone, and had a black carpet-bag, a trunk, but am not sure; (carpet-bag shown); I cannot swear that is the same one; I think it looks the same; I did not take particular notice; it was the same color as that one, and looked like it; he took the carpet-bag away with him when he left; he spent about a quarter of an hour at my house; I saw him next after he came to my house the following Monday; he came to my house at that time; on Tuesday night he sold me a big revolver, and a powder-horn along with it.

(Revolver and powder-horn shown, and recognized.) He had another powder-horn with him; he told me on Saturday night that he had pistols he wanted to sell; I showed them to me first on Tuesday night; I gave him $20 for pistol and powder-horn; he bought the lower thirty-seven of me, I think, about a month before that Saturday night; he asked me if I would lend him my cents, and I said I did not but if he would leave a trade with me, which he did.

Cross-examined—I first met Probst at my place; he came back from the army; he always came alone; I first saw him six months ago, and then about a month afterwards; he generally came to my house about once a month; no person ever came with him; the other man who played a flute was named Upthegrove; I do not know who came in the house on Saturday night; Probst had on a white Kossuth hat, but he had no dispute with him on Tuesday night; I told him on Saturday night I would like to buy a pistol for my horn, and he said he would bring one and sell it to me, and he did so on Tuesday night; he did not tell me where he got the pistol from; I did not change any money for him; his money was his own; I think he had a small pocket-book; on Tuesday night he spent over half a dollar out of the same money I paid him for the pistol; I have been to prison to see him, I think last Wednesday; on Thursday I went to see him because some man came to my place and took a glass of beer, and talked about the murder, and from the description I thought it was the same man who sold me the pistol, and I went to see.

To Mr. Mann—He told me he worked at a saw-mill in New Jersey, but when I saw him I did not believe him; I think it was on a Saturday night that he told me he had been working in the saw-mill.

Christian Mohr sworn—I keep a beer house at No. 415 N. Front street; I know the prisoner; I have known him about eighteen months; he was at my house on Sunday, April 8; he came about 9 o'clock in the morning; he came alone; he stayed there about two hours; he had no drinking; he took lunch at my house; I do not know of his having gone to Maryland; I did not examine the watch Probst showed me, but think that is the one shown me.

Mr. Leckfeldt sworn—My place is No. 417 New Market street; I know the prisoner Probst; he came to my house about 1 o'clock on Sunday afternoon; he brought a small black carpet-bag with some clothes in it; he left the bag at my house; an officer took the bag away from my house; I gave it to him in the same condition that Probst left it with me; Probst returned about two hours in my house and then left. He had about two glasses of beer; he had small stamps with him; he compared watches alone; he returned the next day (Monday) alone; he stayed on that visit about two or three hours; he came again the same night at ten o'clock; the door was locked and I opened it and let him in; he stayed all night until Tuesday morning.

Mr O'Neill, the prisoner's counsel, here interposed. He said he had never known an examination conducted as the District Attorney conducts this. He said that Mr. Mann was putting words in the mouths of witnesses, and getting just such answers as he wanted. The Judge desired the counsel for the prisoner to object to questions as they were propounded.

Probst left a little after breakfast time on Tuesday morning; he came again on Wednesday; he did not stay that night; he came alone; it was the forenoon when he came; on Wednesday the prisoner was playing dice for drinks with some fellows.

An old woman saw him again on Wednesday night. (The prisoner laughed at this answer.) This package came to my house for Probst, and I gave it to him (package shown and recognized); I saw a watch in his hands with him at my house; it was like that (watch shown); he said he had to work hard for it; he did not say what it cost; he said he worked 30 miles from Camden, N. J.

Cross-examined—Have lived at No. 415 North Front street three years; two families live in the house and bar-tender; he did not come to my house drunk; I was with him the day he enlisted in Chester; he got four hundred dollars bounty, and gave me $200 to keep for him; he enlisted in Company L or M, in the 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry; he had not lost his thumb then; I got letters from him while he was in the army; he went to the Almshouse Hospital when he came home sick; he visited my house twice; the first time he stayed about six hours; he got about $12 in the package that came for him; I do not know where he went to after he left the Almshouse; I returned him the $200; he stayed afterwards at my house about eight days, and said he wanted to go to Germany; he came to my house with some members of his own company; it is about six months since he came with the men to my house; on Sunday, April 8, he had the same clothes on he has got now; I guess he had a watch and chain; Probst was sitting in the bar-room, and some police officers came in and searched; Probst put his hat up and said he did not feel well; he had a silver watch while at my house; he left my house for the last time on Thursday about six o'clock in the evening.

Cross-examined—I have lived two and a half years in New Market street; I first saw Probst about three months ago; he came to my house and took a glass of beer, and I remembered his face; no person asked for the prisoner at my house, except the police who came to search; Probst did not visit my house much; I placed the carpet-bag Probst left with me behind the counter; it remained there two or three days; I then gave it to the police; it was locked; I sometimes left the boy behind the counter, but no person could get at the carpet-bag in the kitchen after I took it from behind the bar; about the middle of the week Probst asked for the carpet-bag and I let him have it, because he paid me what he owed me; he took some things out and showed them; I remember some of the men Probst talked with when at my house, but he always went out by himself; a small man came and asked for Probst on Friday night; it was not Henry Bauer. (John Pross was here called up and recognized as the man who called for Probst on Friday night.)

Charles Ross—I am barkeeper for Mr. Leckfeldt; I know the prisoner; I saw him on the Sunday he came to Mr Leckfeldt's; I saw the black bag opened, and saw the big revolver, that powder-horn, (Articles shown.) I saw some money, but do not know how was it all was; I saw watches in his possession; two of them; one was gold and the other silver; the gold watch had a chain. (Watch recognized.) No chain on the silver watch, and the hand of it was broken off; Probst always came alone; he left for the last time on Thursday afternoon about 7 o'clock.

Cross-examined—Probst first came on Sunday. I saw him once before that at Mr Leckfeldt's. The big pistol was in the carpet-bag, and the little one was in his pocket. Probst took the pistol out of the carpet-bag and showed it to me. He pulled out the watch and showed it to me. Both watches were in his vest pockets, and he showed me both of them. He had not much money. I saw there was not much money in his pocket; took when he paid for beer. A man came in and asked for Bauer or Probst. I don't know which.

Susan Smith sworn—I reside at No. 15 Willow street. I saw Probst on Sunday night, April 8th, about dark. I saw him have $6 about him. He gave me a $2 bill.

That is the note he gave me; (note shown) I saw him about 10 minutes past 6 on Sunday night; I next saw him on Monday between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning; I saw him at Mr. Leckfeldt's on Monday; I returned the note to him; it was counterfeit; he offered me a silver watch instead of the note, to redeem it until he gave me good money; I noticed the long hand of the watch was gone; I told him I didn't want his watch, for for aught he might say I stole it from him and put me in difficulty.

Cross-examined—I never saw the prisoner before that day; I took him to my house from Mr. Leckfeldt's; he did not stay in my house for minutes; I gave the note to a washwoman, and she brought it back right away; the note was on the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Greenville. I kept the note until Thursday, when I gave it to Mr. Shaw, my landlord, and he took it to the corner and gave it to Mr. Franks.

Charles Allgeier sworn—I am a watchmaker and jeweler; my place of business is No. 428 N. Third street; I saw Antonio Probst at my place about two weeks last Wednesday, before his arrest; he had a watch and chain he wanted to sell; I bought the watch from him for four dollars; that is the watch and chain; watch shown; neither watch or chain are gold; Probst said the watch cost him fifty dollars, and he would sell it for five dollars; this was about ten o'clock in the morning; I noticed the man had lost the thumb of his right hand when I gave him the four dollars.

Cross-examined—Probst was not in my store long; I never saw him before; the watch was worth when new about $6 50; Probst was dressed about as he is now; I know the prisoner by his face, and his thumb being off.

Henrick Bauer sworn—I saw Probst last Wednesday two weeks ago at Leckfeldt's. I have known Probst at least eighteen months. Nothing was said to me on the subject of a loan. Probst treated me three times at Leckfeldt's. Probst asked me if I wished to borrow a revolver. I said no. I told Probst for seventy-five cents to remove my clothes with. He said he was going to leave for Germany the next morning, at half-past seven. He did not lend me the money.

Cross-examined.—I first saw Probst in the Hospital at West Philadelphia, and afterwards when he returned from the army. He was in Company L, 5th Pennsylvania Cavalry. He was a one-year's man. I saw him next at Camp Cadwalader. Afterwards saw him at Leckfeldt's, in New Market street. Did not see him after that, except at the Coroner's inquest. (This witness cannot speak English, and his evidence was interpreted by Mr. Eben, the Court interpreter.)

Officer James Dorsey sworn—I am a police officer of the Sixth Division; was on duty on Thursday following the murder; was on duty on the banks of the Schuylkill; I saw the prisoner that at Twenty-third and Market street, between 8 and 9 o'clock at night; was walking along the street towards Market street bridge; he had nothing with him; I went after him alone; I overtook him about three yards this side of the bridge; I spoke to him; I tapped him on the shoulder, and said "good evening"; he said "How d'ye do; I said, "you are a Dutchman?" he said no; me a Frenchman; I said, where are you going; he replied, over the bridge; I said you are, are you; he said yese; I asked him when he shaved off his goatee; he said last Monday; I asked him to walk with me down the street, and took him three doors from Twenty-third and Market, when I overtook Officers Weldon and Atkinson; I took him to the Sixth District Station House; the other officers went with me; I handed the prisoner over to Lieutenant Patton; I was present when Lieutenant Patton searched the prisoner.

Lieutenant Patton sworn—I am Lieutenant of the Sixth Division, Ninth and Tenth Wards; met the officers, with prisoner, between Sixteenth and Seventeenth streets; I went with them to the Station House; I searched the prisoner; I found two small purses and a pipe (purse recognized); it contained some postage stamps; I also found a snuff box (recognized); he had his knife in his pocket (Knife shown); he had on that necktie (necktie shown.)

Officer Grier sworn—I took the carpet-bag I got at Leckfeldt's to the North Pennsylvania depot; I went to the fire-proof and got it, and Mr. Franklin and myself broke it open.

Mr. Clark sworn—I received a black travelling-bag from Officer Green; I placed it on the floor near the fire-proof in my private office, and restored it to Mr. Green; it was in the same condition I received it in when I parted with it.

Cross-examined—I went out and left the carpet-bag lying there; the officer was gone two or three hours; I was not away from the office more than half an hour, and left my clerk in charge.

[*Continued in our next Edition.*]

A Horrible Case of Suicide.

The Mercer (Pa.) *Dispatch* has the subjoined account of an appalling attempt to commit suicide:—

"Early on the morning of the 15th instant the wife of William Glenn, of Mollstock township, Mercer county, privately entered a room with a bucket of oil, and after having changed her flannels for two strips of cotton clothing and thoroughly saturated the latter with the oil, poured a quantity of it into the stove and held her dress over the blaze until thoroughly on fire, and then rushed into the yard with the flames raising from her person to the height of nearly twenty feet. Her daughter, seeing a quilt, endeavored to throw it around her, and after a desperate struggle with her mother, who was stronger than her off, succeeded in throwing her to the ground, and holding the quilt over her until another of the family, assisted by a neighbor, who had just arrived, carried water and extinguished the fire, though not until she was so shockingly burned as to render her recovery hopeless. She retained enough reason to relate all the circumstances, and to say to her friends that she could bid them good morning and walk unhampered through the flames that were burning her up. The lady, who is of a highly respectable family, has been for some time subject to melancholy derangement, and several times previously attempted to close her existence. Before changing her clothing she attempted to ignite the bucket of oil by dropping coals of fire into it, failing in which she resorted to the above. She hesitated some time between burning and drowning, but finally chose the former."

—The *Light Blue* is the title of a new Cambridge University magazine to be published twice a term.

EXECUTION AT ELIZABETH, N. J.

James Glennon, the Wife Murderer, Hanged—His Confession, and Explanation of the Crime.

The extreme penalty of the law was yesterday executed upon James Glennon at Elizabeth, N. J., in which town, exactly a year since, he murdered his wife. The facts in connection with the crime are briefly these:—Glennon was employed upon the works of the Camden and Amboy Railroad Company, and bore an excellent character for general steadiness and sobriety. His wife, however, by whom he had two children, was an intemperate woman, and generally neglectful of her home and her husband, and frequently cruel to her children.

Glennon remonstrated with her frequently, but to no purpose, and at length her passion for drink and her neglect of her home duties became so great that he was obliged to caution the storekeepers in the neighborhood against supplying her with any kind of intoxicating liquor, with or without payment. This course appears to have exasperated her, and to have led her to almost starve her children, and on the 26th of April, 1865, the miseries of his household were brought to a climax. On the morning of that day Glennon went home rather earlier than usual to dinner, and found that his wife had managed to purchase a quart of rum from a grocery store in the neighborhood, and had become quite intoxicated. When he entered the room she was lying, according to his own confession, across the children's cradle, with her back towards him. He suddenly became very violent, exclaimed "D—n you!" to his wife, and struck her a blow on the back of the head which felled her to the ground.

He then rushed from the house in a state of frenzy, but returned in a few minutes and lifted his wife from the floor by the head. He asserts that he struck her only once, and that it was from the effects of that one blow she died. Some neighbors, being aroused by the noise in Glennon's house, notified the police, who found, on examining the body of Mrs. Glennon, that she was quite dead, and that there were marks as of throttling upon her throat. These marks the husband asserted were upon his wife's throat on the evening previous to the murder, but he offered no explanation of their cause.

Glennon was tried at the special term, in Elizabeth, before Judge Haines, on the 19th of February last, was found guilty of murder in the first degree, and sentenced to be hung by the neck on the anniversary of the day on which he committed the crime. Since his trial he has behaved with great gentleness and kindness to all those with whom he has been associated in prison; and he has always persistently denied that the killing of his wife was either premeditated or intentional; he attributed it to an unlucky blow, dealt in a moment of almost pardonable passion. To the last he had strong hopes of a reprieve, but the untiring exertions of many friends were futile—even to prolong his life for a few days more. His jailors say that until the night before the day for the execution was fixed, he lived, slept, and talked as usual; but that on that night he could not sleep at all. At two o'clock yesterday morning he lay down for a short time on the bed, but he could neither sleep nor be still; he was obliged to get up and walk about his little cell.

Early in the day he was visited by his father and uncle, the former living where his son was born, in Brooklyn, and they stayed with him an hour or two, attempting to reconcile him to his fate. Later in the day his niece, who cried bitterly throughout her interview with him, visited the convict, who also shed many tears in parting with her. He comforted her, however, by saying that it was better he should die then, as he was prepared, and that he should die as he had lived, a staunch Roman Catholic. Throughout the morning he smoked a great deal, and after his visitors had left he was able to speak quite coolly about the disposal of his body. He then took leave personally of all his fellow-prisoners, who each shook him by the hand and bade him keep up his spirits. He was immediately after closeted with his spiritual adviser, to whom he repeated the substance of what we have stated with regard to his crime.

At 12½ o'clock the prisoner was led out by the Sheriff to the place of execution, within the precincts of the jail. As he appeared, with the fatal noose around his throat, those who had managed to gain admission to the prison thronged up to the scaffold in silence. The Deputy Sheriff (Mr. A. A. Ward) having read the warrant, which specified that the execution should take place between the hours of 10 and 2, asked the prisoner if he had anything to say. Glennon then said:—

"I have been accused of murder in the first degree. That is untrue. I admit that I caused the death of my wife; but not intentionally, and without any premeditation. I only wish to add that I die a firm Roman Catholic."

He then kissed the cross and knelt down, while the priest in attendance read certain portions of the ritual, and answered with the responses in an undertone. His face was ashy pale, but not a single evidence of fear or trepidation was apparent. His hands were folded in front of him, and they were as firmly clasped as though in the grasp of a friend. On rising from his knees he shook hands with and kissed the various officers of the jail, and submitted to the covering of the black cap with wonderful composure.

The Deputy Sheriff then read the usual formula, ending with the words, "And may the Lord have mercy on your soul." At the response of "Amen," the body of the unfortunate man was suddenly jerked up by the falling of the heavy weight beneath, and after a few convulsive spasms, which were fearful to witness, James Glennon ceased to exist.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A Southern Widow Drowns Herself—Love the Cause.

The New Orleans *Times* thus relates the melancholy end of a beautiful young widow:—

Our neighbors of Jefferson City were thrown into a state of considerable excitement by the suicide of an intelligent and much respected lady, a resident of this place. The name of the deceased was Mrs. Margaret Lambert, and the cause of the rash act is thus explained in a letter which she left at her home:—

Her affections had been engaged by some gallant of the starred sex, who has not yet been discovered; an engagement followed, and Mrs. Lambert made her full preparations for the marriage, having prepared her trousseau, etc. The expected happy day approached, but, to her dismay, the choice of her heart proved faithless; and while laboring under the effects of the cruel disappointment, the unfortunate woman determined upon quitting the scene of her troubles. After writing the letter containing the facts above stated, and bidding her three children an affectionate farewell, Mrs. Lambert cast herself into the Mississippi—that great panacea for so many world-weary hearts.

Murder at Brandenburg, Ky.—A Man Kills His Own Brother.

We have learned, says the Louisville *Democrat*, of an unfortunate occurrence, in which Allen Stanfield was killed by his own brother, Kendrick Stanfield. The difficulty occurred in Brandenburg on Friday afternoon. It appears, from what our informant was able to learn, that there was an old feud between the two brothers, who were partners in a blacksmith shop in that place. Friday evening they met at the shop for the purpose of having a settlement and closing the partnership. One word brought on another, until the parties became greatly enraged at each other; upon the lie being given, Allen drew his pistol, which was no sooner done than Kendrick seized a sledge hammer, and, with one blow, knocked his brother senseless to the ground. He then seized the pistol which his brother had drawn upon him and shot him through the body, which shot caused almost instant death.

MEXICO.

Reported Liberal Successes—Chihuahua said to have been Taken after a Severe Battle—President Juarez to Establish His Government There.

WASHINGTON, April 26.—Information has been received at the Department of State that the Liberal army, under the command of General Louis Terrasas, had taken Chihuahua after a severe battle, resulting in the overthrow of the Imperialists; that the State was in quiet possession of the National troops, and that President Juarez and Cabinet intended starting in a few days for the city of Chihuahua.

THE CHOLERA IN NEW YORK BAY.

Important Letter from Dr. John Swinburne.

HEALTH OFFICE, QUARANTINE, S. I., April 25, 1866.—To the Metropolitan Board of Health.—Gentlemen:—I beg leave to report that I yesterday visited the Lower Quarantine and found matters progressing favorably, both on the steamers and Hospital ship. No cases of cholera have occurred either on board the *England* or *Virginia* since last report. The condition of the sick on board the Hospital ship is more favorable, the disease assuming a milder type—the percentage of deaths being much less than heretofore. The increased number of admissions in the Hospital to-day may be attributed to the sudden changes of temperature, although the majority present the milder form of this disease.

I have received written statements from those who have been familiar with the management of Quarantine for many years in reference to the alleged inhuman manner in which the sick were transferred from the *Virginia* to the "Floating Hospital."

Deputy Health Officer Dr. D. G. Bissell who was four years Physician of the Marine Hospital, and subsequently two years physician of the hospital ship in the lower bay, states that the manner of transfer of the sick from the *Virginia* was both humane and proper, and the same that has been followed for many years, and that the sick and well under quarantine have been cared for in accordance with the dictates of humanity.

The venerable Dr James Harcourt, in answer to my inquiries, states that as Deputy Health Officer, and physician of the Marine Hospital, he has been associated with Quarantine nearly thirty years, and has superintended the transfer of thousands of sick from vessels under Quarantine to the hospital without a single accident occurring, and the plan of transfer was the same as adopted in the case of the *Virginia*.

The Superintendent of the Hospital, Mr. James O'Rourke, states that he has been connected with Quarantine over fourteen years and for the past seven years has been on board the Floating Hospital while at anchor in the lower bay; his language is:—"From experience and personal knowledge of the lower bay, I must say that the only safe way to transfer the sick is by large rowboats, the patients to be lowered in a chair or hogshead in the form of a chair." Captain Prowse, of the steamship *Virginia*, says that this form of chair, improvised from a hogshead, is the only safe and humane method of transferring the sick to boats, and the only one he would adopt under like circumstances.

It is the opinion of all connected with quarantine that it is utterly impracticable and improper to detend upon a close-boat for the transmission of sick, on account of the roughness of the waters of the bay not only, but more particularly for sanitary reasons.

The chief sanitary question with the public is, are the prophylactic measures now employed sufficient for the protection of public health? If not, what additional means should be adopted? It is the opinion of those familiar with the regulations of Quarantine, as now being carried out, that public health is protected, while commerce suffers, for the want of facilities to carry out a proper system of quarantine. The inhumanity of detaining well persons upon hulks cannot be called in question. All concede this. The question then arises, how can this be obviated? This whole subject was laid before the Legislature in a report made by the Quarantine Commissioners, 1865.

The following language was read by me (see page 20) to show that if we trusted to fortune, and made no provision for the future, "we may be called upon to acknowledge our error, and reap the blasting curses of our neglect, when repentance will not return to us the victims of our indiscretion, and the knowledge of what we might have done, to protect ourselves against the ravages of the disease, will only tend to increase the horrors we may be called upon to experience therefrom." And again, the whole subject is discussed by me, and suggestions made in the Quarantine Commissioners' report of this year, from page 30 to 37 inclusive. Any one who will take the trouble to read these reports cannot be blind to the fact that the Quarantine Commissioners and Health officers have not neglected this important question. JOHN SWINBURNE, Health Officer.

BREACH OF TRUST.

A Cotton Broker of St. Louis Absconds with $40,000—He is Arrested in Cincinnati, and Obtains Bail in $50,000.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

An important case of breach of trust was made public in this city yesterday. The facts of the case, as we have learned them, are as follows:—A man named D. A. Clark has for some time past been doing business in St. Louis as a cotton broker. His dealings with his customers had always been of the most honorable character, and implicit confidence was placed in him by them.

About two weeks ago the firms of Messrs. Burchby & Drescher and T. A. Anderson & Co., of St. Louis, placed in his hands some $40,000 worth of cotton for sale. A day or two afterwards Mr. Clark called on these gentlemen, and stated that he had sold the cotton, and would hand them a check for the money in three days, as is the usual custom among dealers. The three days elapsed, but Clark failed to put in an appearance. On the fourth day one of the members of the first named firm went to his office to see what was the matter, and to his surprise found it closed and empty. Inquiries were made for Clark, but he was nowhere to be found. A day or two afterwards it was discovered that he had sold and received the money for the cotton; that it had been shipped North, and that he himself had absconded, taking a train for this city.

A despatch was immediately sent to the authorities here, and to Detectives Craven and Bayless was intrusted the work of ferretting out the matter and making the arrest of the absconder. Diligent search was made for a day or two, but nothing could be learned of Clark's whereabouts. On Saturday last, however, Mr. W. A. Ludd, who had been deputized by the firms of St. Louis to represent them, arrived in this city, and soon made the acquaintance of the above mentioned detectives. He informed them that Clark could be found at the house of his brother-in-law, a well-known and wealthy citizen of this city, whose name, for the present at least, we suppress. The detectives proceeded on Saturday night to his residence, and succeeded in securing their man.

He was taken to the Ninth Street Station House, but after a short confinement was released on bail of $50,000, his brother-in-law becoming his surety. Intelligence was then sent to the St. Louis firms that the arrest had been effected, and they telegraphed back that a requisition had been signed by the Governor of Missouri for the defendant, and would be here on Wednesday, when Clark will be taken to his home. In the meantime, however, there being a law of this State requiring that a prisoner shall be arraigned in Court for a preliminary examination within four days after his arrest, the case will be called in the Police Court this morning.

In a conversation yesterday, Clark stated that if he were allowed to go to St. Louis with Ludd, he would settle with the parties whom he had deceived, and would not allow them to lose a single dollar. Upon being told that he would have to go in company with an officer, he refused, and stated that he would prefer to wait until he was compelled to go.

Mrs. Jeff. Davis.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—There now seems to be no doubt that Mrs. Jeff. Davis has obtained permission to visit her husband at Fortress Monroe.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 27.

Drawbacks Allowed upon Cotton Goods.

The following important Circular has been issued by the Treasury Department:—

Regulations for the allowance or drawback of two cents per pound upon articles manufactured exclusively of cotton, when exported as provided under section 171 of the Act of June 30, 1864, as amended by the Act of March 3, 1865.

When a party desires to export articles manufactured exclusively of cotton, for the benefit of drawback, he must, before shipping the same from the place where they are stored, notify the Collector of Internal Revenue of the District in which they are situated of their intention to export them.

The Collector will then inspect and superintend the weighing of such articles, or direct his deputy so to do; and, after such inspection and weighing, the officer so inspecting and superintending will make a report in triplicate, accompanied by samples of the articles, in the form following, viz:—

FORM J.

I, ——, ——, of Internal Revenue, do hereby certify that the following described articles, manufactured exclusively of American cotton, situated at ——, and intended for exportation to ——, have been inspected and weighed under my supervision, viz.:—

Specific description of articles, number boxes or bales, marks, numbers, weight.

The Collector will then certify, under the above report, in the form following, viz.:—

I hereby certify that the samples submitted to me of the above described articles, are, to the best of my knowledge and belief, manufactured exclusively of cotton. —— ——, Collector.

The Collector of Internal Revenue will retain the duplicate in his office, and deliver to the manufacturer or exporter the original of the above return, and transmit the duplicate to the Superintendent of Exports and Drawback, at the port from which the articles are to be exported.

The exporter will then proceed to make his entry for drawback at the custom house at the port of exportation, and furnish the other proofs, in accordance with the Amended Circular Instructions dated May 1, 1865 and file at the same time, with said entry, the return, Form J.

The evidence to show that the tax was paid upon the cotton from which the articles are manufactured, will consist of the affidavit of the manufacturer or producer of such articles, setting forth all the facts in the case, and must be satisfactory to the Superintendent of Exports and Drawback, with whom it will be filed, as provided in the first paragraph of page 9 of the aforesaid Instructions.

Form B of the aforesaid Instructions, or order for examination and shipment, to the Surveyor shall in all cases coming under these regulations be changed so as simply to order the superintending of the lading on board the vessel, and the comparison of the marks, numbers, brands, etc., with the entry and Form J.

The Superintendent of Exports and Drawback will, when all the proofs are filed with him, transmit to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue a complete set of papers, as in case of other exports for benefit of drawback.

If the evidence submitted of the payment of tax is not considered sufficient by the Superintendent of Exports, he may transmit the same to the Commissioner of Internal Revenue for his decision.

These Regulations will go into effect immediately.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

Approved April 8, 1866

HUGH McCULLOCH,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Mrs. Davis to See Her Husband.

I learn from high authority that the President has granted Mrs. Davis permission to visit her husband at Fortress Monroe. It is stated here that Mrs. Davis is now in New York.

Interest Payment.

The Treasury will pay the 5-20 gold interest on Tuesday next.

Secretary McCulloch's Plan.

A prominent member of the Congressional Finance Committee expresses the conviction that Secretary McCulloch's desire to fund the national debt into one uniform long loan, at 6 per cent, is entirely feasible, and will prove successful.

Prize Writing.

There is to be a prize writing exhibition here on Tuesday, of soldiers who lost their right arms in the war.

Personal.

Representative Hubbard has recovered, and was in his seat to-day.

Senator Fessenden is also recovering rapidly from the same malady.

The Chief Justice and the Courts.

As some speculation has been indulged in as to the probable action of Chief Justice Chase in reference to the trial of Jeff. Davis at Richmond, it may not be improper to state that no courts will be held in Richmond or Norfolk while the writ of habeas corpus is suspended in Virginia, and while military authority is supreme. It is the opinion of an eminent jurist that Jeff. Davis and his associates should, while the military power is exercised, be tried for treason by a Military Commission of the most distinguished officers in the service. It is considered that if the President desired to show that "treason is a crime and should be made odious," there has been ample opportunity to test it at the last session of the United States Court at Baltimore, over which Chief Justice Chase presided.

Condition of the South.

A loyal Georgian just arrived here urges the radicals in Congress to withdraw all Federal control, assistance, or restraint from any one of the late rebellious States for thirty days, and leave the reconstructed citizens entirely to themselves; he says the experiment will not only satisfy Northern conservatives, but cause a wail for succor to come up from the people themselves. He thinks that in less than ten days they would implore to be saved from themselves. He states that the entire South is a unit in its determination to force a recognition of their war debt, or a repudiation of ours.

A Matter of Opinion.

The President recently remarked to the wife of a Union officer, that he did not consider Clement C. Clay as culpable as Thad. Stevens and his clan.

Counsel in the Davis Trial.

Messrs. Evarts, Clifford, and Rousseau have been retained by the Government for the trial of Jeff. Davis. They were here yesterday, arranging the case, although the time and place of trial have not been definitely decided.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Veto of a Railroad Bill—Steamer Ashore—Chief Justice Chase is Willing to Try Jeff. Davis.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, April 26.—Mayor Chapman has vetoed the bill granting to the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company the privilege to construct a double track from its depot in the city to Canton, but says he will approve the bill if amended so as to require the company to widen the street through which the double track is proposed, at its own expense.

The steamer *Robert Lehr*, from Savannah for Baltimore, is ashore on Oregon Inlet, and it is feared will prove a total loss.

Chief Justice Chase, whilst here, announced his willingness to try Jeff. Davis in Baltimore.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, April 27, 1866.

The Stock Market was less active this morning, but prices continue steady. Government bonds are in fair demand: 5-20s sold at 105¾, a slight advance; 6s of 1881 at 108¼, an advance of ¼; and 10-40s at 95½, a slight decline; 101½ was bid for 7-30s; City loans are less active, but prices are without change; the new issue sold at 95½.

In Railroad shares there is a fair business doing. Catawissa preferred sold at 30¼@30¾; Reading at 52¾@52½, a slight decline; Camden and Amboy at 120, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56@56¼, no change; Philadelphia and Erie sold at 23¼@33¾, a decline of ½; and Northern Central at 45½, no change; 32 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 54¾ for Norristown; 55 for Minehill; 37 for North Pennsylvania; 61½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 43 for preferred do.; and 39 for Catawissa common.

City Passenger Railroad shares are firmly held. Second and Third streets sold at 72, and Thirteenth and Fifteenth at 19; 52 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh, 28 for Spruce and Pine, 42½ for Hestonville, 26 for Girard College, and 35 for Union.

Bank shares continue in good demand, at full prices. Mechanics' sold at 29½; 208 was bid for North America; 141 for Philadelphia; 125½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54½ for Commercial; 90 for Northern Liberties; 53 for Penn Township; 55 for Girard; 80 for Western; 63 for City; 63½ for Corn Exchange; and 58 for Union.

In Canal shares there is less doing. Lehigh Navigation sold at 50½; 27¾ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 34¾ for preferred do.; 115 for Morris Canal preferred; 15½ for Susquehanna Canal; 49¼ for Delaware Division; and 60 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares continue dull and neglected. Ocean sold at 7⅛, a decline of ¼.

—The New York *Times* this morning says:—"There was another advance in Gold and Exchange yesterday of ¼@½ per cent. on the continued unfavorable news from Europe. The main effect is from the semi-panic in the Liverpool Cotton Market, which carried down prices 2d. sterling, equal to about five cents the pound in our currency on the transaction of the five business days from the 9th to the 18th Apl inclusive. Orleans middlings are quoted by the Portland steamer of Apr. 12 at 16d. The quotation for United States 6-20s, is made ex-May Coupon, 67½ in London, as against 71¼@¾, including the Coupon by the previous steamer. The market here advanced on the news to 105@105¼, including May Coupon, although further speculative sales to arrive were made at 105¼ per cent., seller 30 days, without interest. The top rate for Bills on London was 108½ per cent., and the highest sales of Gold 128 per cent."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money on call is quoted at 4@5 per cent. For Commercial paper the rates are 6@7 for prime, and 8@9 for good bills. Sterling Exchange has been quite active, and 109½ has been paid for prime bills. The business of the Sub Treasury was:—Receipts, $2,447,197 41—for Customs, $594,000; Payments, $1,797,802 15—on account of Loan $695,000; Balance, $54,895,278 73. Gold Notes $979,000. In freights the engagements to Liverpool are 500 bales of Cotton at 9-32d.@⅜d., and per steamer, 800 bales Cotton at ¼d. To London, 4,000 bushels Oats at 4d. Two barques were chartered, one to Cette and one to Bordeaux, on private terms."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

$500 City 6s, new	95½	100 sh Read	s30		57¾
$100 do	95½	200 sh do	lots		56
$400 U S 6s '81	108½	400 sh do	lots	30	56¼
$400 U S 10-40s	95½	100 sh do	b5wnut		55½
$100 Sund Can bds	62	1 sh Cam & Am			120
100 sh Cata pf	5wn 30½	100 sh Mech Bk	lots		29½
100 sh do	s5wn 30½	350 sh Preston Coal			15
100 sh do	30½	1 sh Penn R			56
100 sh do	b30 30½	20 sh do	cash		56¼
100 sh do	b30 30½	186 sh do	lots	cash	56¼
100 sh do	b5 30½	200 sh Ph & E	b30		29½
100 sh do	s5 30½	300 sh do	lots		28½
200 sh do	lots b5 30½	100 sh N Centr	b5		45½
100 sh do	30½	100 sh Ocean			7½
100 sh do	30½	200 sh do	b30		7½
100 sh do	s30 30½	14 sh 2d & 3d			72
200 sh do	lots s30 30½	4 sh 13th & 15th			19

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

10 A. M.	128¾	12 M.	129
11 A. M.	129	1 P. M.	128¾

HARPER, DURBEY & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	128¾	129
American Silver, ⅛ and ¼	122	123
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	112	115
Pennsylvania Currency	55	45
New York Exchange	par.	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	128¾	129
American Silver, ⅛ and ¼	122	124
Compound Interest Notes:—		
" " June, 1864	11¼	11½
" " July, 1864	10¼	10½
" " August, 1864	9	9½
" " October, 1864	8¼	8½
" " Dec., 1864	7¼	7½
" " May, 1865	5¼	5½
" " August, 1865	4¼	4½
" " Sept., 1865	3¾	3½
" " October, 1865	3¼	3½

—The following is the weekly report of the tonnage of the Schuylkill Navigation Company:—

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