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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Official War Bulletin.

DETAILS OF MILITARY OPERATIONS.

Affairs at Richmond and Petersburg.

REBEL IRON-CLADS AND BRIDGES DESTROYED.

Gen. Weitzel's Captures.

500 PIECES ARTILLERY—5,000 STAND ARMS.

President Lincoln in Richmond.

TELEGRAMS FROM GEN. GRANT.

Probable Capture of Lee's Whole Army.

ESCAPE OF THE "REBEL CONFEDERACY."

SEVERE ACCIDENT TO MR. SEWARD.

War Department, Washington, April 5, 8 p. m.

Major General John A. Dix, New York:

The following telegram gives all the details received by this Department regarding the military operations at Richmond not heretofore published.

(Signed) E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Aikens' Landing, Va., April 5, 11:30 a. m.

Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:

Little is known at City Point. There are but few officers left, and these are overwhelmed with work. Lee telegraphed Davis on Sunday that he was driven back and must evacuate. This was announced in church. Davis had sold his furniture previously at auction, and was ready to leave. All the leading men got away that evening. The rebel iron-clads were exploded. The Virginia lies sunk in James river, above the obstructions. Ewell set the city on fire. All the business portion of Main street to the river was destroyed. The bridges across the river were also destroyed. Mrs. Lee remains.

At Petersburg the public stores were burned and a few houses caught fire, but not much damage was done to the city. The bridges there were also destroyed. I will report fully from Richmond. I cannot get a clear idea of our losses.

The only General killed is Winthrop. Gen. Potter is dangerously wounded in the groin. Gen. Grant has commanded the armies in person since the beginning of operations.

(Signed) C. A. Dana, Ass't Sec. of War.

War Department, Washington April 5, 10 p. m.

To Major General Dix:

A telegram just received from Richmond states that General Weitzel captured in Richmond one thousand well prisoners, and five thousand rebel wounded, whom they found in hospitals, five hundred pieces of artillery and five thousand stand of arms.

The President went to Richmond yesterday, and returned to City Point to-day.

The Surgeon General reports Mr. Seward, who was thrown from his carriage this evening, as doing well. His arm was broken between the elbow and shoulder, and his face was much bruised. The fracture has been much reduced, and the case presents no alarming symptoms.

(Signed) E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

War Department, Washington, April 5—11 p. m.

To Maj. General Dix, N. Y.:

General Grant telegraphs to this Department, from Nottaway Court House, as follows:

"Last night Gen. Sheridan was on the Danville road, south of Amelia Court House, and sent word to Gen. Meade, who was following with the 2d and 6th corps, by what is known as the River road, that if the troops could be got up in time, he had hopes of capturing or dispersing the whole of Lee's army.

"I am moving with the left wing, commanded by Gen. Ord, direct for the Burkesville road. We will be to-night at or near Burkesville. I have had no communication with Generals Sheridan or Meade to-day, but hope to hear that they have come up with and captured or broken up the balance of the armies of North Virginia. In every direction we hear of the men of that army going home, generally with arms."

Sheridan reports Lee at Amelia Court House to-day.

(Signed) E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

War Department, Washington, April 5, 5:10 p. m.

To Maj. Gen. Dix:

The following details relating to the capture of Richmond and its occupation by our forces, have been telegraphed to this department from that city.

(Signed) E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

Gen. Weitzel learned at 3 o'clock on the morning of Monday that Richmond was being evacuated.

At daylight he moved forward, first taking care to give his men breakfast in the expectation that they might have to fight. He met no opposition, and on entering the city was greeted with a hearty welcome from the people. The Mayor went out to meet him and to surrender the city, but missed him on the road.

Gen. Weitzel finds much suffering among the people. The rich as well as the poor are destitute of food. He is about to issue supplies to all who take the oath.

The inhabitants now number twenty thousand, half of whom are African.

It is not true that Jeff Davis sold his furniture before leaving. It is all in his house where I am now writing. He left at seven p. m., by the Danville railroad.

All the members of Congress escaped. Mr. Hunter has gone home. Carson Smith went with the army. Judge Campbell still remains here.

Gen. Weitzel took here 1000 prisoners, besides the wounded. These number 5000, in nine hospitals. I captured cannon to the number of at least 500 pieces. Five thousand muskets have been found in one lot. Thirty locomotives and 300 cars were found here. The Petersburg Railroad bridge is totally destroyed, and that of the Danville Railroad partially, so that connection south of Petersburg cannot be made.

All the rebel vessels are destroyed except an unfinished ram, which has her machinery in perfect order. The Tredegar works are unharmed. Libby Prison and Castle Thunder also escaped the fire, and are filled with rebel prisoners of war.

Most of the editors have fled, especially Jno. Mitchell. The *Whig* appeared yesterday as a Union paper, with the name of the former proprietor at the head.

The theatre opens here to-night.

Gen. Weitzel describes the reception of the President yesterday as enthusiastic.

Victory Celebration in Louisville.

Louisville, April 5.—The city is brilliantly illuminated to-night, in honor of the capture of Richmond. The public buildings, newspaper, telegraph and express offices were illuminated and gaily decorated with flags, while large numbers of stores and private residences poured from their windows a blaze of light. All parties seem to vie with each other in contributing to the display, which was one of the most magnificent ever witnessed in Louisville.

Subscriptions to the 7-30 Loan.

Philadelphia, April 5.—Jay Cooke reports the subscriptions to the 7 30 loan to-day at $2,315,500; including one subscription of $200,000 from New York. The number of individual subscriptions for the sums of fifty and a hundred, was 4,261.

RICHMOND!

INTERESTING DETAILS OF THE VICTORY.

The Fire in the City.

GREAT DESTRUCTION OF TOBACCO.

Spirit of Lee's Army Broken.

CAPTURE AND SURRENDER OF PETERSBURG.

Good Conduct of Our Troops

CITIZENS BECOMING RECONCILED.

Deserters Coming Out of their Hiding Places.

IMPORTANCE OF PETERSBURG TO THE REBELS.

Desperate Efforts to Hold the Place.

25,000 PRISONERS CAPTURED.

15,000 Killed and Wounded.

THE TOTAL REBEL LOSS 40,000

GEN. SHERIDAN STILL IN PURSUIT.

New York, April 5.—The *Post's* special says: Advices from Richmond represent the fire there as being very destructive, totally destroying many tobacco warehouses.

Gen. Grant was confident that the spirit of Lee's army was completely gone. If he stops at Lynchburg he will be surrounded.

Petersburg, April 3.—The Army of the Potomac has been in and out of Petersburg this a. m., merely making a flying visit. The rebels commenced evacuating last night at 10 o'clock, and by three this morning were across the river, having burned about a million dollars worth of tobacco.

The Southside railroad depot and the bridges across the Appomattox are in possession of our troops. They charged the inner line of works at daylight, taking a picket line of some 500 men prisoners. The troops on entering the city behaved most admirably, not more than half a dozen stores being entered by them, and these mostly containing tobacco, cigars, liquors, &c. The Provost Marshal soon arrived and established order. The Mayor of the town met the troops as they entered, and handed to the officer commanding the following communication, offering the surrender of the city:

To Lieut. Gen. U. S. Grant, Commanding the Armies of the United States, or the Major General Commanding the U. S. Forces in front of Petersburg:

General—The City of Petersburg having been evacuated by the Confederate troops, we, a committee authorized by the Common Council, do hereby surrender the city to the United States forces, with a request for the protection of the persons and property of its inhabitants. We are, respectfully, your obedient servants,

W. W. Towns, Mayor,
Dansey Paul,
Committee.

Protection was promised on the part of the troops, and the citizens have no cause of complaint, for certainly there is none. After lying so long in front of a place of so much importance, and losing so many men in the efforts to capture it, entered the city with less disorder, and doing less damage to private property than in any other place. The citizens did not show themselves during the forepart of the day, but after discovering that our soldiers were orderly and well-behaved, with the disposition to disturb no one, they began to make their appearance at the doors and windows of their residences. Many hoped that the war would soon be ended.

For more than a month past the rebel troops have been receiving less rations than before. Citizens say they have suffered much, but it is well to take such stories with a good deal of allowance.

The rebels managed to get away with all their artillery, excepting one or two old columbiads and a few heavy mortars, which they could not transport readily. A large number of their men deserted, and when our troops entered they made their appearance, and were taken into custody. It is believed that the rebels retreated toward Lynchburg.

Many houses in the lower part of the city have been badly injured by shot and shell thrown from our batteries. Most of the houses located there have been vacated.

5 o'clock, p. m.—Ever since morning our troops have been passing through the city westward, taking the Cox's river road to Sutherland Station on the South Side railroad, where our headquarters are. At this hour the rear guard are passing and the trains are following. The railroad from City Point here is to be put in running order immediately, and although it is not expected a permanent base will be established here, yet it will be held as a depot to deliver supplies to the army so long as it is within reach. All the rolling stock of the railroad was run off towards Richmond, but in this department they must have been very deficient, or they would not have burned so much tobacco.

New York, April 5.—The *Herald's* army of Potomac special says: The glory of the first entrance into the works in front of Petersburg is disputed by the 27th Michigan volunteers and the 1st Connecticut heavy artillery. The former had their colors with them, which were first set upon the parapet, and hence they have proof of priority. The First Michigan Sharpshooters leading the skirmishers and pressing hard upon the rear of the rebel forces, were first to enter Petersburg.

Among the casualties during the day were the following: Lieutenant Colonel Nichols, 1st Michigan Sharpshooters, seriously; Captain Kelly, 38th Wisconsin, seriously; Captain Ballard, 38th Wisconsin, seriously; Captain Delone, 1st Michigan Sharpshooters, mortally; Lieutenant Steele, 37th Wisconsin, slightly; Lieutenant Colonel Avery, 6th Ohio, thigh; Lieutenant Monahan, 27th Michigan, slightly.

The *Herald's* special from Petersburg says: At the commencement of Gen. Grant's operations on this line, five days ago, the rebels had a force at their command, defending Petersburg, variously estimated at from 75,000 to 80,000 men, as the defense of Petersburg was the defense of Richmond—if the one fell, the other was certain to fall; hence every available man was brought to confront Grant. Of this army of veteran troops, not less than 25,000 have fallen into our hands as prisoners. These have been captured on the battle-field, as the fruit of severe fighting. Twelve thousand five hundred of them had been delivered at City Point and disposed of up to last evening. The same correspondent estimates 15,000 killed and wounded, thus making the entire rebel loss 40,000. The balance are in four distinct fugitive bands, each seeking safety for itself alone. A portion of them started for the Appomattox, and succeeded in crossing by pontoons, ten or fifteen miles above Petersburg, while the rest, being hard pressed, could not get across, and fled up the river on its Southern bank. Sheridan is still pursuing them, capturing prisoners at every step.

The *Times'* Army of the Potomac special of the 3d says: After Longstreet's forces were driven back by Sheridan and Warren, and the right flank of Lee's army turned, General Humphrey led the 2d corps in the attack, and a simultaneous assault was made along the entire line to the Appomattox, near Point of Rocks. At each point where the 2d attempted the assault, they were eminently successful, breaking through the enemy's works and capturing everything. The strongest works on that portion of the line were ineffectual to withstand the shock struck by the gallant Second, which nobly sustained its hard earned reputation.

The 25th corps had only one division and part of another engaged. It performed nobly the task set for it, and was successful in capturing two large and well-defended forts, a goodly number of prisoners and sixteen guns. The negroes, of whom the corps is wholly composed, fought with great gallantry and determination, and lost in killed and wounded a proportionate number with other corps.

New York, April 5.—A *Herald* correspondent gives an account of the condition of Petersburg. When General Weitzel entered the city the negroes flocked about him, thanking the Lord that the Yankees had come. He found a bridge burning, and sent the negroes for a fire engine, which they brought, when he set them to work to extinguish the flames, and finally turned over his superintendency to a white man. Most of the railroad property had been destroyed, and large quantities of tobacco burned. Immense amounts of corn and stores were piled in storehouses in the heart of the city.

Our shells fired into the city had done very little damage.

By nine o'clock the town was full of troops, pouring in from all directions, cheering and singing. The citizens showed themselves in such large numbers, that it seemed but very few had left. They all appeared hungry, the provisions having been all hoarded for the army. The business streets looked busy, and the stores had plenty of goods in them. Gen. Lee was in Petersburg up to Sunday. He acknowledged he was unable to hold Virginia any longer. The funeral of General Hill took place just before the evacuation. He was buried in the City Cemetery the same day he fell. The funeral was attended by Lee and other officers.

The *Tribune's* special from Richmond on the 3d, gives an account of the occupation of that city by the 2nd brigade, 3rd division of the 24th corps. Gen. Ripley advanced upon the town, Maj. Gen. Weitzel, and staff leading the column. A detachment of cavalry was sent to meet the Mayor, from whom Gen. Weitzel received the keys to the public buildings. The Army of the James then marched into the rebel capital. He met no opposition whatever. Our army was greeted with enthusiastic cheers by the people.

An inspection of the rebel works disclosed the fact of their having left in great haste. Arms of every description were found in profusion. Clothing of every description, and in some of the officers' quarters were found their private correspondence. Torpedoes were found in front of Fort Gilmore, and so thickly that it was found necessary to march the column through the Fort. They had attached to every torpedo a stick with a piece of red ribbon tied to it. This precaution they had observed for the safety of their own men.

General Weitzel established his headquarters in the State Capitol, lately occupied by the Virginia House of Delegates, and immediately instituted measures to restore order to the town.

Gen. Weitzel issued an order making General Shipley Military Governor. The latter issued an order calling upon the citizens to aid in putting out the fire, and referring them to the President's proclamation for the disposition of rights and duties.

The rebel rear guard retreated in the direction of Lynchburg only a few minutes before our advance entered the town. The main body of the enemy commenced to retreat about ten o'clock the preceding Sunday. Their destination is believed to have been Lynchburg. Jeff Davis remained in the city till dark Sunday night, having sent his family to Charlotte, N. C., some time during the preceding week.

The *Herald's* Richmond special says the buildings burned are mostly on the lower part of Main street—a tobacco warehouse, a storehouse, and the old Bank of Virginia building, and the newspaper offices. A good deal of mischief was done during Sunday night.

The main portion of the machinery of the Tredegar works, as well as of the factories used by the rebel government, were sent away by the Danville road a fortnight ago.

Jeff. Davis was attending divine service at St. Paul's church when he received the telegram from Lee stating that Petersburg and Richmond must be given up. Jeff. Davis, with his family, left for Danville in the afternoon, carrying with him, according to rumor, $300,000 in specie.

New York, April 5.—The *Commercial Advertiser* says: The colored troops, headed by Gen. Draper, of Mass., were the first to enter Richmond. The city was formally surrendered by Mayor Joseph Mayo, who pleaded for protection to life and property. All the principal buildings had been fired by the rebel authorities before leaving. Several banks and the *Examiner* office were burned. Gen. Weitzel took Davis' house for his headquarters. Gen. Shipley was appointed Military Governor. Governor Pierpont is to transfer the State Government of Virginia to Richmond, at once.

LATEST EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

Improvement in American Securities.

BRITISH PROPERTY IN SOUTHERN STATES.

PROBABLE WAR WITH THE UNITED STATES.

Relations with France Satisfactory.

FOREIGN MARKETS, &c.

New York, April 5.—By the arrival of the Etna from Europe we have the following news:

London, March 31.—Political news is not very important.

A. Jachney & Sons, of London, Liverpool and New York, have suspended. Liabilities £100,000.

The papers to-day warn the House of Commons of the importance of the vote to be taken to-night on the subject of Canadian fortifications.

The Moravian's news was promulgated to-day, and caused an improvement in U. S. 5 20s; closing quotations being 53¾. Her news was published on the afternoon of the 23d, but its effect was not developed at the closing of this summary.

The *Star*, on the question of possible repudiation by the United States, asserts that the Washington government is as incapable of repudiating her obligations as the government of England.

In the House of Commons, in reply to the inquiry by Mr. Gregory as to the British property in the Southern States, Mr. Bayard said he supposed the question referred to cotton. As regards that destroyed by the Confederates to prevent it falling into Northern hands, the owners must stand all risks. They have no right to complain, but at the same time have been urged to preserve records of such property. As regards cotton seized by the Federal Government, they have an undoubted right to remove it to the North—but the British charge at Washington has been instructed to express confidence, and hope no obstacle will be interposed to the claims of British subjects in respect to such cotton. That is to say, that every facility will be given to prove claims to cotton thus removed.

Mr. Berkely again called attention to the probability of war with America, and complained of the negligence of the Government in not making preparations.

A decision given by the Council in Bishop Colenso's case, pronounces his removal from Bishopric by Bishop Capetown null and void, the power resting with the Queen.

Avenir papers assert that negotiations at Washington between Maximillian's agent and Seward progress satisfactorily, and that Lincoln has promised to recognize the Empire at the close of the war.

The *Constitutionnel* asserts that apprehensions of an aggression in Mexico are chimerical. The relations of France and Washington have never ceased to be most satisfactory. The French Senate adopted the address by 130 to 3.

It was reported that Montevideo capitulated to the Brazilians on the 7th of February, but the news is contradicted.

Liverpool—Breadstuffs—R. S. & Co., W. N. & Co., and others, report a good attendance of buyers and a firmer market. Flour quiet and steady. Wheat firm, with a firm demand at 1@2d per cental, and an advance for Red Western. Red is quoted at 8s@8s9d. Corn firm at 31@6d per quarter. Provisions—Bigland, Athaya & Co., G. B. & Co., and others, report Beef quiet but steady. Pork dull and easier. Bacon generally steady, but in some cases lower prices accepted. Lard quiet and firm. Butter very dull and lower. Sugar quiet and rather easier. Coffee unaltered. Spirits of Turpentine quiet. Petroleum without change at 2s 1d@11d for Refined.

London—Breadstuffs firmer. Wheat partially firmer and 1s dearer. Flour quiet and unchanged in rates. Sugars dull, and easier for Refined. Coffee quiet. Tea dull at lower rates. Money Market—Funds were quiet with no material fluctuation.

A Good News from Sheridan.

New York, April 5.—A correspondent at Petersburg says a courier has arrived from Sheridan, stating that the rebel divisions that were cut off, and which it was expected would be whipped or captured, had crossed the Appomattox, ten miles above Petersburg, but he was following, skirmishing with the rear guard, and expecting to have an engagement to-day. Troops are rapidly pushing on to his assistance, and before noon another victory over the enemies of the Union may be gained.

Advance in Gold—Its Cause.

New York, April 5.—Gold opened at 148, but got to 152 on the understanding that Sec. McCulloch proposed selling the Savannah cotton for gold.

New York, April 5.—Gold 153¼.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

The Richmond Postoffice.

PIRACY ON THE CHESAPEAKE.

Steamer Harriet Deford Captured.

ENGAGEMENT ON THE RAPPAHANNOCK.

NEWS FROM GRANT'S PETERSBURG PROGRESS.

Washington, April 30.—Hon. G. W. McClellan, Second Assistant Postmaster General, to-day received the following dispatch:

Richmond, April 4.—I have taken possession of the Richmond Postoffice, in the name of the Postoffice Department of the United States. I find a large quantity of U. S. property, pouches, locks, safes, &c. The mails that should have left the city to-day are all here, pouched and billed. I have not yet had an opportunity of conferring with the military authorities, but the Provost Marshal has kindly placed a guard over the buildings and effects.

(Signed,) D. B. Parker, Special Agt.

The Navy Department has received the following: The steamer Harriet Deford was captured at Fair Haven, on Chesapeake bay, at two o'clock this afternoon, by a rebel party of twenty seven men, headed by Captain Fitzhugh. She is a one masted propeller, with her upper works painted drab. The captain, mate and white passengers were released, but the crew were carried off. She immediately sailed after a propeller towing two government barges down the bay.

F. A. Parker, commanding the Potomac Flotilla, reports to the Navy Department, from on board the United States steamer Don, under date of March 31st, that on the 15th of March the United States steamer Morse engaged on the Rappahannock near Fort Lang, a rebel light battery, and after an engagement of two hours, succeeded in driving it away. The Morse suffered no material damage.

Mrs. Lincoln left this morning for City Point, to join the President. She was accompanied by Senator Sumner and Secretary Harlan and family.

The wounded from the late battles continue to arrive in Washington. The wounded now being brought comprise the most serious cases.

Crowds of prisoners continue to arrive at City Point, and numbers are being sent to Point Lookout.

No appointment of postmaster at Richmond will be made until the return of the Postmaster General.

Washington, April 5.—One hundred and forty rebel officers, prisoners of war, were brought in to the city to-day.

The first number of a newspaper, about 12 by 20 inches, printed on one side only, has been started in Petersburg, called *Grant's Petersburg Progress*. The motto is "Eternal Vigilance is the Price of Liberty." Monday's issue has the following items: The following are the names of the compositors &c., employed in editing, setting type and working off the *Progress*: Maj. R. E. Eden, 37th Wisconsin Volunteers, Editor; Capt. Chas. McCreery, 8th Michigan Veteran Volunteers, Assistant Editor; Chaplain D. Kapple, 1st Mich. Sharpshooters, Local Editor; J. W. Griffith, Foreman; Compositors—1st Lieut. R. Farrall, 1st Michigan Sharpshooters; T. Mackett, 2d brigade, 1st division, band; J. Bouty, 2d brigade, 1st division, band; Sergeant O. Greenfield, 5th Michigan; Corporal John Ferndale, 37th Wisconsin Volunteers, private; W. H. Stuart, 1st Michigan Sharpshooters, private; F. B. Bostwick, 1st Michigan Sharpshooters; E. Dalrymple, 95th Pennsylvania.

Personal.—Among the distinguished citizens we saw on the street this morning were Brig. Gen. Pryor (on parole) and his sons.

Prices Current.—On Saturday last flour in Petersburg sold at the moderate price of $1100 per barrel. Sugar and bacon were equally reasonable—a double Sambuck Confederate blue-back being the cost of a pound of each.

Bridges Destroyed.—All the bridges about Petersburg were destroyed by the rebels last night on their departure.

Flags on Buildings.—The 1st Michigan Shooters have the credit of being the first to occupy the city, and of floating their flag from the dome of the Petersburg Court House. Other flags belonging to different regiments were not long behindhand in getting themselves posted on the tops of all the buildings of a public character in the city.

New York Stock and Money Market.

New York, April 5.—Railway speculation was quite animated at the Stock Exchange this morning, and there was a very marked rise throughout the list. There was a large demand for stocks, and the Bull interest is in the ascendant. There was an active demand for Government Gold Bonds at the Board, and there was a rise of ½@1 ℔ cent. The orders from out of town continue large, and absorbing a large amount of floating bonds. The purchase of one million 5-20 Bonds by one house was for investment, and taken by a leading director in Erie. Railway, Coal and Miscellaneous shares firmer, especially Cumberland and Quicksilver. At the last session of the Board there was a further sharp rise in stocks, with a good demand.

The gold room was more animated to-day, with a steady upward tendency. The capture of President Lincoln by Confederate bushwhackers is among the stories of the gold room. The abundance of money still increases. Sterling Exchange dull and business limited.

The first government sale of cotton will take place next Tuesday, when three thousand bales will be offered and sold for gold.

There was some activity among dry goods jobbers to-day, and country merchants show more unwillingness to purchase. There is no change in prices, but probably a steadier feeling in the market.

Petroleum Stocks firmer with an improved demand. Excelsior, 425; Germania, 77; Knickerbocker, 34; Oceanic, 350; Tack, 233; Empire City, 220; Manhattan, 50; M'Kinley, 510; Cherry Run, 73, Rynd Farm, 850; United States, 940.

Revolution in Central America—Quick Work—Another Beauregard.

New York, April 5.—Panama papers, to the 21st ult. are received. On the evening of the 9th, the long looked for revolution took place, and the government was quietly overturned. The President abandoned his palace, took refuge at the United States Consulate's, and escaped at midnight on board a United States steamer. Four or five soldiers were killed. It was the most peaceable capsizing of a government we ever heard of. Senor Calvenzo, a revolutionist, was sworn in as President. On Friday last an armed force was dispatched to Aspinwall to establish a provisional government. A small police force opposed them on their arrival, and three of the latter were killed. The department was then handed over to the new government. Forces have been sent to other places with similar objects in view.

In Panama everything is quiet. A swindler, from Paris, named Beauregard, a relation of the rebel General of that name, passed through Panama, en route for San Francisco. He is hunted by detectives.

Celebration of our Great Victories.

New York, April 5.—A large meeting of prominent citizens was held yesterday, to make arrangements for a suitable celebration of our great victories. It was agreed that instead of a procession, to have two addresses prepared, one to the President, and the other to the armies, signed by New York citizens, and published, and to fix upon a day for general thanksgiving, on which occasion it will be requested that there shall be appropriate religious services in all the churches. It is supposed the 20th will be the day chosen by the committee of fifteen appointed to perfect plans.

Gov. Pierpont—Richmond Postmaster.

New York, April 5.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says Governor Pierpont is endeavoring to obtain permission, to establish himself at Richmond, and to assemble the legislature of loyal Virginia there.

Mr. Green, who was banished from Richmond for Union sentiments, returns there as United States Postmaster. Mails will be regularly forwarded from Washington.

Magnificent Condition of Sherman's Army.

Philadelphia, April 5.—Senator Sherman has arrived in this city. He left General Sherman on Saturday morning. The army of Sherman was then about moving according to the pre-arranged plan adopted on his late visit to General Grant at Fortress Monroe. The army was in magnificent condition, and its number much larger than is generally supposed.

$500,000 Subscribed to the Christian Commission.

New York, April 5.—Geo. H. Stuart, Chairman of the Christian Commission, addressed the merchants at the Exchange, on behalf of the Commission. A large amount of subscriptions were received. The subscriptions have, since Saturday, amounted to $500,000.

Rebel Ram.

New York, April 5.—The *Herald's* Newbern letter says the rebels have an iron clad ram in upper Roanoke river, which they expect to have ready to move down to Plymouth and into the Sound by the middle of this month.

Fire in Chicago.

Chicago, April 5.—The fire last night in some buildings on Franklin street, destroyed property valued at $20,000. Fully insured.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST PETERSBURG.

On Account of Sunday's Operations.

THE CAPTURE OF FORT MAHONE.

Desperate Effort to Retake It.

REBEL GENERAL A. P. HILL KILLED.

Narrow Escape of Gen. Lee.

GALLANT CHARGE OF THE 9th CORPS.

New York, April 5.—The *Herald's* correspondent has the following account of the operations on Sunday. At midnight, on Saturday, Gen. Wilcox had orders to demonstrate on the right of the line, so as to draw the rebels from the left, preparatory to operations in that quarter. The next morning Admiral Porter and all the artillery in the works, were also set at work. Wilcox's skirmish line was advanced, and the rebels were aroused, and soon sharp volleys of musketry were heard, indicating that they were at work. Amid the noise and smoke, the skirmishers pushed on till reaching the outskirts of Petersburg, where they met a heavy body of rebels advancing upon them. A brisk engagement followed, but our number was so small that we were compelled to withdraw.

Wilcox was then ordered to attack Fort Mahone on the left. He massed his column for the purpose. While this was being done, similar dispositions were making farther to the left, and a system of cannon signals had been agreed upon to fire the moment of starting, that all might assault simultaneously. Owing to a mist which hung over the field, the preparations had been concealed from the enemy. At six o'clock the signal was given, and the men advanced quickly and in perfect order, with bayonets fixed. That they went to stay, was indicated by their being accompanied by detachments of artillery, prepared to turn and work the enemy's guns.

Presently musketry was heard. The rebel picket line was reached; now a hearty cheer, followed by the roar of musketry. The cheering and musketry firing is taken up and runs along to the left till it is lost in the distance. Presently the artillery on both sides is at work and the big guns belch forth their thunders, but the work is quickly done. Harriman, of the 37th, gave the order to charge, and away the brave fellows went over breastworks, rifle pits, abatis, *chevaux de frise*, and the parapet of the fort, into the main works, and the deed is accomplished. For one moment the thunder struck rebels looked and then took to flight, but our fellows were too quick for all of them, and captured 250.

Nine guns were found in the fort, which were quickly turned and set at work annoying the rebel batteries. This, with the simultaneous operations to the left, cut the rebel line in two, took from them commanding positions, and a large amount of valuable artillery. Scarcely were we quite in possession of the fort when the rebels, having reorganized their forces and picked up some reinforcements, came up with a determined effort to retake it. They made a desperate assault, standing up manfully against the terrific discharge of grape and cannister, and the withering volleys of musketry, but it was to no purpose. Four times did they attempt to retake this position, but were each time sent reeling back in disorder, losing heavily each time.

It was in one of these assaults that the rebel General A. P. Hill lost his life, while seeking a position to lead his men to the works.

Meantime the 6th and 24th corps, having broken through the rebel lines in their front works, swung round to their rear, and coming down both upon their rear and flank it was evident that Petersburg was lost to the rebels.

It was by the movement of the 6th corps that Gen. Lee himself narrowly escaped capture, as it was his headquarters fell into our hands.

The *Tribune's* correspondent, writing from the left on Sunday morning, says: The 6th corps left its line to attack the enemy's left centre. It moved in *echelon*, so as to enable the corps to throw forward its left and flank the works of the enemy. Soon after a battery of four guns opened upon the 1st division, but by a rapid charge of the 1st brigade it was immediately captured. The batteries of the enemy now opened from every point, but on went our gallant braves. The left soon reached the works in front, and one by one they fell into our hands.

At 10:30 a. m., a grand picture of war presented itself. The line of the corps, with its left in advance, was sweeping towards two heavy forts. The rebels plied their guns vigorously, and shells burst thickly over our lines. On pushed the left division till it struck the Southside railroad and against the two forts swept around.

Our artillery played into the forts incessantly, until our men were close by them. Then a dash was made upon the works, but it was repulsed. Again they tried, and this time our men met with success; but so resolute were the rebels, that some of them used their bayonets for a short time.

As the works fell into our hands a loud cheer arose and the enemy partially retreated to the second line.

In about this time Sheridan appeared on the field and was received with cheers by both corps, who look to him with great respect. At this moment, too, our line was changing its long front to the right and slowly before it the broken line of the enemy was falling back upon their rear defenses. Again the line which fell back a heavy force was now piled. A lull took place when the force was ready to move, and it was plain that a distinct action was to be fought. Dusk stole over the scene, and the attack was deferred for the next day.

While the above fighting was taking place, the 5th Corps and the cavalry under Sheridan turned the right wing of the rebel army, taking from 400 to 500 prisoners.

The 2d Corps, connecting with the right of the 5th, was also victorious, notwithstanding they had perhaps the roughest ground to fight over, and a brave and determined foe in the rebel 3d Corps. The line of defenses in front of the 9th Corps was stronger than at any other point. It delivered many assaults during the day, and suffered severely. At night it found itself close to the line of defenses, but unable to go further. The 1st division aided the 9th Corps greatly.

The *Herald's* correspondent says: Throughout the early part of the night operations were confined to skirmishing, but a few minutes after 12 o'clock the rebels advanced, making a demonstration on our centre, then followed a season of stillness, with orders for the most strict vigilance. The orders were, that if the rebels started to go, we were to go after them, and they did go at 3 o'clock. Our skirmishers in pursuit captured the main line, and orders were issued for an advance. At 4 o'clock we were in Petersburg.

Interesting from Mexico.

New York, April 5.—The steamer Columbia brings Havana dates of the 1st.

Late advices from Vera Cruz confirm the report of the disaster to the commandant of Vera Cruz. It appears that with 350 Austrians, Egyptians and Martinicos he went to the neighborhood of Allardo, which they burned and pillaged. On his return he was set upon by 400 liberals, himself killed, and 150 of his followers killed or wounded. The ravages this man has committed in Mexico will forever brand his name with infamy.

The French are becoming dissatisfied with Mexico and are deserting and dying rapidly with fever. They have abandoned the expedition to Manzanillo and other places on the coast, and seem to be going home. A large number left in the steamer on the 10th ult., and others in transports.

It is said that Mrs. Ortega, of diamond wedding fame, is lying dangerously ill of small-pox, of which several cases have occurred in Havana.

The *Tribune's* Santa Fe letter says: Gen. Ortega, Commander-in-Chief of the Mexican forces, has arrived with his staff at Santa Fe, New Mexico, en route to Washington, where it is presumed he will confer with our Government in reference to the situation and destiny of Mexico. Juarez is offering very liberal bounties to American volunteers.

Important Order—The Examining Board Adjourned to Richmond.

Washington, April 5.—The War Department has just issued the following order:

The Examining Board, of which Maj. Gen. Casey, U. S. V., is President, will immediately adjourn to Richmond, at which place it will resume its present duties.

Maj. Gen. Casey will, in addition, take the general superintendency of recruiting and mustering colored troops in Richmond, Va., and the adjacent country.

From St. Louis.

The ordinance for the disfranchisement of rebels was defeated in the State Convention yesterday.

Gen. Pope and staff returned to-day from Little Rock.

Tobacco dull and drooping. Cotton lower; middling, 50c. Flour largely declined. Wheat firmer. Whisky, 2.10.

Death of Bishop Delancy.

Geneva, N. Y., April 5.—Right Rev. William H. Delancy, Bishop of the Diocese of Western New York, died at his residence at 6 o'clock this morning.

Milwaukee Election

Milwaukee, April 5.—J. J. Tallmadge, Ex-President of the Chamber of Commerce, and a Republican, was elected Mayor of Milwaukee yesterday.

INTERESTING FROM NEWBERN.

GEN. SHERMAN'S OPINION ABOUT PEACE.

Raleigh and Weldon Being Fortified.

GENERAL POTTER'S INJURIES.

New York, April 6.—The *Herald's* Newbern correspondent says General Sherman on his return there, said there was no such a thing as peace with the rebels by negotiation; that the issue must be fought out. He added, however, that he expected, after some more marching, to muster out of the service, at the expiration of four months, one of the bravest and best armies that ever trod the earth.

Both Raleigh and Weldon are being fortified by the rebels, but they are in doubt as to which place Sherman will move upon.

New York, April 5.—Advices from Newbern, of March 31st, state that Gen. Sherman returned there the day before. He left for Goldsboro at once. While riding in a carriage with Gen. Palmer, the horses took fright and ran away, but the General escaped injury.

The rebels are supposed to be quietly located, for the time being, between Smithfield and Raleigh.

Telegrams to the family of General Potter, state that he was not killed, but dangerously wounded. It is hoped he will recover.

Capture of a Steamer by Rebels.

New York, April 5.—The Merchants' Exchange of this city furnishes the following important announcement:

The steamer Harriet DeFord, of Baltimore, was captured by a party of rebels at Fair Haven, on Tuesday afternoon. She immediately started down the Chesapeake, and, it is feared, will destroy many vessels.

The Raiders Discharged.

New York, April 5.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* special says: Mr. Devlin, U. S. Commissioner, withdrew the remaining charges against the raiders, and they were discharged. They were then arrested for a breach of the neutrality laws. They were put in the custody of Toronto officers.

Rhode Island Election.

Providence, April 5.—At the State election to-day, Smith was re-elected governor without opposition. Thomas A. Jencks and Nathan F. Dixon are re-elected to Congress by a large majority.

NEWS AND MISCELLANY.

Novel but Good.—The President of the First National Bank received a letter yesterday from the Colonel of the 116th U. S. Colored Infantry, covering a remittance for seventy 7-30 bonds, of $50 each. This was on account of seventy of his men who had been slaves. They saved the money from their pay, and being unable to send it safely to their friends, they wisely concluded to invest in Government bonds. This goes to disprove the assertion that freedmen are not calculated to provide for themselves. It is also one of many cases showing to what a vast extent the bonds of the United States are passing into the hands of the people.—*Cin. Gaz.*

Lee to Abandon the Rebel Cause.—*Washington, April 3.*—There are reports here to the effect that the evacuation of Richmond by Lee will be followed by an immediate organized movement for the return of Virginia to her place in the Union, and it is freely asserted, by persons who pretend to know the minds of leading Virginians, that the secession ordinance will be repealed and the State properly in her place, under the action of the legitimate authorities, in less than thirty days. In that case, it is said that Gen. Lee will immediately abandon the rebel cause.—*Special dispatch to the N. Y. Evening Post.*

Unpleasant Quarters.—In the Army of the Potomac there is a stockade of logs twenty feet high, sharpened at the tops, and known as the "bull pen," in which captured deserters are confined before execution. In it there were at last accounts about sixty men, awaiting their fate. Just at the right of its entrance, outside of its walls, is a small log cabin, used as the condemned cell. The man who enters that goes out only to execution. Soon as convenient, after a deserter is arrested on his way to the enemy or the rear, and charges preferred against him, he is tried before a general court martial.

The number of pensioners is increasing with startling rapidity, no less than 13,734 having been placed on the rolls during the year 1864. The number of invalid pensioners at the commencement of the present year was 29,635, and the number of widows pensioned was 36,963—making a total of 66,390. It is not unreasonable to conjecture that even should the war terminate within the present year, the number of pensioners will reach 100,200. Based on the present expenditure of $8,020,000 for 66,390 pensioners, the annual cost is estimated at upwards of $10,000,000.

Proposed Emigration of Women.—On the proposition made by Governor Andrew in his annual message, in favor of sending a part of the surplus female population of Massachusetts to the West, a report inexpedient to legislate was made in the State Senate, by Dr. Worcester. The report is very long, and shows that Massachusetts needs all the people she can get, of both sexes, to develop her material resources, and that the wants of the community will require even a larger supply of the "dear creatures" than they at present possess. The report is to be printed.

Served them Right.—The Nashville *Union* says that a number of persons in Knoxville having permits to trade with the rebels, refused to vote at the late elections in that State. They subsequently applied to the Treasury agent at that place for a renewal of their permits. The Agent told them that men who would do nothing to restore the State Government, or help the Union cause, did not deserve any favors from the Government, and could get none from his office. Certain merchants in Nashville are posted for the same discipline.

A Curiosity.—On Saturday last a batch of the old-fashioned worn-out mail pouches, from some of the post-offices out west, were received at Washington city post-office. As usual, they were thoroughly searched, when a letter was found which was postmarked Vandalia, Illinois, on the 2d of March, 1838, for another post-office in the same State. The postmark is distinct, and the old letter rate, "10 cents," is quite legible.

In 1840 the mortality in Paris was one person in twenty-eight; in 1863 it was one in forty. This difference is ascribed to the improved sanitary arrangements of the authorities, the extension and widening of thoroughfares, the opening of parks, and the planting of trees. Paris, with a population of 1,696,141, possesses over five thousand acres of open ground, planted with more than one million of trees.

The Oath of Allegiance.—Some of the citizens in the insurgent States contend that the oath of allegiance, as administered by our Government, is not binding upon them, inasmuch as it embraces the United States, and, as those of secession proclivities will not admit that the United States are in existence, they consider that they can violate the oath without being held responsible for the terrible crime of perjury.

Forrest, the Rebel guerrilla General, has published a card, in which he protests that he was not responsible for the massacre at Fort Pillow. The denial comes late, and looks like a plea against an apprehended halter. Abundant testimony has convicted the wretch of crimes that would condemn a demon in a court of devils.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

It seems a little curious that during General Couch's march from Wilmington, the army passed through three different lines of works, all of them facing northward, or in the direction in which Gen. Couch was moving. Had our troops encountered a largely superior force, the works might have proved very convenient for the Union army to have fallen back upon.

The convictions of minor offenses in the Special Sessions Court of the State of New York for 1864, were 7,673 in excess of those of 1863. There was a decrease of 5,107 for intoxication and 161 for breach of the peace, while in all other offenses the increase was 13,125.

The Paris fashions for party costume must be very naked indeed this year. Their papers cry out against them; and one says, if the ladies should venture into the streets, as they appear in the dances, they would be arrested by the police at once for licentious exhibitions.

Some wiseacre predicts that all the books of the present day will be only dust in two centuries in consequence of the effect of the chemical preparations used in bleaching the paper. Posterity will be saved a good deal of poor literature then.

A rich Russian in Paris who was troubled by the presence of two poor relations, lately gave them $1,200,000 each to clear out and never come to Paris again. Cheap enough.

Ceylon produced an extraordinary crop of coffee last year, and the exports to England from October to February were more than for a whole year previous.

In response to a long letter asking for permission to trade in Savannah, General Sherman made this laconic answer: "No. W. T. Sherman, Major General."

Gen. Beauregard's real estate in New Orleans was sold at auction, a few days ago, under a mandate of the United States Court, by the United States Marshal.

An insane man who walked through California and Nevada, proclaiming himself the Saviour, has been killed by the Indians on the plains.

Many farmers are said to be emigrating to the West from Washington county, Md., and also from York county, Pa.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

County Teachers' Institute.

The annual session of the Institute was held in the Presbyterian Church, East Liberty, April 5th, 1865, A. T. Douthett, County Superintendent, presiding.

J. T. Weller was appointed Vice President, Professors Monro and M'Clymonds, Secretaries.

After the usual preliminaries, the first question for discussion was introduced, "Has Mental Arithmetic been made a hobby in our country?"

Prof. Burtt took the affirmative, and contended that the mind of the students was overstrained by the mental efforts used to gain intellectual preeminence in this branch of study.

Professors Stevenson and Monro continued on the same side, the County Superintendent taking the negative.

Afternoon Session, 2 p. m.—Prayer by Prof. Findley, followed by remarks on the Nomenclature of the Tenses, by Prof. Stevenson, who reviewed in detail the various systems of modern grammarians, and advocated that which classified the past tense into 1st past, 2d past, 3d past.

Prof. Findley then delivered a lecture on the Coffee Plantations of Java, presented in an extremely familiar and interesting manner. After a recess of ten minutes, Prof. Brown delivered an address on the Art of Reading, and was followed by Prof. Monro on the Cultivation of the Moral Sense.

Evening Session.—Judge Mellon in the chair. A motion was made and carried to continue the session of the Institute at their present place of meeting till their adjournment on Friday evening.

Prof. Brown delivered a lecture on the subject of "Reading as a Fine Art," during which he read several choice selections from the poets in a very effective manner. Among the selections was the poem entitled "Barbara Frietch," the heroine who alone, in defiance of Stonewall Jackson, waved the old starry banner from her window in Frederick City, Md. The lecture was a very able one, and was listened to by those present with rapt attention.

The attendance was not so large as it should have been, owing perhaps to the fact that it was not generally known that the association was in session. We would state for the information of all that the special train leaves the city at 9 a. m. and returns at 4 p. m.

The exercises yesterday were all highly entertaining, and rendered in a manner creditable to all.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

Wednesday, April 5.—Before Judges Mellon and Brown.

Commonwealth vs. Mary Ann Higginbottom; assault and battery. Fined $5 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Molly Green; keeping a bawdy house. Sentenced to pay costs and undergo four months imprisonment in the county jail.

Commonwealth vs. Catharine Burns; malicious mischief. Found guilty and recommended to the mercy of the Court. Fined $5 and costs and imprisonment in the county jail ten days.

Commonwealth vs. Wm. Hewitt; selling liquor without license. Plead guilty and fined $10 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. John Nave; selling liquor. Plead guilty and fined $30 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Patrick Williams; selling liquor. Plead guilty. Fined $100 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Richard Strange; abandonment; heard April 5th. Defendant ordered to pay costs, and give recognizance in the sum of $300 to comfortably support his wife and child.

Commonwealth vs. Ellen Bollstetter; selling liquor. Not guilty.

How Long will an Oil Well Flow.

Those who have "struck ile" and are apprehensive lest their wells will cease to flow, will find much to comfort them in Layard's observations. This celebrated traveller and close observer of nature makes mention of the famous springs of Is, whence the builders of Nineveh and Babylon obtained large quantities of their bitumen. These springs were flowing three thousand years B. C., and are flowing still. Prof. W. D. Gunning, of Boston, in an article on the same subject, thinks the "slime" or bitumen which was used by the builders of Babel for mortar, was the same thing as our modern petroleum, after its volatile parts have been discharged by evaporation. This will suggest a new use for our great product, and one which builders may be glad to avail themselves of, especially as they can now rely upon it for at least five thousand years, by which time it is hoped that building materials will be cheaper.

Man Killed.

We learn from the Altoona *Tribune* that on Saturday last, Valentine Diller, residing a short distance above that town, who, for some time past has been engaged as a car inspector in the yard at that place, was so much injured by being caught between the bumpers of two freight cars that he died in an hour afterwards. It appears that he was repairing the brake-block and had stepped in between the cars to get something from his tool box, when an engine or some cars ran against the cars he was inspecting, causing them to run together. He leaves a wife and family.

The Nature and Treatment of Disease.—But two things are necessary to the knowledge and qualification of a good physician. First—To know the nature of the disease. Second—The application of the appropriate remedy. It is from his knowledge of disease and his scientific mode of arriving at the true nature of the same, by analysis of the urinary secretion, that Prof. L. Oldshue, M. D., of Pittsburgh, has made such progress in the practice of medicine. He is the pioneer of Urino Pathology in this country, having written a large and valuable treatise upon the subject, and among the first to give it the prominent place it deserves in medicinal literature. His examinations of that secretion in disease, (occular, chemical and microscopic,) has placed him among the foremost Professors of the Medical art, and given him a most extensive practice, his office being daily crowded with patients from all parts of the country, from many of whom we have learned of his successes. Let the afflicted call for themselves. See his card in another column.

Military Chirography.—There is no exhibition of vanity more contemptible than the manner in which some small shoulder-strap fellows sign their names. We have now before us a document, at the bottom of which we find the words "Lieut. and Adj't.," and immediately over these words there is an utterly illegible scrawl, which we suppose is intended for the name of the said Lieutenant and Adjutant. It is manifest, from the way it is made that the fellow could write his name plainly enough if his vanity would permit him to do so. We would ask no better evidence than this that he is unfit for his position.

Another Fire.—A fire broke out in the ruins of the Ætheneum about ten o'clock last night, and partially consumed the store formerly occupied as a confectionary, near the entrance to the Melodeon. The stock having been removed, the damage was only limited to the woodwork, and the fire was extinguished before it had reached much headway. About one o'clock this morning the fire again blazed up quite high in the rear of the same store, and was put out by a plug stream.

The Citizens National Bank have purchased at a cost of $18,000 the lot now occupied by Hay's tobacco factory, on the south side of Fifth street, above Wood, and propose erecting on it, at an early day, a commodious edifice, capable of accommodating their great and growing business, and an ornament to the city. No better location can be found in the city for a banking institution, and we hope their enterprise will be pushed to speedy completion.

Arrested.—Chief of Police Long received a telegram yesterday morning from Oil City announcing the arrest of John Newell and partner on suspicion of being concerned in the late banking house robbery. He also received a dispatch from Buffalo stating that Hugh Slatterly had been arrested in that place. Slatterly is accused of robbing a man named C. Davidson, on Fifth street, some weeks since, of $370.

Boy Drowned.—A little son of Mr. James Barrett was drowned yesterday morning in a pond near Hailman & Rahm's Rolling Mill, in the Fifth Ward. The deceased lad, with his brother, was playing on some boards which were floating in the pond and fell off. His brother tried to help him by jumping in, but stuck fast in the mud and could not reach him in time.

Passing Counterfeit Postal Currency.—F. H. Austin, who was imprisoned for trial in the jail of Milford, Susquehanna county, was brought before Commissioner Sproul yesterday on a warrant from the U. S. Circuit Court setting in this city. The offence was committed in January last. After a hearing, in default of $3,000 bail, he was sent to the county jail.

A Fortunate Domestic.—We mentioned a week or two since the fact that a hired girl in Meadville was fortunate enough to make 40,000 in the oil business. She has since done better than that. She was offered that sum, but concluded not to take it, and last week sold her interest for $75,000.

"Labor, Capital and Skill."—In the article under the above caption, published yesterday morning, the name of the principal member of the firm should read, Mr. Joseph F. Hamilton—not John, as erroneously printed.

Funeral of Dr. Swift.—The funeral services of the Rev. E. P. Swift, D. D., will take place in the First Presbyterian Church, Beaver street, Allegheny, this morning, commencing promptly at ten o'clock.

Fire in East Birmingham—A Sawmill Burnt.

Last night, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in the sawmill owned by Phillips & Medenawcius, immediately in the rear of Chess, Smith & Co.'s Tack Factory. Owing to the lightness of the structure, and the prevalence of a high wind, the building burned very rapidly, and was too far gone for any part of it to be saved when the engines arrived on the spot.

The Tack Factory has a fire-proof roof. It was in imminent danger from its close proximity to the sawmill, but, fortunately, the wind was blowing in another direction, and the engines arrived in time to save it from the flames, and also to prevent the destruction of other buildings adjoining. Some frame buildings near by were only saved by throwing buckets of water on the roofs.

The saw mill was quite new, and we believe there was not much cut lumber on hand; a great deal of green timber was burned. We understand there was no insurance.

The fire engines arrived on the ground in about a half an hour after the fire broke out, and by their diligence saved much property that would otherwise have been destroyed. The hands of the factory also worked with commendable perseverance. We could not ascertain the loss sustained by Messrs. Phillips & Medenawcius, but it is doubtless very heavy.

The fire is said to have originated about the engine, and was the result of an accident.

The Peak Family.—This excellent troupe of musicians seems to be fully appreciated, if large audiences are an evidence of success, and we think they are. The performances exhibit rare musical talent, and the entertainment is decidedly pleasing.

Western University.—Dr. B. C. Jillson will deliver a lecture this evening at University Hall, on the subject of "Combustion," the proceeds of which will be devoted to increasing the library of the University.

A Noble Southern Union Man.

A Charleston correspondent of the Boston *Transcript* relates some interesting incidents in the life of a noble Union man who died in Charleston about eight months ago. His name was Nelson Mitchell. He was a lawyer by profession, and an anti-slavery man by conviction, and from the moment Sumter first opened fire upon us, he never ceased to talk against the institution that caused the war. Twice he was sentenced by secret commission to be hung, but each time he got out of his danger because the authorities could get no one to do their secret work.

After our black men were taken prisoners, the military authorities decided that they had no jurisdiction in their cases, and turned them over to the civil courts. When this was done, Mitchell volunteered to be their counsel, and in face of a defiant mob he daily went to the court house and spoke his mind. After great toil and delay, Mitchell carried his point, and by his eloquence and energy fairly drove this wretched South Carolina jury to do justice. They decided that the case was one belonging to the military jurisdiction, each party shoving the responsibility off from the other, until finally the men were released from danger, and practically regarded as prisoners of war. Dr. Mackey says Mitchell always had the stars and stripes unfurled in his house, and taught all its inmates to show it homage.

Captain Maffit a Prisoner in Moro Castle.

The New Orleans *Times* of the 23d has the following:

"We have already given an account of the attempted destruction of the steamer Shooting Star at Havana, by Captain Maffit, of pirate Florida fame. He was arrested and put in irons by our own well known citizen, George L. Tyler, the owner of the Shooting Star. After Maffit's escape from custody, Mr. Tyler went to the Havana authorities and asked for his redress. He was asked if he could identify Maffit as the man who attempted to destroy his steamer. Mr. Tyler said it would be found that his hands would show the marks of the iron bracelets that he had wrenched from his wrists. Maffit was thereupon arrested, and, as was suspected would be the case, his hands were found to be much lacerated. Mr. Tyler had the pleasure of seeing the ex-pirate safely ensconced in a cell of the Moro.

Legal Tenders in Banks.

New York city banks	$42,989,382
Philadelphia banks	17,081,645
Total	$60,071,027
Previous week	53,101,289
Increase	$7,910,728

Curious Incident.—The Washington *Chronicle* vouches for the fact that a short time since a lieutenant of the rebel army deserted and came within our lines. On his way he met a federal soldier deserting and making his way to the rebel lines. The rebel lieutenant seized the union man, made him a prisoner and brought him to the Provost Marshal to answer for his offense.

The wheat fields in this region look very promising. It was feared that the hard crust on the snow in winter might injure the crop, but it has come out in a splendid condition.—*Lebanon (Pa.) Courier.*

A Nashville paper learns that Major General Gideon J. Pillow, C. S. Army, was knocking at the door of the Union applying for admission. He has found the last ditch.

The Buffalo *Express* represents winter wheat in Western New York as looking better than for several years.

It is now announced that the New York canals will be opened on the first of May.

DIED:

BULFORD—On Tuesday evening, April 4th, at seven o'clock, Mrs. ELIZA BULFORD, wife of Simeon Bulford, in the 64th year of her age.

Funeral will take place from the residence of her husband, Simeon Bulford, No. 20 Rebecca street, Allegheny City, on Thursday Afternoon at 3½ o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

SWIFT—On Monday, April 3d, Rev. ELISHA P. SWIFT, D.D., in the 74th year of his age.

Funeral on Thursday, 6th inst., at 10 o'clock a. m., from the First Presbyterian Church, Allegheny.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GREAT PANIC.

ANOTHER TERRIBLE FALL

IN

Boots and Shoes!

Some of the Largest Houses in the East

BEING

SOLD OUT BY THE SHERIFF!!

Millions of Dollars worth of Fresh Spring Goods thrown upon the market and their sale forced regardless of value. Concert Hall Shoe Store struck them when in the last ditch.

All last week we were in the Eastern Market when goods were a drug and money the all absorbing topic of the times.

With cash in hand an immense stock of Spring Goods were purchased for half the cost of manufacture, and we will sell goods, fresh and new, all warranted of the most superior quality and finish, for Half the Price of Rubbish and Old Stock elsewhere.

New and fashionable goods at your own price.

Concert Hall Shoe Store,

62 FIFTH STREET,

ABOVE WOOD STREET.

STOCKHOLDERS OF THE NATIONAL REFINING AND STORING CO will please take notice that the fourth instalment of THREE DOLLARS PER SHARE is now due and will be received at the Trust Company, Diamond, Allegheny, Union National Bank, corner Fourth and Market, or at the office of the Company, No. 10 Irwin street. Those in arrears for back installment will please pay up.

C. BERINGER, Secretary.