The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, APRIL 10, 1865.

EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

THE PEACE RUMORS.

Rebel Gen. Bartlngton in Washington.

INTERVIEW WITH THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

The Southside Railroad Being Repaired.

FORTIFICATIONS AROUND RICHMOND.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The *Tribune's* special says: The rumor that the President will offer a general amnesty to the rebel rank and file, gains credence in influential quarters. It is known that Secretary Seward was to meet the President at Richmond on the day of his accident, by a summons from the latter. Grant also telegraphed to the Secretary of War that no one be permitted to visit Richmond for the present, while rumor asserts that commissioners—official or self constituted—from Alabama, Georgia and North Carolina, are in that city, or in conference with the President.

The *Herald's* Washington special says the rebel General Bartlngton arrived there, and through a written order from President Lincoln, had an interview with the Secretary of War.

The *Herald's* special says: Hancock, with infantry, artillery and cavalry, moved to head off Lee on the 4th inst. The troops were well equipped and supplied for a long march.

The *Times'* City Point special says the South Side railroad is being reconstructed at the rate of six or seven miles a day, and is already used to carry supplies to our army in the field.

The *Times'* Richmond correspondent says the destruction of property by the fire there will amount to tens of millions of dollars. It is positively asserted that Breckinridge gave the order to start the fire.

Mail communication with City Point was to be established at once. The city is perfectly quiet, and the conduct of our troops admirable.

The *Tribune's* Richmond correspondent says when Jeff Davis received Lee's dispatch in church, he was much agitated and left the church. All eyes were centered upon him. When the services were concluded, the minister was handed a note, and he, too, hastened off as speedily as possible.

There are seven distinct lines of fortifications around Richmond, protected by a new style of most formidable chevaux de frise. This consists of sharp hewn stakes, projecting like spears from a hub, so close that they cannot be crawled through.

Among the first to seek an interview with the President was Judge Campbell. He was with him half an hour, and again longer the next day. On the part of the citizens there is generally a disposition to acquiesce in a return to the Union.

LATEST RICHMOND INTELLIGENCE.

The "Whig" on the Change of Affairs.

ESCAPE AND RECAPTURE OF 350 CONVICTS.

Mail Communications Established.

REBEL DETECTIVES ARRESTED.

More Particulars of the Evacuation.

WASHINGTON, April 8.—The Richmond *Whig* of Thursday evening, says: The transition from enormous prices and a depreciated currency to reasonable rates and real money, has come so sudden upon the citizens that it will be some time before they can properly realize the change. Butter was selling at $25 a pound, but is now plenty at 50 to 60 cents. Eggs that were sold away at $25 per dozen, are 30 cents. Other commodities at an equal rate.

On Monday morning, pending the excitement, growing out of the evacuation by the Confederates, the 350 convicts in the State Penitentiary managed to make their escape, but on Tuesday over 100 were recaptured and returned to prison.

Military Governor Shepley authorized a detail of colored men to clear away the ruins of the great fire, so as to regain the broken up places.

Splitter stores are springing up all over the business parts of the city left by the fire, and old times are being revived by a light of systematics and luxuries enjoyed before the war.

We understand from Gen. Ripley that no difficulty now exists in regard to mail communication by citizens with their friends in the Northern States, and all letters within the Union, properly directed letters bearing with the legitimate postage. A mail is made up daily, going by steamer via City Point, Fortress Monroe and Annapolis.

Even of the detective officers of the Confederate Government, who perished and remained behind when the Government changed its base, have been arrested, together with Wiley the tinsmith of Castle Thunder, Frederick Shaffer, the Confederate bread commissary of the Union prisoners, and all committed to Libby prison. The functions of the mayor and police have been suspended for the present, and military law governs the city, who time we may look for the restoration of our municipal government under a Union foundation, and the resumption of legislation in all its departments.

The *Whig* gives additional particulars of the evacuation, which had been going on for a month; but the people were blinded and refused to believe that retrieval means existed, as all declared the measures were only precautionary.

On Sunday morning the gold and silver coin belonging to the Louisiana banks and recently appropriated by the Confederate Congress, was run down to the Danville train; also, the specie of the Richmond banks.

Then the programme for the departure of the officials was arranged. A number of trains were to leave during the evening. Still there was no room for all who thought it desirable to get away. Davis was to depart at seven in the evening, Breckinridge was directed to go off on horseback with the last of the army on Monday morning. Governor Smith left during the night.

THE MOVEMENT AGAINST MOBILE.

Gen. Granger's Corps at Danby's Mills.

THE 16th CORPS UNDER MARCHING ORDERS.

Gen. Canby and the 13th Corps to Co-operate.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The *Herald's* correspondent from the front of Mobile on the 24th, says: The whole of Gen. Granger's corps arrived at Danby's Mills, on the 23d. On the evening of the 24th, the 16th corps received orders to march the next morning, which was received with cheers by the troops. The 13th corps, together with Gen. Canby and staff, were to go with them.

This correspondent relates an incident in military cutiquette seldom occurring in this war. At least a regiment of cavalry were sent out on a reconnoissance, and soon met nearly 23 cavalry, situated on a knoll, a short distance in advance. The officer in command of our men gave orders not to fire if it could possibly be avoided, and they continued advancing toward the rebels, who probably had received the same order. When within one hundred yards they stood looking at each other in amazement a few seconds, then the commanding officer of the rebels rode boldly forward and saluted our men. Determined not to be out-done, several of our officers rode forward and returned the salute. Both commands then rode off.

FROM SHERMAN'S ARMY.

It is Now Supplied with Clothing and Provisions.

INTERVIEW WITH WADE HAMPTON

NEW YORK, April 8.—The *World's* Washington special says: A letter from Goldsboro on the 4th, says: Sherman has not yet moved. The army has, however, been fully supplied with clothing and provisions, and are ready for any movement.

An interview with Wade Hampton under a flag of truce has taken place, but for what purpose was not known.

Johnston's outer force was about twelve miles northwest of Goldsboro. There were no indications that he intended to make a stand there.

Steamer Burned—Rebel Camp Broken Up.

NEW YORK, April 8.—The *Herald's* Natchez correspondent of the 31st, says: The steamer Mark R. Check, with 180 bales of cotton, was burned at the mouth of Bufalo Bayou, it is supposed by the rebels.

Several expeditions sharp lately went out of Natchez, one of which, under General Farrar, met with important success in the vicinity of Trinity, La., where a rebel camp was surprised, 30 prisoners captured, and 40 horses taken to camp.

The Rebel Senator Foote.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Henry S. Foote, late of the rebel Congress, who arrived here the other day in an emigrant ship from Europe, has been ordered to be kept in confinement in the city. He has violated some agreement with the State Department.

To the People of the United States, and the Friends of Freedom Everywhere.

The great problem of the country is solved. It has been demonstrated that chattel slaves may be at once converted into American freemen without damage to any, just interest. The superiority of Freedom to Slavery, as a condition for all classes, of free labor to slave labor, of free society to slave society, of a free republic to a slave republic, has been made clear to the understanding of the most obtuse.

The completeness of this demonstration is due, in large measure, to the Freedmen's Aid Associations. These bodies have thrown a flood of light on mooted questions, and made to the world most valuable revelations. They have brought out, in strong relief, capabilities of the black man, and proved him to possess powers of self-elevation and resources for his country's benefit for which he had not before received credit. They have demonstrated that, under the incentives of Freedom, the blacks, as a race, are the most docile and easily governed of all races ever tutored that, by nature, law-abiding and ladies-loved to faction, with loyal attachments in strong contrast with those of others more favored; they have shown themselves fit for any position which has as yet been assigned them, and equal to all the responsibilities which they have thus far been called to assume; and that all they need to make them altogether happy in themselves, and a source of unmeasured greatness to the nation, is the advantage of training and development.

It is the purpose of the country that this advantage shall not be wanting. In proof of which, witness the multiplication and spread of the Association already referred to. Their object is implied in their name. It is to relieve the present distresses of the black man of the South, and enable him to overcome the difficulties which confront him, to train him for his new condition, and to fit him for all the franchises of unconditional freedom. It is also to disarm reasonable Governments in the prosecution of the war, and aid in readjusting on a better basis, the civil, social, and industrial relations of Southern society.

The exertions of these Associations, thus far, have exceeded all expectation. Under their influences, very considerable districts of the South have been reorganized and reconstructed. In the Sea Islands of South Carolina, where the experiment was first made, and where the subjects were the least promising, large herds of imbruted slaves have been converted into orderly communities of law abiding freemen. Under a system of elementary instruction improvised for their benefit, black ignorance has given place to comparative intelligence, chattel slaves have become landed proprietors, black men are selling the soil on their account, agriculture has received a new impulse, and trade has added materially to the number of her customers.

What is true of the Sea Islands of South Carolina is true also of other parts of the Southern States. Wherever these Associations have bestowed their labor, there assured success has been given to the experiment of freedom.

But much as they have done in times past, a still greater work is reserved for them in the future. No Government Bureau can take place of, or supersede the necessity of their existence. As the U. S. Sanitary and Christian Commissions were, needed to supplement the deficiencies of the Government's Medical Bureau, so, during this revolutionary epoch—will a Freedmen's Commission be needed to supply the inevitable wants of the Government's Freedmen's Bureau.

Recognizing this fact, the Associations with which the undersigned are connected have taken steps to establish their movement on a broader basis, and to give to its action increased efficiency. To this end, the New England Freedmen's Aid Society, the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association, and the Baltimore Association for the Improvement and Education of the Colored People have united as an organization, to which they have given the name of the American Freedmen's Aid Union. Their specific reasons for this action are described in the preamble to their constitution as follows:

"To promote a greater union, and secure greater harmony of action among the friends of the black man, to give unity and added effectiveness to the movement now on foot in his behalf, and to insure a more judicious and economical expenditure of the means employed for his benefit."

The ends to be accomplished and the means to be employed are thus set forth in the same document:

"The objects of this Association shall be to aid the Colored man to overcome the difficulties of his new position; to assist him in his efforts to rise from the degradation to which slavery has reduced him; and to fit him for the full enjoyment of all the blessings and the wisest exercises of all the rights that belong to the citizen of Freedom." The means which they shall favor for the accomplishment of this object shall be the distribution of the material supplies for the relief of physical want; the establishment of ratinary schools for the diffusion of useful knowledge; and the encouragement and support of all proper measures and institutions having for their aim the elevation of the freedmen. They will aid, as they may deem best, in the organization of industrial habits, the proper regulation of wages, and the adjustment of contracts between employers and employed; they will encourage the practice of economy, and the opening of savings banks and other safe depositories for the earnings of the laborers; they will favor the purchase of small homesteads, and the cultivation of individual interests in the soil; they will discountenance unjust discriminations in the enforcement of law, and will endeavor to secure for the freedmen the full protection of the courts; they will favor the establishment of a system of compulsory education for all children, without distinction of color; they will encourage the practice of kindness and justice in the intercourse of the races, and will aim to awaken a healthful interest in the welfare of the freedmen among the people of the country generally."

The means which they shall employ to accomplish these ends are thus described:

"They shall seek to promote unity, harmony and efficiency of action among the friends of the black man. To this end, they shall respect the rights and powers of local societies, and of individuals; they shall cultivate friendly relations with other societies having in view the same object; they shall decline the field from which such consistent associations as these furnish; and supplies; they shall assist, by their counsel and, otherwise, to the extent of their ability, in the dispensation of material aid. In their arrangements for schools, the appointment of superintendents and the like—in all the details of the most judicious expenditure of labor and money, they shall have power to establish and maintain a newspaper which shall be its own, such organ of the Union; and to publish, in this field, outside of the limits of the organization's operations, financial and other reports for the diffusion of information, and the collection of funds for the common interest; and to do such other acts and things as may be deemed expedient for the promotion of the objects of the Union."

The Board of Managers thus provided for consists of the subscribers to this address. They have just been holding their first regular meeting. They have invited other associations to join them, either as organizations or by individual action in such way as will insure their co-operation. They have suggested to their brethren of the West the propriety of a similar organization in that section, with a view to such public connection of both as will give to the whole movement the advantages of substantial unity. They have adjusted its leading constitutional principles and agreed upon the form of the several contingent associations. They have made arrangements for more economical and energetic efforts than would have been possible under their previous isolation. They have taken measures for the establishment of a weekly newspaper, which they have reason to believe will be a journal of general interest as well as a useful auxiliary to the Association.

Meanwhile, they commend their enterprise to all whom it concerns. They rest its claims not to much on the grounds of humanity as of policy and of public utility. While its primary object is to aid the black man, its ultimate end is to benefit the State. It is eminently a reconstructive movement. It is to build up the south on a new foundation, with the materials which it there ready for use. It is to recalcitrate the relations of southern society on a basis of impartial liberty.

Assuming, as an inevitable result of causes now at work, that the future status of all loyal people in the south will be that of full equality before the law, it aims, in return, to the black man the advantages of education, and, through him, to the country, the benefits to be derived from the new order of things. It is an enterprise founded in the interest of humanity, and conducted for the promotion of civilization. As such, it recommended to public favor.

A central office of the Union will be established in this city without delay, with a secretary, and others to attend to its duties. Meanwhile, communications relating to the business of the Union should be addressed, should be sent to Mr. Wendell P. Garrison, No. 6 Beckman street, who has kindly consented to act as secretary *ad interim*.

HUGH L. BOND, President.
ARCHIBALD STERLING,
EVAN ROGERS,
Baltimore, Md.
STEPHEN COLWELL,
FRANCIS R. COPE,
J. MILLER MCKIM,
Philadelphia, Pa.
JOHN PARSMAN,
J. B. THATCH,
E. L. PIERCE,
Boston, Mass.

NEW YORK, March 16, 1865.

THE Richmond *Examiner* terminated its existence on Friday last. On the day preceding, its editor, John M. Daniel, died, and out of respect to his memory and in ignorance of what the future had in store for it, the following announcement was made:

"The *Examiner* will not be published to-morrow. It will appear as usual on Monday."

This paragraph was in Friday's paper. On Monday our army entered Richmond, and the *Examiner* did not make its appearance on that day as promised. The late editorial is published was that which was its own obituary as well as that of its late editor, Mr. Daniel.

THE Richmond *Examiner* says that on the 23d ult., four hundred and eighty-seven Yankees, "part of the several hundred hired by Johnston's army," were received from Fayetteville, "and the dirty blue line crowded its way down Governor and Union streets, coiling itself up in Libby. No description could convey the utter horror and loathing with which their appearance was regarded by our citizens." It is probable that the "dirty blue" of these heroes of the march had been changed ere this, for such a garb as even the chivalry of the "last ditch" would envy.

A PROMINENT Virginian once prophested that the NEXT masters of the State would one day run away from their slaves. That prediction this week has been fulfilled.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Library Hall Company.

We publish below the subscriptions to the Library Hall, so far as we have been able to procure them. It is gratifying to know that the men of Pittsburgh, whilst behind none in their liberal gifts to all purposes connected with the welfare of the country—have a generous appreciation of every commendable enterprise for the benefit of the community at home.

The next generation will look back to the records of '63—4 and 5 with wonder and pride. The canvass of the city for these subscriptions has been exceedingly imperfect, some of the committees have hardly begun their work, and it is thought the list will be easily doubled.

Lyon, Shorb & Co.	$2 000
Wm. Frew	2 000
A. & W. F. Nimick	2 000
Felix R. Brunot	5 000
N. Holmes & Sons	2 000
Wm. Thaw	2 000
Thos. S. Clark	2 000
Graff Bennett & Co.	5 000
Dilworth, Porter & Co.	2 000
Jones & Laughlin,	5 000
Jas. Park, jr. & Brother	2 000
Geo. W. Cass	2 000
Jno. Moorhead	1 000
G. W. Human	1 000
Geo. A. Berry	1 000
Thos. A. Scott	1 000
White, Orr & Co.	1 000
Isaac Jones	1 000
John Watt	1 000
Wm. Wade	1 000
Jas McAuley	1 000
Gen. M. R. Jackson	1 000
Fateman Gordon	1 000
Wm Dilworth, jr.	1 000
D. A. Stinchfield	1 000
David Richie	1 000
S. M. Kier	1 000
Joseph Albree	2 000
Wm. H. Ewing	1 000
Jas. Kerr	1 000
J. J. Gillespie	1 000
Hayman & Bro	500
Kerlin, Marcum & Co.	500
Wm. McKnight & Co.	500
Jos. H. Hill	500
J. A. Brunot	500
Chas. H. Childs	500
Chas. C. Miller	500
Davis, Clark & Co.	500
Joseph Albree	500
Thos. Bake W. H. Jr.	500
Chas. L. Caldwell	500
W. S. Haven	500
R. M. Palmer	500
Jas. B. Scott	500
Wm. M. Darlington	500
Agent A. Bradley	500
M. A. Gaughey	500
R. G. Loomis	500
Miller & Richeson	500
Isaiah Hickey	500
Thos. L. Kabe	500
John Dunlap	500
Springer Harbaugh	500
Wm. S. Johnston	500
Jas. M. Cooper	500
A. Ekbethout	500
Wm. T. Shannon	500
Jno. Hays	500
John Scott	500
S. S. Fowler	500
Joseph Plummer	500
Walter P. Marshall	500
S. H. Hartman	500
D. L. Smith	500
D. M. Smith	500
R. G. Gray	500
R. M. Allyard	500
Robt. S. Albiso	500
Richard Hayes	500
Wm. Morrison	500
E. Rahn	500
Florenz Kramer	500
D. M. Book	500
H. G. Hale	500
Thos. H. Clark	500
W. F. Wooldridge	500
Bickley, Dickson & Co	500
A. S. Fell	500
R. R. Mellon	500
T. J. Houston	500
T. L. Bollman	500
Wm. Stewart	500
S. W. L. McClintock	500
Luck	500
J. B. Lyon & Co.	500

Book Notices.

FUNERAL SERMONS of a Priest in Christ. A sermon on the occasion of the death of the Rev. G. E. McMillan, A. M. By Rev. J. McMillan, pastor of the First Reformed Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City.

This beautiful tribute to the memory and the worth of a good man and beloved Christian friend is alike honorable to the subject and to the author. The discourse, or memoir, is founded upon the suggestive words—"I knew a man in Christ," and gives at once a faithful portrait of "a man in Christ" and of the man of whom it treats. The deceased was President of the Theological Seminary at Xenia, Ohio, and was only in his fortieth year at the time of his death, January 9, 1865.

Deafness and the Ear.—Dr. Keyser, of 140 Wood street, well known to most of our readers, has a remedy that will cure many cases of deafness as well as noises and ringing in the head, usually the result of deafness. Whether this remedy does not pretend to be of any use where there is destruction of any part of the organ of hearing; but in those cases where the ear has failed in its office by a hardening of the wax, a dullness of the drum, resulting from scarlet fever or measles, this remedy is a sure one, and will rarely fail to bring back the hearing, and remove the disagreeable noises resulting therefrom.

We append below a certificate of a resident of Allegheny, whose son was cured after having tried various remedies. There are many cases of deafness which could be cured by this application and appropriate treatment, which if neglected would become incurable.

PITTSBURGH, July 25, 1864.

DEAR SIR:—I take pleasure in adding my testimony to that of others in favor of your treatment of deafness. My son had been affected for five years with deafness, produced from scarlet fever—At times he could not hear at all. I had tried various remedies, but all failed to him. His speech had also become affected. Having tried other remedies without receiving any benefit whatever, I applied to Dr. Keyser, and in less than three months, to my great gratification, and can now hear as well as ever he did.

JOHN B. GARRETT,
No. 177 Beaver street, Allegheny City, Pa.

Beautiful and Appropriate Inscriptions.—On the occasion of the illumination in Allegheny on Saturday, the paper hangings of the Offices of the Board of Enrollment presented at each window a beautiful inscription in Japan-tinted letters, the first red, the second white, and the third blue, as follows:

Thanks to the brave men who fought our battles.

Thanks be to God who gave us the victory."

Thanksgiving in the Churches.—The recommendation of his Excellency Governor Curtin, a day of thanksgiving in the churches for the recent victories achieved by our arms, was generally, if not universally complied with last Sabbath.

Grant's Advance.

One of Sheridan's electrical, and not peaceful messages, like an soldierly dispatches came over the wire yesterday afternoon and announced him at Jetterville, on the Danville Road 12 miles northeast of Burkesville, on the 5th of April at 3 in the afternoon. At the same time, two infantry corps, the Second and Sixth, were close up to him, and would reach Jetterville within an hour. Gen. Grant with Ord's command was then at Burkesville, and Gen. Grant himself forthwith started to join Sheridan, who brought his chief to come up, saying that he saw no escape for Lee's army if matters were promptly pushed. Seeing affairs in that light, Grant instantly started to take command in person.

The march from Petersburg to Burkesville will rank among the most brilliant operations of the war. It is 55 miles and was done in about two days and a half. Grant distributed his forces into three columns, as above indicated, and he himself, with the left, pushed directly for the junction of the Danville and Lynchburg railroads, the very place to which he must have meant and expected to go on leaving Richmond. Losing it, he is cut off from supplies, and has no more means of escape than Hannibal when he was in Italy. With the disspirited remnant of his army he is shut up in that irregular belt of territory between the James and the Appomattox, and his position, moreover, is the exhibition of his army, justifies the opinion of Sheridan that he has no choice for escape. The Appomattox bends far to the north, where the Danville road crosses it, and its course to Hughes Lee's march, that is 55 miles not yet to the south bank of the river, he is hopelessly outmarched by Grant's pursuing columns, and must be cut off from Lynchburg or buy his way from Danville. It is passing strange that a soldier of Lee's reputation should be so completely outmaneuvered as he seems to have been during the last week.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

The Last Rebel Financial Schemes—The Women Proposing to Sell Their Hair.

"Delilah," who says she is a niece of James Madison, proposes, through the Mobile *Evening News*, the following plan for paying off the rebel debt. She says:

There are two million women over twelve years of age in the Confederacy—some heads have one and some three to four braids of hair—say they will average two; therefore, there are about four million braids, worth in Europe $10 each in gold, which gives forty millions in gold, and the Confederate money two millions—nearly double our present indebtedness.

A ship-loaded with this precious traffic might make Bait-breadth escapes, but "angels would guard it (by Gen. Maury's permission), and land it safely at Havre! All Europe would purchase at a speculative price. Many braids—offerings on the altar of liberty—would bring, in Paris, labeled with the name of the donors, thousand at auction! Our debt would in a mere circumstance to the amount realized, and I propose that every loyal woman in the south send forthwith her hair, tied with a ribbon and labeled with her name, to Madame Levert, in Mobile, Hood's mine, and two braids. Let every patriotic woman's head be shingled—a drop of whose blood of father, brother, son or lover, has been shed, and even the vilest fox will not be stabbed in her presence. Our devotion and patriotism will be recorded by our children, and all nations will honor us.

The Election in Connecticut.

Complete returns from the Connecticut election give Buckingham 11,060 majority, and show that the total vote of the State is about the same as last year. The State Senate is unanimously Union, as at first supposed, and in the House there will be 161 Republicans and 78 Democrats.

There is no danger but that the Constitutional Amendment will be ratified by the necessary two-thirds vote. The following is the vote of the State by counties, compared with the vote of last year:

	1865.		1864.	
	Buckingham.	Hoyt.	Buckingham.	O. S. Seymour.
Hartford	3,332	4,613	7,661	7,315
New Haven	3,019	7,257	7,721	7,607
New London	2,159	1,965	4,021	4,457
Fairfield	3,511	5,550	6,003	5,488
Litchfield	4,537	3,531	7,410	3,851
Middlesex	2,009	2,181	3,733	3,615
Windham	2,412	1,358	3,161	1,813
Tolland	2,481	1,450	3,886	1,733
Total	23,060	29,363	39,515	35,729

Buckingham's majority, 11,006; in 1864, 5,530.

ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO.,

Bankers & Brokers,

No. 75 Fourth St., Pittsburgh.

Deposits received in PAR FUNDS and CURRENCY.
Collections made in all parts of the United States.
Buy and sell at market rates:
U. S. 6 per cent. 1881, Bonds;
U. S. do. 5-20 do.;
U. S. 6 per cent. 10-40 do.;
U. S. 7-30 per cent. Certificates Indebtedness
New U. S. 7-30 Treasury Notes.
They also BUY and SELL ON COMMISSION at the New York, Philadelphia, and Pittsburgh Boards, all kinds of Government Securities, Stocks, Bonds, Gold &c. &c. ja23

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

BROKERS' AND BANKERS' BOARD.

(CORRECTED BY ROBINSON, McCLEAN & CO.)

SATURDAY April 8, 1865.

	Offd.	Asked.	Sales.
U. S. 6's, 1881	107,00	105,00	—
U. S. 5-20s	107,35	105,00	—
do 10-40's	94,00	—	—
U. S. Certificates	98,80	—	—
Allegheny County 6's	—	75,00	—
Monongahela Nav. Co	—	43 00	—
Allegheny Valley R. R.	—	10,00	—
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	83,00	—	—
Pittsb'g & Steub'le R. R.	—	6,50	—
Birmingham & Manufac.	—	75,00	—
12 last 1881 "s	—	5,05¾	—
Columbia Oil	55,00	—	—
Fleming & Blood	2,00	—	—
Phillips	—	4,00	—
Cubbertson's Run	—	1,75	—
Eldorado	—	1,25	—
Oil Creek & Cherry Run	3,50	—	—
Cherry Run Central	—	2,00	—
Parkersburg & Cherry Run	—	90	—
Merchants	—	50	—
Ritchie	16	—	—
Pittsburgh & Philadelphia	—	1,80	—
Ohio Valley	—	1,05	—
Penton	—	1,75	—
Logan	—	1,50	—
Central Run	—	1,05	—
Oil Well Adv. & Co's Bonds	—	90	—
Phœnix	—	1,00	—
Canary	—	1,00	—
Pittsburg & New York	—	1,75	—

Gold rose to-day to 1,51 in New York market, and the stock market is reported extremely active and advancing. The impression, whether well found or not, seems to be tested, appears to be gaining ground that peace, instead of breaking down the rebellion at once, will furnish an impetus to business of all kinds, that present prices will be easily maintained, and in case of many stocks there will be a sure and permanent advance.

Immigration will set this way again in such a tide as we have never before seen, our ocean tonnage will be relieved from the fears of practical privateers, the southern country will be thrown open to strong hands and vigorous brains, the present volume of currency will not be materially lessened for some years to come, and all these combined will bring sure and steady prosperity to all classes.

Our market rests slowly, but it is improving. Buyers begin again to look up favorite shares, and, though the list of sales is by no comparatively small, there are signs of activity. S. Bowne is now officially in New York market to-day. Gold closed firm at afternoon board. Stocks strong. Philadelphia reports—scarcely no firm in oil shares, though limited sales were made at the conclusion.

In our notice of the report of the Superintendent of the Allegheny & Pittsburgh Oil Company, we should have stated that in addition to the twenty-nine wells on the John McClintock Farm, yielding six hundred and two barrels of oil per day, the Company is likewise interested in two wells on the Johnson Farm, in Jackson Township, yielding one and the other one hundred and twenty barrels per day. The A. & P. Company receives one-eighth of the oil of all these wells, free of expense.

The transactions at the Evening Stock Board were remarkably small, only four hundred and fifty shares changing hands this evening. The disposition to operate is still restricted, and holders find it difficult to make sales even at ruinously low rates:

100 shares Fleming & Blood	1 00
100 " Steubenville & Cherry Run	85
100 " Western Penna	2 50

AFTER BOARD.

100 " Hovenweep	1 05

The offerings and bids were as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.
Allegheny & Pittsburgh	—	9 00
Atlantic & Ohio	1	1 05
Caldwell	5 00	6 00
Central Basin	95	110
Cherry Run & Pt Hope	80	85
Cherry Run & Pit Hope	80	85
Columbia	—	65 00
Delamater	5 12	—
Duck Creek	—	18 00
Duck Creek Valley	—	1 00
Federal	—	1 00
Great American	—	4 00
Hemlock	1 50	1 70
Hovenweep	1 00	1 20
Lincoln	—	90
Lincoln Oil & Mining	—	91
Mother Cherry Run	—	1 00
Noble & Delamater	—	1 00
Ohio Valley	1 50	2 00
Oil Creek & Philadelphia	1 00	1 50
Oil Creek & Cherry Run	5 75	6 50
Paxton	—	4 25
Peninsular	—	1 00
Phillips	—	4 16
Pittsburgh & New York	1 25	1 50
Pittsburgh & Italia	1 25	2 00
Rynear	—	25
Rouble	65	75
Rock	1 10	1 15
Rouse Farm	2 20	3 35
Southern Petroleum	—	1 00
Southeastern of Philadelphia	—	4 00
Tack Petroleum of New York	2 15	2 27
Union Lubric	50	75
Venango	—	2 00

Cleveland, April 8.—Money unchanged and dull; but little done; sales Superior at 83.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand at $1 50@1 55 for No. 1 Chicago; sales 5,000 bushels at $1 46.

WHISKY—Dull and small sales at 52 1/2.

PROVISIONS—Nothing doing; prices nominally unchanged. Pork in large demand, and buoyant, sale to any extent the best would not bring over $34 50.

SEEDS—Clover seed at 6 3/4; demand moderate.

FREIGHTS—Butter to Liverpool; Prime and Choice at 62 1/2c. Flour at 30c.

Gold 142 and 143.

St. Louis Market, April 7.

TOBACCO.—Heavy. Green logs $3 50@4 25; factory logs, $3 25@8; planters' logs, $4 75@12 75; medium, $5 50@11 25; common to manufacturing, $3@5 75.

FLOUR—Firm. Superfine $5 25@5 75; single extra, $6 75@7 25; double extra, $8@8 50; treble extra, $9@9 50.

GRAIN—Wheat firmer. Fair fall at $1 47@1 50; good to prime at $1 48@1 50; choice $1 50@1 55; spring $1 30@1 40. Corn dull. Yellow, 70c; mixed, 70@75c; white, 80c. Oats, 56@57c. Rye, 98c@$1 00. Barley, $1 30@1 40. Timothy seed, $3 25@3 50. Flaxseed, $2 75@2 80.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy; $36 00@36 50 for New Mess; closing at $36 75 cash, $34 25@34 50 for Mess; $30 00@30 50 for Prime. Bacon firm; sales of shoulders, 19c for Sides, and 21c for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is quoted dull at 24c for Kettle and 20c for Steamed. Mess Pork is held at $30, and demand very light.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is in good demand, and steady, with sales from store at $7@7 10 per bushel; Timothy Seed is quiet at $3 50. There appears to be no demand whatever for Flax Seed.

BUTTER—Prime Roll Butter is in demand, and sells readily at 32@35. Inferior and common Butter is in good supply, and very dull at 20@25c.

EGGS—The demand is fair, but the supply is fully equal to it, and the market may be quoted steady at 16@18 cents.

POTATOES—There is a continued good demand for good qualities, and the market instantly, with sales at from $2 50 to $2 75 per bbl; 12 cents.

GREEN APPLES—Very dull, the supply being largely in excess of the demand. We give $2 50 to $3 50 per bbl, as the range to common to strictly prime.

SHELL FELD—Sale of 50 sks. Middlings at $2,40 per cwt.

CHEESE—Is steady, with a regular jobbing demand, at 21@22c prime Western Reserve, in tin for Hamburg.

LARD—Is selling at 12 1/2@12,50 per bbl.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

SATURDAY, April 8, 1865.

The market for Crude remains quiet but very steady and prices well sustained, ranging from 24@27, bbls returned, and 26@27, bbls included. Sale of 1,000 bbls, at 27, and 100 at 26 1/2. Refined is active, and we may remark that holders realize but little difficulty in obtaining these figures for good gravities, say from 47 to 45. There has been a slight improvement in the receipts within the past two days, and while the supply is fair the demand seems fully equal to it. A sale of bulk oil was made on Friday, and not before reported, at 22 1/2, delivered. For Refined, in bond there is no demand whatever, as yet, and in the absence of sales we quote nominally 45@50 cents per gallon. Naphtha is dull and neglected but nominally unchanged, being quoted at 40@45 cents, according to gravity and packages. Benzine is unchanged at 35,37@40,40 per gallon.

The receipts of Crude comprise 1227 bbls, as follows: 242 for John Bentley, 116 for Fisher & Bros; and 869 for Clark & Park.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, April 8, 1865.

The market for Oil Stocks was rather more active to-day, but prices have undergone but little change. The closing sales were as follows: Caldwell 5; Dalzell 85; Bigbank 3; McCrea & Cherry Run 2 1/2; Mingo 2 1/2; McClintock 3,34; Egbert 2,91; Royal 1 3/4; Oil Creek & Cherry Run 42 1/2; Wm. Penn 2; Cherry Run 36, regular; Agnew 4 1/2; Sugar Dale 5; Maple Shade 17; Walnut Island 15.

NEW YORK PETROLEUM MARKET

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, April 8, 1865.

The Petroleum market is inactive at 31c for Crude, 57@58c for Refined in bond, and 72@73 for Five.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, April 8.—To-day cotton was steady at 51c for middling.

FLOUR—Heavy, and 10@15c lower; 6@6,15 for extra State; 6,80@6,70 for extra R. H. O., and 8,90@9,25 for fancy brands; market closing heavy.

WHISKY—More active and lower; Western part last evening 2 cts bbls, 52@53.

GRAIN—Wheat without decided change; Amber Michigan, $1,80; Winter Red Western, $1,78; No. 1 Spring, $1,43. Corn dull and heavy; New Yellow at 98c@$1,00; the latter for prime. Oats dull.

PETROLEUM—Dull at 46c for Crude; 62@63c for Refined in Bond, and 72@73c for Free.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and heavy; $36,00@36,87 for New Mess; closing at $36,75 cash, $34@34,50 for 1864-65 cash and regular delivery; $30@30,50 cash, $34@34,50 for Prime and $30@30,50 for Prime Mess. Beef quiet. Cut Meats steady; 16@18c for Shoulders, and 19@20c for Hams. Lard firmer; 24c for Cumberland cut, and 19@20 for Loose Rendered. Lard rather firmer at 10 1/2@10 3/4.

New York Stock and Money Matters.

NEW YORK, April 8.—Money easy at 6@7 per cent., and a large supply. Sterling exchange dull; 160@160 1/2 gold, first class bills. Gold is without decided change; ops for 1,150 at opening to 150, declining to 149, and closing at 149 1/2. Total exports of specie to-day $286,400. Government stocks dull and heavy.

Gallagher's Evening Exchange—Gold, 149 1/2. New York Central, 97 1/2; Erie, 86 1/2; Hudson, 109 1/2; Reading, 1,41; Michigan Southern, 93 1/2; Illinois Central, 136 1/2; Pittsburgh, 95 1/2; Rock Island, 93 1/2; North Western, 37 1/2; Fort Wayne, 103 1/2; Ohio & Mississippi, 32 1/2; Ohio and Mississippi Certificates, 23; Canton, 29 1/2; Cumberland, 46 1/2; Quicksilver, 66; Mariposa, 6 1/2; market not very active.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, April 8.—Money unchanged and dull; but little done; sales Superfine at $7.

GRAIN—Wheat in fair demand at $1 50@1 55 for No. 1 Chicago; sales 5,000 bushels at $1 46.

WHISKY—Dull and small sales at 52 1/2.

PROVISIONS—Nothing doing; prices nominally unchanged. Pork in large demand, and buoyant, sale to any extent the best would not bring over $34 50.

SEEDS—Clover seed at 6 3/4; demand moderate.

BUTTER—Butter in demand; Prime and Choice at 62@63c. Eggs at 30c.

Gold 142 and 143.

St. Louis Market, April 7.

TOBACCO.—Heavy. Green logs $