THE DAILY PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

VOLUME LXXVIII--NO. 103. PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 15, 1865. ESTABLISHED IN 1786.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

VERY LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

MOST STARTLING NEWS!

PRESIDENT LINCOLN AND SECRETARY SEWARD ASSASSINATED!!

THE PRESIDENT DYING!

THE SECRETARY WILL PROBABLY DIE!

The President Shot in the Theatre!

SEWARD STABBED IN HIS BED!

NARROW ESCAPE OF GEN. GRANT.

ESCAPE OF THE ASSASSINS.

WILD EXCITEMENT IN WASHINGTON.

Official from Secretary Stanton.

WASHINGTON, April 15—12:40 A.M.:—The President was shot in Ford's Theatre to-night, and is perhaps mortally wounded.

SECOND DISPATCH.

The President is not expected to live through the night. He was shot at the theatre. Secretary Seward was also assassinated. No actors were cut. Particulars soon.

FULL PARTICULARS.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—President Lincoln and wife, with other friends, this evening visited Ford's Theatre for the purpose of witnessing the performance of the "American Cousin." It was announced in the papers that Gen. Grant would also be present, but that gentleman took the last train of cars for New Jersey. The theatre was densely crowded and everybody seemed delighted with the scene before them.

During the third act, and while there was a temporary pause for one of the actors to enter, a sharp report of a pistol was heard which merely attracted attention, but suggesting nothing serious, until a man rushed to the front of the President's box waving a long dagger in his right hand and exclaiming, "*Sic Semper Tyrannis*," and immediately leaped from the box which was in the second tier to the stage beneath and across to the opposite side, making his escape, amid the bewilderment of the audience from the rear of the theatre, and mounting a horse, fled.

The screams of Mrs. Lincoln first disclosed the fact to the audience that the President had been shot, when all present rose to their feet, rushing towards the stage, many exclaiming: "Hang him!" The excitement was of the wildest possible description, and of course there was an abrupt intermission of the theatrical performance.

There was a rush towards the President's box, when cries were heard "stand back and give him air!" "Has any one stimulants?"

On a hasty examination it was found that the President had been shot through the head above and back of the temporal emil, and that some of the brain was oozing out. He was removed to a private house, opposite the theatre, and the Surgeon General of the Army and other surgeons sent for to attend to his condition.

On examination of the private box, blood was discovered on the back of the cushioned rocking-chair on which the President had been sitting; also on the partition; and on the floor a common single-barrelled pocket-pistol was found on the carpet.

A military guard was placed in front of the private residence to which the President had been conveyed. An immense crowd was in front of it, all deeply anxious to learn the condition of the President. It had been previously announced that the wound was mortal, but all hoped otherwise. The shock to the community was terrible. At midnight the Cabinet, together with Messrs. Sumner, Befoy and Farnsworth, Judge Bertis, Governor Oglesby, General Meigs, Colonel Hay, with Surgeon General Barnes and his immediate assistants, were around his bedside.

The President was in a state of syncope, totally insensible, and breathing slowly. The blood oozed from the wound at the back of the head. The surgeon exhausted ever possible effort of medical skill, but all hope was gone. The parting of his family with the dying President is too sad for description.

The President and Mrs. Lincoln did not start for the theatre until 15 minutes after 8 o'clock. Speaker Colfax was at the White House at the time and the President stated to him that he was going although he (Lincoln) had not been well, because the papers had announced that General Grant and they were to be present; and as Gen. Grant had gone north, he did not wish the audience to be disappointed. He went with apparent reluctance and urged Mr. Colfax to go with him, but that gentleman had made other engagements, and with Mr. Ashman, of Massachusetts, bid him good bye.

SECRETARY SEWARD.

When the excitement at the theatre was at its widest height, reports were circulated that Secretary Seward had also been assassinated. On reaching this gentleman's residence a crowd and a military guard were at the door, and entering it was ascertained that the reports were based on truth. Everybody there was so excited that scarcely an intelligible word could be gathered, but the facts are substantially as follows:

About ten o'clock a man rang the bell, and the call having been answered by a colored servant, he said he had come from Dr. Verdi, Secretary Seward's family physician, with a prescription, at the same time holding in his hand a small piece of folded paper, and saying, in answer to a refusal, that he must see the Secretary as he was entrusted with particular directions concerning the medicine. He still insisted on going up, although repeatedly informed that no one could enter the chamber.

The man pushed the servant aside and walked heavily towards the Secretary's room, and was there met by Mr. Fred. Seward, of whom he demanded to see the Secretary, making the same representation which he did to the servant.

What further passed in the way of colloquy is not known, but the man struck him on the head with a billy, severely injuring the skull, and felling him almost senseless.

The assassin then pushed into the chamber and attacked Major Seward, Paymaster of the United States army, and Mr. Hansell, a messenger of the State Department, and two male nurses, disabling them. He then rushed upon the Secretary, who was lying in bed in the same room, and inflicted three stabs in the neck, but severing it is thought and hoped, no arteries, though he bled profusely.

The assassin then rushed down stairs, mounted his horse at the door, and rode off before an alarm could be sound, and in the same manner as the assassin of the President.

It is believed that the injuries sustained by the Secretary are not so fatal to those of either of the others, although both the Secretary and Assistant Secretary are very seriously injured.

Secretary Stanton, and Welles and others called at Secretary Seward's residence to inquire into his condition, and there heard of the assassination of the President. They then proceeded to the house of the President, where he was lying, exhibiting, of course, intense anxiety and solicitude.

An immense crowd was gathered in front of the President's house, and a strong guard was also stationed there, many persons evidently supposing he would be brought to his home.

The entire city to-night presents a scene of wild excitement, accompanied by violent expressions of indignation and the profoundest sorrow. Many shed tears. The military authorities have dispatched mounted patrols in every direction, in order, if possible, to arrest the assassins. The whole Metropolitan police are likewise vigilant for the same purpose.

The attacks, both at the theatre and at Secretary Seward's house took place at about the same hour, (ten o'clock.) This showing a preconcerted plan to assassinate these gentlemen.

No more evidence of the guilty party who attacked the President, are in the possession of the police.

Vice President Johnson is in the city, and his headquarters are guarded by troops.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, April 15, 1:30 A. M.

Major General Dix:

This evening at about half-past nine o'clock, at Ford's Theatre, the President, while sitting in his private box, with Mrs. Lincoln, Mrs. Harris, and Major Rathburn, was shot by an assassin, who suddenly entered the box and approached behind the President. The person then leaped upon the stage, brandishing a large dagger or knife, and made his escape in the rear of the theatre. The pistol ball entered the back of the President's head, and penetrated nearly through the head. The wound is mortal.

The President has been insensible ever since it was inflicted, and is now dying.

About the same hour an assassin, whether the same or not, entered Mr. Seward's apartments, and under pretence of having a prescription, was shown to the Secretary's sick chamber. The assassin immediately rushed to the bed and inflicted two or three stabs on the throat and two on the face. It is hoped that the wound may not be mortal. My apprehension is that they will prove fatal.

The nurse alarmed Mr. Frederick Seward, who was in an adjoining room, and he hastened to the door of his father's room, where he met the assassin who inflicted upon him one or more dangerous wounds.

The recovery of Frederick Seward is doubtful.

It is not probable that the President will live through the night.

JOHNSTON REPORTED RETREATING SOUTH.

Apprehension Concerning Mr. Seward.

PROCLAMATION FROM JEFF. DAVIS.

Sherman Reported in Raleigh.

GENERAL STONEMAN IN YANKIN RIVER VALLEY

NEW YORK, April 14.—The *Commercial Advertiser's* special says it is reported that Johnston has retreated South, and it is supposed that the rebels intend making a stand in Georgia.

Secretary Seward's condition still excites some apprehension, but it is believed he will recover.

The New York *Express* has information from one of its editors in Richmond, that Jeff. Davis on the 5th sent a proclamation, saying that Virginia had been reoccupied by the federal forces, and that the war wold nbe continued.

Sherman was in Raleigh, and Johnston, it was believed, was retreating for Augusta.

The *Express* knows for a certainty that Stoneman, with from six to eight thousand cavalry, had reached Yadkon River Valley.

Federal Vessels off Galveston.

NEW YORK, April 14.—A vessel which arrived at Nassau on the 30th reported that Galveston was garrisoned by 1800 troops. Twelve Federal vessels were off the bar.

FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

LEE'S PURSUIT AND SURRENDER.

Graphic Description.

GEN. SHERIDAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Johnston's Retreat Cut Off.

THE REMAINS OF THE REBEL ARMY.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The *World's* army special gives the following account of the pursuit and capture of Lee's army: The two grand armies of the Potomac and the James began a pursuit which will be remembered as the swiftest and the most unrelenting—the most successful in history. Lee, unising his forces near Chesterfield Court House, passed straight on for the Appomattox, crossing the river at Devil's Bend. He struck the Richmond and Danville road at Amelia Court House on Wednesday, and began to strain every sinew to escape down that road to Danville before Grant could head him off. Grant was too quick for him.

The flight of the army of Northern Virginia had not begun, before swift legions with steel fangs, and baying cannon, were on its track. One glance at a good map will show what a pretty race it was. For three days and three nights, two great armies, scarcely fifteen miles apart, thundered in through villages and valleys, and over hills and streams, towards the common goal, the Richmond and Danville Railroad, which should strike it first. Our men marched as victors should, spanning days with feet that never seemed to tire; their swift tramp sounded also far into the sleepless night. Dark divisions that sank to slumber in the evening at ten o'clock, awoke to start with shouts upon the road again.

All the hardships and inconvenience of other marches were turned to joys in these wading rivers, and became a glorious divertisement. The soldiers went into the water up to their waists, joking and laughing, and they emerged, shaking themselves and rolling upon the banks like happy droves of Newfoundlands. General Grant, every time he appeared in sight, received ovations. "Hard work, General, but if you want us to go, we will go," said a red-faced soldier to Gen. Grant, as he was riding by one afternoon, near sunset. "Keep going for a while yet, boys," said the General. "We will, we will, if you promise us a sight of Lee," and the air rang cheers.

On Monday, General Sheridan with his cavalry, having pushed for three days with unexampled speed, arrived just in time to head off the advance guard of Lee's army near Jetersville, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, below Amelia Court House. The command consisted of the 6th, 2d and 5th corps. The 5th corps, having been left to guard the railroad, came up during the afternoon and evening, joining Gen. Sheridan at the close of terrific marches, averaging from twenty to thirty miles per day.

The next morning General Grant ordered an advance from Jetersville, in the following order: the 2d corps on the left, the 5th corps on the left centre, the 6th corps on the right centre, and Sheridan with most of his cavalry on the right. Cavalry was also thrown out on the left flank. Lee had not waited at Amelia Court House to receive the stock intended for him. He was soon discovered hastening toward Farmville, on the Appomattox river, where the Lynchburg road crosses it, twelve miles north-east of Burkes Station. The direction of Meade's and Sheridan's advance was immediately changed for the purpose of heading off the enemy anew. The 2d corps on the left and the 5th corps on the right, moved towards the northwest. The 6th corps on the right of the 6th faced about, moving by the left flank, and taking a position on the left of the 2d. The cavalry, under Sheridan, also faced about and swept rapidly down around the left of the 6th corps, which had become the left wing of the army.

The 2d corps being in advance struck the enemy first near Deatonsville, midway between Amelia Court House and Farmville, the 6th corps moving to the left of the 2d, south of Deatonsville, on the road leading from which the enemy pursued, and struck Ewell in the rear. The 2d corps moving down from above joined in the assault, which re-united in Ewell's surrender. During the night Lee, who was very busy crossing a portion of his troops over the bridge. He prepared his trains for retreat, and on Friday morning Lee was compelled to abandon the lower side of the Appomattox. He packed his trains and assumed a new position just beyond Farmville.

Here, until night, he held us at bay. Frob here he directed his last unavailing efforts to pierce our lines, to get around our left flank, to escape to Danville. The Army of the Potomac lay in front of Steele before him; the Army of the James stealthily marching below, and possessing themselves of Prince Edward's Court House, shut off escape in that direction, moving up from Prince Edward's Court House, on the left of Gen. Ord. Gen Ord took position, in conjunction with the 2d corps in the afternoon, effecting an almost complete surrounding of the defeated rebel army.

At this time Gen. Grant entered Farmville and sent his first note to General Lee, asking the surrender of his forces. Lee, thought there was still some hope, and so replied to General Grant. He encountered on Friday night getting his trains and army across the Appomattox, partially burning the bridges behind him. This movement did not escape the keen vigilance of Grant, and we drove on during the night, and in full battle order, doubling again his tracks, had begun a northwesterly march, striking the Petersburg and Lynchburg rike, leading to Appomattox Court House, the lion ranks were following close on his flank and rear. Meade, with the 2d, 6th and 5th Corps pressed along the pike and along the south bank of the Appomattox. Sheridan marched straight for a point beyond Lee's lines, in a line as direct as possible between the river and the Lynchburg Railroad. Ord, with the army of the James, still kept on below, making for Appomattox Court House, via Pamplin's Station.

On Saturday evening Custer's cavalry, followed by Merritt's, had succeeded in reaching Appomattox Court House, and capturing, at the very front and advance guard of the rebel army, which they engaged, and after a savage conflict, resulted in a victory. Lee's army after this repulse stood marshaled near Appomattox.

On Sunday morning Lee attempted to break through Sheridan's lines, not knowing that he had been reinforced by the 5th corps. The infantry of the infantry joined with the carbines of the cavalry showed him that all was over, and the surrender speedily followed.

About twenty thousand prisoners had been taken previous to the surrender.

About 25,000 troops are supposed to have composed the remnant of Lee's army at its fall. The amount of artillery, wagons, ambulances, medical stores and supplies secured has not yet been reckoned; it was of course immense. The pursuit, which culminated in so supern a triumph, was conducted throughout with unprecedented and unrelaxing zeal. Lee was headed off no less than four times in his attempt to proceed to Danville.

On Wednesday, below Amelia Court House, Sheridan drove him back. On Thursday noon, at Deatonsville and below, the 2d and 6th corps and cavalry thrust him from his route, and Ord, in the afternoon, checked his advance near the Appomattox, on the Lynchburg and Petersburg Railroad. On Friday, his wild attempt to break through our lines from Farmville was repulsed on every side. On Saturday, driven again, to pursue the swift retreat, Sheridan checked his advance, at Appomattox Court House, holding it first in preparation for a surround of the ensuing night and the surrender of the morrow.

All this was accomplished by marches, which, being flank movements for the most part, were longer than those of the enemy themselves. Thirty miles per day is a terrible distance for men laden with knapsacks and muskets, yet the men did it without a peevish murmur, feeling certain of reward beyond.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The *Times'* City Point special says that as soon as Sheridan had rested his men and horses, he moved directly for Danville, and has, ere this, occupied another place. As it was seventy-five miles distant to this place, his force is directly in Johnston's rear, and cuts off his hope of escape.

Gen. Sherman moved from Goldsboro on Monday last to Raleigh.

The number of prisoners captured from the beginning of the campaign is over 25,000, aside from those surrendered and paroled. Nine thousand captured by Sheridan and Wright were yesterday between Wilson's station and Petersburg on their way to the front.

During Saturday night and Sunday a large number of rebels made their escape from the lines.

NEW YORK, April 14.—The *Tribune's* Army of the Potomac special of the 15th says that the remains of the rebel army are to be marched from Burkesville under the escort of the 5th corps.

Last night about six hundred of the cavalry under Hampton were dispersed. Not more than 12,000 men now remain with General Lee, and the army is melting away. If left a few days longer where it is, there would be nearly nothing. The material of the army is trifling, there not being more than thirty guns. The army is lying quietly about fires; the men look as cleanly and healthy as ours, and the rank and file appear to be in very good spirits, and glad to get home. The officers affect to be cheerful.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

THE PORTUGUESE INSULT.

IMMEDIATE SATISFACTION DEMANDED

English View of the Rebellion.

FURTHER ADVANCE OF FIVE-TWENTIES.

Heavy Failures Announced.

NAPOLEON GOING TO ITALY.

THE POPE'S ENCYCLICAL LETTER.

FOREIGN MARKETS, &c.

HALIFAX, April 14.—The Europa, from Liverpool April 1, with Queenstown dates to the 3d, arrived here this morning.

The American Consul has demanded satisfaction of the Portuguese Government, for firing into the Niagara. He demanded that the American flag shall be saluted by the forts which fired, and the dismissal of the governor of the fortress. The American commanders deny any intention of sailing when fired at.

The surrender of Montevideo is confirmed.

The correspondent of the London *Times*, writing from Richmond on the 4th of March, says: I am daily more convinced that if Richmond falls and Lee and Johnston are driven from the field, it is but the first stage of this colossal revolution which will then be completed. There will be a time when every important town of the South will require to be held by a Yankee garrison—when exultation in New York will be exchanged for soberness and right and reason—and when it will be realized that the closing scenes of this mighty revolutionary drama will not be played out, save in the times of our children's children.

Messrs. Baring's Circular says: As large business has been done in 5-20 Bonds, and that prices advanced early in the week to 57½@58, but have since relapsed to 56½@57, the demand being chiefly from the continent. On Friday the telegrams per the steamship Cuba were received, and 5-20's again advanced from 57½@58½. Erie and Illinois Central Shares have also attracted attention, and have again advanced.

The Bank of England on the 30th inst., reduced its rate of discount to four per cent. This movement strengthened English funds, and consols are buoyant and advancing.

Kelson, Trilton & Co., East India and general merchants have suspended payment at £900,000.

It is stated that Napoleon will leave Paris early in May, not returning till November, his physicians having recommended seven months absence in the country of Italy.

In the allocutions delivered at the last Consistory, the Pope expressed surprise and sorrow at the end events which have recently taken place in Mexico. His Holiness hoped Maximilian would abandon the council he had entered, and satisfy the just desires of the Holy See. The Pope further thanked the Bishops of the Catholic world, especially those of Italy, in defending the religion of the Church, despite the decrees of the secular authorities.

April 1.—The *Times* to-day has an editorial on the amendment of the tariff law of the United States, and says it is impossible to find an excuse for it, tried by the light of reason, or by the results of experience, it is alike condemned.

The *Army and Navy Gazette* says the work of the United States Navy has now been accomplished, and it must be confessed, that in the hands of Farragut and Porter, the high reputation of the officers and seamen of that power has been greatly enhanced.

Liverpool, April 13.—The sale of cotton to-day amounts to 8,000 bales to speculators and export, including 1,000 bales of American.

The Manchester market is firmer with an upward tendency.

The Breadstuff market is easier.

Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, report Flour dull and easier. Wheat quotations are barely maintained. Corn inactive.

Provisions.—The market has a downward tendency. Pork heavy and declined 2s 6d. Bacon firmer and holders demand an advance. Lard dull and easier at 52s 6d. Butter flat and declining. Sugar flat. Coffee quiet and steady.

Boult, English and Brandon report Petroleum firm at 1s 11½@2s for Refined. There is no Crude in market.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

THE RETURN OF VIRGINIA MOVEMENT.

CONSTERNATION AMONG POLITICAL GENERALS.

GEN. GRANT'S VISIT.

Measures for Pacification Contemplated.

THE COMMAND AT RICHMOND.

Butler Urged for Military Governor.

RELICS OF GEN. LEE'S SURRENDER

Sherman's Army Moving.

NEW YORK, April 14.—A special to the *Commercial Advertiser* from Washington, April 14, says: It is believed here in certain quarters that the movement for the return of Virginia to the Union, covers an effort of the States' Rights politicians of that State to obtain possession of the State government.

The order for the reduction of the army has spread consternation among the political generals, who, it is understood, are the first to be thrown overboard.

Gen. Grant keeps himself secluded. Since his arrival in the city he has had several interviews with the President and head of the War Department.

Most comprehensive measures for the pacification of the South are known to be in contemplation.

The *Post's* Washington special says: General Weitzel has been superceded in command at Richmond. Rumors were afloat this morning that he had been removed because the Government disapproved of his action in granting safe conduct to the rebel Virginia Legislature, but these reports are contradicted.

General Ord has made Richmond the headquarters of the Army of the James; he takes command, outranking Weitzel.

Advices just received from Goldsboro, report that Sherman's army moved on the 10th inst.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Senator Harlan has urged the President to appoint General Butler Military Governor of Richmond and Virginia. At Hampton Roads, during the conference between Hunter, Stevens and Campbell, it was anxiously inquired if, in the event of the submission of the rebel authorities, Butler would be sent to Richmond with plenary power.

The *Times'* Washington special says: The table upon which Lee signed the articles of capitulation was purchased by General Ord for fifty dollars. The chairs which the two Generals occupied were also purchased.

ADVICES FROM RICHMOND.

Arrival of General Lee.

CITIZENS TAKING THE OATH.

BALTIMORE, April 14.—The Richmond *Whig*, of yesterday, contains little of importance. It announces the arrival of Gen. Lee on the night previous.

The *Whig* publishes the oath of allegiance, in which it says the citizens will be required to swear and subscribe to. The Provost Marshal's office is crowded with people anxious to take it, and the only question among the citizens seems to be who shall be first to renew their citizenship.

From Mobile.

NEW ORLEANS, VIA CAIRO, April 14.—The New York *Times'* "Spanish Fort" special, dated on the 5th says. A furious fire was opened on the rebel forts last night from our entire line. During the bombardment a small magazine exploded in Spanish Fort. The damage is unknown.

Quiet prevailed on the 5th.

Deserters report 18,000 to 20,000 troops in and about Spanish Fort.

The loss outside of Spanish Fort to the 4th amounted to 500 killed.

Reported Recognition of the Mexican Empire by the United States.

WASHINGTON, April 14.—Some of the foreign journals have reported that it is the intention of our Government to acknowledge the Mexican Empire. An act of the President does not, however, support that assertion, for he has recognized Joseph A. Godoy as Consul of the Mexican Republic at San Francisco.

THE INTERVIEW BETWEEN GRANT AND LEE.

PROBABLE VISIT OF LEE TO JOHNSTON.

GEN. SHERMAN ON THE MARCH.

MILITARY EXPENSES TO BE REDUCED.

WEITZEL SENT TO PETERSBURG, ORD IN COMMAND AT RICHMOND.

LEE ANXIOUS TO STOP FURTHER EFFUSION OF BLOOD.

MESSENGER FROM JEFF. DAVIS TO GEN. GRANT.

The Rebel Ram Stonewall.

INCIDENTS AFTER LEE'S SURRENDER

NEW YORK, April 14.—The *World's* special says: It is reported that as soon as Lee decided that he would have to surrender, he set to work to devise some plan by which action on his part would result in peace. What passed at the interview between him and Grant is not publicly known, but from subsequent occurrences it may be safely inferred that the terms of surrender were but a minor portion of the questions discussed.

It is quite probable he proposed to Grant, if generous terms were granted him, he would go himself to Gen. Johnston and urge him to surrender, likewise. In furtherance of this plan, Grant was to go to Washington and urge a stoppage of recruiting and the issuing of an amnesty proclamation, while Gen. Lee would go to Raleigh and urge Johnston to surrender.

The *Times'* special says, Grant will remain in Washington several days.

Spink, of Illinois, is appointed Secretary of Dacotah Territory.

Official information has been received that Sherman marched from Goldsboro for Raleigh last Monday.

The *Tribune's* special says, Gen. Grant made the announcement on his way to Washington, that he would demonstrate to the Government that our military expenses may now be reduced one million dollars, without infringing at all upon our necessary efficiency.

General Weitzel has been sent with his colored troops to Petersburg. Gen. Ord takes command at Richmond.

Gen. Lee is expected to be present at the Convention of the Virginia Legislature.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: Gen. Grant represents Lee as zealous in his efforts to stop further effusion of blood, and instead of coming North, is urging all other commanders of Southern armies to surrender without further resistance. Lee considers his work as important as Grant did his in coming to Washington, to reduce the expenses of the Government.

It appears that Jeff. Davis sent a messenger to inquire of Grant whether the Government would allow him to leave the country, never to return. Grant's reply was that his business was to fight down the rebellion, and not answer such questions.

It also appears that Jeff. Davis and other rebel officials were interested pecuniarily in the blockade-running business, and made handsome fortunes.

The *Herald's* advices from Goldsboro, dated March 10th, says there is strong belief there that Johnston's army left Raleigh in the direction of Charlotte, leaving a small cavalry force to cover the rear.

The *Herald's* Washington special says that, beside the reduction in the military expenses, those of the navy are also to be cut down.

The *Herald's* Cornuna correspondent says the ram Stonewall bolted the rebel flag before she was in sight of the present channel, and that every responsibility rests with the French and Spanish cabinets on her account as well as the United States Government, for not sending over sufficient force to convoy her at once.

The *Herald's* Richmond dispatch says it is known there that Lee's Virginia troops deserted him by thousands, and so weakened the father of Virginia that he was obliged to surrender. They would not leave the State with him.

The French Consul has gone to Washington to pay claim to the French tobacco.

The *Herald's* army correspondent says: The first meeting of Grant and Lee was private for a few moments, when the staff officers were admitted. Lee looked faded and worn out. He was nearly dressed in a new Confederate uniform. During the interview he was almost to return, but showed no temper or mortification. He divouacked the night before in a grove near by, and in the morning breakfasted on a corn-dodger. No one but a few of his officers suspected that he contemplated surrendering his army.

The *Times'* correspondent says Gen. Lee asked Gen. Grant to explain what was meant by personal effects, and said many of his cavalrymen owned their horses. Grant said the horses must be taken over to the United States, and Lee submitted was entirely correct, but Grant said he would instruct his officers to allow those men who own their own horses to retain them, as they would need them to till their farms, and expressed great gratification for such generous consideration, and said it would have a very good effect.

Lee could not tell how many he had to surrender, so many had been killed and deserted. He informed Grant that his men were short of provisions, whereupon the latter ordered 25,000 rations served to him. When Grant announced the liberal terms he had secured to his officers, they expressed great satisfaction. The troops received the announcement with cheers. Afterwards as long as daylight permitted, officers took place between the officers of the two armies.

The *Times'* correspondent says, that in a skirmish, Gen. Reed, on our side, and General Dowling, of rebel side, met, and in full view of the forces held a tournament of death, fighting with pistols, until almost simultaneously Reed fell dead and Deering mortally wounded.

New York Stock and Money Matters.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Wall street presented a very dull aspect to-day, and business in all directions was on a very limited scale at the Board. The transactions were all on the streets, Good Friday was so generally observed in business circles. In Government Securities there was a sharp recovering in prices from the late exchange. There are but few bonds pressing on the market. The Stock market was very strong in the streets, but the balance of business was quite moderate, and prices generally higher.

The Gold market opened at a decline of ⅛@¼ per cent. from the closing price of last evening, but afterwards recovered. Business was not large.

The Dry Goods Trade is very active, and jobbers are doing a very heavy business. There is a large number of country merchants in town, and they are purchasing quite freely. The volume of business transacted was large, and again to-day the trade is brisk. In one prominent jobbing house there were over two hundred persons in the store at one time.

The order removing the restrictions upon trade in certain parts of the South has given additional impetus to business.

The prices of all kinds of goods are very firm and tending upwards.

Celebration in Columbus, O.

COLUMBUS, April 14.—To-night in honor of the recent victories, there is the greatest demonstration and display ever witnessed in the capital city. The whole city is illuminated and decorated with flags, transparencies and mottoes. The torch-light procession is one mile long. Speaking in Capitol Square all afternoon and evening by distinguished orators. The people are out in their might.

Seven-thirty Loan-Subscriptions.

PHILADELPHIA, April 14.—Jay Cooke & Co. report subscriptions to the 7-20 loan to-day at $3,642,000, including a single subscription of nearly half a million from New York, and large western subscriptions, one from Pittsburgh of $160,000 and one from Chicago of $110,000. The demand of individual subscriptions for amounts of $50 and $100, was $2,500.

Gen. Banks—New Orleans Market.

ST. LOUIS, April 14.—Major General Banks and family left this morning for New Orleans.

Flour active.

GRAIN—Wheat firm; Corn firm and advancing, at 80@85c for Yellow.

COTTON—steady; Middling, 30.

TOBACCO—firm, with an upward tendency.

Lee's Movements.

CITY POINT, VA., Tuesday, April 11.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, April 12.

I arrived here from Richmond this morning, in order to witness the arrival of Gen. Grant and staff, who will bring with them Gen. Lee and staff, and are expected this afternoon. A special train left here at midnight last evening for Burkesville to bring them in. Gen. Lee will proceed to Richmond from this point, and I am informed on good authority that he has expressed a desire to depart for Europe with the rest of his family at an early day. He is much afflicted by late events, and ere leaving Petersburg, is said to have been deeply moved at the calamity which had overtaken his army. Davis has deserted him and is retreating on his own account. Gen. Lee, however, fought as long as there was the least chance, and surrendered only when he could do nothing else.

All is quiet at Richmond. The city is very full of visitors, and presents a lively appearance. The Secessionists admit, without qualification, that they are now completely subjugated, and are already setting to work to let themselves down as gracefully as possible, and to escape, so far as the can, they consequences of their crime.—*Special dispatch to N. Y. Times.*

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

The Sanitary Fair—Official Report of the Executive Committee.

To the Contributors and Promoters of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair:

The Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair present the following summary of the result of your effort in behalf of the sick and wounded soldiers of the Union Army:

Cash received by N. Holmes, Treasurer, from all sources	$ 281 516 17
Goods and cash handed over to Thomas Bakewell, Esq., President of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee, which did not pass through the hands o. the Treasurer	2,053 92
Total receipts from all sources	$ 363,570 09
Net amount paid to Thomas Bakewell, Esq., President of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee	$ 319,217 96
Monument Fund	3,000 00
Paid N. Holmes, Treasurer—sums received for lumber, gas fixtures, &c.	8,272 22
Expenses of the Fair	33,079 75
Total	$ 363,570 09

Received of Felix R. Brunot, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair $319,217 96, as per several receipts given of which this is a duplicate engrossment.

THOMAS BAKEWELL,
President Pittsburgh Sanitary Committee.

PITTSBURGH, April 8, 1865.

The undersigned Committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, hereby certify that the vouchers in the hands of the Secretary and Treasurer exactly correspond with the disbursements as exhibited in the condensed statement, and they cordially commend the neat and accurate manner in which the accounts have been kept.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Chairman,
J. R. M'CURDY,
WM. ROSENBURGH,
JOHN MAGOFFIN, } Committee.

PITTSBURGH, March 27, 1865.

Pittsburgh may be justly proud of the result of the Fair, for relatively to the population involved, and the restricted area from which the revenues of the Fair were derived, it places her far in the lead of all the patriotic cities of the Union which have made similar efforts.

Taking the census of 1860 as the basis for calculation, and including the population of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City, Manchester, Lawrenceville, Birmingham and the other boroughs, the *net proceeds* show an average of $3 47 for every man, women and child.

The annexed table is given as interesting matter of record:

	Net Proceeds of Fairs.	*Average to Population.*
Saint Louis	$ 564,601 00	$ 3 44
New York	1,164,000 00	1.47
Brooklyn	400,000 00	1.60
Philadelphia	1,046,876 96	1.53
Cleveland	78,561 33	1.81
Cincinnati	225,946 25	1.49
Pittsburgh	322 217 96	3.47
The total money contributed amounted to	$ 292,155 00	
Of this sum Venango county sent	$ 18,665 70	
Lawrence county sent	8,144 19	
All other counties of Western Pennsylvania	13,781 14	
Places outside the limits of Western Pennsylvania	4,719 00	

The only considerable contribution from any one locality outside of Western Pennsylvania, was that of Chicago, which in cash and goods was about $6,000.

Among the many trades and professions contributing in kind, it may not be considered invidious to mention the newspaper press. The reporters rendered invaluable aid in time and labor, and the proprietors, besides making generous donations, spared no pains in contributing to the successful result.

In regard to the expenses of the Fair, it is deemed proper to state distinctly, that no officer of the Fair, member of the Executive Committee, or any of the Committee, received any salary, pay, or allowances whatever.

Dr. W. D. McGowan and Mr. B. F. Brown, the efficient Acting Secretary and Assistant, were entitled to salary for four months of active labor. They received only a sum somewhat of the character thus placing themselves among the most liberal contributors.

In closing our official duty in connection with the Pittsburgh Sanitary Fair, the members of the Executive Committee desire to express their obligations to the many generous hearts and busy hands which have co-operated with them, and especially to the ladies, without whom such a result could have been no such magnificent result.

For ourselves, and in behalf of the thousands of our country's defenders who have reaped and will yet reap the benefits of their generous labors, we offer to them all our most grateful thanks.

FELIX R. BRUNOT, chair. CHAS. W. BATCHELOR,
M. W. WATSON,
JAMES PARK, JR, JOHN WATT,
JOSE W. CHALFANT, W. S. HAYES,
B. F. JONES, JNO. H. SHOENBERGER,
J. I. BENNETT, THOS. M. HOWE,
JAMES O'CONNER,

Executive Committee.

PITTSBURGH, April 10, 1865.

The Celebration at Connellsville.

A correspondent furnishes us a full account of the celebration at Connellsville, in honor of the recent Union victories. At a meeting of the citizens on the 11th, Mr. Aaron Bishop presiding, a celebration was decided upon. The people at once set themselves to work to get it up, and become intensely interested in the matter. The demand for candles, for an illumination, was so great, that regulations had to be made on all the neighboring towns to supply it. For a very attractive feature of the celebration they were indebted to Mr. R. L. Smith, the host of the Yough House, who, it appears, came to Pittsburgh and engaged a band of music, and made the necessary preparations for the event, at his own expense, and had fortunately hit upon the same evening for his own demonstration. Upon the arrival of the train which brought the band, and also a goodly number of persons from various stations on the railroad, the citizens began to assemble, and the lights began to appear in the windows. The illumination was general. Among the buildings which deserved special mention for the display exhibited are the Yough House, the Waller House, and the Railroad House, together with the private residences of Messrs. M. B. Shaffer, Joseph Trump, and many others that want of space will not permit us to enumerate. The stores presented a beautiful appearance, chief among which was that of Messrs. J. D. Frisbee & Co. The residence and drugstore of Dr. Nickel were beautifully lit up a window contained a highly-wrought and appropriate view of the rebellion, representing a skeleton, whose bones were being picked by an eagle, symbolical of the "lost Union." The Railroad company also made a good display at their shops and station house.

Across the river, Mr. Rose Haven, the Dunham House was well illuminated, and the stores and residences of Mr. Wolfkamp and Mr. J. H. Taylor, and the private residences of Mr. C. H. Orth, James Fitzpatrick, Alex Cameron, Colonel D. R. Dickey and others presented a fine appearance.

After supper, the people of Connellsville were entertained by the stirring strains of the Great Western Band, which paraded the streets. The effects in the circle hills were ablaze with bonfires and the display of all kinds of fireworks. A large assemblage was collected in front of the Yough House, which was entertained by eloquent and patriotic speeches by Dr. Nickel and Revs. Smith and Fife, after which the audience joined in singing the doxology.

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow."

The jubilee was happily terminated by a dance at the Yough House, serenades, &c. Taking it all in all the day formed an epoch in the history of Connellsville, as the most brilliant demonstration ever indulged in by its citizens.

Court of Quarter Sessions.

FRIDAY, April 14.—Commonwealth vs. John Walls and Jane Morrison; bawdy house. Not guilty—defendant John Walls to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs. John Walls; selling liquor. Fined $50 and costs, and sentenced to undergo imprisonment in the county jail for thirty days.

Same vs. same; selling liquor. Fined $50 and costs, and undergo thirty days imprisonment in county jail.

Same vs. same; selling liquor. Fined $50 and costs, and undergo thirty days imprisonment in county jail.

Same vs. same; selling liquor. Fined $50 and costs, and undergo thirty days imprisonment in county jail.

Same vs. same; escape. Sentenced to pay a fine of $50 and costs, and undergo thirty days imprisonment in the county jail.

Besides the above named charges two others—one for selling liquor and another for disorderly house—were sealed, and Walls indicted for the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Geo. W. Archer; larceny. Not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Clawson Colin, alias Clawson Smith; larceny. Ordered to restore stolen property and sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the county jail.

Commonwealth vs. Michael Stoerz; false pretences. Not guilty, and prosecutor Joseph Martin ordered to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs. James Kemp; malicious mischief. Not guilty, and defendant ordered to pay costs.

Commonwealth vs. David Lysle; larceny. Not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Robert Love; two indictments for selling liquor. Plead guilty. Fined $25 in each case and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Ellen McGraw; selling liquor. Plead guilty. Fined $10 and costs.

LAND SLIDE.—A portion of the earth slid down from Coal Hill, in the rear of M'Cully & Co's Glassworks, South Pittsburg, night before last, demolishing a portion of the building, and breaking a considerable amount of stock.

The Greene County Oil Region.

The editor of the Waynesburg *Messenger* has been making a visit to the oil region around Dunkard creek and notices some of the most prominent wells.

At the Donley well, about one mile below Mount Morris, operations were only commenced a fortnight ago. The great object of attraction to strangers is the magnificent engine and fixtures embracing the modern improvement, by which the walking beam is dispensed with, and the machinery is so arranged as to give greater rapidity of motion in the use of the boring tools and sand pump. The