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The Pittsburgh Gazette.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

BOOTH KILLED!

The Body in Washington

HARROLD CAPTURED ALIVE.

OFFICIAL FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

PARTICULARS OF THEIR FLIGHT AND CAPTURE.

THE ASSASSINS DISCOVERED IN A BARN.

The Barn Set on Fire.

HARROLD FINALLY SURRENDERED.

Booth Shot Dead by Sergeant Corbett

A DESCRIPTION OF THE BODY.

HARROLD LODGED IN A SECURE PLACE.

Dr. Mudd, Booth's Surgeon, Arrested.

CONFIRMATION OF THE DEATH OF JOHN WILKES BOOTH, &c., &c.

[OFFICIAL.] WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 27, 1865.

Major General Dix:

J. Wilkes Booth and Harrold were chased from the swamp in St. Marys county, Maryland, to Garrett's farm, near Port Royal, on the Rappahannock, by Colonel Baker's forces. The barn in which they took refuge was fired. Booth, in making his escape, was shot through the head and killed, lingering about three hours, and Harrold was captured. Booth's body and Harrold are now here.

(Signed,) E. M. STANTON, Sec'y of War.

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WASHINGTON, April 27.—Yesterday morning a squadron of the Seventeenth New York cavalry traced Booth and Harrold to a barn between Bowling Green and Port Royal, near Fredericksburg, Virginia. The barn was surrounded, and a demand made for their surrender, which Harrold was in favor of doing, but upon Booth calling him a coward, he refused to do so. The barn was then set on fire, and upon its getting too hot, Harrold again presented himself, and put his hands through the door to be handcuffed.

While this was going on Booth fired upon the soldiers, upon which a sergeant fired at him. The ball of the sergeant took effect in the head of Booth, killing him.

Harrold was taken alive, and he and Booth's body were brought to the Washington Navy Yard last night.

Booth was discovered in the barn by the cavalry. He declared his intention never to surrender, and said he would fight the whole squad, consisting of twenty-eight men, if they would permit him to place himself twenty yards distant.

The scouting party was under command of Lieut. Edward Dougherty.

Booth was on a crutch and was lame. He lived two hours after he was shot, whispering blasphemies against the Government to his mother. At the time he was shot it is said he was leaning on his crutch, and preparing to fire again on his captors.

The *Star* has the following particulars of the capture of Booth:

To Lieutenant Colonel L. C. Baker, special detective of the War Department, and his admirably trained detective force, and to the 16th New York Cavalry, active participators in the seizure of the criminals, the country owes a debt of gratitude for this timely service. It seems that a detachment of the 16th New York Cavalry, numbering about twenty-five men, was dispatched from this city on Monday, under the direction of Colonel Baker, in command of Lieutenant Dougherty, accompanied by some of Colonel Baker's officers, who captured and killed Booth, and captured Harrold (one one of his accomplices) alive.

The cavalry after leaving here landed at Belle Plain, in the night, and at once started out in pursuit of Booth and Harrold, having previously ascertained from a colored man that they had crossed the river into Virginia, as Swan Point, in a small canoe hired by Booth from a man for three hundred dollars.

Proceeding on towards Bowling Green, some three miles from Port Royal, Lieutenant Dougherty, who was in command of the cavalry, discovered that Booth and Harrold were secreted in a large barn, owned by a man named Garrett, and were well armed. The cavalry then surrounded the barn and summoned Booth and Harrold to surrender.

Harrold was inclined at first to accede to the request, but Booth accused him of cowardice, then took promptorily refused to surrender, and made preparations to defend themselves. In order to take the desperadoes alive, the barn was fired, and the flames getting too hot for Harrold, he approached the door of the barn and signified his assent to be taken a prisoner.

The door was then opened sufficiently to allow Harrold to put his hand through that he might be handcuffed. As the officer was putting the handcuffs on Harrold, Booth fired on them from the barn, which was returned by a sergeant of the 16th New York, the ball striking Booth in the neck, from the effects of which he died in about four hours. Before breathing his last he was asked if he had anything to say. He replied, "Tell mother that I died for my country."

Harrold and the body of Booth were brought in the Belle Plain at eight o'clock last night, and reached the Navy Yard here at one o'clock this morning.

The statement heretofore published that Booth had injured one of his legs by the falling of his horse has proved to be correct. After he was shot, it was discovered that one of his legs was badly injured, and that he was compelled to wear an old shoe, and use crutches, which he had with him in the barn.

Booth was shot about four o'clock in the morning, and died about seven. He had upon his person some bills of exchange, but only $175 in Treasury notes.

It appears that Booth and Harrold left Washington together on the night of the murder of President Lincoln, and passed through Leonardtown, Maryland, concealing themselves in the vicinity till an opportunity was offered to cross the river at Swan Point, which they did as stated. The man who hired Booth and his accomplice the boat, in which he crossed the river, was captured, we understand, but afterwards made his escape.

Harrold has been lodged in a secure place. Bowling Green, near the place where Booth was captured, is a post village and the capital of Caroline county, Virginia, on the road from Richmond to Fredericksburg, fifty-five miles north from the latter place. Port Royal is in Caroline county, on the Rappahannock river, twenty-two miles below Fredericksburg.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The *Post* says: A private dispatch, from an official source, received yesterday afternoon at four o'clock, reported that Booth had broken his leg, and that the surgeon who attended him was Dr. Mudd, of Charles county, Md., who had been arrested, and this is clue of Booth's whereabouts was obtained.

Harrold is supposed to have been an accomplice of the man who attacked Mr. Seward. He was formerly a clerk in a drug store in Washington. He is unmarried and about twenty-two years of age.

Information states that Booth had his leg set by Dr. Mudd on the morning of the 16th, after which he furnished Booth a pair of crutches. When the doctor was arrested he had one of Booth's boots in his possession.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The *Star*, in a later edition, has the following concerning Booth: Booth and Harrold reached Garrett's farm some days ago, both walking on crutches. A party of four or five attended them, who spoke of Booth as a wounded soldier on his way home, and wished to leave him there a short time, and would take him away by the 26th. Booth limped somewhat and walked on crutches about the place, complaining of his ankle. Booth and Harrold regularly took their meals at the house, and Booth kept up appearances well one day.

At the table the conversation turned to the assassination of the President, when Booth denounced the assassination in the severest terms, saying that there was no punishment severe enough for the perpetrator.

At another time some one said in Booth's presence that rewards, amounting to $200,000, had been offered for Booth, and that he would like to catch him, when Booth replied "Yes it would be a good haul, but the amount would doubtless soon be increased to $500,000."

The two guerrillas who lived on the place, allege that they had no idea that these parties, Booth and Harrold, were any other than what they represented, paroled Confederate soldiers on their way home. They also say, that when the cavalry appeared in that neighborhood, and they heard that they were looking for the assassins, that they sent word to them that these two men were on their place. In other words they assert that they are entirely innocent of giving the assassins aid and comfort, knowing them to be such.

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DISPATCH FROM SECRETARY STANTON.

SHERMAN'S ARRANGEMENTS DISAPPROVED.

Gens. Canby and Thomas Ordered to Push the Enemy.

DISPATCH FROM GEN. HALLECK.

Sherman's Orders to be Disregarded.

MOVEMENTS TO INTERCEPT DAVIS.

His Specie Estimated at $13,000,000.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 27, 9:30 P. M.

Major General Dix:—The Department has received the following dispatch from Maj. Gen. Halleck, commanding the Military Division of the James.

Gens. Canby and Thomas were instructed some days ago that Sherman's arrangements with Johnston was disapproved by the President, and they were ordered to disregard it, and push the enemy in every direction.

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

RICHMOND, VA., April 26—9:30 P. M.

Hon. E. M. Stanton: Generals Meade, Sheridan and Wright are acting under orders to pay no regard to any truce or orders of General Sherman, respecting hostilities, on the ground that Sherman's agreement could bind his own command only, and no other. They are directed to push forward, regardless of orders from any one except General Grant, and cut off Johnston's retreat.

Beauregard has telegraped to Danville that a new arrangement has been made with Sherman, and that the advance of the 5th corps was to be suspended until further orders. I have telegraphed back to obey no orders of Sherman, but to push forward as rapidly as possible.

The bankers have information to-day that Jeff. Davis' specie is moving south from Goldsboro in wagons as fast as possible. I suggest that orders be telegraphed through to General Thomas that Wilson obey no orders from Sherman, and notifying him and Canby, and all other commanders on the Mississippi, to take measures to intercept the rebel chiefs and their plunder. The specie taken with them is estimated at from $6,000,000 to $13,000,000.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK, Major General.

FROM NEW ORLEANS.

Dick Taylor Will Surrender.

FEARS OF A BREAK IN THE LEVEE.

The Rebel Evacuation of Montgomery.

95,000 BALES OF COTTON BURNED.

Sorrow Over the Death of Lincoln.

NEW ORLEANS, APRIL 23D, VIA CAIRO, April 27.—It is reported that General Dick Taylor will surrender his army to General Canby if favorable terms will be granted.

Another blockade runner ran into Galveston, somewhat damaged by our gunboats.

Negro serenades of a love breaking in front of Algiers, opposite New Orleans, where there are extensive government works, offing to the high stage of the river. A large forceman's work strengthening it.

General Canby arrived this morning from Mobile.

Gen. Lemain, from Montgomery on the 14th, says: The rebels under command of Dan Adams and Forest of the gunboats and iron clads burned and blown up in the James River by the Confederates will give $10,000 each towards raising the amount named.

The *Tribune's* Washington special says: The loyal Pennsylvanians set an example worthy of imitation last evening. They met, organized and passed resolutions, pledging confidence and support to the new President, and then resolved that as his time was needed for public business they would forego the pleasure of a personal interview.

Hon. F. W. Kellogg, member of Congress from Michigan, has been appointed special Treasury Agent for the State of Alabama.

The *Times'* Washington special says: The statement that President Johnson declines all precautions for his personal safety is erroneous. He has not given any special directions for guards to be placed about his person, but approves of the precaution taken by the authorities, which embraces a continuance upon duty of the late President's body guard, which is commanded by Lieutenant Jamison, of Ohio. This company consists of one select man from each county in Ohio, and numbers nearly one hundred men. A sufficient force of this guard is upon duty at all times, and visitors who call or inquire at the Kirkwood House are confronted immediately upon their entrance by three or four men, who do not permit him to advance further until his name has been sent in and the order given by the President to admit him.

In the hall adjoining the reception room are also found soldiers of select deportment, who quietly remain about the entrance. Within a few feet of the President sentinels surround the President's chamber and the lot upon which the building stands. In fact every precaution is taken to prevent any violence being attempted upon the President.

True Bill Found.

TORONTO, C. W., April 27.—The grand jury have found a true bill of indictment against J. Thompson, C. O. Clay, W. H. Cleary, William Lawrence, J. Donald, and Burnett Young for a conspiracy to violate the neutrality laws.

THE SHERMAN-JOHNSTON CONFERENCE.

Strength of Johnston's Army.

COMMITTED FROM VANCE TO SHERMAN.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The *Herald's* Raleigh correspondent of the 19th says: Johnston first proposed to surrender his army on the terms granted to Lee, and requested Sherman to send the proposition to Washington. Sherman replied that he was empowered to act, and it was unnecessary to send to Washington, thus causing delay. An interview was held next day, when Johnston made inquiry as to what terms would be yielded to members of the Confederate government.

General Sherman refused to recognize the authorities of any such government, but was prepared to treat with him as an officer of the Confederate States Army.

A second meeting was had at which Breckinridge was recognized as Major General, and not as the Rebel Secretary of War. It was at this Conference that Johnston presented the introduction of the negotiations, which it is said were dictated by Jeff Davis.

Gen. Sherman heard of the President's assassination before negotiating and communicated it to the rebels, who appeared to have the profoundest regret.

General Stoneman, who was reported at Greensboro, was permitted to come through Johnston's lines to Raleigh.

Johnston's army, probably thirty thousand strong, is better supplied with field guns and horses than any which the Confederacy ever had. Many of the rank and file, however, are not willing to await the formal surrender, but are leaving for their homes.

The *World's* Raleigh correspondent says: A committee consisting of ex-Governor Graham, ex-Governor Swain, Surgeon-General Warren, and Colonel Burr were sent by Governor Vance to see what arrangements could be made with General Sherman in the State, for a cessation of hostilities, and to ascertain what was the status of the Government and its officers under the new regime. The commission had the assent of Gen. Hardee to visit Sherman, Johnston not being at hand; but Wade Hampton intercepted them and sent them back.

Kilpatrick being in the rear captured them, and Hampton having retreated again sent them on their mission. They had an interview with Sherman who gave them protecting paper for the Governor and State officers so long as no hostilities were shown by them. Sherman told them he had no information as to how the status of the State Government was affected; that the question did not come within his province; that he did not consider North Carolina out of the Union, as the question of secession had not been submitted to the people.

He would respect any man that was not an original rebel and treat him with every consideration, still he must march through the State in pursuit of Johnston, and the people must eventually suffer by that march. Johnston's army was inferior to his, and every man slain in the future was an unnecessary sacrifice. Johnston, and not himself, would be responsible for the sacrifice, and the suffering entailed on the people of North Carolina. The civilized world pronounce Johnston's course inhuman and illegitimate.

INTERESTING FROM WASHINGTON.

Proposed Reward for Jeff. Davis.

WORTHY EXAMPLE OF PENNSYLVANIANS.

PRECAUTIONS FOR THE PRESIDENT'S SAFETY.

Gen. Butler Gone Home.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The *Evening Post* says: Two merchants of this city have proposed to the Secretary of War to offer a reward of half a million of dollars for the capture of Jeff. Davis alive. If the Secretary approves of this, two gentlemen will give $10,000 each towards raising the amount named.

The *Times'* Washington special says: The loyal Pennsylvanians set an example worthy of imitation last evening. They met, organized and passed resolutions, pledging confidence and support to the new President, and then resolved that as his time was needed for public business they would forego the pleasure of a personal interview.

The *Philadelphia Ledger* says: Gen. Butler has left Washington and returned to his home in Lowell, Massachusetts, to-morrow. As yet, he has not been assigned to any special duty, though efforts have been made by influential persons to have him placed in command of this department. It is not known that Gen. Butler would accept the command if tendered.

MORALE OF SHERMAN'S ARMY.

Jeff. Davis' Journeyings.

ESCAPE TO THE TRANS-MISSISSIPPI PROBABLE.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The *World's* Raleigh correspondent says: The spirit of Sherman's army is something in the way of moral development that can hardly be credited. Men who had been on the tramp from eight or nine o'clock in the morning of one day until past three of the next, after an interval scarce sufficient to enable them to boil a cup of coffee and boil a slice of bacon on crackers, spring from the earth and rush upon their way, shouting, yelling and cheering as if their hard life was the jolliest state of existence in the world. Col. Parrott, of the 42d Iowa, absolutely revelled in the idea of starting ahead again before he had had time to lie down.

The Richmond *Whig* of the 25th says: Davis was at Hillsboro, North Carolina, from the 12th to the 14th inst. He then went by rail to Greensboro; whence, with an escort of 2,000 picked cavalry, selected from Hampton and Wheeler's command, he started on horseback due south to the effected by Saturday nearly all the rebels in this section will have surrendered to him.

Extensive Rebel Saltworks Destroyed.

WASHINGTON, April 27.—The Navy Department has received information from Acting Rear Admiral Bridging, commanding the East Gulf blockading squadron, of the destruction in St. John's Bayou of extensive salt works for the expedition from the United States steamers Somerstead Sunflower.

Regret of Fryer.

It is stated in our dispatches that Roger A. Pryor, the infamous, in connection with some of his rebel sympathizers, held a meeting at Petersburgh, Va., for the purpose of condemning the assassination of the President. With what consistency this fellow can sympathize with the loyal people can be judged from the following extract from a speech made by Pryor in September, 1860, as published in the Norfolk *Herald*. The *Herald* said:

Hon. Roger A. Pryor, in his Ashland Hall speech, while commenting on the reply of Mr. Douglas to the secession question propounded to him in Norfolk, wound up with the startling declaration, that if a President of the United States should have the temerity to use force to prevent the secession of a Southern State or States from the Union, and no effort from any other quarter should be put forth to resist the exercise of Federal power, he (the Hon. Roger A. Pryor), soldiery and alone, would be the Brutus to plant a dagger in his heart.

The Toronto *Globe* says that "Larry McDonald" is in jail at that place, and the large quantity of phosphorus was found in his house. The paper says: that McDonald's Southern friends are particularly anxious to ascertain what evidence the Canadian government has against him.

The phosphorus feature of rascality seems to have been a favorite one with the rebel fiscals. As yet, they seem not to have accomplished much with it.

Oliver Potter, of Newport, R. I., has offered a thousand dollars reward for the apprehension of any party or parties who are residing in Newport, who committed with Booth, Surratt, during his visit to that place on the 15th inst., or in any way assisted or countenanced his

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S OBSEQUIES.

The Remains at Rochester and Buffalo.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRAIN FOR CLEVELAND.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., April 27.—The funeral train arrived here at 3:30 a. m. Minute guns were fired, and Newman's regimental band performed funeral dirges. The 54th New York National Guard, first company of Veteran Reserve hospital soldiers, the battery attached to the 25th brigade, the Union Blues and Independent Blues were drawn up in the depot on the north side of the track, together with the Mayor and twenty-six of the Council, and other civic organizations. The bells of the city churches are being tolled, and as the train leaves the city, the multitude shows marked signs of sorrow and respect. Thus far there has been no accident. Ten thousand people are present.

BATAVIA, N. Y., April 27.—The remains of Abraham Lincoln arrived here at 8:15. Two thousand of the inhabitants were assembled at this place during the time we remained here. The people sung requiems, bells were tolled, and minute guns were fired.

BUFFALO, April 27.—The funeral party arrived here at seven o'clock this morning, and was escorted by the 74th regiment, a company of light artillery, the committee of arrangements, the city government, and others, to St. James Hall. The services were opened by a dirge, sung by the St. Cecilia Society; after which the public was admitted. The remains left St. James Hall at fifteen minutes to nine, and was escorted to the depot by the military, which was followed by a large crowd. The depot was surrounded by a large crowd, anxious to get a last view of the coffin. The train left about one o'clock this afternoon for Cleveland.

GENERAL STONEMAN'S OPERATIONS.

WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.

GEN. SHERMAN'S "CESSATION" ORDER RECEIVED.

KNOXVILLE, TENN., April 27.—Since the last intelligence from General Stoneman's command the following is a summary of what it has accomplished: One portion of the command, under Colonel Palmer, moved down the Catawba river, dispersing parties going southwest from Johnston's army, and captured upward of two thousand prisoners, and two pieces of artillery. Among other things destroyed was the immense railroad bridge over the Catawba river, 1,125 feet long and sixty feet high. Then learning that a truce or armistice had been entered into between Sherman and Johnston, Colonel Palmer ceased operations.

The other portion of the command under Gen. Gillem attacked and routed the rebel force under Maj. Gen. McCown at Morgantown, thereby capturing one piece of artillery, and afterwards forcing the pass and capturing the Blue Ridge, held by the rebel forces under Gen. Martin, taking six pieces of artillery, and would have captured or dispersed the whole force had Gen. Gillem not been met by Gen. Martin with a flag of truce, and bearing a letter from Gen. Sherman and countersigned by Gen. Johnston, and directed by Gen. Stoneman, ordering a general suspension of hostilities and the withdrawal of the forces under Gen. Stoneman.

Late from Richmond.

NEW YORK, April 27.—The Richmond papers of the 25th are received.

Farmers in the region about Richmond are returning to their homes from whence they were torn by Davis' conscription, and are preparing to resume the tillage of their farms.

Some guerrilla and horse thieving have been done by stragglers from both sides, but their irregularities are being formally put down by the United States military authorities.

The 1st and 2d divisions of the 24th army corps have arrived in Richmond from the Appomattox.

The crops promise well in Virginia.

Several of the gunboats and iron clads burned and blown up in the James River by the rebel authorities are being raised, and much of their armament is found in good condition.

The *Whig* says on the authority of a gentleman from Greensboro, that Lee started South from there on the 14th with some cavalry. Gov. Smith had returned to Danville. The Davis party were now at Danville and approaching. She lay still until he passed, when she arose and followed him into the yard of Mrs. Nelrodt's house, where concealing herself behind a shed, she watched the movements of Mr. Davis, who, after satisfying himself that everything was safe, approached the window, and tapped upon the glass very gently two or three times, after which he stepped to the door. In a few minutes a little girl came out, and held some conversation with him, after which she went into the house again, he remaining in the yard. About five minutes after Mrs. Nelrodt came out, followed, after approached her, and taking her into his arms, kissed her several times, she receiving his caresses with the greatest affection. Mrs. Wilber being perfectly satisfied of her husband's intelligence, rushed forth with a yell, and charging with the fury of a tigress on Mrs. Nelrodt, inflicted some twenty thirty cuts and stabs. Mr. Wilber then interfered, knocked his wife down and beating her most unmercifully. A large crowd soon gathered, and in the excitement Mrs. Wilber escaped and returned to her home. His honor, after hearing the evidence, held Mrs. Wilber to bail for a further hearing.

Catharine Wilbur has also made an information before the Mayor, charging her husband, Peter Wilbur, with abandonment.

The Alleged Rape Case—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday afternoon at the Fulton House, on the body of Sarah or "Sally" War, the young colored girl who recently died after a short illness of smallpox, and who assisted on her death-bed that six days previously her person had been outraged by a colored man named Owen Reed. Rosana War, the mother of the girl, testified that previous to her death "Sally" had complained of pain in the breast, and her stomach was bloated. Catharine Robinson testified, of her own knowledge, that she had come out to the hydrant to draw a bucket of water, when she saw and heard Reed call on "Sally" to come over to him. She also stated that the children had said that Owen Reed had taken "Sally" off and was going to kill her. The above evidence was unsatisfactory, and proved nothing.

Dr. J. McCandless made an examination of the body and gave it as his opinion that no rape had been committed. There had been some blood on the under garments, but this was attributed to a hemorrhage of the bowels, which he believes was the cause of her death, the symptoms of small-pox being very light. The Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death by hemorrhage of the bowels.

Mayor Lowry had a trial hearing after receiving the verdict, and the only sufficient evidence in the case being the deceased, who could not appear, Reed was discharged.

The Mourning Drapery—A Suggestion.

When the season of public mourning shall have been over, and the drapery taken down from the houses, the question may occur what will be done with the crape? It will be of no practical use to those to whom it belongs, and can hardly be sold in small quantities. The aggregate quantity of this material, if collected together from all over the country. The value of the whole would make a handsome donation for some charitable purpose. A movement is on foot in New York city for the collection of the mourning material; which adorned the public streets, after the lamented President shall have been laid in sepulchre, and for the purpose of selling the whole and devoting the proceeds to the benefit of disabled soldiers. It is suggested that similar action be taken in every community in the country. After paying due homage to the memory of the Commander-in-Chief, it is eminently proper that we should remember the large-souled and indomitable heroes who have lost limbs and health in defense of the nation. Will not some leading spirits of our community take this matter in hand?

The County Agricultural Fair.—We understand that the committee recently appointed by the Allegheny County Agricultural Society to confer with Mr. Hoeveler, lessee of the Iron City Park, relative to procuring that ground for an agricultural exhibition have been directed to close the bargain, and Messrs. Murdoch, Kelley, M'Kelvy, Chess and Oliver appointed by the Society as a committee to erect suitable buildings for the fair. The Committee on Premiums have already been instructed to prepare the list. Iron City Park is within convenient distance of the city, easy of access, and contains several acres—some twenty acres—sufficiently large for the purposes for which it will be used. The Society has leased it for a period of nine years.

Oil Strike in Washington County.—The Washington *Reporter & Tribune* has information to the effect that oil was struck last week at the Saunders Well, on Cross Creek, about one mile from the Ohio River, and about three miles from the Pennsylvania line. The well was struck in 1861 to the depth of five hundred and seventy-five feet. During the progress of the war, small quantities of oil were reached three times; but the operations were suspended shortly after the outbreak of the war. About four weeks ago a company was formed for the purpose of continuing the work. The depth of the strike was not ascertained.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Printer Wanted.—A good newspaper compositor can obtain a permanent situation in this office by applying soon.

Trial of Patrick Morrow for the Murder of James Welsh.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER, *Thursday, April 27.*—The case of Patrick Morrow, charged with the murder of James Welsh, was taken up in this court this morning. The defendant is charged with the murder of the deceased, on the 28th of March last, by kicking and otherwise abusing him, in the drinking house of Robert Love, on Wylie street, near the corner of Fifth. The facts are already familiar to the readers of the GAZETTE. The parties had been playing at dominos, and a difficulty arising about the game, a free fight was the result.

District Attorney Kirkpatrick for the Commonwealth, and Messrs. Swartzwelder and Coyle for defendants.

Dr. M'Cook, Sr., testified to the fact that the death of the deceased was occasioned by violence.

Mrs. Welsh, widow of the deceased, testified to her husband's death, on the twenty-third of March, at his house on Boyd's Hill. Mrs. Parker's testimony was to the same effect.

John Benson was present at the difficulty, and saw Morrow strike and kick at Welsh; but could not say whether the blows and kicks reached the deceased.

James Battle, brother-in-law of deceased, testified that he was present, and saw Morrow strike and kick deceased with a "running kick" in the belly, and that he (Morrow) "murdered" Welsh. The most searching cross-examination failed to disconcert this witness in any respect, and his Irish wit seemed a complete foil to all efforts of counsel to mix him up.

Mayor Lowry testified to the information having been made before him, and his subsequent arrest, and to the statement the defendant made before him. The prisoner had admitted being present at the time; that there was a fight; that he (defendant) had been assaulted and tried to keep out of the fuss, but was compelled to defend himself; that he had kicked the deceased; and had kicked him more than once, but could not tell how often.

A. J. Kemp, police officer, testified to arresting defendant, whom he found secreted in a cupboard or closet in Benson's house, on Pennsylvania avenue. The door of the closet was partially drawn to and the officer discovered the shoulders of the defendant sticking out of the aperture. The Commonwealth here closed.

The defense then proceeded. Their case was opened by Capt. Jno. Coyle, and witnesses called to prove character, pending the examination of which the Court adjourned.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—The counsel for defense resumed their evidence as to character. Nothing was sought to be proven except the previous good character of defendant.

Mr. Swartzwelder, counsel for the defense then addressed the jury. District Attorney Kilpatrick followed for the prosecution. He said that at first he thought there was scarcely sufficient evidence to carry out the criminality, but developed new features in the case, which made it take the form of manslaughter, at least.

Judge Mellon delivered a fair and impartial charge to the jury, who retired to their room at half past three, and returned in half an hour with the following verdict: Guilty of Manslaughter, and we recommend the prisoner to the mercy of the Court.

The prisoner was then remanded to await the sentence of the Court.

Attempt by a Woman to Kill Her Husband's Paramour.

Upon information made by a Mrs. Nelrodt, who keeps a beer saloon and boarding house in the Ninth ward, Mrs. Catharine Wilbur, also engaged in the same pursuit, was arrested and had a hearing yesterday, on a charge of assault and battery with intent to kill the first named lady. It appears that Mrs. Wilbur's husband has abandoned her and taken up with Mrs. Nelrodt, and being informed of an improper intimacy between her husband and Mrs. N., Mrs. Wilbur procured a large butcher-knife, and proceeded to the house of the former, and concealed herself under a wagon, and waited and watched for the appearance of her faithless husband. She was about leaving in despair when she heard footsteps, and casting her eyes down street, saw her husband approaching. She lay still until he passed, when she arose and followed him into the yard of Mrs. Nelrodt's house, where concealing herself behind a shed, she watched the movements of Mr. W., who after satisfying himself that everything was safe approached the window, and tapped upon the glass very gently two or three times, after which he stepped to the door. In a few minutes a little girl came out, and held some conversation with him, after which she went into the house again, he remaining in the yard. About five minutes after Mrs. Nelrodt came out, followed, after approached her, and taking her into his arms, kissed her several times, she receiving his caresses with the greatest affection. Mrs. Wilber being perfectly satisfied of her husband's infidelity, rushed forth with a yell, and charging with the fury of a tigress on Mrs. Nelrodt, inflicted some twenty thirty cuts and stabs. Mr. Wilber then interfered, knocked his wife down and beating her most unmercifully. A large crowd soon gathered, and in the excitement Mrs. Wilber escaped and returned to her home. His honor, after hearing the evidence, held Mrs. Wilber to bail for a further hearing.

Catharine Wilbur has also made an information before the Mayor, charging her husband, Peter Wilbur, with abandonment.

The Alleged Rape Case—Coroner's Inquest.

Coroner Clawson held an inquest yesterday afternoon at the Fulton House, on the body of Sarah or "Sally" War, the young colored girl who recently died after a short illness of small-pox, and who assisted on her death-bed that six days previously her person had been outraged by a colored man named Owen Reed. Rosana War, the mother of the girl, testified that previous to her death "Sally" had complained of pain in the breast, and her stomach was bloated. Catharine Robinson testified, of her own knowledge, that she had come out to the hydrant to draw a bucket of water, when she saw and heard Reed call on "Sally" to come over to him. She also stated that the children had said that Owen Reed had taken "Sally" off and was going to kill her. The above evidence was unsatisfactory, and proved nothing.

Dr. J. McCandless made an examination of the body and gave it as his opinion that no rape had been committed. There had been some blood on the under garments, but this was attributed to a hemorrhage of the bowels, which he believes was the cause of her death, the symptoms of small-pox being very light. The Jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to her death by hemorrhage of the bowels.

Mayor Lowry had a trial hearing after receiving the verdict, and the only sufficient evidence in the case being the deceased, who could not appear, Reed was discharged.

Book Notices.

"DRAKE AND DRILL, or an Insight into the discovery, development &c of Petroleum. By the author of 'Ten Acres Enough.' New York: James Miller."

A timely book for those engaged in the oil business, and, by a practical man, although he seems to have forsaken his ten acres under the influence of the oil fever. It is accompanied by a map of the Oil region. The book is mainly a compilation from various sources, but is a very interesting collection of facts and descriptions, and every man interested in Oil (and who is not?) will find it pleasant and agreeable reading.

For sale by John P. Hunt, Masonic Hall, Fifth street.

"MUSICAL LEAVES FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS. By Philip Phillips, Cincinnati: P. Phillips & Co".

This is a very fine collection of music for the purpose intended, and the book has already proved itself very popular. It is composed of the five numbers of "Musical Leaves" heretofore published, and is furnished at a very cheap rate. We commend it to the attention of Sabbath School teachers.

For sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., 92 Wood street.

"REMINISCENCES OF GLASS MAKING. By Deming Jarves, New York: Hurd and Houghton."

We have before noticed this excellent work. It does full justice to Pittsburgh Glass markets, and all interested in that branch of industry will do well to read it.

For sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., No. 92 Wood street.

"TOMAS WILSON. A tale of the Great Rebellion. By Hon. Jere. Clemens. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co."

The author was formerly a United States Senator from Alabama, and was exiled from that State a year ago, by the rebels, for his devotion to the Union. This is not his first appearance as an author, and this work is, in some sort, a sequel to his former work. His intimate acquaintance with southern society and with the secret history of the rebellion, qualify him thoroughly to write about it, and in this book he has given us one of the startling (but true) episodes on it of which it has been so prolific.

For sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., 92 Wood street.

"SERMONS. Eighth Series. By Rev. C. H. Spurgeon; New York: Sheldon & Co."

Mr. Spurgeon has many hearty admirers in this country, and by all such his sermons are read with avidity. This is the eighth in the series of his sermons republished on this side of the water; and all who like the sensation style of preaching will be sure to have their liking gratified in reading it.

For sale by Davis, Clarke & Co., 92 Wood street.

Profitable Farm Stock.

We had been under the impression, until recently, that stock-raising in this State was not a paying business for farmers. But facts come to light occasionally which do not bear out this impression. For example: Mr. James McKelvy, residing near Wilkinsburg, in this county, (we learn by the way, has some reputation as a stock breeder,) the other day sold some of his stock to the butcher at such figures as those: A three-year old heifer brought $235.00; ten fat sheep brought $185.00, and a calf $30.00.

These look like enormous prices, even for these high times, and our city consumers will perhaps exclaim, "No wonder we have to pay twenty-five to thirty cents a pound for beefsteaks." But the secret of the matter is, that Mr. Kelvy keeps none but choice, thorough-bred stock. The heifer was a full-bred short-horn, or Durham; weight, 1,550 lbs. The sheep, weighed together about 1,550 lbs., were pure-blooded Cotswolds, celebrated as well for their huge fleeces of excellent wool, as for their savory mutton-chops.

It is doubtless true that the ill-favored, chance-bred mongrel beasts, to be found in most farm-yards in Western Pennsylvania, do not pay for their raising and fattening; but this only proves that farmers do not properly study their own interests. A sensible writer on agriculture well says, that the improvement of domestic animals is one of the most important and one of the most *neglected* branches of rural economy. That, in fact, not that farmers do not keep stock; oftener they keep more than they can feed well; but the majority neither bestow proper care upon the selection of animals for breeding, nor do they appreciate the dollars and cents difference between such as are profitable and such as are profitless. Had Mr. McK. kept the common or mixed breeds, he would not have realized one half of the above figures.

All farmers must keep *some* stock, and it costs no more to keep good stock than bad, while the difference in results is vastly