The Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 1, 1865.

# EVENING GAZETTE TELEGRAMS.

LATE ADVICES FROM NEWBERN.

The Surrender of Johnston.

REBEL RAM STONEWALL.

Whereabouts of Jeff. Davis.

POST MORTEM EXAMINATION OF BOOTH

Nearly all of the Assassins in Custody.

INTERVIEW WITH GEN. LEE.

He Adheres to States Rights Doctrine.

WAR ON THE NATION NOT TREASON.

*His Views on the Assassination.*

INTERCESSION FOR JEFF. DAVIS.

NEW YORK, April 29.—Newborn advices state that Johnston attempted to haggle with Grant or terms which would provide for the pardon of Jeff. Davis, and the other leading insurrectionary conspirators, but the Lieutenant-General would listen to nothing, and Johnston was compelled to be satisfied with the conditions granted to Lee.

The *Herald's* Washington special says:—Information has reached Washington that the rebel steam ram Olinda, alias Stonewall, arrived at the Canary Island on the 21st of March, in three days, from Lisbon. She was ordered to leave the port in twenty-four hours, which she did, steaming rapidly south, but destination unknown. The Navy Department, in anticipation of the appearance of the Stonewall in some of our harbors, is making proper distribution along the Atlantic seaboard.

Intelligence of the arrival of Jeff. Davis and his accompanying fugitives as far south as South Carolina has been received in Washington. It is thought he will be caught before reaching Mississippi.

The *Herald's* Atlanta, Ga., dispatch says: Among the prisoners captured here are one hundred and fifty officers.

Lieut. Gen. Dick Taylor made his escape on a steamer. N. B. Forrest, Dan Adams, Roddy, Armstrong and Cressland also escaped.

Forrest's ordnance officer, Captain Band, is reported wounded.

Croxton and McCook attacked Jackson's front and rear at Tryon, but having traveled by different roads their attacks were not simultaneous. Croxton's movements towards Tuscaloosa rendered it impossible for Forrest to carry out his plans.

The *Herald's* Washington special says: The post mortem examination of Booth shows that the ball did not reach the brain, but striking the spinal column produced instant paralysis. The opinion of the surgeons is, he must have died a horrible death, the brain being active and the consciousness complete.

Nearly all of the parties directly implicated are now in custody.

Payne, the Seward assassin, is a brother of the St. Albans raider. There are six brothers, all reckless and daring. Two were with Walker in Nicaragua.

Edwin Booth arrived here to-day to ask for his brother's body. The request will not be granted.

The *Herald's* Richmond correspondent says at an interview he had with Gen. Lee, he called on him to obtain his political views and lay them before the public. In the morning Gen. Lee of his object the latter said: "I am a paroled prisoner," and added, "I have never been a politician and know but little of political leaders. I am a soldier."

He further said he was ready to make any sacrifice, or perform any honorable act that would lead to the restoration of peace to the country. He said that as a believer in State rights, he had considered his allegiance due primarily to his native State. He had opposed secession, but when his State went out he considered it his duty to go with it.

When he accepted the command under the rebel government, he considered that he was serving his State. He regarded his surrender of military not political significance; it was not a surrender of the doctrine of State rights; when the south was wholly subdued only would the doctrine of State rights be surrendered. The surrender of a single army was only a military necessity.

When the South surrenders all its forces and returns to the Union, then only will she surrender her favorite doctrine. That principle will then be settled in the Union by the power. On this question of State rights there exists a legitimate cause. The question was left unsettled in the convention forming the law, and the war is decided to settle the question raised on this issue cannot be called treason.

If the South are forced to submit, it of course can only be looked upon as the triumph of the federal power over State rights, and the forced annihilation of the latter. The South are now prepared to beg for terms but are ready to accept honorable terms, their own political views being considered. As to their property, they consider it dead, and the best have long been anxious to do away with it. He explicitly expresses the opinion that should arbitrary or undesirable policies be adopted, the end would not be.

He regarded the assassination of President Lincoln as a crime beyond excuse. It could not be approved by any good man, from any conceivable motive.

As to the terms of peace. To the suggestion that the political leaders only be held to a strict account, he asked: "Would that be just? What has Mr. Davis done more than any other Southerner, that he should be punished? He is true he has occupied a prominent position at the head of the whole, but that has made him no more nor less a rebel than the rest.

"His acts were for the people, and the acts of the people were his. He is not accountable for the struggle. On the contrary, he was one of the last to drive in his adherence to the secession movement, having strenuously opposed it from the outset, and portrayed its ruinous consequences by speeches and writings."

## PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S REMAINS.

## DEPARTURE FROM CLEVELAND.

### Immense Demonstration at Columbus.

COLUMBUS, April 29.—*Cleveland, Friday Night.*—The heavy rain which commenced before noon to-day continues, and we leave this beautiful and hospitable city with the remains which have been so touchingly and generally honored. Notwithstanding the inclement weather, crowds have assembled at the railroad station to take their last look at the coffin containing all that is mortal of Abraham Lincoln.

We pass in succession Berea, Columbia, Grafton, Wellington, Greenwich, Crestline and other stations. The shrouded national flags and badges of mourning are seen at each station. The rain storm continues, but this has not prevented the assembling of groups on the way, many of them bearing lanterns in their hands in order that the funeral car may plainly see.

CLARKSFIELD, April 29—5:30 P. M.—There is the largest gathering we have seen since we left Cleveland. The depot building is handsomely draped with mourning flags, and over the doorway is long a white cotton sign, with large black letters: "He Sleeps in the Blessings of the Poor, Whose Fetters God Commissioned Him to Break." Guns are fired, and the bell is tolled.

RIPLEY, SIX O'CLOCK.—The rain has ceased, and there is a promise of a clear day. We pass by several small hamlets where spectators are assembled, and at seven o'clock we are nearing Columbus, the capital of the State of Ohio, and the third State Capital we have visited since our departure from Washington on our melancholy errand.

We have on board Governor Brough and staff, Major General Hooker and staff, United States Senator John Sherman, and the Hon. Samuel Galloway—the last named being the chairman of the Columbus escort committee, who joined the funeral party at Cleveland.

7:30 A. M.—We are now at the railroad station, and crowds of interested spectators are in the immediate locality. The committee of arrangements begin at once to carry out the programme and place the funeral party in carriages. The military officers are executing the orders for the procession, and much activity is everywhere exhibited in the same connection.

Soon the solemn strains of a brass band are heard and we see the general military officers in open line with heads uncovered, and before them the coffin is slowly carried to the hearse which is nearly festooned with black cloth trimmed with silver fringe, and the proof adorned with black plumes.

The coffin is elevated so that every one may see it plainly from any position. The flowers, contributed in other cities, lie upon the lid.

The procession is formed, the 86th Ohio Volunteer Infantry acting as the military escort, then follows the officiating clergy, pall bearers and others.

On each side of the hearse are veteran reserve corps guards of honor. The escort accompanying the remains from Washington are in open carriages three abreast. These are followed by Major General Hooker and Brevet Brigadier General W. R. Richardson, each with his staff, and all mounted. Also the Provost Marshal General, Colonel Wood and staff, and Brigadier General Wagner Swayne and staff, are in open carriages.

The remainder of the large procession composed in part of officers of the army and soldiers of the post, Governor Brough and suite, the Committee of Arrangements and the Chief Marshal and his special aids, heads of Departments of State of Ohio, the Mayors of Cincinnati and Columbus and the City Councils, the Judges of the Federal and State Courts.

The orders of Masons and Odd Fellows, and various other organizations, including the Fenian Brothers, the colored Masons and the colored benevolent associations, are represented in the procession.

## MOST STARTLING DEVELOPMENTS.

### Unparalleled Murderous Plot Discovered.

MANY UNSUSPECTED PARTIES INVOLVED.

Result of the Search for the Assassins.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The *Herald's* Washington special says: The search after the assassin of President Lincoln and the world-be murderer of Secretary Seward, has developed a well-laid and deliberately matured plan of assassination and infamous rascality, murder and arson, unparalleled in the history of crime.

Their investigations have not yet reached a point where it is proper to disclose the latest and various ramifications of this murderous plot. Many unsuspected and unsuspecting parties are involved.

The evidence is complete to show that it was neither the freak of a mad man nor an act of individual hate, but a scheme concocted by the leaders of the rebellion, and relied upon by them in the hour of their most desperate need, and one of the means of success in their great treasonable enterprise.

## EDWIN BOOTH AFTER THE ASSASSIN'S BODY.

### The Request Cannot be Granted.

THE GRAVE WILL NEVER BE KNOWN.

Booth's Sufferings Before Death Awful.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The *Tribune's* Washington special says: Edwin Booth is here for the purpose, it is stated, of procuring the body of his brother. His desire cannot be granted as the grave of the assassin will never be known.

The surgeons who held the autopsy upon Booth, assert that he must have endured untold anguish of body as well as of mind, from the nature of the fracture of his leg, the small bone having cut its way through the flesh and protruded. Mortification in the leg had also commenced, and it was the opinion of the Surgeon-General that he could not have lived many days more in any event.

### Robberies by Paroled Rebel Officers and Soldiers.

NEW YORK, April 29.—The *Times* says: Paroled officers and soldiers are robbing the inhabitants in the vicinity of Fredericksburg. The officers, members of former wealthy families who never did a day's work, declare they will not earn their living.

### Surrender of Nine Hundred Rebels.

LOUISVILLE, April 29.—Nine hundred rebels surrendered at Cumberland Gap yesterday, and were paroled.

### Booth's Death.

We do not fully share the feeling of regret, which seemed to be general yesterday, that it should have been necessary to shoot Booth instead of bringing him in alive to be tried and hanged. There was a possible chance of confessions and revelations—but only possible, for Booth was a determined villain, and very unlikely to tell anything that could damage his accomplices or help us. And for other reasons, it was just as well he died as he did. It was a dog's death—dog that he was, and fitted him well. The arrest might have been clumsily managed, or the Surgeon who shot Booth might have been hasty, and no doubt it was expected of his captors that he should have been taken alive—but no matter. It is enough that justice has at last unwittingly overtaken him, after a pursuit probably unparalleled in its intensity and persistence. The murderer can have had no moment of rest, no instant of fancied security from the time he fired his shot down to his actual capture. If anybody wants to indulge his vindictive feeling, let him imagine what agonies of retribution and of apprehension the assassin has had to live through for the past week.

The sagacity of the detectives seems never to have been at fault. Booth fled from Washington South to St. Mary's County in Maryland, hiding there in a swamp till he found means to cross the Potomac into Virginia to reach his home. His leg was broken, as reported, and was set by a Dr. Mudd or Mudge, of Port Tobacco, who, knowing Booth, did him that service, gave him crutches, and sped him forward on his flight. That Doctor is in jail in Washington, to be forthwith tried by Military Commission for a crime, the pre-announced and sure penalty of which is death. Booth's comrade Herold was with him all through—and he is far more likely to give a history of the assassination conspiracy, if he can and will, than would Booth have been had he been living. But we apprehend that it will not much to tell which the War Department does not already know. Of the details of the plot they have for days been well informed, and Mr. Stanton did not hesitate to announce, a few days since, that the plan was concocted in Canada, and approved in Richmond. Evidence of both facts will be forthcoming in due time.—*New York Tribune.*

### Boston Corbett, President Lincoln's Avenger.

We have before us the photograph of Boston Corbett, the man who shot Booth. He is an Englishman about 26 years of age, and Sergeant in Company L of the 16th New York Cavalry. He went out at the commencement of the war as a private of the 19th New York State Militia, Col. Butterfield, and has been in active service ever since. About eight months ago he was captured by the rebel guerrilla Mosby while out on a scouting expedition, all his party having either been killed or escaped. He held the entire rebel gang, about 26 in number, at bay for some time, and only surrendered when his ammunition was exhausted. For his bravery in this affair he was promoted to be Sergeant, but only returned to the Union lines to sustain the charge of his life after a five months imprisonment at Andersonville. While there he frequently held prayer meetings, and exhorted his dying companions, being an active and sincere member of the Attorney street P. M. Church of this city. He only lately rejoined his regiment, and had scarcely recovered from a chronic diarrhoea and scurvy contracted at the South, when he was appointed one of 28 tried men to perform the duty he so successfully accomplished. His face is intelligent, and bears the impress of a high-toned Christian patriotism.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

### The Governors of Virginia.

The Alexandria *Journal* has a paragraph which indicates a strong desire on the part of Gov. Pierpont to see Governor Sth. The *Journal* says:

"We understand that Governor Pierpont has it in contemplation to offer a reward for the apprehension of Extra Billy Smith, late Governor of Virginia at Richmond. It has been ascertained that the $300,000 stated to have been borrowed by Jeff. Davis from the Virginia banks, was obtained though the agency of Extra Billy, and in a way that would bring that individual liable to the suspicion of theft. In addition to this, it is also stated now, since the death of Smith, that he converted a large portion of the money to his own use. It is stated that he and Benedict, late Auditor of the State of Virginia, (rebel) tried to log off over $100,000 of the money for their own use, and getting up the canal as far as Buckingham county, scattered it on the wayside, placing some in the jail of that county, where it has since been found. The money, if ever recovered, would belong to the loyal note-holders of the bank of which it was "borrowed." We are unable to say who Extra Billy would belong to if caught under the inspiration of the reward which Governor Pierpont proposes to offer.

THE FATE OF A YOUNG REBEL.—Among the rebel conspirators found guilty and sentenced by the military commission that has been in session at Cincinnati, is Richard Semmes, sentenced three years' hard labor in the Ohio penitentiary. This man is about twenty-six years of age, belongs to Maryland, and is a nephew of the notorious pirate, Captain Semmes. He entered the Yale Law School, we believe, in the year 1863, and left in the summer of 1863, and soon after went to Chicago to commence the practice of law. His disunion sentiments, which were freely shown by him while here, led him to engage with other young and aspiring rebels, in a plot to release the rebel prisoners confined in Camp Douglas. The plot was discovered, the fellow arrested, tried, and has now received his just deserts. *New Haven (Conn.) Journal.*

THE rebel leaders showed great skill in the manner in which they removed the gold from Richmond to the Danville railroad on the night before the evacuation. Guards were placed along the entire route from the Treasury to the depot, with orders to allow no wagon to deviate from its course. The number of kegs of gold was thirty-four. Each keg was placed in each wagon, with a guard of four men walking after each, to watch the property and the driver. A confidential clerk was also in each wagon, to look after both guards and driver. Trenholm, the Secretary of the Treasury, stated the Treasury until the last few was off, and followed it on foot. At the depot the specie was loaded into two cars, and four of the principal officers of the Department were detailed to each car, and rode with the treasure.

## FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

### BROKERS' AND BANKERS' BOARD.

(CORRECTED BY ROBINSON, MCGLEAN & CO.)

SATURDAY April 29, 1865.

| | Offd. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| U. S. 6-20s | 107,00 | — |
| Consolidated bonds | 74,00 | — |
| Allegheny Valley shares | — | 8,75 |
| Connellsville R. R. | 9,50 | — |
| Merchants & Manuf'rs | 71,50 | — |
| Dalzell Oil Co. | — | 6,00 |
| Columbia | — | 60,00 |
| Oil Basin | — | 1,00 |
| Oil Creek & Uberty Run | — | 10,00 |
| Uberty Run Central | — | 4,50 |
| Tarr Story & Cherry Run | 1,50 | 2,25 |
| Birchall & Oil Co. | — | 90 |
| Ritchie | — | 54 |
| Cherry Run & Pit-Hole | — | 70 |
| Pittsburgh & Phila | 1,60 | 90 |
| Federal | — | 1,25 |
| Cherry Run & Pittsb'g | — | 1,50 |
| Ohio Valley | — | 1,50 |
| Hackey Cherry Run | 90 | — |
| Mingo Coal | — | — |
| Rouseville Oil Co. | — | 15,25 |
| Central Petr. | — | 10,00 |
| Hemlock | — | 1,00 |
| Union Lubric | — | 2,00 |
| Phenix | — | 60 |
| Mackabury Petroleum Co. | — | 1,00 |
| | — | 2,25 |

The decline in gold for two or three days past has quite sensibly checked the advance in Rail Road securities, and fancy stocks in the Eastern markets. Government Bonds, however, continue to rise, and the demand for them, including the new Seven Thirty loan, grows in amount day by day.

Gold is reported weak at 1,46. U. S. Bonds, 1881, 110; Five Twenties 1,05¾; Ten Forties 98; Certificates 99¼. These rates, except on the last named, are about one per cent. above those current in our market during the day. Were it not for the abundance of currency, and the consequent cheapness of money, we might reasonably expect, as peace approaches, a serious tumble in stocks. But we do not see how the better class of Rail Road securities, Bank Shares, and dividend paying Oil Shares, can get much below present quotations, if real values are at all considered.

The market for oil itself has improved, and if our advice from above in regard to production, are to be relied upon, a further fall in gold, even, ought not to very greatly effect the price of oil.

The weeks business shows a manifest improvement at the Oil stock Board. There is far less disposition towards an indiscriminate slaughter, while in some instances, as in Cherry Run Central, Federal and others, there is ready sale, at advanced rates. A little patient waiting for the settling down in commercial matters, and on the results of Spring labor at the wells, will bring its due reward.

There was an unusually large attendance at the Stock Board this evening, and the transactions were more liberal than for some time past, over four thousand shares of stock changing hands. As will be seen, Cherry Run Central was again the most prominent, over three thousand shares being sold, at prices ranging from 1,85 to 2,00. Columbia also, was pretty active, but sold very low, ranging from 49 to 51, and Western Pennsylvania, and Cherry Run & Blood, also ruled lower, as did Federal. The sales were as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 100 shares Central Basin | | | 97 |
| 100 " | " | " | 97 |
| 100 " | " | " | 97 |
| 100 " Cherry Run Central | | | 2 00 |
| 100 " | " | " | 2 00 |
| 500 " | " | " | 2 00 |
| 300 " | " | " | 1 85 |
| 500 " | " | " | 1 95 |
| 100 " | " | " | 1 95 |
| 500 " | " | " | 1 95 |
| 500 " | " | " | 1 95 |
| 200 " Columbia | | | 1 95 |
| 20 " | " | | 51 00 |
| 20 " | " | | 51 00 |
| 20 " | " | | 49 00 |
| 100 " Federal | | | 1 05 |
| 100 " | " | | 1 05 |
| 100 " | " | | 1 05 |
| 200 " Western Pennsylvania | | | 1 05 |
| 100 " Cherry Run & Blood | | | 50 |

The offerings and bids were as follows:

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| Allegheny City s. | — | par. |
| Bit Ward (Alf.) Bounty Bonds | — | 55 |
| Stanton R. R. | — | 7 00 |
| Connellsville R. R. | 9 00 | — |
| Allegheny Valley R. R. | — | 10 50 |
| Allegheny Bank | — | 71 00 |
| Acme | — | 23 00 |
| Burgbery & Pittsburgh | — | 9 25 |
| Blood Farm & Ohio | — | 1 60 |
| Caldwell of Phila | 4 37½ | — |
| Cherry Run & Pittsburgh | — | 1 25 |
| Cherry Run & Pit Hole | 50 | 80 |
| Columbia | 51 00 | 49 00 |
| Cumberland s Run | — | 1 00 |
| Etna Oil & Mining | — | 1 00 |
| Oil Creek Reserve | — | 1 00 |
| Great American | — | 4 00 |
| Hamilton | — | 2 00 |
| Horsesho | 1 00 | 1 25 |
| Merchants | 30 | 40 |
| McAboy Cherry Run | 75 | 1 00 |
| National Refining & Storing | — | 10 00 |
| Olde Valley | — | 1 60 |
| Oil Basin, of Philadelphia | — | 1 00 |
| Oil City & Pittsburgh | — | 1 75 |
| Oil Creek & Cherry Run | 3 50 | 4 37½ |
| Paxton | 2 25 | 3 25 |
| Phillips | — | 2 00 |
| Pittsburgh & New York | — | 1 95 |
| Pittsburgh & Phila | 1 55 | 1 85 |
| Rivers | — | 1 10 |
| Ritchie | 60 | 65 |
| Rose | 55 | 1 00 |
| Reynolds | 2 50 | 3 25 |
| Stark-Farm | 25 | 35 |
| Stelle | — | — |
| Shaw Well | 19 00 | 25 00 |
| Tack Petroleum, of New York | 1 70 | 1 80 |
| Tarr, Story & Cherry Run | 70 | 80 |
| Union Fabric | 50 | 90 |
| Whitely Creek | 1 50 | 1 65 |

The collection of the income tax for 1864 seems to be a matter considered by the officers of Government as by the public. Some of the assessors, and perhaps all of them, have prepared a most remarkable oath, which they require every man to make in giving in his income statement. This oath, the *New York Journal of Commerce* says, is to the effect that the statement shall show the incomes "which he has received, and to which he is in any manner entitled," and also "that he has not received and is not entitled to receive, from any or all sources of income together, any other sum than the said year."

This is surely a blunder. Men are not to pay taxes on what they are entitled to receive as if they had received it. It requires a return of every debt which a man was entitled to receive, and did not receive, but which still remains due, and in the cases of many mercantile houses would involve the return of many thousands of dollars. Nor is there any way of correcting this error, unless by annexing a list of his uncollected claims as part of his schedule or detailed statement. Then he can conscientiously take the oath, but not otherwise.

The money market here and in all the Atlantic cities, is reported unusually buoyant, with almost any amount of capital offered, at low rates. Alluding to the condition of the New York market, which to a great extent, influences all other leading markets, the *Tribune* of Thursday last says:

The market has all the elements which attended the great movements of 1863 and 1864, abundance of money, satisfactory earnings, and a wide circle of operations. The amount of business done by telegraph is very large, and the whole vigor of speculation has been brought to bear upon railway property. Money is abundant at 4@6 per cent. on call, and now that stock materials are abundant, and in corporate property that the latter are sought for with an eagerness which will put them for the moment to points approaching those of the early part of 1864." In addition to a very easy money market the reports of earnings of almost all railways are large—an increase on last year's business. Almost the only exceptions are the Pennsylvania Railroad, the Reading Railroad, and in fact nearly all the roads connecting with Philadelphia, in want of tonnage, capacity to move the freight offered to them. The same is true of the roads connecting west from New York. The Michigan Southern earned the third week in April, 1864, $76,897; 1865 $76,897. Increase, $1300. The passenger traffic shows a gain of $6300. The traffic for the first April, of the New York and Erie, is $1,300,000, and for the month will exceed $350,000. Its net traffic in April, 1864, was $1,000,000. The Ohio and Toledo earned the first half of April, 1864, $31,272; 1865, $62,004; increase, $11,077. The Toledo and Wabash earned the third week in April, 1864, $72,[illegible]; 1865, $90,000; increase, $18,000. In many places grain is being stored along the lines of the railroads in the West, under the idea that higher prices are to be paid in future.

The demand for 7-30 notes continues strong in all directions, and, in the absence of employment for capital, are taken by parties generally using their money in very short engagements. *The N. Y. Bank Note Reporter* says:

"We recommend investments in one or the other of these notes, rather than in any of the Government long bonds at the premium they are selling for. In a little more than two years the first issue will bring $300 at par, by funding them, if 5-20s which then be at a premium, but if they fail to sell at par, then the 7-30s will bring the money. The 7-30s have the advantage of being exempt from State, city, and town taxation, the same as other United States securities; besides, it is a direct lending of your money to the Government when you invest in these notes, and other things being equal, this should certainly claim your attention. The soldiers have done their part nobly! The rebellion is crushed! Let every one that has money take of the Government loan, that the army may be paid and discharged. The returns thereing is of much importance to us all. Let prompt pay cheer his ears."

### IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., April 28—2702 pcs bulk shoulders, F Sellers & co; 8 cars barley, Culp & Shepard; 202 bbls flour, Shomaker & Long; 6 cars household goods, Wm Marshall; 204 bgs barley and oats, John Dangwich; 1 car oats, Hitchcock, McCreery & co; 56 sks rags, Godfrey & Clark; 80 bgs potatoes, Meek & Armstrong; 30 bgs oats, Jno Floyd & co; 8 bbls scrap iron, John Dunlap; 200 hides, Jos Cummins; 1 car lumber, L Bingham; 50 hams, E H Myers & co; 3 bbls dry apples, 4 bbls bacon, L H Voigt & co; 2 cars hay, Strahler & Mountain; 10 bbls potatoes, W F Waynap, 10 bdls hoes, S Wolfe & co; 8 boxes cheese, Bonfilds & Peskit; box bacon, Graff & Retter; 10 bags pipes, Jas Neg'ey.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R., April 29—4 cars wheat, R T Kennedy & Bro; 30 bbl bbls flour, Watt & Wilson; 10 do do, S Cooper; 20 do do, Little, Bein & Fulton; 10 do do, W Cooper; 10 do do, R H Jack; 6 bbls cider, Jas Horne; 20 bbls dried apples, Wright & co; 120 bbls potatoes, Bailey & Vangorder; 6 box shoes, Potter, Aiken & Shepard; 10 bbls eggs, Stanley & Beal.

ALLEGHENY STATION, April 29—125 bgs barley, G & F Gerst; 4 bbls potatoes, Owens & Kennedy; 8 cars hay, Abraham Yoder; 101 apple butter, Jas Gardner; 100 bbls flour, Peter Peterson; 40 bgs mill feed, J Hagan; 8 bbls sauerkraut, Jno Herbert; 5 bales wadding, Stein & Bro; 67 bdls paper Pittsburgh paper co.

## DAILY REVIEW OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

SATURDAY, April 29, 1865.

There has been no great activity in the general markets during the week which has just closed and the only new feature we have to notice, is that a much better feeling prevails in commercial circles, and confidence is being gradually restored. In prices there has been no remarkable change, though as a general thing, the tendency has been downward.

GRAIN.—The last sale of Wheat reported was at $1,72 for red. Oats in better demand, principally for shipment to Oil City, and prices continue irregular; sale of 2300 bushels at 62½; 1 car do at 67 cents, delivered on Allegheny wharf. Corn—no sales.

PROVISIONS.—Bacon is steady, with a fair jobbing demand, at 17 for Shoulders; 18 for Sides; 21 Lard and Meat Cures' Hams, and 22 for Canvassed do.

FLOUR—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and no change to make in quotations—$6,50 to $8,25, the latter only for choice brands. Sale of 50 bbls Country Family at $6,50.

BUTTER—Continues very dull, and at idly prime Roll, which sold readily at 32@40 cents during the early part of the week, now drags at 32@35. Common grades almost unsalable.

EGGS—Demand fair and market steady, with sales to a fair extent at 22 cents.

CHEESE—Prime selected Western Reserve is still quoted at 22 and Hamburg at 23.

POTATOES—Dull with a good supply yet unchanged. Sales of Peach Blows at $2,75@3,00 per bbl; Buckeyes at $2,75@4,00, and Reds at 70@75 per bushel.

DRIED FRUIT—Apples in good supply and dull, with occasional sales at 7@8 cents. Nothing doing in Peaches.

HAY—Continues very dull, with a supply largely in excess of the demand, and prices are drooping.

STRAW—Sale of 4 tons Oats Straw at $10 per ton.

SEEDS—Clover Seed is scarce and wanted, with small sales at 18@20. Timothy is dull at $5,00.

FISH are in demand at $700.

HOMINY—May be quoted dull at 5c.

### PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

SATURDAY, April 29, 1865.

The Petroleum market continues strong and moderately active with a fair demand both for refining shipment, and on speculation, and as a general thing, holders are holding off for the present, expecting to realize still higher prices within the next few days. We now quote at 21½@22¼, bbls returned, and 27½@28¼, bbls included. Sales of 600 bbls at 22½, and 2500 bbls for future delivery, and 800, on the spot on private terms.

Advices from Oil City report Crude at $6,50@7 at the wells, and $7,50@8 at the mouth of the Creek. There is still considerable inquiry for Refined, in bond, but the extreme views of holders has a tendency to retard operations. The only sales reported were 200 bbls bonded, at 45, and 100 bbls free, at 55—both for immediate delivery. Naptha and Residuum remain quiet and unchanged.

There has been but one arrival of Crude since our last report, 90 bbls for Barbour & Co.

### PHILADELPHIA STOCK MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

PHILADELPHIA, April 29, 1865.

The market for Oil Stocks has been only moderately active this week, the attention of the operators being mostly absorbed by the more reliable securities, which have been in favor, and on the advance, while the oils were depressed and irregular, with more disposition on the part of holders to realize, and, with some few exceptions, prices have ruled irregular, and in favor of buyers. Maple Shade advanced 2½ per share, and Caldwell 1¼, owing to the report of striking a large well. The market left off feverish and irregular. The following are the closing prices to-day, as compared with those of last Saturday:

| | April 22. | April 29. |
|---|---|---|
| Corn planter | 2 75 | 2 75 |
| Caldwell | 4 60 | 5 75 |
| Dunkard Creek | 87 | 87 |
| Dalzell | 5 37 | 5 75 |
| Stratton | 2 37 | 2 37 |
| Mingo | 3 00 | 3 00 |
| Tarr Story & Cherry Run | 3 00 | 4 00 |
| Olmstead | 2 00 | 1 00 |
| Royal | 1 50 | 1 62 |
| Dunkard | 1 25 | 1 25 |
| Maple Shade | 16 50 | 19 00 |
| Big Tank | 2 75 | 2 75 |
| Curtis | 11 00 | 11 00 |
| Walnut Island | 1 12 | 1 25 |
| Jersey Well | 2 87 | 2 87 |
| Atlas | 1 12 | 1 12 |
| Demonte | 4 12 | 3 37 |
| Sidenolo | 87 | 87 |
| St. Nicholas | 3 50 | 3 31 |

### NEW YORK PETROLEUM MARKET.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

NEW YORK, April 29, 1865.

The market for Crude continues firm and pretty active, with sales to a fair extent for immediate delivery at 22@23 cts. Refined, also, steady and firm, with sales of bonded at 55@56 cents, and free at 70@72.

The *Shipping List* reviews the Petroleum market during the past three days as follows: There has been an increased demand for both Crude and Refined on the spot and to arrive, and all descriptions have advanced, closing very firmly. It is generally believed that the production is materially less than last year, and it is asserted that there are no large stocks of Crude at the Wells or elsewhere. The demand for Crude on the spot, has been chiefly for the settlement of contracts, and being scarce, an advance of 2@3½ cents has been paid—the sales of prime bbls Crude for immediate delivery, at 21½@22 cents, closing firmly at 22@22½ cents. The demand for Refined, for the Spring trade, is now active, and prices have advanced, closing very firmly. It is