SHERMAN'S ARMISTICE.

Generals Canby and Thomas Ordered to Disobey Sherman's Orders.

The Rebels to be Pushed in Every Direction.

The Plunder of Jeff. Davis and Cabinet Moving South from Greensboro.

The Quantity of Specie Estimated at from Six to Thirteen Millions, &c., &c., &c.

Secretary Stanton to Major General Dix.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, April 27—9:30 A. M.

Major General DIX, New York:—

The department has received the following despatch from Major General Halleck, commanding the Military Division of the James.

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

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

GENERAL HALLECK TO SECRETARY STANTON.

RICHMOND, Va., April 26—9:30 P. M.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War:—

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 telegraphed to Danville that a new arrangement has been made with Sherman, and that the advance of the Sixth corps was to be suspended until further orders.

I have telegraphed back to obey no orders of Sherman's, but to push forward as rapidly as possible.

The bankers here have information to-day that Jeff. Davis' specie is moving south from Greensboro in wagons as fast as possible.

I suggest that orders be telegraphed through General Thomas that Wilson obey no orders from Sherman, and notifying him and Canby, and all commanders on the Mississippi, to take measures to intercept the rebel chiefs and their plunder.

The specie taken with them is estimated here at from six to thirteen millions.

H. W. HALLECK, Major General Commanding.

Mr. James C. Fitzpatrick's Despatch.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 23, 1865.

The peaceful aspect of affairs in this vicinity is in strange contrast to the period which closed with Easter Sunday—a day historical as the actual date of the end of the great rebellion. Two large armies confront each other; but the truce to animosity has been sounded, and the soldiers on the front lines mingle as fraternally as though they had never been at war with each other.

A MESSENGER FROM WASHINGTON WANTED.

Anxiety is on the tip-toe for the return of the messenger from Washington. The result of his mission is anticipated, and a tacit understanding prevails that we shall have no more bloodshed. The long wished for day has come; but our rejoicings at its advent are mingled with grief for the great loss the country has sustained in the death of the President. The execration of his assassin is not confined to the troops and Unionists here. Even those who were the most bitter secessionists and the most antagonistic to his administration unite in condemning the foul deed. The rebels in arms on our front, officers and men, stigmatize it as a most diabolical deed, and are anxious to disabuse us of the idea that they endorse it. Among our soldiers the indignation was so great that it was feared individual vengeance would be wreaked on citizens known to be hostile to the Union; but happily for our cause law and order have prevailed, and disciplin has left to the proper authorities the appropriate punishment of the great crime.

"WHAT WILL HE DO WITH US?"

Now that the war is ended the soldiers are beginning to speculate as to the way and manner of their return home. The most prevalent report is that Sherman is going to march his great army northward, via Weldon, Petersburg, Richmond, Washington, Frederick to Harrisburg, and there dismiss the soldiers from the great centre of railroads to their homes, east, north and west. It will certainly be an imposing procession, and the people of the North will have an opportunity of witnessing from innumerable stand points the army which General Johnston, in the conference with General Sherman, pronounced "the finest in the world."

PAROLED REBELS IN TOWN.

A large number of rebel soldiers have arrived in town from Lee's army. The reunions with their families and friends were most agreeable. Among the officers who have returned are Major General Grimes and Brigadier General COX.

RAILROAD COMMUNICATION WITH THE NORTH.

On Friday last, Colonel Wright, superintendent of railroads in General Sherman's army, started with a special locomotive on a reconnoissance toward Weldon, to ascertain the practicability of opening railroad communication with the North. He proceeded about forty miles on the Gaston road, until interrupted by a burned bridge on the Tar river. Crossing the stream, he proceeded some twenty miles further, on a locomotive which he found near by. He proceeded within a few miles of the Virginia border, and hopes to be able in a few days to effect communication with the North from this place, via Weldon.

LOCAL MATTERS.

The Tenth corps is now on duty in Raleigh and vicinity, having relieved the Twenty-third. Under the change, Colonel Granger, commanding brigade, has been appointed post commandant, and Lieutenant Colonel Zent, provost marshal.

Despatches from General Grant.

FORTRESS MONROE, April 25, 1865.

The steamer Richmond, Captain Baker, arrived from Morehead City, N. C., this afternoon, at four o'clock, having left there at three o'clock yesterday afternoon, with important despatches from General Grant. The General reached Morehead City on the afternoon of the 23d instant, about sundown, and started immediately for Sherman's army, at Raleigh, and its immediate vicinity.

The Flight of the Rebel Leaders with Their Spoils.

Richmond papers of the 26th are received.

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

Some outrages and horse thefts were being committed by stragglers from both armies, but these irregularities were being firmly put down by the United States military authorities.

The First and Second divisions of the Twenty-fourth army corps had arrived in Richmond from Appomattox. The whole corps is now there.

The cereal crops promise well in Virginia.

Several of the gunboats and iron-clads, burned and blown up in the James river by the rebel authorities, have been raised, and much of their armament found in good condition.

The *Whig* says, on the authority of a gentleman from Greensboro, that Davis started South, from Greensboro, on the 14th inst., with his cavalry escort. Governor Smith returned to Danville. The Davis party spoke openly of the intention of making for the trans-Mississippi, and were confident they could get over without interruption. The *Whig* does not agree with them.

Trenholm, the rebel Secretary of the Treasury, refused to sell any gold to the citizens of Greensboro for Confederate notes, though they offered to pay any price.

Billy Smith, on the 12th, made a speech exhorting the people to flock to the banner of Johnston. Not one man was influenced thereby.

The publication of the *Sentinel* was to be resumed in a few days.

STONEMAN.

Successful Operations Before Sherman's Truce.

KNOXVILLE, April 27, 1865.

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 capturing upwards of 2,000 prisoners and two pieces of artillery, and among the things destroyed was the immense railroad bridge across the Catawba river, 1,125 feet long and sixty feet high. Then learning that a general armistice had been entered into between Sherman and Johnston, Colo. Pol Palmer ceased operations.

The other portion of the command, under General Gillem, attacked and routed the rebel force under Major General McCewan, at Morgantown, taking one piece of artillery. General Gillem afterwards forced the passes through the Blue Ridge, held by the rebel forces under General Martin, taking six pieces of artillery, and would have captured or dispersed the whole force had he not been met by General Martin with a flag of truce, bearing a letter from General Sherman, countersigned by General Johnston, and directed to General Stoneman, ordering a general suspension of hostilities and the withdrawal of our forces under General Stoneman.

POPULAR OUTBREAK IN PHILADELPHIA.

Edward Ingersoll, an Alleged Secessionist, Beaten by Citizens.

ADDITIONAL PARTICULARS OF THE AFFAIR.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1865.

About nine o'clock this morning Mr. Edward Ingersoll, who delivered a strong secession speech a few days since in New York, was waited upon by a committee of citizens on alighting from the railroad train at Ninth and Green streets, and was required to apologize for the speech. This Mr. Ingersoll refused to do, and drew a revolver from his pocket, but was unable to fire it before he was knocked down and very badly cut and beaten by the crowd. He was then arrested and held to bail in the sum of two thousand dollars on the charge of assault and battery and carrying concealed deadly weapons.

A committee of citizens have since waited upon the Mayor to have the bail increased to ten thousand dollars. Mr. Ingersoll is regarded as one of the chiefs of the disloyal party in this city.

When the train reached Ninth and Green streets a party of men got around the front door of the car for the purpose of giving Mr. Ingersoll a parting salute of groans. The obnoxious individual, however, passed out of the back door, and got upon Wallace street. The crowd followed after him. At Eighth street Mr. Ingersoll turned about and faced the party.

Captain J. H. Withington, Jr., of the One Hundred and Ninety-eighth regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers, then stepped forward and said:—"Ingersoll, I'm a soldier. I have risked my life for my country. I think you owe an apology to the country for your speech, and particularly to the soldiers."

Mr. Ingersoll merely replied, "Go to hell."

The Captain then raised his cane to strike Mr. Ingersoll, but the blow was warded off by Mr. Ingersoll with his cane. The two then crossed canes for a few seconds. Mr. Ingersoll received a cut on the left side of his face and broke his cane upon the arm of Captain Withington.

Mr. Ingersoll then drew back about ten paces, took from his pocket a revolver and cocked it. Some of the crowd scattered at this warlike movement of Mr. Ingersoll, when he was immediately seized by a police officer. It was as much as the officer could do to keep the people from laying violent hands upon his prisoner. The prisoner was finally landed at the police station, followed by an excited crowd which augmented at every square.

Alderman Massey was sent for, and Mr. Ingersoll was given a hearing at the station house. Captain Withington gave his testimony, which was to the same effect as the narrative given above. Officer Jones testified that he arrested the man with a revolver in his hand, and it was cocked.

Here Mr. Ingersoll remarked, defiantly and offensively, "Yes, and you all ran like a pack of sheep when I drew it."

"You are a liar," said one, and the crowd made another rush for Mr. Ingersoll, and the police, with great difficulty, succeeded in keeping them back.

Captain Withington remarked, "I've been on the battlefield where bullets flew thick and fast, and I've seen too many of them to be scared by one revolver."

Alderman Massey held Mr. Ingersoll in two thousand dollars to answer the charge of assault and battery with intent to kill and carrying concealed deadly weapons, and in default he was locked up in a cell, and up to the present writing still remains in limbo.

Mr. Ingersoll appealed to several persons to go in search of bail for him, but all refused.

PHILADELPHIA—3 P. M.

The arrest of Mr. Ingersoll has caused considerable excitement. A large crowd has collected around Spring Garden, where he is confined, and threats are freely made to lynch him, &c. Mr. Ingersoll's friends are endeavoring to take out a writ of habeas corpus, but so far have not succeeded in finding the Alderman by whom he was committed.

Assault on Charles Ingersoll.

PHILADELPHIA, April 27, 1865.

This afternoon Charles Ingersoll, the brother of Edward Ingersoll, and a notorious sympathizer with the rebellion, went to Spring Garden Hall for the purpose of going bail for his brother. On descending from his carriage he was set upon by the populace and very badly beaten. He took refuge in the hall, and was subsequently conveyed to his home.

Several prominent secessionists proposed to visit the hall this afternoon to consult with Mr. Ingersoll, but they were warned not to do so, and desisted. The excitement on the subject runs high, and in the present state of the public mind the lives of all sympathisers with the rebels can hardly be said to be safe.

A Secessionist Drummed Out of Harrisburg.

HARRISBURG, April 27, 1865.

William Young, who was arrested week before last by the provost guard for making obscene comments on the death of President Lincoln, was this afternoon escorted through the principal streets of the city by a squad of the Veteran Reserve drum corps, who played the "Rogue's March." The prisoner was elevated on a board, upon which were painted words descriptive of his offence. The novel affair created considerable sensation.

LYNCHBURG.

Affairs in Lynchburg After the Evacuation of Richmond—How Extra Billy Smith Harangued the People and was Obliged to Leave Town, &c.

[From the Richmond Whig, April 26.]

For the first time since the evacuation of Richmond and the surrender of General Lee's army, we find ourselves in possession of authentic intelligence of the events that took place in Lynchburg during the eventful ten days that succeeded the flight of the so-called Confederate government from its capital. We are indebted for our information to a gentleman connected with the Confederate Medical Purveyor's Department at Lynchburg, and who left that place only a week ago.

Extra Billy Smith figured largely during the last days of Confederate rule in Lynchburg. He left Richmond on Sunday night, the 2d inst., on horseback, and, following the course of the canal, reached Lynchburg on Wednesday, where he announced that he had been the last man to leave Richmond. At the time of his arrival Stoneman was reported to be moving on the town from the southwest, and Lomax, who commanded the Confederate troops in Lynchburg, was making an effort to put every man in the trenches. But many of the citizens and other persons in the town had exemption papers, which Lomax felt bound to respect, and consequently these fortunate individuals were left at liberty to move about at their pleasure—a privilege which they exercised in collecting in crowds at the street corners and discussing the situation. The sight of these knots of men incensed the Governor beyond endurance, it being his one idea during the war that the trenches was the proper place for every male thing in the country between the ages of ten and one hundred years, and he forthwith began "stumping" the streets, addressing every crowd, and making one last old effort to "fire the Southern heart." Finding that his harangues produced rather derision than war feeling and enthusiasm, he wound up by publicly "damning such a miserable set." He then expressed his determination to have the tobacco warehouses fired; but was informed by the citizens that this should not be done, and that any attempt of the kind would be resisted by force and arms. This spirited and unexpected response acted on him like an extinguisher. He made no more speeches, and very soon after left the town and set out for Danville.

On Sunday evening, the 9th inst., information was received that General Lee had that morning surrendered to General Grant at Appomattox Court House, and thereupon Lomax immediately evacuated the town. Stoneman, who had been expected for several days, had not arrived, and Lynchburg was left without military of any kind, except a small body of citizens who had been armed to preserve order and put down anything like mob spirit that might show itself. This proved to be an unpleasant state of suspense. It was felt to be desirable that some one should take the place, but no such person making his appearance during Monday. On Tuesday scouts were sent out with orders to give up the town to the first Union force they could come up with. The scouts, however, after traversing the highways and byways within a circuit of nine miles around, returned unsuccessful, not having been able to find any one to whom they could give the town. The Lynchburgers were happily put out of their misery on Wednesday, by the arrival of McKenzie's cavalry brigade, of the Army of the Potomac. The citizens were very much gratified by the treatment they received from General McKenzie and his men, which was exactly similar to the treatment of the city of Richmond by General Ord's forces. All private property was protected, and even the medical stores of the Purveyor's department were not interfered with. Only the munitions war and property of the Davis government were taken possession of and destroyed. After remaining in Lynchburg several days the Union troops were withdrawn, General McKenzie directing the council and citizens to resume charge of and protect their town.

The spirit of the citizens of Lynchburg in resisting the designs of Smith to fire their tobacco warehouses is much to be admired. By so doing they saved their city from the sad fate of Richmond.

THE REBELS IN CANADA.

Important Action of the Grand Jury at Toronto.

TORONTO, C. W., April 27, 1865.

The Grand Jury have found a true bill of indictment against Jacob Thompson, C. C. Clay, W. H. Cleary, Wm. Lawrence McDonald and Bennett Young, for a breach of the neutrality laws.

The Navy.

DEPARTURE OF NAVAL MAILS.

The gunboat Rhode Island, Commander Stephen D. Trenchard, will probably leave to-morrow for the West Gulf squadron. She will carry letters and parcels, if left at the Naval Lyceum, Brooklyn, by early to-morrow morning. The Union, Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Commanding Edward Conroy, will also probably sail to-morrow, with supplies for the East Gulf squadron. Letters and parcels, left as above, will be sent by her to the various vessels of the squadron.

AFFAIRS AT THE BROOKLYN YARD.

Work on the frigate Colorado and on the sloop-of-war Madawaska, the latter on the stocks, is progressing as rapidly as possible, with the light force now engaged, the strikers not yet having returned to their labors.

The iron double-ender Mohongo is at the wharf, and will soon receive her battery.

The guns of the sloop-of-war Lackawana are being removed, and the ship will undergo a thorough overhauling before going to sea again.

THE LATE EXECUTIVE OFFICER OF THE YARD.

Captain A. Ludlow Case, for a long time executive officer of the Navy Yard, was relieved on Tuesday last by Captain H. M. Pennock. Captain Case has been a most valuable officer in the yard during the important and busy times he has been connected with it. He has performed the arduous, perplexing and varied duties of his position with an energy, perseverance and skill that cannot be surpassed. Under his admirable supervision the vast interests of the nation have not suffered in the most important of its navy yards, but have been advanced and protected, and the efficiency of the navy greatly promoted, by his zealous and untiring devotion to his duties and to the service. He is to be transferred to a less laborious and more agreeable position abroad.

Captain Pennock has served in the Mississippi waters during the greater part of the war as fleet captain and ordnance officer, with Admirals Foote, Davis, Porter and Lee, where he has distinguished himself in every line of duty. He brings to his aid in his new position experience and an indomitable energy and will that cannot fail to make his administration a success.

LAUNCH OF A LIGHT DRAUGHT MONITOR.

The Monitor Nauset was launched on Wednesday last from Mr. Donald McKay's yard, in East Boston, Mass. Her model was greatly changed since she was placed upon the stocks, by raising her deck and building her up to enable her to float. Her internal arrangements have also been generally altered from the original plan of the designer. She will doubtless do harbor defence duty in Boston.

The National Fast Day.

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 27, 1865.

At a large meeting of Episcopal clergymen held in this city, it was unanimously resolved to request Bishop Odenheimer to petition the President to change the day appointed as a Fast Day from the 25th of May, which is an important church festival—the Ascension of our Lord.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT.—CIRCUIT.—Part 1—Adjourned without day. Part 2—Nos. 1807, 1926, 1945, 1971. Part 3—Calendar unchanged.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Part 1—Nos. 4905, 5053, 533, 5129, 5131, 5135, 5137, 5139, 5141, 5143, 5145, 5147, 5149, 5151. Part 2—Will take up no new case this term.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THURSDAY, April 27—6 P. M.

The stock market has been active and in the ascendant to-day, and there are no signs of the upward movement having culminated. At the same time it is an arrant absurdity to suppose that Erie, which was worth only 44 less than a month ago, is worth 85½ now. The rise, it is needless to say, has been owing to speculative influences, and the greater the present advance may be the greater will be the panic which will succeed. At the first session of the board Erie was 4¾ higher than at yesterday's morning board, New York Central 1, Hudson River 4¾, Michigan Central 3, Reading ⅝, Michigan Southern 4⅝, Illinois Central 1⅜, Cleveland and Pittsburg 2½, Ohio and Mississippi certificates 3⅛, Northwestern ⅝, Rock Island 4¼, Fort Wayne 3⅞, Quicksilver 1. Government securities were strong. Coupon five-twenties advanced ⅞, ten-forties ⅛, sixes of 1881 1⅛. At the open board at one o'clock prices were 1 a 2½ per cent higher. At the second regular board Erie was ⅜ lower than at the first board, Reading ⅛, Michigan Southern ⅝, Illinois Central 1, Northwestern ⅜, Cumberland 1, Quicksilver ⅜, New York Central advanced ⅜, Hudson River ⅜, Cleveland and Pittsburg ⅛, Rock Island 1, Fort Wayne ⅛. Government securities were a shade lower, but firm at the decline. Coupon five-twenties receded ⅛ a ⅜, ten-forties ⅛.

At the second open board prices were higher. New York Central closed at 102⅜, Erie 85½, Hudson River 116⅜, Cleveland and Pittsburg 58½, Michigan Southern 74, Rock Island 106, Northwestern 59⅜, Fort Wayne 80⅜, Ohio and Mississippi 37⅞, Cumberland 59⅜, Quicksilver 65.

After the board the market was higher, but it subsequently receded, and closed at about the prices current at the second open board.

Gold was rather heavy under the European advices, to the effect that five-twenties had advanced to 164½ a 165½. The quotations were:—

10:30 A. M.	149¼	2:30 P. M.	147¾
12:10 P. M.	149	4:35 P. M.	148

Speculation in the gold room is tame, the popular faith in the government credit being opposed to a rise. A clique sold the market down on the strength of the European news. The latter has strengthened the disposition to invest in national bonds, and it is encouraging to find that five-twenties have responded so quickly abroad to the change in the aspect of the military situation on this side. The expected return of large quantities of these securities is, therefore, likely to be arrested by the confidence in our public credit shown on the part of European investors and speculators. At the same time it is to be regretted that we have a foreign market to trouble us, when our own people are so willing to subscribe to public loans and while their reliance upon the government credit is so implicit as it is now. For this reason alone it would have been better that none of our bonds should have left the country.

Foreign exchange has been variable, and the rate for bankers' bills at sixty days has ranged from 109 to 109⅜. Towards the close of the day the market weakened, and lower quotations were current on the street.

Money is very abundant at 4 a 6 per cent at call, and 7 a 9 per cent on good commercial paper. The indications are at the same time in favor of a continuance of the prevailing ease, and speculation will be guided accordingly.

The officers of the Chicago and Northwestern, Michigan and St. Paul, Milwaukee and Prairie du Chien, and Chicago and Milwaukee railways have made an arrangement for running trains by which outside agencies are dispensed with, as in the case of the Cleveland and Pittsburg and Pittsburg and Fort Wayne roads. It is estimated that a saving of at least $800,000 per annum will be thus made in the expenses of these roads.

By a misprint we were yesterday made to say that our future exports, instead of our imports, would enhance the gold premium.

The transactions at the Assistant Treasurer's office in this city to-day were as follows:—

Receipts for customs	$475,000
Subscriptions to government loan	488,000
Total receipts	6,900,408
Payments	6,702,978
Balance	35,870,587

Stock Exchange.

THURSDAY, April 27—10:30 A. M.

$6500 US 6's, '81, reg	109⅜	200 shs NYCentralRR	102⅜
150000 US6's, '81, cou	110⅜	80 do	101
20000 do	110⅜	5 Pacific Mail SS Co.	310
10000 US 6's, 5-20 reg	104	50 Erie Railway	84⅜
26000 US 6's, 5-20 cou	109⅜	600 do	84⅜
18500 US6's, 5-20ninks	109⅜	400 do	84⅞
6000 do	109⅜	1400 do	85
1000 US 6's, '68, cou	117	1000 do	84⅜
5000 US6's, 10-40 cou	97⅞	500 do	84⅜
75000 do	97⅜	500 do	84½
1000 US 6's, 1 yr cer	99⅜	100 do	84⅜
2000 Illinois war l'n	95	200 Hudson River RR	114
7000 Tenn 6's, '90	62⅜	100 do	114⅜
5000 N Carolina 6's	71	400 Mich Cen RR	114
2000 do	72	100 do	114⅜
8000 Missouri 6's	65⅜	2000 Reading RR	111
5000 do	65⅜	1000 do	110⅜
3000 Mo 6's, H&SJ is	73	1000 do	110
8000 California 7's	116	200 do	s15 109⅜
50000 Ohio & Miss cer	30	500 do	110⅜
100000 do	30⅜	200 Mich So & N I RR	72
200000 do	31	100 do	72⅜
6000 Erie 4th mtg	98	1500 do	73
3000 Alt & T H inc	75	800 do	73⅜
3000 Tol&Wist m ex	90	2000 do	74
1000 Mis&Mo ig bds	38	100 do	74⅜
3000 A&GWist m Od	96	500 Ill Central RR	117
200 shs Mechanics Bk	110	100 do	117⅜
60 Mech's Bkg Assn	98	300 do	118
25 Continental Bank	100	2000 Cleve & PittsRR	81
20 Fourth Nat'l Bk	97	500 do	81⅜
20 Bank Commerce	106	1000 do	81⅜
400 Canton Company	40	50 Chic & N W RR	88
200 do	41	800 do	86⅜
800 do	41⅜	1000 do	85⅜
500 do	42	800 Chic & N W pref	66
400 do	41⅜	1300 do	66⅜
200 do	41⅜	600 do	66⅜
300 Del & Hud Canal	[illegible]	800 do	66⅜
20 Pa Coal Co	166	500 do	67
200 Central Coal Co	55	200 do s10	66⅜
200 Cumb Coal pref	52⅜	100 do b30	67
100 do	52⅜	50 Chi & Rk Is RR	101
100 do	52	400 do	102
500 do	51⅜	50 do	102⅜
400 Quicksilver MgCo	67⅜	100 do s10	103
100 do s10	67⅜	1000 do	103
100 do	67⅜	300 Mil & PrduCh RR	46
300 do	67	200 do	45
100 do	66⅜	1000 Pitts, FtW&C RR	103
200 Mariposa Mg Co	14⅜	850 do	102⅜
100 NicaraguaTran Co	6	500 do	102⅜
500 Wy'ingValCoalCo	46	50 do	102
200 N Y Central RR	102	200 Alt & Ter H'te RR	45
200 do	101⅜	50 Alt & Ter H'te pref	78
600 do s30	99⅜	200 Chic & Alton RR	92
500 do	102		

SECOND BOARD.

HALF-PAST TWO O'CLOCK P. M.

$65000 US6's, 5-20cou	109	1500 shs Reading RR	110
50000 US6's, 5-20couni	109	1000 MichSo&NInRR	73⅜
50000 do	108⅞	200 do s10	73⅜
50000 US5's, 10-40cou	97	500 do	73⅜
13000 Missouri 6's	67	100 Ill Central RR	117⅜
100000 Ohio&Miss cer	31⅜	200 do	117
400 shs Canton Co	42	1500 Clev & Pitts RR	82
1200 do	42⅜	400 do	81⅜
100 Cumb Coal pref	51	200 Chi & N W RR	85⅜
200 do	50⅜	200 do	85⅜
300 Quick Mining Co	65⅜	400 do	85
200 Mariposa Mg Co	13⅜	100 Chi&NWRRprf	66⅜
25 Erie RR	84⅜	500 do	66⅜
100 do	84⅜	200 do s10	65⅜
900 do	84⅜	200 do	66⅜
400 do s30	82	100 Chi & Rock IsRR	102⅜
500 N Y Central RR	101	500 do	103
200 do s10	100	200 do	103⅜
100 do	101⅜	500 do	104
1000 do	101⅜	200 Mil&PraiduChRR	45⅜
300 do s10	100⅜	200 do	46
400 Hudson RiverRR	115	500 Tol & Wab RR	47
500 do	115⅜	1200 Pitts, FtW&C RR	102⅜
200 do s10	114⅜	1000 do	102⅜
2500 Reading RR	111	100 do b10	103
300 do	110⅜	100 Alt&TerHauteRR	47

CITY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

THURSDAY, April 27—6 P. M.

ASHES.—Receipts, 118 bbls. The market continues quiet, with small sales of pots at $8 and $8 25 a $8 50 for pearls.

BREADSTUFFS.—Receipts, 9,757 bbls. flour, 290 bbls. and 1,173 bags corn meal, 300 bushels wheat, 1,783 do. corn, 1,132 do. oats, and 375 do. barley. The market for State and Western flour was less active and somewhat irregular. Choice grades were firmly held, while a decline of 10c. a 15c. was established on the common and medium kinds. The sales were 7,000 bbls. State and Western, 1,000 do. Southern and 500 do. Canadian, the market closing dull and heavy, with no buyers at our outside quotations. Rye flour was in moderate request, with sales at $5 50 a $6. Corn meal was in improved request and firmer. The sales were 1,100 bbls., at $6 75 for Brandywine and $5 75 for Jersey. We quote:—

Superfine State and Western flour	$7 00 a 7 25
Extra State	7 30 a 7 45
Choice State	7 50 a 7 60
Common to medium extra Western	7 50 a 8 10
Extra round hoop Ohio	8 00 a 8 15
Western trade brands	8 20 a 9 00
Extra St. Louis	9 00 a 12 00
Common Southern	8 70 a 9 40
Fancy and extra do	9 50 a 12 00
Common Canadian	7 65 a 8 00
Good to choice extra do	8 10 a 10 25
Rye flour (superfine)	5 50 a 6 00
Corn meal, Jersey	5 75 a —
Corn meal, Brandywine	6 75 a —
Corn meal, puncheons	$3 00 a —

The wheat market was somewhat irregular; winter wheat was dull and heavy, while spring was steady at about previous quotations. The sales comprised 40,000 bushels at $1 65 for No. 1 Milwaukee, $2 34 for white Canada, $1 72 a $1 75 for winter red Western, and $1 83 a $1 85 for amber Michigan. Rye was dull and heavy at $1 02 a $1 03 for Western. Barley malt was dull, and prices were wholly nominally unchanged. Barley was in moderate demand and firm; sales 500 bushels Canada East at $1 05. Corn continues scarce, and prices advanced fully 1c., the market closing firm; sales 20,000 bushels at $1 42 a $1 44 for new yellow, and $1 30 for inferior mixed Western. Oats were dull and lower at 78c. a 79c. for Canada, 80c. a 82c. for Jersey, and 82c. a 83c. for Western.

COFFEE.—The market was very firm, but only a moderate demand prevailed. The only sale we heard of was 150 bags Maracaibo at 21c., gold.

COTTON.—There was less activity in the market, and prices declined fully 2c. per pound, the market closing weak, with sales of 1,500 bales at the following quotations, viz:—

	Upland.	*Florida.*	*Mobile.*	*N.O.&T.*
Ordinary	42	42	43	43
Middling	54	54	55	55
Good middling	56	56	57	58

FREIGHTS were dull and entirely nominal. Scarcely any freight is offering, and the steamers are said to be taking on their own account. The engagements include, to Liverpool, 100 boxes bacon, on private terms, and, per steamer, 25 hhds. tallow on private terms. The charters are:—A schooner of 150 tons to Wilmington, N. C., $2 per bbl.; a Danish brig to Pernambuco, with flour, at $1, with the privilege of Rio or Bahia, and a brig, 250 tons capacity, with staves for Cadiz, on private terms.

FRUIT.—By auction, 3,195 boxes Sicily lemons brought $8 40 a $9 cash.

HOPS.—Choice grades continue scarce and firmly held; inferior qualities are plenty and not much inquired for, but prices are without essential change. The sales were 90 bales, wholly for consumption, at 25c. a 40c. for new growth, and 10c. a 30c. for 1863.

INDIGO.—We notice sales of 50 chests Madras on private terms.

MOLASSES.—A fair demand prevailed, and the market was very firm. Stock of prime qualities small. The sales were 250 hhds Cuba muscovado at 35c. a 35c., the inside price for common, and 340 hhds English Island on private terms.

NAVAL STORES.—The demand for spirits turpentine was fair, and higher prices were realized, sales having been made at prices ranging from $2 30 to $2 35. Rosins were steady at our last rates. Tar was quiet and nominally unchanged.

OILS.—For linseed, which is scarce, there was an active jobbing demand, and the market was very firm at $6 25. Lard was in moderate demand and firm, with sales of 75 bbls. at $1 62 a $1 63. Other kinds were quiet, but prices were without essential change.

PROVISIONS.—Receipts, 599 bbls. pork, 493 do. cut meats, and 566 do. lard. The pork market opened active and firm, but closed heavy, with a limited demand; sales 8,500 bbls., at $29 50 a $30 for new mess, closing at $29 75, cash; $28 50 a $27 50 for 1863-4 do., cash and regular way, closing at $27 50; $26 a $26 25 for prime, and $26 50 a $27 50 for prime mess; also 2,500 bbls. new mess for May, June and July delivery, part seller's option, at $30. Beef was in fair demand and firm. The sales comprised 2,300 bbls., at $12 a $16 for plain mess, and $16 a $20 for extra mess; also 100 tierces prime mess on p. t. Beef hams were in moderate request and firm. Sales 650 bbls. at $21 a $23. Cut meats were a shade firmer and more active, the sales comprising 600 pkgs. at 14½c. a 15½c. for shoulders, and 17c. a 19½c. for hams; also 100 pkgs. hams, to be delivered in Chicago, at 18c. Bacon was also firmer, but not very active: sales 600 boxes at 16c. a 16½c. for Cumberland cut, 16½c. for long ribbed, and 17c. for short do. There was less business noticeable in the lard market, and only a moderate business was transacted: sales 2,000 bbls. at 15½c. a 17½c. for No. 1, 17½c. a 18c. for fair to prime steam and kettle rendered, and choice at 18½c. Butter was steady at 15c. a 20c. for Western, and 24c. a 38c. for State. Cheese active at 15c. a 25c.

PETROLEUM.—Receipts, 2,488 bbls. The market for crude was moderately active, and prices advanced 1c. a 2c., small sales having been made on the spot at 40c; refined in bond was steady, with a moderate business doing, while free was a trifle firmer. The sales comprised 1,800 bbls. crude, on the spot, at 38c. a 40c.; 1,000 bbls. do. for May delivery, seller's option, at 36c. a 36½c., and 500 bbls. for June reported at 37c.; also 1,000 bbls. refined at 53c. a 55c. for bonded, and 75c. a 75c. for free.

STEARINE.—We notice sales of 110,000 lbs. at 17½c. a 18½c., chiefly at the outside price.

SUGAR.—The market continued active, and full prices were realized, though in some instances a slight advance was established. The sales comprised 1,800 hhds., chiefly Cuba muscovado, at 11¾c. a 13½c., and 14½c. a 15c. for Porto Rico; also 900 boxes Havana, at 13c. a 15c. Refined was unsettled, and ⅛c. higher. We quote soft yellow, at 16c. a 17½c.; soft white, at 18c. a 18¾c., and 19¾c. for powdered, crushed and granulated.

TALLOW was in fair demand. Sales 120,000 lbs., at 11½c. a 11¾c.

WHISKEY.—Receipts 179 bbls. The demand was moderate. Sales 300 bbls. Western, at $2.13.

The Auction Sale of Coal.

ITS EFFECT UPON THE PRICES.

In January last the monthly sales of the Lackawana Coal Company were suspended, but they were resumed on Wednesday. The result seems to be a reduction in the prices obtained for the various kinds of coal of from $1 92½ to $3 per ton. The rates obtained on Wednesday, compared with those of January, were as follows:—

	January, 1865.	*April, 1865.*
Steamboat coal	$10 37½ a 11 00	$7 00 a 7 25
Lump coal	9 37½ a 9 50	6 85 a 7 00
Grate coal	9 75 a 10 25	7 00 a 7 25
Egg coal	9 37½ a 9 95	7 20 a 7 50
Stove coal	9 87½ a 10 12½	8 00 a 8 20
Chestnut coal	8 50 a 8 75	8 30 a 8 60

Sales of Real Estate.

By Adrian H. Muller, P. R. Wilkins & Co.

House and lot No. 154 West 21st street $8,600

Royal Havana Lottery.—See Official drawings of April 20, on another page. TAYLOR & CO.

Prizes Cashed in all Legalized Lotteries, and information given. Drawings sent. J. CLUTE, Broker's office, 176 Broadway.

A.—Lottery Prizes Cashed. Circulars, drawings and information sent. J. R. CLAYTON, 10 Wall street N. Y.

A Ready and Conclusive Test of the properties of HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU will be a comparison with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory.

A Clear, Smooth Skin and beautiful complexion follow the use of HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA. It removes black spots, pimples and all eruptions of the skin.

A Beautiful Complexion Stands the closest scrutiny. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is the remedy.

At 589 Broadway—Fowler & Wells make Phrenological examinations with chart, daily.

THE WEEKLY HERALD.

The Cheapest Newspaper and Best Family Literary Journal in the Country.

The WEEKLY HERALD, now ready, contains:—

A full report of the Obsequies to President Lincoln in Washington city, Baltimore, Harrisburg and Philadelphia, with details of the Reception of the Body in the Metropolis, of the Scenes and Incidents in the city while the remains lay in state at the City Hall, of the eager crowd that gathered to look upon the face of the late Head of the Nation, and of the immense Military and Civic Procession that attended the Corpse on its departure from New York; Additional Accounts of the Assassins, with the confession of Booth giving his reasons for the assassination; Account of the arrival of General Grant at General Sherman's headqu