THE BATTLE OF SHILOH.

THE PART TAKEN BY THE GUNBOATS.

Official Reports of their Commanders.

The following reports, detailing the valuable service rendered by the gunboats *Tyler* and *Lexington*, at the recent great battle, have been received at the Navy Department:

Report of Lieut. Gwin.

U. S. GUNBOAT TYLER,
PITTSBURG, Tenn., April 8, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the enemy attacked our lines on our left, the morning of the 6th, at 6¼ o'clock, and by his overwhelming numbers forced our men to fall back in some confusion. At 9 25, finding that the rebels were still driving our left wing back, I steamed up to a point one mile above Pittsburg, taking a good position to support our troops. At 10¼ the *Lexington*, Lieut. Com. Shirk, joined me, having come up from Crump's Landing. After a short time she returned, for the purpose of supporting the command of Gen. Wallace, which occupied that point.

Not having received any instructions from the commanding general in regard to the service to be rendered by the gunboats, I awaited them patiently, although for an hour or more shot and shell were falling all around us. Feeling that, could some system of communication be established, the *Tyler* could be of great advantage to our left wing, at 1 25 P. M. I sent an officer, requesting that I might be allowed to open on the woods in the direction of the batteries and advancing forces of the rebels. Gen. Hurlbut, who commanded on our left, sent me word to do so, giving me directions how to fire, that I might do it with no damage to our own troops, expressing himself grateful for this offer of support, and saying that, without reinforcements, he would not be able to maintain the position he then occupied for an hour. Therefore, at 2.50 o'clock, I opened fire in the line directed, with good effect, silencing their batteries on our left.

At 3 50 o'clock I ceased firing, and dropping down opposite the landing at Pittsburg, sent Mr. Peters, gunner, on shore to communicate with General Grant for further instructions. His response was to use my own judgment in the matter.

At 4 P. M., the *Lexington*, Lieutenant-commanding Shirk, having arrived from Crump's Landing, the *Tyler*, in company with the *Lexington*, took position three-quarters of a mile above Pittsburg, and opened a heavy fire in the direction of the rebel batteries on their right, the missiles of which were falling all around us. We silenced them in thirty-five minutes.

At 5.35, the rebels having succeeded in gaining a position on the left of our lines, an eighth of a mile above the landing at Pittsburg, and half a mile from the river, both vessels opened a heavy and well-directed fire on them, and in a short time, in conjunction with our artillery on shore, succeeded in silencing their artillery, driving them back in confusion.

At 6 P. M. the *Tyler* opened deliberate fire in the direction of the rebels' right wing, throwing five and ten-second shells, and at 6.25 cease firing. At 9 P. M. the *Tyler* again opened fire, by direction of Gen. Nelson, who—greatly distinguished himself in yesterday's engagement—threwing five, ten, and fifteen-second shells, and an occasional shrapnel shell from the howitzer, at intervals of ten minutes, in the direction of the rebel right wing, until 1 A. M. At this juncture the *Lexington* relieved us, and continued the fire, at intervals of fifteen minutes, until 5 A. M., when our land forces having attacked the enemy, forcing them gradually back, made it dangerous for the gunboats to fire.

At 7 1 received a communication from Gen. Grant, which prevented the gunboats from taking an active part during the rest of the day.

Lieut. Commanding Shirk deserves the greatest praise for the efficient manner in which the battery of the *Lexington* was served.

At 5 3 P. M. the enemy were forced to retreat in haste, having contested every inch of ground with great stubbornness throughout the entire day.

The officers and men of the vessel displayed their usual gallantry and enthusiasm during the entire day and night. Your "old wooden boats," I feel confident, rendered invaluable service, on the 6th instant, to the land forces. Gunner Benson Peters deserves great credit for the prompt and courageous manner in which he traversed our lines, conveying communications from this vessel to the commanding generals.

The rebels had a force of 100,000 men, A. S. Johnston, killed—body found on the field—Beauregard, Hardee, Bragg, and Polk, being their commanding generals. Gov. Johnson, Provisional Governor of Kentucky, is a prisoner in our hands, mortally wounded. Loss severe on both sides—ours probably 10,000. The rebels suffered a much greater one. I think this has been a crushing blow to the rebellion.

I am happy to state no casualties occurred on either of the gunboats. The *Tyler* expended one hundred and eighty-eight shells, four solid shots, two stand of grape, and six shrapnel.

Enclosed I send you the report of Lieutenant Commanding Shirk. Your obedient servant,

WILLIAM GWIN,
Lieutenant Commanding division of gunboats on Tennessee River.

To Flag Officer A. H. FOOTE, commanding Naval Forces on Western Waters.

Lieutenant Shirk's Report.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT LEXINGTON,
PITTSBURG, Tenn., April 8, 1862.

SIR: On the morning of the 5th instant, while lying at Crump's Landing, I heard severe cannonading in the direction of Pittsburg. I got under way, and sped up the river to communicate with Lieutenant Commanding Gwin, of the *Tyler*. Upon my reaching this place, I found that an attack had been made upon our army by the rebels in force. I returned to Crump's Landing to support the division under command of General Lew. Wallace, when I found that his division had proceeded to join the main force, back of Pittsburg Landing. I then steamed back to this place, and on instructions reaching the gunboats from the commanding general on shore, we were forced to remain inactive hearers of the desperate fight until the left wing of our forces, having been forced back and completely turned, and the rebels getting so near the river that the missiles from their batteries fell thick and fast over and around us, we were enabled to use our great guns with such effect that the fire of the enemy was silenced in thirty minutes. This was between 4.10 and 4 40 P. M.

Again, at 5.35 o'clock, the enemy having gained a position on the left of our lines, within an eighth of a mile of the Landing and of the vessels, we commenced firing upon the *Tyler* opened fire upon them, silencing the enemy, and, as I hear from many army officers on the field, totally demoralizing his forces, and driving them from their position in a perfect rout, in the space of ten minutes. The firing on the part of the land forces then ceased.

At 8 o'clock I went down to Crump's Landing, and finding that everything was quiet there, returned to this place. At 1 o'clock A. M., on the 7th, I relieved the *Tyler*, Lieutenant Commanding Gwin, in a position immediately above the Landing, and fired, until daylight, a shell every fifteen minutes into my enemy's camp.

Yesterday, at daylight, the fight commenced between the two parties on shore, and continued until 5 o'clock, P. M., when the enemy left in a hurried retreat. The gunboats occupying a position on the left of our lines, not being allowed to fire, spent the morning and a part of the afternoon in acts of mercy, picking up the wounded who had found their way to the river, and conveying them to the hospital boats.

I must say that the gallantry and good conduct of the officers and men whom I had the honor to command, as displayed upon this occasion, and often before, are beyond all praise.

I have the honor to be, sir, your most obedient servant,

JAMES W. SHIRK,
Lieutenant Commanding.

To Flag-officer A. H. Foote, U. S. N., Commanding United States naval forces on Western waters, Cairo, Illinois.

IMPORTANT MILITARY BILL.

Governor Curtin has just signed the following important bill, lately passed by the Legislature:

An act to provide for the adjudication and payment of certain military claims

SECTION 1 *Be it enacted*, That the adjutant general, the quartermaster general, and the commissary general shall be a board, any two of whom shall form a quorum, to whom all claims contracted for the subsistence, clothing, transportation, or organization of any volunteers, under orders of authorized officers of this State, shall be submitted, with power to take testimony, whose report, accompanied by the evidence, shall be returned by them to the auditor general, who shall approve or disapproval whose decision shall be final and conclusive; and the auditor general is hereby authorized and directed to draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the amount allowed in such case; *Provided*, That no higher price shall be allowed than has been paid for like articles procured under contract by the State: *And provided further*, That so much as may, in the judgment of said board, be due upon any contract made prior to the fifteenth day of May, anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, by any military officers of this State in good faith with citizens of this State, may, in their discretion, be paid on due proof of such contract, so much as may, in their judgment, be the true value of the goods or merchandise so purchased.

SEC 2. That such settlement shall embrace the claims for pay of all Pennsylvania volunteers; of persons serving in the capacity of officers from the time they commenced to recruit under the authority of the State, and of privates from the date of their enrolment: *Provided*, That no such claim shall be allowed to open on the woods in the direction of the batteries and advancing forces of the rebels. Gen. Hurlbut, who commanded on our left, sent me word to do so, giving me directions how to fire, that I might do it with no damage to our own troops, expressing himself grateful for this offer of support, and saying that, without reinforcements, he would not be able to maintain the position he then occupied for an hour. Therefore, at 2.50 o'clock, I opened fire in the line directed, with good effect, silencing their batteries on our left.

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Yesterday, at daylight, the fight commenced between the two parties on shore, and continued until 5 o'clock, P. M., when the enemy left in a hurried retreat. The gunboats occupying a position on the left of our lines, not being allowed to fire, spent the morning and a part of the afternoon in acts of mercy, picking up the wounded who had found their way to the river, and conveying them to the hospital boats.

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JAMES W. SHIRK,
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To Flag-officer A. H. Foote, U. S. N., Commanding United States naval forces on Western waters, Cairo, Illinois.

THE CITY.

RECEPTION OF PARSON BROWNLOW.

FURTHER OF HIS LIFE, CHARACTER, ADVENTURES, PATRIOTISM, MISFORTUNES, AND INTENTIONS.

The reception of Mr. Brownlow has been creditable to the character of the city, and conducive to an estimate of the Parson, higher, if possible, than even his hitherto name and renown. Indeed, none that have been upon familiar or social terms with the fighting preacher fail to remark his extraordinary good sense, his modesty, and his scrupulous politeness.

He is not found to be an exaggerated being, using an an explective or an oath at every third word, and flourishing a pistol or a knife in familiar discourse, in the manner of a Mojave or Patagonian. These traditional ideas of Mr. Brownlow are, in part, dissipated at the first view of his grave, thoughtful face, and completely, at a revelation of his genial nature, ardent temperament, and generally correct impulses. During a ride of thirteen miles, wherein this conversation turned upon every variety of topic, he failed to develop any remarkable eccentricities, and talked dispassionately, consistently, and rationally. He dwelt upon the incidents of his life only in so far as he was interrogated, and interested himself in familiar matters along the Pennsylvania Railroad route, as any journalist or plain intelligent man would do.

Brownlow is, indeed, a man of the clime and time. He has the sallow, lugubrious face, gaunt figure, great bones, and keen wit of Lincoln—the quick eye and deeply indented countenance of Jackson, and the large mouth and flexible chin of Clay. Like these men, in many respects, he has individualities and abilities which they lacked.

HOW THE KNOXVILLE WHIG WAS CONDUCTED.

Parson Brownlow started the Jonesville *Whig*, in East Tennessee, while he was still a very young man. He had been previously a carpenter at Abingdon, Va., his native place, and had advantaged himself of the proceeds of constructing three houses to derive a moderate common-school education. After publishing the *Whig* at Jonesville a while, he saw that Knoxville was destined to be the leading city of East Tennessee, and repaired thither. He was never a compositor, but, from the beginning, did the whole financial and editorial business of the concern, reporting all the county and state news, thundering his characteristic editorials at the heads of his opponents, soliciting the mercantile and public printing, and going out on collecting tours.

In the modest but unobtrusive manner he passed the better portion of his life, seeking relief from its humdrum round by engaging, in political pastimes, in the excitement of campaigning. He used to take the stump and make appeals to voters at all the villages and cross-roads. Here his cutting sarcasm was the terror of his enemies and the delight of the uninterested.

He appears to have loved controversy from the first, and was as forcible in polemics as in politics. He composed slowly, and used to shut himself up for days at a time, writing continuously. The Southern Methodists looked to him to defend their itinerant and doctrinal system, and his book called: "A Reply to the Great Iron Wheel, with the False Spokes Extracted," is said to have circulated a hundred thousand copies. He came North once or twice, after his reputation had been made, to combat the claims of slavery, for which he is still a champion upon divine and humanitarian grounds.

The *Whig* was tri-weekly and weekly. The weekly edition circulated fifteen thousand copies in 1861, or more than all the papers of East Tennessee combined. The eccentric, almost extravagant, style of its editorials gave it a name throughout the east. Its philippics were frequently personal, and the Parson was once shot and once knocked down by his antagonists. He has carried arms abroad, at all hours, for twenty years, even into the pulpit. The *Whig* was printed upon paper manufactured near Knoxville, and the type purchased of Lawrence Johnson, of this city. Mr. Brownlow's two sons set type in emergencies, and he employed a foreman, two journeymen and two apprentices.

The credit of the *Whig*, as a party organ, attached Brownlow to the leading spirits of Tennessee, and his house—a fine three-story frame—was the common resort of Whig politicians. Thus in a little provincial city, shut in among the mountains, the popular idol of the present hour lived away most of his days, and found, after the hard work of half a century, an opportunity to become famous.

HIS PART IN THE REVOLUTION.

In a pro-slavery rebellion the great Methodist advocate of slavery should have been a rebel, particularly when the Methodists of the South were, as a body, enlisted for treason. But Brownlow was an old-Federal Whig, and had voted, with the "Union" party, for John Bell. His Unionism was not a deception, to be laid aside when it had proved ineffectual; he made it a principle, and the Knoxville *Whig* was never so characteristically bitter as when unmasking incipient treason and exposing the duplicity of the rebel politicians of the South. They called him "crazy" in the beginning, but, strangely enough, were so infuriated by his taunts that they proposed to call the crazy man to account. They first threw the *Whig* out of the mails and railroad trains. They afterwards prohibited his debtors from paying money to the concern; then the supply of paper was stopped, the mill deserted, and the *Whig* banned.

He issued with the last number that memorable farewell, that thrilled the loyal folk of the whole North and made them forgive his heresies in his indomitable pluck. In need of money, he started one day on a collecting tour, and in his absence the Unionists of East Tennessee poured down from the Smoky Mountain and drove off the rebel troops. Brownlow was believed to be at their head and was forthwith outlawed. They finally overhauled him and consigned him to jail.

His sufferings here are too much to be repeated; how he was court-martialled and saved by one vote; how his jailor tried to poison him; how he saw day by day his associates taken away, and caught glimpses of them through his barred window riding to the gallows on their coffins, and how in the end, an emaciated, faded man, he was exiled from the scene of his labors and received with open arms by the Federal soldiers and people. A character thoroughly American, he has come among us to spend a few hours in congenial labor, to revivigorate and to go back to Knoxville full of his old inveterate zeal intensity, and wrought up by the recollection of his wrongs.

HIS RECEPTION AT INDEPENDENCE HALL.

The committee of Councils proceeded to the Continental Hotel shortly before ten o'clock yesterday, and at that hour the Parson and the committee proceeded in carriages to Independence Hall.

At the Chestnut-street front of the hall, a stand had been erected draped with several flags, among which was the flag raised last March upon the hall by President Lincoln. A large concourse had also gathered in anticipation of the proceedings.

Arriving at the hall, the distinguished guest was escorted within the sacred edifice. Here Mr. Chandler B. Trego made a brief speech of welcome. He stated that he had been delegated to welcome the city's guest, and he was happy for the opportunity, knowing what the latter had written and suffered in the cause of his country. We were happy to welcome him to this loyal city, and this sacred Hall was a fitting place for such a ceremony. Kindness combined with patriotic sentiment, for the principles of which our Brownlow had fought and suffered so much. This Hall has never been desecrated by treason, nor even by the utterance of treasonable opinions, he believed. The speaker then repeated his earnest assurance of welcome, and added a hope that, when the rebellion was crushed, Mr. Brownlow would return to his home to continue his distinguished advocacy of the immortal principles of the Declaration.

Mr. Brownlow replied that he would make his response at the stand in front of the Hall.

The company then repaired to the stand, in front of the edifice, Mr. Brownlow being greeted with great cheering on his appearance.

Mr. Trego then introduced Mr. Brownlow to the audience, which by this time had grown to be very large.

ADDRESS OF PARSON BROWNLOW.

In reply, the Parson said that he regretted that on this beautiful morning, and in front of this temple of liberty, he could not do justice to the kind and unmerited welcome he had received from the south side of the Schuylkill. He felt it necessary to make some explanation in justice to himself. On account of the bronchial affliction from which he had previously suffered his voice was sadly affected, and he was unable to speak on some occasions a great length of time as distinctly and loudly as he desired. The time once was when he thought he spoke longer and made himself heard by more people than any other man in the country. But these days had long since passed away and were now numbered among the days before the flood. This much he felt was due the audience by way of explanation in case he should not be distinctly heard.

He had delivered temperance speeches and short Methodist sermons, with that view, partly, but he had never entirely recovered the use of his voice until he opened his batteries, in Cincinnati, fifteen days ago, on the infinitely infernal rebellion, and then his voice came back again. [Applause.] He spoke at "Pike's Opera," in Cincinnati, for an hour and a half, with a force that would have astonished him to a degree had it not been that he attributed the recovery of his voice to the goodness of God and the justice of the Union cause. On his passage East he spoke too much, but, at all events, he could return thanks for his noble reception.

The speaker did not think he merited any thanks for opposing the rebellion. He had simply done his duty. He had fought the devil, Tom Walker, and Jeff Davis. He had contended for the Union, and the Stars and Stripes, instead of that dish-rag, the Stars and Bars, which floats over the bogus Southern Confederacy. Every American citizen should stand up and do the same as he, and he believed they would have blessed him for it. But, while he honored the loyalty of the people of Philadelphia, he thought it was easy to be loyal here, and everywhere north of Mason and Dixon's line. But down South it was different, for a Union man was in great peril of pulling hemp without a foothold if he remained faithful. The Parson had gone for the Union till October 25, when his paper was stopped. He could not do otherwise than be a Unionist, for his ancestry, on both sides, had fought for the Republic, and he, while a Methodist preacher in South Carolina, had contended for the Union against Nullification in 1832. He had travelled on a circuit in Anderson district, (where Calhoun lived), and had fought Nullification all over the circuit. He had published and circulated an anti-nullification pamphlet of eighty pages through that region, in which he had eulogized the patriotism of "Old Hickory," though he had never been a Jackson man politically. He would say, however, that a firmer patriot than Andrew Jackson never lived in Tennessee, and that if his prayers would have brought the old hero out of his grave eighteen months ago, Jackson would have come forth and taken the chair at Washington. Then he would have risen eight or ten feet in his boots and seized that infernal thief Floyd by the neck and forced the abandonment of the rebellion. Great applause.]

The speaker here commenced the narrative of the doings of treason in East Tennessee, at least twelve months ago, in May last, he said a stream of secession fire, as hot as hell, commenced pouring out of the Southern States, in the direction of Leesburg, Richmond, and Manassas, by way of Knoxville, Tennessee. Then it was that the rebel soldiery of the South, made drunk upon mean whisky, halted over night—day in and day out—in the town of Knoxville, and commenced their depredations, visiting the houses of Union men and stoning the inmates, blackguarding all whom they saw in them, male and female. His (Mr. Brownlow's) house, in Cumberland street, was more frequently visited by them than any other building in the town.

The rebel soldiers became more and more insulting and overbearing. Finally, in the month of May, they commenced to shoot down Union men in the streets. The first man they singled out was Charles S. Douglas, a gentleman who had been conspicuous at the election as a Union man. They deliberately shot him down from the window of his house, in the day time. Such were the doings of Southern chivalry. A rope was generally carried with them, that article being emblematical and eminently suggestive.

It was then that Tennessee was reported as having voted herself out of the Union. When the rebels told you this they told you a lie. Tennessee never did it. With a fair shake at the ballot-box that State was overwhelmingly for the Union. By the agency of rebel bayonets Union men were driven away from the polls and the Confederate thieving cabals stuffed the ballot-boxes imported, and in a State which polls from 150,000 to 200,000 votes only 25,000 were cast. This was the way the electoral vote of Tennessee was counted for Davis and Stephens in the bogus Congress at Richmond. So it was with other States North Carolina would be glad to vote herself back into the Union to-day if she could get back, and Alabama and Louisiana and Georgia were fraudulently declared for the rebel cause. Tennessee to-day has 50,000 Union majority. He knew it to be so. If there was a State in the Union with which he was acquainted, that State was Tennessee.

But Andy Johnson is doing a good work. He is the right man in the right place. If Mr Lincoln could have consulted the people of Tennessee as to their choice for a Military Governor that choice would be Andy Johnson. They would soon have a Legislature of their own, and the first act of that body would be to undo all the Provisional Government had done.

I have fought Andrew Johnson, of Tennessee, systematically, perseveringly, and untiringly, for the last twenty-five years of my somewhat eventful life. He has served me on every stump in the state of Tennessee, and I have served him back to the best of my ability. But honors with us are easy. [Laughter] We take each other by the hand now, as brethren. [Applause.] Now I will fight for him and under him—engaged as we are in the same cause, against the same vile foe to God and man, and especially to our country. [Applause]

In Tennessee we have merged all differences of party in the one great cause of the Union, and this the speaker claimed was the duty of every portion of the country. [Applause.]

The people of the South say they have experienced no inconvenience from the blockade; but when they say that they enter a falsehood. The speaker alluded to the scarcity of goods in the South, and the high prices which were prevalent. The blockade, he said, had denuded to impure the South than had all the muskets, minie balls, and rifled guns manufactured. He had difficulty in obtaining permission to visit the doomed man. The wife of father and daughter was a scene, which drew tears from the eyes of a hundred and fifty men long used to hardship and suffering and rifleries. They embraced and kissed each other, neither of them able to utter a word for some time. At about one o'clock the young lady approached Dr. Brownlow and asked him to write, in her name, a despatch to her father, at Richmond, acquainting him to grant a pardon to her father. The doctor did this, stating in the despatch as follows:

"Honorable Jefferson Davis: My father, W. H. H. Self, is under sentence to hang to-day at four o'clock. My mother is dead; my father is my only hope and stay. I pray you pardon him. Let me hear from you by telegraph. ELIZABETH SELF."

The young lady carried this despatch down the telegraph office, a distance of two miles, in the greatest haste, and had it sent to Richmond immediately. Shortly before three o'clock she received an answer from "President" Davis, commuting the old man's sentence to imprisonment, for such a length of time as the commanding general should see proper. The joy of his daughter was of course boundless. The old man, Mr. Brownlow left Knoxville, on the 3d of March, Self was still in jail. He has been released before this time, southern "justice" being satisfied in the premises.

In using the title of "honorable" before the name of Jeff Davis, he knew it was a false one, but he did it as a matter of policy.

The speaker recounted his release from captivity and his journey to our lines, where, as he expressed it, he was landed almost in Abraham's bosom.

He had no ambition for office. He would accept none in the gift of the President. All he desired was to go back to Knoxville with new presses and type, and resuscitate his paper.

His only anxiety was on account of his family, who had been left as hostages. He did not know what they might do, but he hoped the traitors would not injure helpless women and children.

Upon the conclusion of his address, the "Parson" was greeted with three hearty and prolonged cheers.

PROCEEDINGS IN INDEPENDENCE HALL.

Upon the conclusion of his address Mr. Brownlow was escorted into Independence Hall, where he received the congratulations of the assembled multitude. He was quite jaded, and great care was necessary to prevent the crowd from troubling him. A few would be admitted, and the doors then closed, in order that there should be no haste or disorder.

He left the city during the afternoon for Bordentown. He may then go to Washington, as Senator Wilson spent some time with him yesterday, and gave him an invitation from the President to visit the White House. Many East Tennessee refugees called, among them came a lady to inquire about her son. On being informed that he was a Secessionist, she had joined the rebel army, her loyal heart sank within her—she fainted.

SUITS FOR DAMAGES AGAINST THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.—Yesterday an action was brought against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, by Lipman Schwartzenberg, to recover from the company an amount of money, also, the value of a gold watch and chain and certain clothing, contained in a valise, for which the company, defendants, gave him an ordinary baggage check. It seems that on the 21st of February, 1861, the plaintiff took passage here for Cincinnati, via Pittsburg and the Pennsylvania Central Railroad, having purchased a through ticket. His valise, containing the watch, gold chain and chain, and sundry articles of wearing apparel, was delivered at the baggage car, and he received therefor a check. Never having received his baggage, he brings action for the value thereof.

The defence was first, that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company had delivered to the Ohio Company at Pittsburg, and that discharged them, as their ticket contained a clause limiting their liability to their railroad. Second, that at most there could be no recovery but for the wearing apparel.

The jury were instructed by Judge Read to render a verdict for the plaintiff, if they believed the evidence, subject to the opinion of the court upon points of law reserved. Verdict, $31.02 85.

In the case of Dougherty vs. Pennsylvania Railroad Company, an action for damages for the loss of two of plaintiff's son, by reason of his being killed on the railroad of defendants, the jury returned a verdict for plaintiff for $250.

THE CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.—The architect of the Cathedral, at Logan Square, has submitted to Bishop Wood a report of the operations upon the building since April, 1861. The report states that considerable work on the exterior and interior of the main dome has been completed. Much has been given to the plastering of the domes and the elaborately-ornamented ceiling cornice of the interior. The portals of the main entrance have been cased all the skill and care which it was possible to bestow on it, and with the best materials which could be procured. Every ornament is in full relief, and the work has been colored in distemper to represent Caen stone, thus producing a more pleasing and harmonious effect.

Workmen are now engaged in plastering the pendentives and lower part of the drum of the main dome, and will, next month, commence the work on the balance of the entablature, piers, pilasters, and arches. As this work is not of such an elaborate and tedious nature as that just completed, it is thought that if the usual large force of workmen is employed, the whole interior plastering can be completed during the month of August next. Nothing has as yet been done towards the erection of the altars, the arching for the interior pavement, the heating arrangements, the vestibules, and organ loft.

SUNDAY-SCHOOLS CONNECTED WITH THE M. E. CHURCH.—From an elaborate statement published in the Minutes of the Annual Conference of the Episcopal Church, we learn the following Sunday-school statistics, ending with the year 1861. The total number of schools is put down at 13 000, an increase of 155 over the previous year. Number of officers and teachers, 149,705; number of scholars, 826,238; volumes in library, 2,472,869 There are, in the total number of schools, 16,630 Bible classes, and 108,677 infant scholars. The expenses are set down at $439,678.

OBSERVANCE OF GOOD FRIDAY.—Yesterday Good Friday was observed with much solemnity by the Catholic churches of the city. Many churches of other denominations were also open. The season of Lent closed at noon yesterday. The churches will, until Sunday, be deserted, and the altars will be stripped of all traces of a solemn and gloomy character, contrasting strongly with what they will be upon Easter Sunday, when the robes of the clergymen will be brilliant and gaudy, and the accompaniments indicative of rejoicing.

ACCIDENT.—Matthew Berry, a sailor belonging to the schooner *Mail*, from Providence, Rhode Island, while walking upon the trestle work at Pier No. 14, Port Richmond coal wharves, on Thursday afternoon, fell through. He was severely injured about the head and spine. The sufferer was conveyed to the St Joseph's Hospital.

THE "WIDE AWAKE."—The machinery of the steam tug *Wide Awake*, which was burned on the Delaware, a few mornings since, is in a good condition, with the exception of some of the valves and some minor matters which have been injured by the intense heat.

UNCONDITIONALLY DISCHARGED. William Gilchrist, who was arrested for furnishing aid and comfort to the rebels, some months since, has been unconditionally discharged. Felix Wyatt, who was arrested in connection with Gilchrist, has been sent to this city for trial, if the Government concludes to proceed against him.

THE FUNERAL.—Yesterday afternoon the funeral of Lewis Joseph Brown, who was injured by the explosion at Jackson's cartridge manufactory, in the First ward, took place from the residence of his mother, No. 38 South Seventeenth street.

INSTALLATION.—Rev. T. De Witt Talmage has been duly installed as pastor of the Second Reformed Dutch Church, in Seventh street, near Brown.

ANOTHER MEETING.—Captain Keffer has called another meeting of the returned prisoners of the California Regiment for this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at the Spring Garden Hall.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
EDWARD C. BIDDLE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS

At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia.

Ship Tuscarora, Dunlevy.....Liverpool, April 26
Ship Fanny Fern, Cann.....London, soon
Bark Ella, Howes.....Barbados, soon
Bark Eliza Ann, Cook.....Belfast, Ireland, soon
Brig Ella Reed, Davis.....Havana, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1862.

SUN RISES.....5 17—SUN SETS.....6 41
HIGH WATER.....6 45

ARRIVED.

Schr Harriet Neal, Houghton, 7 days from Lubec, Me, with mdse to E A Souder & Co.
Schr Tillie E, Anderson, 4 days from Dighton, in ballast to J E Blakiston.
Schr Wm A Crocker, Endicott, 3 days from New York, in ballast to L Audenried & Co.
Schr Charter Oak, Butler, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to L Audenried & Co.
Schr Kite, Hooper, 4 days from Salsbury, Md, with lumber to D B Taylor.
Schr Young America, Lawrence, 1 day from Port Deposit, with corn and wheat to Jas L Bewley & Co.

CLEARED.

Bark Azelia, Kerlin, Pernambuco, Lewis & Damon.
Bark Linden, Howell, Key West, Workman & Co.
Schr J W Fish Shaw, Boston, E A Souder & Co.
Schr W A Crocker, Endicott, Providence, L Audenried & Co.
Schr Charter Oak, Butler, Salisbury, do
Schr Texas, Orr, do do
Schr Tillie E, Anderson, New London, J R Blakiston.

MEMORANDA.

Ship B Webb, Howes, cleared at New York 17th inst. for Callao.
Ship Bethia Thayer, Pendleton, from Genoa for Callao, at Gibraltar 27th ult.
Ship Rufus Choate, Rich, cleared at Boston 17th inst. for Point de Galle.
Bark Gen Warren, Sparrow, hence, arrived at Boston 17th inst.
Bark Young Turk, Harding, cleared at Boston 17th inst for Ship Island.
Brig Emma, Baker, hence for Boston, was spoken 15th inst, 6 P M, off Montauk.
Brig J D Lincoln, Webber, hence, arrived at Cardenas 4th inst.
Brig Empire, Baker, hence, arrived at Boston 17th inst.
Brig J W Woodruff, Robinson, hence, arrived at Matanzas 3d inst.
Brig Lauretta, Brown, hence, arrived at Cardenas 4th instant.
Brig Charles Heath, Loud, hence, arrived at Boston 17th inst.
Brig Kodiak, Peterson, hence, arrived at Trinidad 31st ult.
Schr C S Edwards, Gandy, hence, arrived at Cardenas 4th inst.
Schr Wm L Springs, Adams, hence for Ship Island, with rudder gone, was spoken 2d inst. off Great Stirrup Key—had rigged a temporary rudder, which worked well, and intended to put into Key West for repairs.
Schr Jas Satterthwaite, Milsey, hence, arrived at Cardenas 4th inst.
Schr Dirigo, Cook, hence, arrived at Cardenas 4th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Tillie E, Anderson, 4 days from Dighton, in ballast to J E Blakiston.
Schr Wm A Crocker, Endicott, 3 days from New York, in ballast to L Audenried & Co.
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