THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE,
PUBLISHED BY
PENNIMAN, REED & CO.,
AT GAZETTE BUILDING,
No. 86 Fifth Street.
F. B. PENNIMAN, T. P. HOUSTON, } Editors.
JOSIAH KING, NELSON P. REED, } Business Manager's

TERMS.

Single Copies ..... 3 cents.
Served by carrier, (per week) ..... 15 cents.
Mail subscribers, (per year) ..... $9.00.
Liberal deductions to Newsboys and Agents.

TERMS FOR WEEKLY:

Three Copies, per year, by mail $1 50
Five do. do. do. 1 25
Ten or more copies, to one address, and one free to club, each 1 15

Pittsburgh Gazette.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1786

VOLUME LXXXII.---NO. 54. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 6, 1867. PRICE THREE CENTS.

CITY ITEMS.

Letter from Dr. Hunter, of New York—No. 3.

OF CHRONIC BRONCHITIS.

To the Editors of the Gazette:

Chronic Bronchitis is a local inflammation of the mucous lining of the air-tubes. Thickening, enlargement of the mucous follicles and ulceration, take place in the air-tubes of the lungs the same as in the air-passages of the nose, but the effect upon the health is very different in the two cases. In Bronchitis thickening of the mucous membrane diminishes the size of the air tubes and *shortens the breath.*

Bronchitis, then, is a disease of the bronchial tubes ramifying the substance of the lungs. Their lining membrane is very sensitive to every external influence, and is hence, liable to become irritated by sudden changes of weather, by impure air, by the particles of matter which fill the atmosphere of work-shops or float upon the wind in dusty streets, by *smoke* and the hundred irritating causes which meet our breathing in almost every place. The most common cause, however, is a *cold*, showing itself first as a catarrh of the nose, next affecting the throat and larynx, and lastly involving the bronchial tubes, when the disease is known as a seated "cold in the chest," or Bronchitis.

An acute symptoms of the cold usually subsides after a short time; but the patient does not return to his former good health. He discovers a slight suppression to warmth in the hands towards evening, and cannot take the same exercise as usual without discovering that he is "short of breath." Still, he is pretty well, and, if the season be summer, he may go on until fall without *experiencing*, that as the winter approaches he begins to cough, and the expectoration is found to be yellow. He may also find the fever increased to a decided heat; with night sweats and rapid loss of flesh, in which case he will probably die before spring, with all the symptoms of consumption. Still this is not consumption at all; it is simply a chronic catarrh of the lungs.

The most common form of this disease, called "Dry Bronchitis," the essential character of which consists of a thickening of the mucous membrane, by which the air-tubes are diminished in size, and also in the secretion of a dense gluttonous kind of matter, of a greenish or bluish white color, by which they are still further obstructed. The smaller bronchial tubes are often entirely closed, and occasionally a tube of very considerable *size* become sealed up by this matter. This affection is so common in this climate that in some degree it is probable two out of every three suffer from it. "In the most favored parts of a France," says Laennec, "fully one-half of those arrived at adult age will be found, on careful examination, to present evidence of a thickening of some portion of the mucous membrane of the lungs."

The symptoms of Dry Bronchitis are not marked by severity. It is the most tardy of pulmonary complaints. The subject of it is conscious only of being short-breathed when ascending an elevation or attempting to run. When a large portion of the lung is involved, a sense of oppression is experienced after meals, and on very slight exertions. After a time difficulty of breathing comes on and continues for several days the patient complains of tightness in the chest, which is relieved by cough and the expectoration of a tough jelly-like substance. The cough by which this matter is raised is a mere *ringing* effort to clear the throat, and may probably not occur more than once or twice daily, and almost unconsciously to patients themselves. On inquiring whether they have a cough, they will almost without exception, answer, "No!" but during your conversation they will cough *hard* and raise a little jelly-like mucous ball a dozen times.

The frequency of this form of Bronchitis, its slow, insidious, and treacherous progress, and the disastrous consequences to which it so often leads—should awaken from their lethargy all who are troubled with dry coughs of long standing. However slight and apparently unimportant that cough may seem, they lead on by sure gradation to consumption.

It is very common for Chronic Bronchitis to assume a milder form, when it is spoken of as a "winter cough." It comes on each winter, and as regularly subsides during the summer but at every succeeding recurrence it manifests itself in greater severity, and the recovery in the following summer is and so complete. This form of Bronchitis, if neglected, will as surely destroy life as consumption itself. The mucous membrane, sooner or later, becomes altered in structure and poors forth a matter which has all the qualities of pus. Hectic fever supervenes, and the disease tends slowly but surely, to a fatal termination.

Another form of Bronchitis is peculiar to middle life and old age. It is distinguished by the quantity and the character of the matter expectorated. Usually there are two fits of coughing in the day—one on awaking from sleep in the morning, and the other in the evening. There is considerable difficulty of breathing while the paroxysms of coughing last, but it passes off as soon as the lungs are free from the viscid secretion. The patient is feeble but may, however, live and attend to light duties for several years.

In addition to the varieties of Chronic Bronchitis already described, there are several others which are of less importance because less common in their occurrence. Of these there is a kind of plastic inflammation of the bronchial mucous membrane, which is characterized by the formation of a false membrane or false lining to the air tubes. Patients experience great distress from want of air, because in all such cases the size of the tubes through which they breathe is diminished. I have known persons to expectorate portions of the false membrane shaped just like the tube from which it came.

Lastly, the mucous membrane lining the bronchial tubes is liable to *ulceration*, which secrete a purulent matter resembling the pus expectorated in confirmed consumption. Indeed none but the physician who has carefully observed the sputa of pulmonary invalids can detect the difference, and yet it is most desirable that it should always be detected, for the life of the patient often hangs upon the question: does the matter expectorated indicate simple ulceration of the mucous membrane, or the breaking down of the substance of the lungs and the formation of a tuberculous cavity!

If you have read carefully what I have said on the sea of Bronchitis—viz. that it is *within the lungs*, you will readily understand how inadequate for its cure must be any treatment which does not penetrate the lungs as deeply as the disease itself. Many physicians erroneously ascribe the bronchia diseases to sore throat, and straight way you submit to the cruel torture of having caustic applied "every second or third day." If the unnecessary suffering you thus undergo was the only evil consequence which sprung from it, it would be of less importance, but the disease within your lungs is all the time gaining a firmer hold, the mucous membrane is becoming thickened, and the smaller bronchial tubes closed up. These obstructions go on increasing until sufficient air cannot be drawn through the air-tubes to produce the change in the blood from venous to arterial. It is the object of respiration to change the blood from a dark to a bright red color. This change is produced in the lungs by the air we breathe, and cannot occur unless that is received in sufficient quantity. When considerable obstructions exist in the bronchial tubes the carbon which constitutes the impurity of the blood is not wholly removed, but a part is retained and sent again through the system, impeding the circulation, irritating the brain and nervous system, and deranging every part, under the condition of the blood, tubercles are deposited in the lungs. There is no surprise given of the fearful change which is taking place. Without pain, without cough, without expectoration, the seed of this most insidious and mortal disease is sown, and brings forth fruit. This consumption arises as a consequence of neglecting or maltreating Bronchitis. It is a deliberate sum in the treatment of all diseases to get the remedy to the organ or part affected. We use washes, injections, blisters, purgatives, and so forth, on this principle. In pulmonary diseases the same holds good; but how are we to apply it? We cannot *reside* or *build*, for this is an air cavity; but, we can by inhalation, reach thoroughly and naturally, all diseases situated within the air-tubes and cells of the lungs.

What, then, is inhalation? The word itself merely means the act of inspiring or drawing in a breath. In medical parlance it means a mode of administering medicines by breathing them. Thus we say, "I inhale a medicine," as we would say, "I take a medicine;" the difference being simply that one is inhaled or breathed while the other is swallowed. I am thus explicit in order to show that all medicines inhaled into the lungs are not alike any more than all medicines taken into the stomach and hence, that the benefits to be derived from inhalations must depend upon the experience and skill of the physician who prescribes them. I should have deemed this explanation unnecessary, but for the fact, that many appear to have got the erroneous idea, that "inhalation," instead of being an improved mode of administering medicines, is some *specific* remedy, alike applicable to the most opposite forms of pulmonary disease. To make it such would be to degrade it to the base level of quackery. It can never be honestly employed without a full knowledge of all the symptoms and peculiarities of each case, and the adaptation of the remedies accordingly.

The first object of treatment is to cleanse the air-tubes of the lungs by *expectoration*. The next seek to *allay the irritation* on which the *secretion* depends—to *soothe and heal the inflamed surface*. The manner of administering medicines by inhalation, in Bronchitis, is as follows: The inhaling instrument, which is made of glass, and holds about a pint of fluid, is half filled with cold, hot or warm water, according to the nature of the case. The medicines prepared for a dose are then added and the patient directed to inhale deeply into the lungs, being careful to expand the chest well. The *fluid being inhaled* thoroughly, impregnates the air with its properties. Each inhalation is continued for five, ten or fifteen minutes, as may be necessary, and taken three times a day, or twice a day, morning and on retiring. In this manner every effect that can be produced by medicine is *obtained to the lungs*, and with a degree of certainty unattainable by any other method of treatment. Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M.D.,
Merchant's Hotel, Pittsburgh, March 4th, 1867.

New Arrival

Of canned Fruits and Vegetables, and will be sold as cheap as at any other house in either city. Call and examine and judge for yourselves, at No. 112 Federal street, Allegheny City. GEORGE BEAVEN.

Also, Agent for the well-known house of Stephen F. Whitman's celebrated Philadelphia extra fine Cream "Bon Bons," "Chocolates," Almonds, Walnut Candy, Dragee Drops, &c., &c.

Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil.

The purest and sweetest Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the sea-shore. It is perfectly pure and sweet. Ask for "Hazard & Caswell's Cod Liver Oil," manufactured by

CASWELL, MATZ & Co., New York
Sold by all druggists. mw

Tuesday, Tuesday, Tuesday, March 5.

The New Dry Goods House, No. 68 Market street, on the west corner of Market and Fourth streets, will be open.

GARDNER & STEWART.

Moved Its Place of Business,

Gardner, to No. 68 Market street, on west corner of Market and Fourth streets, and opened an entire new stock of Spring Dry Goods, much cheaper than old stocks.

GARDNER & STEWART.

10 Cents per Yard,

Prints, at No. 68 Market street, west corner Market and Fourth streets, at the New Dry Goods House of GARDNER & STEWART.

12½ Cents,

One case Spring Prints, fast colors, Fine Cloths, choice styles, at the New Dry Goods House, No. 68 Market street, west corner Market and Fourth Streets.

GARDNER & STEWART.

10 Cents.

Unbleached Muslin, at 10c for yard-wide Muslin, 12½c fine Russia Crash, at the New Dry Goods House, No. 68 Market street, west corner Market and Fourth street.

GARDNER & STEWART.

Only 15 Cents.

An Auction Lot of Ladies' Fine Cotton Hose worth 25 cents, No. 68 Market street, west corner Market and Fourth streets.

GARDNER & STEWART.

Will Open, Will Open, Will Open,

This week, at No. 68 Market street, west corner Market and Fourth streets, Damask Table Linens, Napkins, white and bloached, Fringe Doyles, Towels, Irish Linens, Shirt Fronts, white and buff Brilliantes, white, buff, plain and figured Pocket Handkerchiefs; and an entire new line of White Goods, Sheeting and Pillow Linens, Toilet, Lancaster and Honeycomb Quilts, which we will sell for about one-half the price asked for old goods. Call at the New store

GARDNER & STEWART.

25 Cents,

White, Red and Yellow Flannels, open this week, at the New Store No. 68 Market street, west corner Market and Fourth streets.

GARDNER & STEWART.

Gardner, Gardner, Gardner, Gardner,

Has moved to No. 68 Market street, west corner Market and Fourth streets, and opens this week an entire new stock of Dry Goods, at prices astonishingly cheap.

GARDNER & STEWART.

$1.25 and Upwards,

Black and Colored Silks, to be opened this week at 68 Market street, on west corner of Market and Fourth streets, at the New Store of GARDNER & STEWART.

Gardner & Stewart,

Will open this week, new Cloakings, Cloths, Cassimers, Cassinetts, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Linens and Jeans' stuff, some as low as 25 cents per yard, at the New Store, No. 68 Market street, west corner Market and Fourth streets. GARDNER & STEWART.

Food for the Hungry.

Holzhalbner, the caterer of the Iron City, the Prof. Hoff of the culinary department, continues to serve up substantial meals at the most reasonable of prices, at the popular Continental Dining Saloon, Fifth street, next door to the Postoffice.

You Can Buy

Foreign Liquors of all kinds at Joseph S. Finch's Distillery, Nos. 150, 152, 154 and 156 First street, Pittsburgh.

You Can Buy

8 per cent. Alcohol at Joseph S. Finch's.

You Can Buy

New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

CONDENSED TELEGRAMS.

Senator Cameron was serenaded at Willard's Hotel, Washington City, on Monday night.

Private information received at Washington gives assurances that the Southern people will at once accept the situation and select delegates to form Conventions in pursuance of the Military Government bill. A delegation from Virginia have been here consulting leading men on the subject. They also called on the President and made known their purpose. They learned from Mr. Johnson that so far as the administration is concerned the law will be executed to the letter.

The resignation of Mr. Motley, Minister in Spain, has been accepted, and another man must be appointed.

James Gordon Bennett, Sr., declines the Vice Presidency of the Press Club, and threatens to discharge any *Herald* man who continues his membership in that body.

There were four hundred and twenty-three deaths in New York city and public institutions last week. Twenty-three were from scarlatina, and fifteen from typhus and typhoid fevers.

The two New York police officers who have charged with assault and battery in taking prisoners out of Judge Connolly's Court to another Court, have been indicted by the Grand Jury.

Twenty-one liquor dealers were arrested in New York, on Monday, for violating the liquor law. It is found that several thread and needle stores sell liquor to women in such a manner as to baffle the police.

John G. Erwin has been elected President of the Detroit Board of Trade for the ensuing year.

The carpenters' strike in Jersey City continues. They want the eight hour rule and an advance in their wages of fifty cents per day.

The trouble among Philadelphia office holders continues. Nobody knows who is Collector, Postmaster, Naval Officer, or anything else, and the Custom House and Postoffice are almost entirely empty. No business is transacted except what is absolutely necessary. The Tenure of office bill is playing hob with the politicians.

The excitement about the Mechanics' Bank Defalcation, in Baltimore, continues. The amount stolen has been discovered to foot up nearly half a million. Wertz, the cashier, and Rogers, the teller, have confessed to taking most of the money.

At the charter election at Oswego, New York, the Republicans elected the mayor, and three of four aldermen.

General Wm. K. Strong is dangerously ill of paralysis, at New York, and his recovery is despaired of.

The ladies of H. Beckey's City Mills, at Mankato, Minn., exploded on Saturday, and killed John Meagher and Peter Zimins.

A very large Fenian meeting was held at Albany last night, and a liberal collection made.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

EARLY TELEGRAMS.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, March 5, 1867.

SENATE.

PETITIONS PRESENTED.

Several petitions from all portions of the state against the passage of the bill authorizing Sunday car travel in Philadelphia, were presented.

Messrs. White, Billing, Fell and Bigham, remonstrances of citizens of Pennsylvania against the Pennsylvania Railroad, complaining that charges for local freight were unjust, and asking relief.

Messrs. Graham and Bigham: from citizens of Allegheny county against liquor bills; also, from citizens of several townships of Allegheny county in favor of the proposed liquor law.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Mr. Worthington: An act to provide for the continuance of the education of orphans of soldiers.

Mr. White moved that five hundred copies be printed. Agreed to.

BILLS IN PLACE.

Mr. Graham—To authorize the Allegheny and Perryville Plank Road Company to fix the rate of tolls; also, to incorporate the Pittsburgh and Arizona Gold Mining company.

To allow additional taxes to be assessed in the borough of Sewickley.

Mr. Bigham—To authorize Coal Hill and Upper St. Clair Turnpike Company to increase tolls.

Mr. White—To incorporate the Brockway-ville and Brookville Railroad Company; also, to change the mode of certain criminal proceedings.

An act vesting the Courts of Common Pleas with additional powers relative to corporations.

An act to empower the Governor to commute death sentence.

A joint resolution relative to the revision of the civil code.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following bills on the private calendar were read a first time:

An act to annex the borough of Manchester to Allegheny.

An act to authorize the city of Allegheny to issue bonds for seventy-five thousand dollars, to build a market house.

An act relative to pawn brokers in Allegheny county.

An act to extend the Philadelphia liquor law to Allegheny county. Mr. McKee objected.

A bill relative to depositing unwholesome matter in running streams in Allegheny county.

Mr. Wilson read in place, last week, an act to repeal the fishing act, which was omitted in the report by mistake of the reporter.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 5, 1867.

SENATE.

NOTICE OF BILLS.

Mr SUMNER gave notice of a bill to guarantee a Republican form of Government in the lately rebellious States; also of a bill to provide a form of oath to sustain the Republican form of Government.

PAY OF CONGRESSIONAL EMPLOYEES.

Mr. WOODBRIDGE introduced a concurrent resolution for the appointment of a joint Committee of three Senators and three members of the House to revise and equalize the pay of the employees of both Houses. Adopted.

NATIONAL CEMETERY.

Mr. PERCY asked leave to introduce a bill to amend the National Currency act.

Mr. HOWE objected.

Mr. PRICE moved to suspend the rules.

Mr. FARNSWORTH moved to adjourn.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER.

Pending the motion, the CHAIR stated that if the House were in session next Thursday, he would announce the Committees on Rules Mileage and Elections, Committees that were necessary, whether the House were in session or not. The three weeks' Law would expire, however, for obvious reasons, appoint any other Committees at present, unless the House should otherwise order. He would also, if the House gave its consent, appoint on the Committee on Pacific Railroads, Mr. Washburne, of Illinois. Although he was not duly qualified as a member on account of his sojourn in Europe, he has been to-day recognized as a member, in having seat in the office hitherto.

Mr. LIDDIDGE inquired whether it was expected that this House was to legislate for any length of time.

The SPEAKER could not give any information on that point.

Adjourned.

FOREIGN NEWS.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

General Uprising of the Christians Feared.

FENIAN O'CONNOR NOT ARRESTED.

BISMARK AND GENERALS DEFEATED.

President of Bolivar Killed.

THE FATE OF GEN. ORTEGA.

(By the Cable.)

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

VIENNA, March 5—The Eastern question is beginning to assume a grave aspect. Fears have been received from the south which indicate that a general uprising of the Christians throughout Turkey is feared.

Vienna, March 5—Advices from Italy say the Turkish agents are active, and that the Greeks are preparing and on raids.

LONDON, March 5—A dispatch from Italy says the Turkish agents of Fenarioti, Commander, Sumiteur, and that the attacked man prepared to secure party.

The Greek consul at Canea, Crete, March 1—The Duke of Edinburgh has visited the island of Scarpanto, shipped the Duke of Buckingham having expected the report.

THE REFORM BILL.

The government promises a process of the reform bill, and the Liberals will oppose it.

Mr. Gladstone's speech on the Reform Bill was received with great enthusiasm. The speech was delivered in the house of Commons, and was received with great enthusiasm. The speech was delivered in the house of Commons, and was received with great enthusiasm. The speech was delivered in the house of Commons, and