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CITY ITEMS.

Letter From Dr. Robert Hunter of New York.

LETTER NO. 7.

ON THE CURABILITY OF CONSUMPTION.

TO THE EDITORS OF THE GAZETTE:—As it is the aim of the seven letters to remove popular errors in regard to pulmonary diseases, I will say a few words on the *curability of Consumption*. It is not, I think, assuming too much to say that most persons entertain grave doubts on this subject, while many are so thoroughly convinced of the impossibility of *curing* this disease, that they do not hesitate to characterize all medication, having that object in view, as "delusions" and "empirical." Tubercles in the lungs are, in their opinion, equivalent to the *hand of death*; and the decision is so deeply rooted and inveterate that I can hardly hope *common sense, plain fact*, and *unimpeachable testimony* will prove sufficient to dispel it. Still it will not do to lose faith in the wisdom of the old Roman maxim, *Magnes est veritas et prævalebit*.

Before I proceed to give the testimony of others, let me endeavor to make my own views clear on this point. The question is, *Can consumption be cured?* My answer is unequivocally *Yes*, even *after* tubercles are deposited—after they have *softened* and broken down the air-cells and bronchial tubes of the part in which they are deposited, forming a *cavity*—the lungs can still be healed, and the patient regain comfortable health. Neither the presence of tubercles, nor the actual existence of a tuberculous abscess in the lungs, precludes the patient from the hope or recovery.

Let it not, however, be inferred from what I have said, that I do not regard consumption as a most alarming disease; or that it is *first* stage. What I mean is, but this disease is not *necessarily* fatal in any stage—that patients may recover after the lungs have actually undergone *partial destruction by ulceration*.

How does cure take place? It sometimes takes place by *absorption*; that is to say, the tubercular deposit is taken up by the absorbent vessels, and expelled from the system among the excretions of the body. When the tubercular matter is in the *first stage, or not far advanced* in the *second*, cure generally is by this process.

Another way in which cure takes place is by the *softening* and expulsion of the tubercular matter, and the subsequent contraction of the cavity formed. When a boil breaks, its *matter* is discharged, and then the part heals up, leaving a scar. The parts destroyed are never reproduced; but new matter is thrown out, which draws the sides of the cavity together and seals it up.

Now it may be said, the blood readways *impure* in consumption, and hence cure will not take place readily in this or in other diseases. That is very true; but it will do no good for the physician restore the blood to its purity by proper treatment. To accomplish this should be the first aim of treatment, for no cure can be expected so long as the blood remains loaded with carbonaceous impurity. Now there are no means by which the blood can be deprived of carbon, except the use of highly oxygenated inhalations; nor any method by which we can act directly upon the lungs, except by medicating the air which the patient breathes.

There are, no doubt, to be found among medical men, some who, drawing their conclusions from the results of their own practice, will feel disposed to deny that it is possible to cure consumption. To a physician who has grown gray in practice, and yet cannot recall to recollection even one case of consumptive found among the hundreds who have come to his notice, viewed through the mistaken lens, this scepticism is perhaps natural. But let us hear what those who have carefully investigated the matter say on the subject.

The late Dr. Swett remarks:

Another important question presents itself. Is consumption a curable disease? and if so, what is the proportion of cases which recover? The general impression in the medical profession is, that a patient with consumption is destined to death. * * * I have known a number of patients during the last fifteen years who have had the evidences of consumption, and sometimes in an *advanced stage*, who finally recovered, and are now in the enjoyment of good health. (Page 273.)

Sir James Clark, Physician to the Queen of England, says:

That pulmonary consumption admits of a cure is not a matter of doubt; it has been clearly demonstrated by the researches of Laennec and other modern pathologists. (Page 17.)

Prof. Carswell, the eminent pathologist, observes:

Pathological anatomy has perhaps never afforded more conclusive evidence in proof of the curability of a disease than it has in that of *tubercular consumption*. (Cyc. Prac. Med.)

And Laennec declares, that the cure of consumption where the lungs are not *greatly* disorganized ought not to be longer looked upon as at all impossible, in reference either to the nature of the disease or of the organ affected. * * * The destruction of a part of the substance of the lungs is by no means necessarily mortal. (Page 215.)

It being then established that there is nothing in the nature of consumption to prevent its cure, the only question remaining of interest to the afflicted is, by what means this can be effected. At present Cod liver oil and the administration of tonics and cough mixtures by the stomach constitute the chief reliance of medical men. With those who treat the cure of this disease I answer unhesitatingly, no. But lest it should be said that I am unjust to these remedial means, let us hear what other physicians of experience say on this subject.

Dr. Edward Smith, L.L.B., F.R.S., physician to the Hospital for Consumption, London, in his work published only two years ago, says: "We are not agreed as to the essential nuisance of consumption, * * * and the disease is essentially and in most cases *necessarily* a fatal one, as it has been in all ages."—p 39.

Dr. A. B. Maddock, in his work on Diseases of the Lungs, "p. 1 says: "This strange malady has been exhibited, it must be remembered, in the treatment of those diseases declared to be *incurable under the old routine practice*."

Dr. John Swett, late professor of the Institute of Medicine in the University of New York, says: "*Antimony, digitalis* and *colchicum* have all had their day of unsalutary success, and all have been forgotten. Cod liver oil is destined to experience the same fate. It has not, in my opinion, any specific influence on consumption. It is good nourishment, nothing more."

Dr. Macdonnell, of Belfast, a recent and most able writer on this disease, says: "All the cod fish that swim in the mighty ocean, were they converted into oil, could not relieve or arrest, were it but in a single instance, consumptive tubercular decay."

And lastly, Sir James Clark, M. D. F. R. S. physician to Her Majesty, the Queen of England, says:

"The *fatal inefficacy* of all means hitherto adopted for diminishing the frequency or curbing the mortality of this class of diseases is of itself sufficient incitement to *seek for some other method of remedying the evil*.

These are the frank admissions of the great lights of medicine put forth in their published works. They reveal to the public the actual opinions entertained by the great body of the profession. No medical man can hope to accomplish from these unanimous than temporary palliation. It is because of this admitted *inefficacy* of the ordinary treatment that I advocate its abandonment, and that a fair and impartial trial should be given to the treatment through the lungs by medicines which cleanse the air-tubes and purify the blood. I know from long experience and the results obtained in thousands of cases so treated that it will arrest the progress and effect the cure of this disease where all other means have failed; and it is because I believe it to be the only means which can give those afflicted with diseases of the air passages and lungs a reasonable chance of recovery that I so strongly advocate the practice.

While the treatment by the stomach is submitted to be worthless, so far as cure is concerned, the public and the profession object, in the language of Sir James Clark, to "seek for some other means of remedying the evil," and I know of no means which promise the same prompt benefit as the use of properly-adjusted medicated and oxygenated inhalations.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL, Pittsburgh, April 8, '67.

P. S.—As Dr. Hunter is compelled to return to New York by the 1st of May this letter will conclude his series to the papers of this city. His views on the important questions discussed—questions which involve the health and lives of thousands, are now fairly before the public, and he can only hope that they may be instrumental in establishing what he believes to be a great improvement in medical practice upon a firm and enduring basis.

Chinese Ginger in Syrup.

Tourtelott's Extract of Beef. Borden's Condensed Milk. Imperial Bordeaux and Turkey Prunes, Dates, and Figs. Seedless Muscatel and London Layer Raisins, Cross and Blackless' noted Pickles and Mustard. Sauces, Jellies, Preserves, Ketchups, Spiced and Pickled Oysters, Chocolate, fresh Pears and Pine Apples in glass jars, Canned Fruits, and Vegetables, Virgin Oil of Aix, Choice Mixed Candies, all kinds of Foreign and American Nuts, Philadelphia Walnut Candy, Nuts, Bonbons, &c., &c.

GEORGE HEAVEN,
112 Federal street, Allegheny.

CITY ITEMS.

This Week, This Week, This Week.

The opening sale of new Spring Dress Goods begins at the new store of Gardner & Stewart, on west corner of Market and Fourth streets, No. 63. Goods are all now style, just purchased, and will be sold at the lowest figures. Many of them are real bargains, and range in price from 12½c per yard to $1.25; in colors most beautiful, and in materials exceedingly desirable. Prices fully one-half less than last season. In connection with dress goods we will offer an entire new stock of dry goods at astonishingly low prices.

At 37½c per yard, one lot yard wide fine Earleton Ginghams, very best styles, selling elsewhere at 62½c.

At 18½c, 60 extra heavy Domestic Gingham.

At 12½c, Red Bordered Huck Towels, sold elsewhere at 25c.

At 50, 62½, 75, 87½c, extra heavy Damask and Loom Table Linens.

At $1.00 per yard, beautiful light French Cloth Sackings.

At $1 12½ and $1.25 per yard, Black Silk for Sacques.

At 75 and 87½c, 5-4 all wool Delaines, in all colors.

At $2.25, extra heavy white Hamburg Quilts.

At 25c, good Cassimere Tweeds, for boys' wear.

At $1.50 Spring Balmoral Skirts, cheap at $2.00.

The choicest stock of French Chintzes in the city; prices low.

Lawns, Organdies, French Cambries, Figured Brilliants. New stock of White Goods, cheap and very cheese.

Pigets at 12½c and 12½c, fast colors.

Yard wide Bleach Muslin, 12½c.

Best Muslin, from 10c up to 12½, 15, 16c.

Russia Crash, for 12½c, finer sold everywhere at 18½c.

We are determined to open the spring trade at our new store with new goods at low prices. Our customers and the public shall have the benefit of our low purchases.

SILK GARMENTS.—We are prepared to show some very select styles, and take orders at very popular prices.

GARDNER & STEWART,
New Store, West corner of Market and Fourth streets.

Pure North Carolina Tar,

In barrels, half barrels and kegs, can be had at Fleming's Drug Store, No. 84 Market street, at lowest rates; also, Turpentine, Resin, Oils and Varnishes.

Remember that the Tar is the genuine Southern article, and can be had cheaper of Fleming than elsewhere in the city.

Go to the Continental Saloon.

The best conducted and cleanliest Restaurant and Dining Rooms in the city, for a meal fit for a king, at the most reasonable of prices. Holtzheimer knows how to cater to the hungry millions, and it is no wonder that the Continental, next door to the Post-office has such an enormous patronage.

New Goods Cheap.

12½ cents red bordered Huck Towels, 12½ cents yard-wide unbleached sheeting Muslins, 37½c cents fine Scotch, French and Harleton yard-wide ginghams, sold everywhere at 62½ cents; 50, 62½, 75 and 87½ cents; Damask Table Linens.

GARDNER & STEWART.

Cool Ales—Sparkling Wines.

Call in at Holtzheimer's popular Continental saloon, next door to the Post Office on Fifth street, for a glass of good old ale or sparkling Catawba wine.

New Spring Dress Goods.

Opening sale this week; prices 12½, 15, 25, 31, 37½ cents up to $1.25, all new goods, at the new store of Gardner & Stewart, west corner of Fourth and Market streets.

Attention! Attention!!

Grape Vines of Concord Grapes and all others just from the nursery ready for setting, out at J. W. Elliott & Son's, No. 95 Market street.

This Week

Begins the opening sale of new spring dress goods, at Gardner & Stewart's new store, corner of Fourth and Market streets. Prices from 12½ cents to $1.25 per yard.

Everybody is Going

To Gardner & Stewart's this week. The sale of New Spring Dress Goods begins. Prices very low. West corner of Market and Fourth streets. New store.

Dress Goods for Walking Suits,

Splendid Stock from 37½c to $1.25 per yard, at the new store, west corner of Market and Fourth streets.

GARDNER & STEWART.

Black Silks,

For Sacques, $1.12½ and upwards. New store of Gardner & Stewart, west corner Market and Fourth streets. No. 63.

Beautiful Silk Sacques and Shawls.

Opening this week. West corner of Market and Fourth streets.

GARDNER & STEWART.

New Goods Arriving Daily,

embracing all sorts, kinds and descriptions of superior spring and summer Boots and Shoes; selling at extremely low prices. Opera House Shoe Store.

A Large Assortment

of Ladies' Lasting Congress Gaiters from $1.25 a pair upwards; best goods in the city. Opera House Shoe Store.

Try the Cough Candy.

It will do you good. Manufactured and sold by George Heaven, 112 Federal street, Allegheny City.

You Can Buy

Foreign Liquors of all kinds at Joseph S. Finch's Distillery, No. 189, 191, 193 and 195 ——.

Pure Drugs!

Pure Drugs! Pure Drugs! Pure Drugs! at Kuh & Pruit's, Allegheny.

Artificial Human Eyes,

Adjusted without pain, by Dr. Spencer, Dentist, 251 Penn street.

New Cloaks, New Goods, New Prices

Opera House Shoe Store.

You Can Buy

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

You Can Buy

New Hops at Joseph S. Finch's.

United States Senate—Extra Session.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

SUBJECTS TO ADVOCATE.

WASHINGTON, April 7.—Mr. Williams offered a resolution that the President of the Senate, at 5 o'clock P. M. next Wednesday, adjourn the present session *sine die*.

Mr. Sumner objected to the present consideration of the resolution.

VACANCY FILLED.

The President appointed Mr. Johnson on the Committee on Printing, to fill the vacancy occurred by the death of Mr. Biddle.

Mr. Willey offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Secretary of War be requested to communicate to the Senate copies of all deeds, conveyance and other evidence of title by which the United States have claim to any lands, tenements and water privileges at or near Harper's Ferry, in West Virginia, what part thereof, if any, be sold or transferred, and for what purposes, and whether there is any reason why any part of the lands and tenements, and water privileges, unsold and undisposed of, should not now be sold.

On motion of Mr. Ramsey, the senate went into Executive Session.

Two Girls Burned to Death.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PETROLIA, CANADA, April 7.—The factory owned by J. Kerr was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Two of Kerr's daughters, respectively twenty-one and twenty-four years, perished in the flames. The rest of the family barely escaped with their lives.

FIRST EDITION.

ONE O'CLOCK, A. M.

HARRISBURG.

APPROPRIATION BILL REDUCED.

Reduction in the Western Appropriations.

SUNDRY BILLS PASSED.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, April 8, 1867.

SENATE.

Mr. Connell, chairman of the Finance Committee, offered a resolution to take out of the sinking fund the foreign insurance and license tax, amounting to $800,000, to make up the deficiency between the appropriation and the revenue, the appropriation exceeding the revenue from $500,000 to $1,000,000.

Mr. Wallace opposed the resolution on the ground that it was unconstitutional. The resolution was lost.

The Senate reconsidered the appropriation bill, going into Committee of the Whole, and reduced it five hundred thousand dollars. Among the reductions to western institutions are the following: House of Refuge, $40,000; Soldiers' Home, $15,000; Insane Asylum, $10,000.

The appropriation bill, as passed with the reduction, exceeds the revenue over two hundred thousand dollars.

BILLS PASSED.

Evening Session.—A supplement to the act incorporating the Mechanics Saving Bank of Pittsburgh.

Act incorporating the Keystone grain elevator and warehousing company.

Act regulating licenses for restaurants and hotels in Allegheny county.

Act preventing any but regular druggists vending medicines in Mercer county.

Act regulating the manner of the assessment of city taxes in the city of Pittsburgh.

HOUSE.

BILLS PASSED.

An act making an additional Law Judge in Somerset district, by a party vote.

Act to relieve minors and children deceived by husbands and fathers in the Commonwealth.

A resolution requesting Congress to repeal the neutrality laws.

Act to regulate the carriage of baggage by railroad companies.

Saturday's Legislative Proceedings.

Debate on the Appropriation Bill—Salaries of Judges Corrected to $5,000—Free Railroad Bill Passed.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

HARRISBURG, April 6, 1867.

SENATE.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Act incorporating the Keystone Saving Bank. The following bills were called up and passed:

By Mr. Lowry: Act incorporating Oil Creek Lake and Transportation Company; also, the Meadville Driving Park Society.

Senator Donovan, of Philadelphia, asked to have his name inserted as an additional incorporator, Gaelic Society, which was agreed to.

Mr. Bigham: An act authorizing the Courts of Allegheny county to appoint short hours.

Mr. Browne, (Lawrence): Act relating to the paving of streets in the borough of New Castle.

Mr. Lowry: Act to examine claims of the heirs of Colonel McClaine.

Mr. Scarlight: To authorize county to change the place of holding elections in the Commonwealth.

SENATE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The appropriation bill resumed the three sessions business. There was a great deal of discussion as to the different items of the bill. The members' salary was reduced to $1,000, and the appropriations to the Western institutions were passed as they came from the House. The Senate did not adjourn until midnight.

The petty debate occurred on the appropriation to the Soldiers' Orphans' Home, in which Messrs. Bigham, Fisher, Morrow B. Lowry and others participated, and Mr. Wallace contributed a contest occurred on compelling certain Orphans' Court judges to publish their high-license decisions in the *School Journal*, which was finally wrangled out.

Mr. Lowry said: Mr. Speaker, we have as much right to make Mr. Wickersham publish the decisions of the Philadelphia Orphans' court in the *School Journal* as you have to make him publish the papers, and no more.

Mr. Fisher remarked: Mr. Mayor, as Thomas H. Burroughs's son, supported by common school system when these insinuations—[laughter]—and Mr. Wallace courteously replied.

Mr. Cowles: It is unjust—it is unjust—to compel the State Superintendent to publish these decisions in the *School Journal* of his profession. If Mr. Burrough's son be a pensioner, if he must rent off the State, let us pension him [laughter] but let us not hit the school department, he has determined that the *School Journal* shall not be a pensioner, if he do not favor him on the school department it is probable he has no desire. If his fame is in danger, let us defend him in the columns of the school system is to be destroyed, let it be done by partizans, not by us here.

Mr. Barnett defended Mr. Wickersham.

Senator Brown, of Lawrence: Mr. Speaker, I appeal from Allahay says. Suppose we should not allow the Soldiers' Orphans' Home the appropriation bill, it is a new thing to me. I object to making the official organ of the school department carry with it the circulation of that department by Dr. Burroughs.

Gen. Fisher, of Lancaster, wanted to see the papers, and can offer great bargains. Dr. Burroughs. He would not take the *speciment* of any one.

Senator Brown disclaimed any personal abuse of Dr. Burroughs.

INCREASE THE SALARIES OF JUDGES.

Mr. Lowry—Why is it a done?

Mr. White—Yes; that is what I would like to know.

Mr. Lowry—Why don't the Judges of Erie and Lancaster get $5,000 as the Judges in Allegheny and Philadelphia?

Mr. Connell—Because they haven't the responsibility.

Mr. Lowry—Yes; that's likely. They will have to be increased to Philadelphia.

Mr. White—My old district, the Tenth Judicial, contains Lycoming, Montana, and there are only 19,000 in Allegheny, or one-third more population, and they have five more Judges, and have a big one at mine. Do something like justice, and bring up the salaries of county officers.

Mr. Bigham—Mr. Speaker, any one of our Judges sits more days than any country Judge in the State. The Judge of this (Harrisburg) district and here the other day he had to empanel a jury and then the rest of living is much larger in the city—there is more than $5,000 difference—and that is why we make it.

Senator White insisted that the country Judges have more to do, and should be equal.

General Fisher—We have in Lancaster, thirty-four weeks of court; why should they not have the same amount of pay? It looks to me as if Philadelphia and Allegheny were going to swallow up the rest of the State. Do gods, upon what ground doth this our Cesar feed that he has grown so fat?

The yeas and nays were required, and resulted 15 to 12. So it was determined on paying the city Judges $5,000 all others $3,500.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

REPORTS OF COMMITTEES.

Act to change the venue in the case of the Johnstown sufferers from Cambria to Centre county.

Act leasing the Kersey Oil and Mineral Company Railroad to the Farmers' Railroad Company of Venango county.

Act to incorporate the Coal Storage and Transportation Company.

Joint resolution requiring the State Treasurer, Auditor General and Secretary of the Commonwealth, to collate, revise and digest the laws of the Commonwealth.

The following bills were passed:

An act relating to footwalks in Oakland township; also to authorize the School Directors of Oakland to borrow money for school purposes; also supplement to the act incorporating the Pittsburgh and Minersville Passenger Railroad; also act to provide for the payment of the cost of removing paupers in certain cases in this Commonwealth.

Mr. McKee read in place and had passed an act to incorporate the Sugar Valley Co-operative Association of Allegheny.

Mr. Chase called up and had passed an act to secure uniformity in the gauge in the purchase and sale of crude petroleum. This act authorizes the Governor to appoint suitable persons to inspect crude oil in the counties of Venango, Crawford and Warren, the fees of the inspectors to be one dollar and fifty cents for each containing one or more tanks, and two cents per barrel for tanks containing less than five hundred barrels, and one cent for vessels containing more than five hundred barrels.

Mr. Boyle called up an act to commute the death sentence.

Mr. Linton offered an amendment that the act should apply to convictions prior to the passage of the act.

The amendment was lost, and the bill passed finally.

Evening Session.—The cattle bill being before the House, Mr. Boyle raised the point of order that the bill combined two different subjects, and was therefore unconstitutional. The Chair ruled the point of order not well taken. Mr. Boyle appealed from the decision of the Chair, and upon the question shall the Chair be sustained the vote was 35 yeas to 32 nays. Upon the final passage of the bill the yeas were 51 and nays 36, so the bill failed. The reason for the small vote on this question was that a great many members had paired off on the question. The vote was reconsidered and the bill passed, finally.

The genuine Free Railroad Law passed without a division.

FROM EUROPE.

War Panic in England.

ITALIAN MINISTRY ORGANIZED.

Fluctuation in the Stock Market.

THE PRUSSIAN EMPEROR ALARMED.

By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.

STEAMERS ARRIVED OFF.

LIVERPOOL, April 7.—The steamer Malta arrived here, the Africa at Queenstown, and the Union at Southampton.

A WAR PANIC.

LONDON, April 8.—The uncertainty in regard to the future action of Napoleon, and fears that he may attempt a warlike policy, create a wide-spread depression among business men, and threaten a great suspension in consequence in commercial and financial circles, at South Wales and Paris.

ARMAMENT.

LONDON, April 8.—In the House of Commons this evening it was stated that armaments had been restricted in Berlin for six months, and that the Prussian Envoy went to Paris, and at the two o'clock Sunday meeting.

ITALY.

NEW MINISTRY ORGANIZED.

FLORENCE, April 8.—The organization of the new Italian ministry was completed by Baron Ratazzi. It is composed of prominent members of both political parties.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, April 8—*Evening*—Consols closed and closed at 91. Five-twenties closed active in American securities. Closing quotations: Five-Twenties, 1862, 70½; do 1865, 70½; Erie 36.

FRANKFORT, April 8—*Evening*—U. S. bonds 70.

LIVERPOOL, April 8—*Evening*—Cotton continued heavy throughout the day, and in part with a decline of ⅛d. The sales of the day reached 12,000 bales, including 2,000 to speculators and exporters. Wheat and corn declined 1d. Western corn 29s 6d. Red Western winter wheat 10s 2d per cental. Receipts of wheat for the past three days, 30,000 quarters—a great falling off. Flour and provisions unchanged.

NEW YORK, April 7.—The Brenton-Belknap Hazen, Cape, Outerbridge, from Brunswick, Ga., for Liverpool, with 5,000 bales cotton, arrived here this evening. The steamer Java, Capt. Lines, from Liverpool, with 1,000 passengers, arrived here this evening. The steamer Java made the passage in nine days, three days later than previously reported.

CONGRESS.—In the House of Commons, on the motion for the second reading of the Irish land bill, Mr. Gladstone, Premier, and Lord Stanley, Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Lord Cranworth, Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Cairns, Chief Justice Lord Chelmsford, Lord Chancellor, Lord Derby, Lord Russell, Lord Granville, Lord Clarendon, Lord Stanley, Lord Cranworth