Pittsburgh Gazette.

MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 21.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS for the *Gazette*, by G. E. Shaw, Optician, 55 Fifth street,—corrected daily:

	IN SUN	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	70
12 " M.	00	68
3 " P. M.	00	69
Barometer,	29 6-10	

A Reminiscence to the Honor of Pennsylvania.

One year ago, about seven o'clock on the evening of the 18th of April, (says the Philadelphia *Press*,) an extra train arrived at the Washington depot containing the following military companies, *being the first* that had reached the Federal city, to protect it against the attack threatened by the Secessionists after the fall of Fort Sumpter:

The Washington Light Artillery, of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, 126 men, commanded by Captain McDonald.

The Ringgold Flying Artillery, of Reading, Pennsylvania, 105 men, commanded by Captain McKnight.

The Logan Guard, of Lewistown, Pennsylvania, 86 men, commanded by Captain Selheimer.

The Allen Infantry, of Allen, Pennsylvania, 50 men, commanded by Captain Yeager.

Company F, Fourth Artillery, Major Pemberton, 60 men, from Fort Ridgly, Minnesota.

It will be observed that all these troops were Pennsylvanians, with the exception of a single artillery company of regulars. They passed through Baltimore amid the insults and jeers of the Secessionists, and being mostly unarmed, having come to Washington on a sudden call, were only saved from the mob by the fact that they passed through one of the side streets to the depot. As it was, many of them were injured by stones and other missiles thrown into their ranks. They were wildly welcomed by the Government, and were visited by crowds in their comfortable quarters in the House of Representatives. The next day, the 19th, the Massachusetts troops were fired upon by the traitors in their passage through Baltimore. Ten of the number were killed, and thirty-two wounded. The soldiers of the Republic came pouring in by thousands in the succeeding days, but it remains to the honor of Pennsylvania that her troops were the first contribution to the Union for the protection of its capital.

The Oil Market.

The Oil City *Register* contains the following review of the oil trade for the past week:

The oil market this week is as flat as a "flitter." We have no material transactions to note, and prices range about the same as last week, viz: 50 and 60 cents per barrel at wells, according to gravity. There are some buyers in the market, but they do not seem inclined to purchase heavily at present. Our latest advices from Pittsburgh and the Eastern cities, represent the oil market in a stagnant condition. This may be owing to the fact that such large quantities have gone forward in the past few months. Many of our producers here, either through want of means or unable to care their oil, have heretofore been compelled to make sales at almost any price they could get at the wells. This has necessarily thrown a great quantity on the market, and glutted it completely. A somewhat more favorable state of affairs exists at present. Some of the large flowing wells have "dried up," others are not producing as much as formerly, and a great many have been stopped off. In addition to this, there is no mining going on. These facts will have a tendency to greatly limit the quantity supplied during the balance of the season, excepting of course that which has been previously contracted for. Price of barrels same as last report. Freights to Pittsburgh, 30 to 40 cents. The amount of oil brought down the creek is much smaller than last week. We give below the amount of oil received and shipped by our different warehouses for the week ending Tuesday, April 15th:

Michigan Rock Oil Company—Received, 4,187 bbls. oil; shipped, 5,503 bbls.; received, 2,335 empty bbls.

Abrams, Orr & Co.—Received, 3,926 bbls oil; shipped, 4,425 bbls.; received 778 empty bbls.

Hannas'—Received, 1,696 bbls. oil, shipped, 3,127 bbls.; received, 3,467 empty bbls.

Pocket Picked of $331.

On Saturday evening a countryman named Pollock, hailing from Lowellville, Ohio, was robbed of a pocket book containing $331, while in attendance at McClelland's auction house, Fifth street. The theft was perpetrated in the most approved style, the wallet having been removed after the pocket was cut through in front. The book contained about one hundred dollars in gold, about an equal amount in Ohio paper, and the balance in eastern bank bills. The money had been obtained on a draft, at a banking house in this city, in payment for a cargo of ice. The robbery was speedily discovered, and in ten minutes after the doors were closed and a search instituted, but the thief had either escaped or had succeeded in hiding his booty. The police were informed of the robbery, but it is doubtful whether they will be able to apprehend the scoundrel.

THE PRESTIDIGITATOR.—This evening the great wonder of the age, who has no business to live in an age where everything is revealed and explained, will positively appear at Concert Hall. There will be crowds to see him of course. It will be no use to endeavor to keep away; for he has the magnetic power of drawing audiences whether they will or not. If Hermann does'nt know the secret of every heart, he does of every pocket, and can reveal their contents however tightly they are buttoned. It is impossible to describe what he does,—seeing is believing, but does not lead to conviction, only to further mystification—still it is an immense satisfaction to be mystified, and to fancy that in this age of positivism there is a little of the marvelous left still. Our readers must not be tardy in getting their seats, as they are selling very fast. The seats for Tuesday and Wednesday are also going off rapidly.

DR. ROBERT HUNTER, OF NEW YORK.—We commence this day the publication in our columns of a series of articles from the pen of this celebrated physician, who has for many years past enjoyed so wide a reputation for his successful treatment of bronchial and pulmonary complaints. These articles first appeared in the New York *Medical Specialist*, from which they have been largely copied by the non professional press, both in New York and elsewhere. The series will be continued from day to day until completed: and, we are assured, will be more eagerly read by all classes of the community, from the fact that the author, Dr. Hunter, is actually on a short professional visit to Pittsburgh, where he may be consulted for a very limited number of days, at the Monongahela House.

NEW MUSIC.—Mr. John P. Hunt, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, Pittsburgh, and northeast corner South Common and Federal street, Allegheny city, has received from the well known music publishers, Messrs. Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston, the following pieces of new music: "On, ye Brave!"—a marching song and chorus as sung by the Syracuse Citizens Corps; "Pearls of the East," Schottisch; and "O, ye Tears! O, ye Tears!" words by Dr. Mackay, music by Franz Abt.

SOLDIERS' LETTERS.—The Postoffice in Washington continues to receive all letters and newspapers addressed to officers and soldiers of the army of the Potomac, assorting them and transmitting them regularly to the nearest points indicated by commanders of regiments. All this amount of mail matter yields no revenue to the city postoffice nor to the Postoffice Department. The letter carriers of regiments are such as commanding officers designate.

THE BALLET TROUPE.—The Spanish ballet troupe, under the lead of the renowned Senorita Isabel Cubas, will make their first appearance at the theatre this evening. There has been no attraction here in the terpsichorean line, equal to this, for many years, and the house will doubtless be crowded during the engagement of the troupe. Seats can be secured at the box office during the day.

RECRUITING OFFICERS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The order to stop recruiting for the army will close up one hundred and seventy-five recruiting stations in Pennsylvania alone. The officers are being relieved from duty by Captain Dodge as fast as their accounts can be adjusted and their claims paid off.

Dr. Robert Hunter on the Treatment of Pulmonary Diseases.

[INTRODUCTORY.]

To the Editors of the Pittsburgh Gazette:

GENTLEMEN: As this is the season of danger to those suffering from affections of throat and lungs, I propose, with your permission, to contribute to your columns a series of plain practical letters on the nature, causes and treatment of catarrh, bronchitis, asthma, and consumption. In laboring as I have done for the past ten years to effect a reform in the treatment of these affections, I have received great assistance from the press in all parts of the United States, and I have reason to believe my efforts have been not only approved by the public, but by all the philanthropic and liberal members of my own profession.

When, in 1851, I first introduced the direct treatment of lung diseases by the inhalation of warm medicated vapors, it was the universal practice to pour medicines into the stomach and to torture the external walls of the chest by *setons, issues*, and tarter emetic and croton oil pustulations. If this cruel practice had even in a limited degree proved beneficial, there would have been some reason for its continuance, but what was the fact? Why bronchitis and asthma were among the *opprobria medicorum*, and the universal verdict of mankind had pronounced consumption *incurable*. Is it not strange, then, that any can be so weak as still to hope for cure from a treatment the universal failure of which produced this very scepticism as to the possibility of curing these diseases by any means? Yet, so it is; and we daily witness even intelligent patients, treading the same *downward* road to an inevitable grave, apparently hoping for benefit to the last.

Now, in all chronic diseases of the lungs medicines given by the stomach must fail, for the simple reason that they do not touch the seat of the malady. In the earlier stages of consumption, and in all cases of bronchitis and asthma, the disease is purely local, being confined to the *air-tubes* and *air-cells*. No solid or liquid medicines can reach the affected parts, and all experience proves that, unless they are reached, cure is impossible. And in this respect, diseases of the lungs are not different from those of other parts. We could not cure even a simple chronic opthalmia without making direct application.

The advantage, then, which I claim for inhalation is that it enables me in the most simple and direct manner to apply any medicine I wish to use directly to the diseased parts. It is a double merit, because medicines inhaled act not only on the lining membrane of the air tubes and cells within the lungs, but also more powerfully upon the blood, than the same medicines would if given by the stomach. It combines all the advantages of a local and a constitutional treatment, and sums up all that science has yet discovered for the relief of the pulmonary invalid. Indeed, it is not possible for me to conceive that the art of medicine can ever add to the efficiency of this treatment beyond the discovery of new medicines to be administered in the same manner.

The wide publicity which the liberality of the press enabled me to give to these views, at last opened the eyes of the public to the fatal error of practice which had so long prevailed, and they began to see that it was not the disease which was incurable, but the treatment which was false. The effect was to cut off pretty generally the wholesale use of nostrums by the stomach, and turn the attention of both physicians and patients to inhalation as the only rational method of treatment. What was the consequence? Why, sir, within three years from my introduction of this system and my exposure of the old fallacies, the mortality from consumption in the city of New York had diminished *thirty per cent*, to the great salvation of more than *one thousand lives a year!* These facts are on record in the City Inspector's office, where they are made up weekly from the returns of physicians.

I now desire to see this practice not only universally acknowledged and adopted by my professional brethren, but its benefits extended to the poor by the establishment of hospitals for the exclusive treatment of pulmonary maladies in all the large cities of this country. Until this is accomplished, it is my purpose to go on in the great work I have commenced—that of enlightening the public mind and preparing it for the establishment of inhalation upon a solid and enduring basis, as one of the greatest discoveries of medical science.

My next letter will be on *Chronic Catarrh*, which I regard as the first link in the chain of causes which inevitably ends in consumption.

Your obedient servant,

ROBERT HUNTER, M. D.,

Physician for Pulmonary Diseases,

Monongahela House.

Entrance for Ladies on Smithfield street.

Pittsburgh, April 21, 1862.

Dr. R. Hunter's office, in this city, will positively be closed by the 29th inst.

An Important Law.

We have received a certified copy of the act entitled "An Act to prevent horses, cattle, sheep and swine from running at large in the county of Allegheny." It is as follows:

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives, of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authorities of the same, That from and after the first day of July next, all horses, cattle, sheep and swine, belonging to farmers, or other persons, found running at large, or upon the public roads or highways, in the county of Allegheny, shall be considered in the character of strays, and may be taken up as such by any person, and shall, and may be disposed of under the existing laws of the Commonwealth relating to strays, if such person shall see proper to prosecute the same, *Provided*, That this act shall not apply to any of said animals that may have accidentally escaped from their proper enclosures.

SECTION 2. That an act to regulate fences in the counties of Allegheny, Washington, Fayette, and Westmoreland, approved the twenty-seventh of March, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-four, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

GRAND CONCERT.—Our musical citizens will be delighted to hear that the renowned quartette, from the New York Academy of Music, will give a Concert in this city during next week. The Prima Donna, Madame D'Angri, has the well-deserved reputation of being one of the most thorough artistes on the continent. Many of our citizens will remember D'Angri as the cantatrice of the Thalberg Concert. Adding to this Brignoli, Susini and Mancusi, we have a quartette of the rarest ability, to whom our citizens will no doubt give a welcome reception.

DIED:

McCOMBS—April 18th, at New Brighton, JOHN McCOMBS, Esq., aged 85 years.

The funeral will proceed to Allegheny Cemetery on the arrival of the Alliance train, THIS MORNING, at 11 o'clock. The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend.

TENTH LIST OF APPLICATIONS

FOR RETAILING LIQUORS, filed in the Clerks' Office up to 14 April 15th, 1862:

Hannah Augustine, tavern, West Pittsburgh;
J. Adler & Co., other goods, 4th ward, Pittsburgh;
George Bleiningheim, tavern, 3d do do
Henry Ben, do 4th do do
Adam Bachfield, eating house, 5th ward, do
Owen Conlran, do 3d do do
L. H. Carlyle, tavern, do 9th do do
Lewis Colle, do 3d do do
Elizabeth Crawford, eating house, 4th ward, Pittsb'g
Joseph Dipple, do 5th do do
James Dignam, tavern, Peebles township;
Joseph Debold, do Sharpsburg;
Thomas Fagan, do 3d ward, Pittsburgh;
Frs. Freyfogle, do 6th do do
Jacob Fox, do 5th do do
A. Greenwood, do 5th do do
A. Guckenheimer & Bros., other goods, 1st ward, Pittsburgh;
Stephen Geeler, tavern, Mifflin township;
Fred Hampe, tavern, Lower St. Clair township;
Adam Hess, eating house, 3d ward, Pittsburgh;
James Jones, tavern, 4th ward, Allegheny;
Henry Kleinsing, do East Birmingham;
Gathrine Keck, do 5th ward, Pittsburgh;
James L. Kerr, do 6th do do
Charles Kennedy, do 3d do do
John Kemler, eating house 3d w'd, do
P. Joseph Karig, tavern, Birmingham;
Philip Luther, eating house, 1st ward, Pittsburgh;
Damez Luis, tavern, Reserve township;
F. J. Laudgraf, do 4th ward, Allegheny;
Jacob Minshart, other goods, 3d ward, Allegheny;
Wm. L. Morford, eating house, 3d do do
Christ Meyers, tavern, 4th ward, Allegheny;
Fred. Manz, do 4th do Pittsburgh;
Adam Motz, do Birmingham;
Marg. Meyers, do Monongahela;
Frss. McLaughlin, do 3d ward, Pittsburgh;
John McGrady, do 4th do do
J. P. McIntyre, other goods, 3d ward, do do
Jacob D. Pander, tavern, 1st do do
J. M. Hobitzer, do 6th do do
William Riddell, do 4th do do
Charles Roehrig, do 4th do Allegheny
Wm. Ridion, eating house, 1st do do
W. Seidenstricker, other goods, 5th ward, Pittsburgh;
Adam Steinhart, tavern, 5th do do
John Smith, do 3d do do
Valentine Thorp, do 2d do Allegheny;
James Williams, do 3d do Pittsburgh;
F. Hinton, other goods, 3d do do do

The Court will meet on MONDAY, April 28th, 1862, at 10 o'clock, to act on the above cases.

ap18:2td W. A. HERRON, *Clerk.*

FROM SATURDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

The Railroad Indebtedness of Allegheny city.

We are very much pleased to know that the Bond Committee of Allegheny, acting in connection with the Finance Committee of Councils, have succeeded in effecting an arrangement of her railroad bond indebtedness upon a basis regarded by business men as very fair for both parties. To that arrangement, creditors representing nearly all of the debt, have acceded. The Committees referred to have acted promptly, quietly and effectually, and thus, the vexed question in that city, is at length at rest.

The whole railroad indebtedness of that city amounts to four hundred thousand dollars principal, and about one hundred thousand dollars back interest. Under the new arrangement the city will issue new bonds, dollar for dollar, bearing *four* per cent. interest, which are irredeemable, except through the operation of a sinking fund, provided for in the act. The coupons for back interest, up till January 1st, 1862, will be purchased with Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad stock, at par. The act, which we append, will explain more fully the mode of carrying out the proposed arrangement, and the security afforded to creditors for eventual payment:

An Act relative to the Railroad indebtedness of the City of Allegheny:

WHEREAS, The Select and Common Councils of the city of Allegheny have offered to the holders of the railroad bonds issued by the city to the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, terms of compromise of the indebtedness of said city upon their railroad bonds, so as aforesaid by said city issued; now for the purpose of enabling the said Councils to carry into force and effect their said offer of compromise, and for the security of such of the holders of said railroad bonds as may accede to the terms of said offer of compromise, and accept the same,

SEC. 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, that the Select and Common Councils of the city of Allegheny be and are hereby authorized to issue new bonds to an amount not exceeding four hundred thousand dollars, of the denomination of one thousand dollars each, bearing four per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at such places as may be agreed upon by the said Councils, and the parties accepting the same, with coupons attached to cover the interest thereon for fifty years, the said bonds to be irredeemable except at the pleasure of said city, otherwise than by the operation of a sinking fund hereinafter provided to be created; the said new bonds thus authorized to be issued to be given to such holders of the railroad bonds heretofore issued by said city as aforesaid, as may signify their willingness to accept the said offer of compromise, bond for bond, in full payment—satisfaction and extinguishment of the said railroad bonds held by them. The said new bonds hereby authorized to be issued to bear date as of January 1st, A. D., 1862.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of promptly meeting the interest on the new bonds hereby authorized to be issued, and for the creation of a sinking fund for the ultimate liquidation and payment of said new bonds, a tax shall be laid annually by the said Councils sufficient to produce the sum of twenty thousand dollars for each and every year until the said new bonds are entirely lifted and paid. The said sum of twenty thousand dollars per annum shall be kept separate and apart from all other funds of said city, and shall not be appropriated by any action of Councils, or by any attachment or other legal process, from the following uses, to wit: Out of said sum of twenty thousand dollars shall be first paid the interest on the outstanding new bonds issued by virtue of this act; the balance or residue of said sum of twenty thousand dollars shall then be applied to the redemption and cancellation of new bonds issued by virtue hereof.

Provided, That all bonds purchased for the said sinking fund shall be forthwith cancelled, and a register of bonds so cancelled shall be kept. The cancellation shall be effected by writing in red ink across the face of each cancelled bond, the fact of such cancellation and the date thereof. The seal shall be crossed with black ink, and the signature with red ink, and each coupon shall be punched with two or more holes.

SEC. 3. That it shall be lawful for the said Councils from time to time to increase the said sinking fund by appropriating to the same any surplus funds, income or revenue remaining in or payable to the treasury not required for the ordinary expenditures of the city. The sinking fund created by this act shall be at least once in every year invested by the Finance Committee of Councils in the purchase of new bonds, hereby authorized to be issued, at the lowest rates the same can be procured. If none should be offered nor obtained at rates below par, then the city shall pay off the outstanding new bonds at par, in rotation of numbers, beginning at the lowest number outstanding; and in the event of such bond or bonds not being surrendered, after six weeks advertising of the number or numbers to be paid, then the amount of deposit the money therefor in a bank, in the county of Allegheny, and the bond or bonds, so advertised for, shall cease to draw interest thereon; and the holder or holders of such bond or bonds, shall look only for the deposit for payment of his, her or their bond or bonds. Said advertising to be made in two newspapers published in the city of Pittsburgh, one in Philadelphia, and one in New York City.

SEC. 4. That so much of the annual revenue hereby provided to be raised for the payment of interest on said new bonds as aforesaid, as may not at the time be required for the payment of interest on the said new bonds hereby authorized to be issued, shall go into and become a part of the sinking fund hereby provided for, there to remain until by reason of the accumulation of the said offer of compromise by other holders of the said railroad bonds of said city and the same shall be required for the payment of interest on the new bonds, accepted by them from the date of said new bonds, and shall in no event be used for, or appropriated to any other purpose whatever.

SEC. 5. That all other necessary powers are hereby given to the said Councils of the city of Allegheny, and to the holders of said railroad bonds, whether for their own use or in trust to consummate the said compromise as offered by the said Councils.

As the arrangement, and the terms of the act, have met the approval of accomplished financiers, representing both debtors and creditors, there is every reason to hope and believe that all the outstanding creditors, whom the Committees have been unable to reach personally, will at once accede to the terms offered.

OBJECT OF HEENAN'S VISIT TO ENGLAND.—The *Sporting Life* of London, April 1, says: There is every probability of our having another international contest for the championship of the world. The object of Heenan's visit will be to test the prowess of Jem Mace, the present champion of England, and his right to hold the belt. We have already informed our readers that it was the "Boy's" intention to visit England to witness the exhibition in May, and we understand he has entered into an engagement with a circus company. Heenan is in good health and looks well, and will be accompanied by his brother, who is, if anything, of more gigantic proportions than the Benecia Boy himself.

SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONNECTED WITH THE M. E. CHURCH.—From an elaborate statement published by the Sunday School Union of the Methodist Episcopal Church, we learn the following Sunday School statistics, ending with the year 1861. The total number of schools is put down at 13,600, an increase of 153 over the previous year. Number of officers and teachers, 149,705; number of scholars, 826,239; volumes in library, 2,412,569. There are, in the total number of schools, 16,630 Bible classes, and 108,677 infant scholars. The expenses are set down at $139,578.

DEATH OF AN OLD SOLDIER.—Mr. Adam Williams, a resident of Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, died on Saturday, April 12th, aged seventy-five years. The deceased was a very worthy citizen, and a true patriot. When the Indian troubles in the Northwest Territory began to develop themselves, Mr. Williams enlisted as a private in Capt. Alexander's company from Greensburg, Westmoreland county, and served under Gen. Harrison, in his campaign against the Indians, under the leadership of the renowned Tecumseh.

AFFILIATION.—Justice Cochrane, of McKeesport, yesterday committed a young man named John Irwin, charged on oath of Sarah Surana, with affiliation. He was subsequently released from prison on entering bail for trial.

Easter.

The term Easter is of Saxon origin, and signifies "rising," in alluson to the resurrection of our Savior. Early on Easter morning the primative Christians saluted each other with: "Christ is risen," which was responded to by: "Christ is risen indeed and hath appeared to Simon." This custom is still retained by the Greek Church. In nearly all Christian countries the recurrence of Easter is celebrated by various popular sports and ceremonies, not unfrequently accompanied by odd superstitions. The most common is the English custom (of doubted origin) of making presents of colored pasche or paste eggs, which is very ancient.

Our Lord's crucifixion occurred on Friday; the resurrection therefore took place on the first day of the next week, which from thence is denominated the Lord's Day. The primitive Christians, in their desire to celebrate the anniversary, fell into two different systems.

Under the Mosaic law, the Jews celebrated the Passover on the 14th day of the month Abib, or Nisan, that is a day or two before the vernal equinox. The early Christians differed as to the proper time for celebrating the festival and the dispute grew very serious, each party maintaining their respective customs, until the question was finally settled by adopting the rule by which easter falls on the first Sunday after the full moon, which happens upon or next after March 21st, or if the full moon happen on a Sunday, Easter day is the next Sunday. This Easter may occur as early as March 22d or as late as April 25th. This year we have it on the latest Sunday it could have fallen.

Easter is always a season of joyfulness, which is the more marked from the solemnity and gloom which precede it. The young people in Europe, and on this side of the Atlantic, often employ Easter and the days which follow, in the most careless pastime. Flowers are obtained and dispensed among sweethearts, and there is a general disposition of the merriest interchange.

Our Book Table.

FAITH: Treated in a Series of Discourses. By James W. Alexander, D. D. New York: Charles Scribner, 1862.

Two of the most distinguished divines of America, both bearing the already distinguished name of Alexander, have recently been called from the scenes of their abundant earthly labors. Since the death of Dr. James W. Alexander, and the more recent death of Dr. Joseph Addison Alexander, several valuable works of both have been given to the world by their literary executors; among these we believe the present volume will once take a place of rank—the rank of a favorite. The editor, in a brief preface, tells us that these Discourses on Faith were prepared by Dr. Alexander, during the years 1856 and 1857, and delivered at intervals to his congregation. Subsequently, "he intended to enlarge them and throw them into the form of a treatise, and had actually made arrangements for its publication, when his failing health prevented his accomplishment." Whatever advantages the more-expanded and complete design, if worked out by the author, might have brought to the treatment of the subject, or rather to its presentation, we are satisfied, if the examination we have made, that enough of every kind of excellence, whether we consider the subject-matter itself, or the vigorous, dignified style of earnestness and eloquence which marks the manner of Dr. Alexander, will be found in the present volume, not only to authorize its publication, but to render it one of the "favorite books," to which we will often return for words of instruction and encouragement.

MRS. WOOD'S NEW NOVEL.—"THE CONNINGS," which is the title of the new novel by Mrs. Henry Wood, for which the public has been on the tip-toe of expectation for some weeks past, has now appeared. Our friend W. A. Gildenfenny, has received a supply, and copies may be procured at his depot, No. 45 Fifth street.

MR. HENRY MINER, Fifth street, has also received the above, and will be happy to supply his patrons.

VERDICT IN THE CASE OF HARGER VS. THOMAS.—In the District Court, this morning, the case of George Harger *vs.* Leverton Thomas—being an action to recover the amount of a note signed by Thomas, which signature Harger was convicted of forging—the jury found a verdict for defendant. The case was a most singular one, and occupied the Court during the greater part of the week.

ILLUSTRATED WEEKLIES.—Mr. W. A. Gildenfenny, No. 45 Fifth street, near Wood, has received the New York Illustrated Weekly newspapers, which will be found very attractive. *The Illustrated News* has an immense four-page plate of the battle at Corinth, and *Frank Leslie's* is a double number with a multitude of illustrations.

HARPER'S WEEKLY.—This splendidly illustrated weekly, chronicling in maps, portraits, scenes from the battle-field, etc., the progress of the mighty events of the war, and the most conspicuous actors in it, has been received by W. A. Gildenfenney, No. 45 Fifth street. Call for a copy.

A FEMALE FIGHT.—Justice Stevenson, of Birmingham, yesterday committed Mrs. Caroline Abbot, charged on oath of Lizzie Cohen, with assault and battery. After Mrs. A. had remained in jail a few hours, she was released on entering bail for trial at Court.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BRONCHIAL AFFECTIONS.—A clergyman writing from Morristown, Ohio, speaking of the beneficial effects resulting from the use of "Brown's Bronchial Troches," says: "Last spring I feared my lungs were becoming dangerously involved, and until I used your Troches could not preach a sermon of ordinary length without hoarseness; but now (with the assistance of "Troches") I have in the past five weeks preached some forty sermons."

SAMUEL GRAHAM, Merchant Tailor, would respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he has removed to No. 54, Market street, one door from 3d street, where he is now opening a large and well selected stock of spring and summer goods, direct from New York. Having purchased for cash, he is prepared to offer inducements in both price and quality to all who may favor him with their patronage.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES.—Whoever is troubled with Coughs, Hoarseness or Sore Throat, will find these "Troches" a most admirable remedy. Indeed, at this season of the year, those at all inclined to bronchial complaints should not be without them. They are prepared by Messrs. John I. Brown & Son, who, as Apothecaries, rank among the first in this city, and are sold by all the principal druggists.—*Boston Journal.*

THE PLACE TO GET THEM.—If any of our readers desire Spring Clothing, fashionable and well made, at prices according to times, they can procure them by calling on Messrs. W. H. McGee & Co., corner of Federal street and Diamond square, Allegheny. They have lately received their new Spring stock, and a better selection we have never seen.

STARTLING, BUT TRUE.—The volunteers are braving the dangers of favor, scurvy, wounds and cholera. Many a gallant fellow will leave his bones to bleach, who by the aid of Holloway's Pills and Ointment, would have returned to his family strong and healthy. Soldiers, try them; only 25 cents per box or pot. 216

WM. FORREST, Carpenter and Joiner, Jobbing Shop Virgin alley, between Smithfield street and Cherry alley. All kinds of House Repairing done on short notice and in workmanlike manner. Charges moderate. Leave your orders. All orders promptly attended to.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—A private letter from an intelligent American, recently in Paris, to a gentleman in this city, contains the following:

The naval battle at Hampton Roads, between the Monitor and Merrimac, is the absorbing topic throughout Europe. The Emperor Napoleon has been heard to say that it is now settled that there is no navy in the world that could make head against iron clad steamers. This was a sufficiently obvious remark, perhaps, but it comes with peculiar emphasis from the Emperor of the French, who has iron clad frigates which could sail directly up to London if he chose, without encountering any effective resistance, except from the obstructions of a stone blockade thrown into the channel of the Thames. The British government, of course, would scorn to avail itself of that measure of defence.

DAMAGED Clothing at auction on Monday, April 21st, at 10 o'clock, at E. W. Lynd's auction, No. 145, Wood street.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

FRENCH EMPEROR AND OUR VICTORIES.

Rumored Arrest of General Grant.

FREMONT TO TAKE THE FIELD.

REBEL EDITORS HUNG.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 19, 1862.

Information has been received that the French Emperor has directed his Minister, M. Thouvenal, to congratulate our Minister, Mr. Dayton, on the continued victories of the Federal Government.

The prospect of passing the Pacific Railroad bill is not promising this session.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer's* Cairo correspondent mentions a rumor that Gen. Grant has been arrested. It causes great satisfaction, as he is held responsible for the heavy loss at Shiloah.

Gen. Fremont will take the field in person next week.

It is said, on the authority of an intercepted letter from Richmond, that several editors of rebel newspapers have been hung for publishing news contraband of war.

It is not true that Gen. Rosecrans has been assigned to Blenker's Division.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—A dispatch from Com. Dupont was received at the Navy Department, in which he says the dispatches from the Commanding General of this Department to the Secretary of War will convey the gratifying intelligence of the fall of Fort Pulaski. It was a purely military operation, the result of laborious and scientific preparation, of consummate skill and bravery in the execution. It would not have pertained to me to address you in reference to this brilliant and successful achievement, had not Maj. General Hunter, with a generous spirit long to be remembered, permitted the navy to be represented, on this interesting occasion, by allotting a detachment of seamen and officers from this ship to serve one of the breaching batteries. I have thanked the General (Hunter) personally, for his kindness; and I desire, at the same time, to express my acknowledgments to Brig. Gen. Benham and Acting Brig. Gen. Gilmore, for the acts of consideration shown by them to my officers and men.

Col. Morrow, late of the Third Ohio regiment, and now attached to General Hunter's staff, arrived, bringing dispatches to the War Department, which, up to one o'clock to-day, had not been delivered. It states that among the prisoners taken is Capt. Sinnett, editor of the Savannah *Republican*. He has been presented to representative Gurley, of Ohio.

Ex-Mayor Berrett has declined the appointment, tendered him by the President, as one of the Commissioners provided for by the bill abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia.

WASHINGTON, April 19.—The act to recognize and increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the army, adds to the present corps ten surgeons, ten assistant surgeons, twenty medical cadets and as many hospitals as the Surgeon General may consider necessary. The Surgeon General to be appointed by this law is to have the rank, pay and emoluments of a Brigadier General. There is to be one Assistant Surgeon General and one Medical Inspector General of hospitals—the latter to have supervisional control of the sanitary condition of the army; besides there are to be eight medical inspectors charged with the duty of inspecting the sanitary condition of transports, quarters and camps of the field and general hospitals. The appointments to be made by the President, either from the regular or volunteer surgeons, with a view to qualifications.

The act authorizing the Postmaster General to establish branch postoffices in the cities, prescribes the charge of one cent in addition to the regular postage for every letter deposited in any branch postoffice, to be forwarded by mail from the principal office which shall be prepared by stamp, and one cent for every letter delivered at such branch-office to be paid on delivery.

The naval appropriation bill contains an item of nearly $800,000 to pay for and finish the Stevens' Battery—the money not to be expended unless the Secretary of the Navy is of the opinion that the same will secure an efficient steam battery.

The postoffice appropriation bill provides $1,000,000 for the service of the California Central route, and repeals the acts requiring the Postmaster General in causing the transportation of the mails by steamships between the United States and any foreign port, or between any of our own ports touching at foreign ports, to give preference to American over foreign steamships when departing from the same port for the same destination within three days of each other.

The Postmaster General is authorized to establish a coast mail, not less than semi-monthly, by steam, between San Francisco and Crescent City, California, including service at the intermediate points, provided the sum to be paid for such service shall not exceed $20,000 per annum.

The President has approved and signed the above named bills.

WASHINGTON, April 19th.—A portion of General M'Dowell's army, day before yesterday, marched from the vicinity of Warrenton Junction upon Fredericksburg, the distance of 19 or 20 miles, which it accomplished by 7 A. M., yesterday morning. Its progress was disputed by a rebel force of one regiment of infantry, one of cavalry and a battery of artillery, which attempted to make two distinct stands. They were, however, driven across the Rappahannock after firing upon us a loss of five killed and sixteen wounded, all cavalry, including Lieut. Decker, of the Harris Cavalry, killed; Col. Fitzpatrick wounded, and a valuable scout named Britton, badly wounded. Col. Bayard's horse was badly wounded under him. Immediately after making their escape across the Rappahannock bridge, opposite Fredericksburg, the rebels applied the torch, thus delaying, temporarily, our progress into the town. By this time, however, that obstacle is probably overcome.

It is not known what had been the loss of the rebels in the above mentioned skirmishing.

A telegram, dated on the road between Fredericksburg and Acqua Creek, April 18, read to-day as follows:

We occupied the suburbs of Fredericksburg on the left bank of the Rappahannock at 7 o'clock. The troops under the immediate command of Brig. Gen. Auger, left Cattlet's Station yesterday and made a forced march across the country of 26 miles, the advance under Lieut. Col. Kilpatrick, of the 2d New York, and the Ira Harris Cavalry, drove in the enemy's outposts, charged and captured one of his Captains. Lieut. Decker, of the 2d New York Cavalry, was killed by the enemy in the charge. The troops pushed on the next day at 2 o'clock in the morning. The advance, under Col. Bayard, 1st Pennsylvania Cavalry, was attacked by a body of infantry and cavalry and had a hot skirmish, in which we lost firemen and two horses killed and had sixteen wounded. Several of the enemy were killed and wounded in the charge made on them by Col. Bayard—the number not reported. The Colonel had his horse shot four times. The command then drove the enemy's forces which fell back without further resistance, and which consisted of a regiment of infantry, one of cavalry and a battery of artillery, across the Rappahannock, but were unable to save the bridges, which were prepared for burning by having tar, shavings and light wood in the crib work, and which were fired as soon as the enemy crossed.

WASHINGTON, April 20.—A private letter from an intelligent American, recently in Paris, to a gentleman in this city, contains the following:

The naval battle at Hampton Roads, between the Monitor and Merrimac, is the absorbing topic throughout Europe. The Emperor Napoleon has been heard to say that it is now settled that there is no navy in the world that could make head against iron clad steamers. This was a sufficiently obvious remark, perhaps, but it comes with peculiar emphasis from the Emperor of the French, who has iron clad frigates which could sail directly up to London if he chose, without encountering any effective resistance, except from the obstructions of a stone blockade thrown into the channel of the Thames. The British government, of course, would scorn to avail itself of that measure of defence.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington, April 15, 1863.

Col. J. H. PULESTON, Military Agent, Penna.:

Sir,—The Secretary of War directs me to acknowledge the receipt of your communication of the 11th inst., stating that the Governor of Pennsylvania has directed you to say that should additional surgeons and nurses be needed to care and provide for the soldiers wounded in battle, a number with hospital stores and such medical comfort as may be necessary, will be forwarded immediately upon the requisition of the Secretary of War, and to inform you in reply that your letter has been referred to the Surgeon General, with instructions to notify Gov. Curtin whenever the volunteer services of the surgeons and nurses can be made available for the necessary comfort of the sick and wounded.

Your obedient servant,

P. H. WATSON,

Assistant Secretary of War.

In addition to the above similar action has been taken by other States.

From Fort Pickens.

NEW YORK, April 20.—The steamer Philadelphia, from Fort Pickens, has arrived. The main features of her news has been anticipated by the advices received *via* Havana.

Deserters were constantly coming over from Pensacola. The rebels have not evacuated the city defences, but it is believed are moving their guns away. The city is under martial law, and all the citizens remaining are forced into the army. Large fires are seen every night, and it is supposed that the rebels are destroying their property.

An expedition from Fort Pickens, on the 1st of April, went to the east end of Santa Rosa's Island and shelled the buildings occupied by the rebels as storehouses, scattering them in every direction. The expedition then returned to the fort.

Minard Wood, a native of this city, is the name of the sutler who escaped from the rebels with $10,000 in gold. He came hither in the steamer Philadelphia.

A proclamation issued by Col. Jones, the rebel commander at Pensacola, threatens all the idle people with the gallows, which, he says, will be in constant use after the third of April, when the city was placed under martial law.

The steamer Ellen S. Terry has arrived from Newborn on the 17th and Hatteras on the 18th. She sailed in company with the transport Hatteras and express Monroe with dispatches for Gen. McClellan.

The Hatteras light was illuminated for the first time on the 17th.

Four companies of the Connecticut 8th had a skirmish on the 12th inst. with a force of 150 rebels, who made a sortee from Fort Macon, and drove in our picket. After a sharp engagement, the rebels were driven back to the fort. Capt. Schaeffer and one private of Co. H was severely wounded. The rebels carried four of their men into the fort—one supposed to be dead. During the engagement Fort Macon fired seventy shots at the engaging forces.

The building of batteries is still going on for the reduction of Fort Macon.

The Ferry brings eleven bodies of dead soldiers; also, a number of sick from the various regiments, and $25,000 from the soldiers for their families.

The health of the troops is good.

The brig Bravo, from