Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 22.

CITY AFFAIRS.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY.

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

	IN SUN	IN SHADE.
9 o'clock, A. M.	00	47
12 " M.	00	50
6 " P. M.	00	48
Barometer,		29 2-10

Doctor Robert Hunter.

We had almost lost sight of this noted Physician, who made so great a noise some years ago, with his speciality. His home in New York, used to be crowded with patients, from every part of the land, and his fame was as wide as the country. We suppose he has had more business than he would do, and for that reason kept his name out of the papers. He has again come before the public, with his mode of curing those distressing and insidious diseases which carry their tens of thousands annually to the tomb. It is very expensive to visit New York, and those of our readers who desire to consult Doctor HUNTER, will be pleased to learn, that they can now see him in this city, at the Monongahela House, where they will have the same advantages they would derive from a fatiguing and expensive journey.

Horse Railways in Pennsylvania.

The following figures show the amount of the new institution in the State of Pennsylvania, the roads being nearly all in the city of Philadelphia, the rest in Pittsburgh:

Number of railways	17
Chartered stock	$6,475,000
Capital paid in	2,289,841
Total debt	1,015,564
Cost of railways	3,240,978
Length of roads, miles	106
Number of passenger cars	437
Passengers carried	18,775,225
Total earnings	$1,219,721
Total expense	930,287

FROM THE SANITARY EXPEDITION.—Dr. Thomas Dixon received a dispatch yesterday from the Sanitary Expedition, dated at Paducah, Ky., on Saturday, stating that the steamers Hallman and Marango, had left that place *en route* for this city with quite a number of wounded soldiers. The Hallman had two hundred and fifty, while the number on the Marango was not given. The physicians and nurses were all well, and everything was progressing finely. The expedition will arrive here about the last of the week.

Doctor R. Hunter.

We direct the attention of our readers to the publication of a very interesting letter from one of Doctor Robert Hunter's patients, a well known and influential citizen of New York. This letter will, we trust, open the eyes of those who until now have considered consumption incurable. Mr. C. the patient alluded to, was given up by the most eminent physicians of New York, and his life was considered beyond the reach of medicine. A few months treatment under Doctor Robert Hunter restored the patient to perfect health:

A PLAIN STATEMENT OF FACTS.

New York, Sept. 8, 1856

To the Editor of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser:—Dr. Hunter has never asked me to publish a statement of my case, although had he done so at any time I should most cheerfully have complied. My case was editorially alluded to, however, in the columns of the *Commercial Advertiser*, because well known in that office. It was also editorially mentioned in the *Daily Express* of June 16, 1856. The *Express* quoted as patients successfully treated by Dr. Hunter, Clayton, of the *Commercial Advertiser*, Jones one of the proprietors of the *Daily Times*, Gordon Bennett, editor and proprietor of the *Herald*, and others. I now declare here that when hope had nearly left me, I consulted Dr Hunter of 228 Broadway, and was *cured by his treatment*.

The latter part of 1853 I was attacked with pleurisy, so called by a certain doctor, who attended me and advised me to go down South. I went to Charleston, S. C., remained a month, found no benefit, returned to New York, and still continued sinking, losing flesh and appetite, and daily growing more helpless and hopeless. My expectoration was very bad, streaked with blood—my cough racking, night sweats profuse. In fact, I had all the worst symptoms of diseased lungs. And so little benefit had I ever derived from the practice then pursued, that I gave up all hope of living and all use of medicines, sold out my interest in the printing office, and looked for my death, from which I thought no earthly means could save me.

Such was my condition when I was told of the success of Dr. Robert Hunter, and advised to consult him without delay. I did so. He examined me—told me my case was a serious one—gave me no promise more than to do his best for me, and put me at once under active treatment by inhalation. This was in January, 1855. A few days satisfied me that the medicines I inhaled were acting favorably and directly on my disease. My courage increased. My improvement went on steadily, and I persevered for months. In May following I was able to resume office duties, and from that time to this I have not been ill a single day—am less liable to colds than formerly, am in better health, and weigh more than I have done for ten years. Are these not *facts* for which to be grateful? Moreover Dr. Hunter's kindness and attention to me during that trying time can never be forgotten.

I am happy to have it in my power to give this statement of facts without further comment.

JAS. H. CLAYTON,
Of 25 and 27 Cedar street, New York.

HERRMANN.—This renowned presdigitateur gave his first entertainment last evening, at Concert Hall, and despite the inclemency of the weather a large audience was present to welcome him. His performances were all that his name and fame had led us to anticipate, and in comparing his tricks with those of Anderson and Heller, the conclusion was that he excelled them both. His "second sight" differs materially from theirs, particularly in the rapidity with which it is executed, and the same may be said of his other tricks. But he must be seen to be appreciated fully. Secure seats and attend to-night.

THEATRE.—The great Spanish dancuse, Senorita Isabel Cabas, made her debut at the theatre last evening, assisted by Sig. Ximenes and full ballet troupe. The house was full to repletion, which is a high compliment to the lady, when the very bad state of the weather is taken into consideration. All that has been said of Miss Cubas' dancing, by the eastern press, is certainly deserved, as she is undoubtedly a finished artist. To-night, she will appear in three difficult dances, when we look for even a larger audience present than that which greeted her last evening.

THE citizens of the First Ward, Allegheny, favorable to forming themselves into an independent Hose Company, are requested to meet at Washington Hall, Rebecca street, this evening, at 7 o'clock.

BY ORDER OF MANY CITIZENS.

SEWING MACHINES at auction. See advertisement.

FROM YESTERDAY'S EVENING GAZETTE.

NARROW ESCAPE OF A LADY.—On Friday last, Mr. J. Harvey Scott, of Ross township, was out buggy riding, in company with a young lady. He got out to open a gate, and the horse taking fright at the noise occasioned, ran off. The young lady jumped out, and was not hurt. The horse ran about half a mile, when coming to the tressel work, over Jas. Carson, on the Allegheny and New Brighton R. R., spike, horse and buggy was precipitated over it to the depth of not less than forty feet! The vehicle was badly used up, but the horse was uninjured.

THE LULL IN THE WAR NEWS, for a day or two, has induced many to think of suitable clothing themselves. Those who have as yet made no arrangement for seasonable clothing should not fail to call up at Darnahan, at his well-known clothing and merchant tailoring establishment, Federal street, Allegheny city. The daily system on which goods are sold at this establishment is the cash system, and buyers will at once see the advantage of calling.

Incendiary Fire—Stable and Three Horses Burnt.

On Sunday night, about half-past ten o'clock, fire was discovered bursting from the frame stable of Messrs. McQueman & Douglas, located on the corner of Wayne street and Duquesne Way. The stable contained three valuable draft horses, but as neither the teamsters nor proprietors were in the neighborhood, they were suffered to roast in the burning building. Two of the noble animals had broken their halters, and rushed up against the door, where they remained until they fell from suffocation. The other died in the stall, where the driver had fastened him for the night. The two horses first mentioned were equal to any draft horses in the city, and on Sunday they had been employed all day in hauling shell from the Fort Pitt Works for shipment. At each load they hauled about three and a quarter tons, and then their power was not tasked. A few days ago the proprietors refused $200 for one of these horses, and they estimate their loss at between six and seven hundred dollars. A lot of harness, grain, hay, etc., and a watch dog, were burnt up, and it seems that no effort whatever was made to break open the stable and save the property.

The fire was doubtless the work of an incendiary, as the horses had been fed and locked up before dark. There was no fire in the neighborhood of the stable, which stands in the corner of a large lumber yard, apart from any other building. The flames communicated to a pile of lumber, but the wind suddenly shifting, and the timely arrival of the firemen, prevented the destruction of a large amount of lumber. Arson is cruel and fiendish at best, but in this instance it was especially malicious and diabolical. It is painful to realize that we have such evil spirits in our community, and every effort should be made to have them arrested and punished.

The "Ten Cent" Melodeon Closed.

Our readers may congratulate themselves upon the fact that the Melodeon, a place where "ten cent" shows were nightly given, and lager beer, ale, and bad whisky freely dispensed alike to men and boys, closed up, or rather "died out" on Saturday evening. Let us hope that it may be never resurrected. We are not advised as to what particular disease the concern died of, but the removal of the bar, by order of the Mayor, doubtless contributed to the happy result.

We have still another concern of a similar character, which is capable of disseminating as much wickedness and corruption during the week as all the churches in the city could correct on Sunday. The bar has been removed from the audience room and put below stairs, by order of the Mayor, and let us hope that this haunt will soon be in its "death agony." If it should be tenacious of life, however, it will need watching. They have no right whatever, under the law, to sell spirituous liquors in connection with these exhibitions, even if the character of the performance was unexceptionable. New York and other cities have got rid of these nuisances by legislative enactment, and a similar law may have to be enacted in this city. In the meantime, should the evil continue, the Grand Jury of the county can indict all offenders, having full power to do so.

Our Book Table.

The Law and Practice of the Game of Euchre. By a Professor. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Bros. Pittsburgh: For sale by Henry Miner, Fifth street.

The "Professor," who in this neatly printed little volume has undertaken to give a compendious exposition of the laws of Euchre, has, it would appear, almost a new subject to deal with—so far as book-making is concerned. He says in his preface: "No sedentary game is more popular, or so generally played for amusement in domestic circles, as Euchre—the Queen of all card-games; and but few, we regret to say it, possess less printed authoritative reference for consultation. Hence difficulties, doubts, differences of opinion, and local customs of play, exercise an influence in the game even among skillful players, and solely for the want of some proper compendium of the laws and of the correct practice of the game." We submit that this prefatory statement gives a more justifiable reason for writing a new book, than can be advanced in behalf of any other book which has appeared since—we hesitate whether to say—the days of King Solomon, or, only, since Faust and Gutenberg. And *apropos* of the printing, it is very neat, as we have said, and pleasing to the eye on the soft-tinted paper which is used for the book.

Killed at Pittsburgh Landing.

Wm. E. Snowden, son of John M. Snowden, for many years a resident of this city, was among the brave fellows who fell at Pittsburgh Landing. The body was found on the field, a bullet having pierced his head. The deceased was quite a young man, enlisted at Oregon city, Illinois, and served in Col. Ellis' Regiment. The deceased was well known here, and his death will be regretted by many.

Mr. Snowden has another son in the army of the Potomac, who had several bullet holes put through his clothes in the engagement at Dam No. 5.

A FREAK IN CLIMATE.—The opening of spring is usually ten days or two weeks earlier at Washington City than at Pittsburgh. Last Saturday, however, the peach blossoms in the vicinity of Washington were only beginning to open; say two days behind those of Pittsburgh. Not a single blossom was visible at any point north of Baltimore until in the vicinity of Greensburg. The climate of Eastern Pennsylvania, in the same latitude, is certainly, this year, ten days behind corresponding latitudes in this vicinity. The cause is undoubtedly the generally severe winter, and especially the snow storm of the 8th and 9th inst., when fully fifteen inches of snow fell along the eastern slope of the Allegheny Mountains. The fact is a singular one, and possibly may result in injury to our fruit crop.

THE CONTINENTAL MONTHLY.—Mr. W. A. Gildenfenny, 45 Fifth street, has received the *Continental Monthly*, for May. We cannot give any extended notice of the contents to-day, but may remark, generally, that this magazine seems to improve with every number, and will no doubt, before the close of its first year, make for itself an honorable and abiding place in our literature.

NEW GUN.—A new breach loading six-pounder passed through the city on Saturday *en route* for Washington. The inventor, C. Thieme, of Cincinnati, claims that it can be fired a thousand shots at the rate of ten shot per minute, without heating the breech, and he gives reasons for this opinion. The gun has been fired at the rate of fifteen shots per minute.

A PATRIOTIC CONGREGATION.—The Presbyterian congregation of Lawrenceville, of which Rev. Richard Lee is pastor, has furnished twenty-eight men for the war, and the sum of $1,000 has been contributed by the members of this church, for war purposes. This is certainly doing well, for a suburban congregation.

HEAVY ROBBERY.—A few days ago, a cabin on a lumber raft, lying below Temperanceville, was entered and robbed of $300 in money, some valuable papers, and two gold watches. The proprietors were in the city when the robbery was perpetrated. No arrest was made.

DIED:

BASSETT—On Sunday, April 20th, at 9 o'clock, MARY JANE, wife of George Bassett, in the 29th year of her age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on THIS AFTERNOON, at two o'clock, from the residence of her husband, No. 276 Locock street, Allegheny City.

BURGRAFF—ALEXANDER J. BURGRAFF, on Sunday evening, 20th inst., at 8½ o'clock, in the third year of his age.

The funeral will take place THIS DAY, (TUESDAY,) at 10 o'clock a. m., from his parents' residence, No. 200 Locock street, Allegheny. The friends of the family are invited to attend without further notice.

EDMUNDSON & CO.,
96 AND 98 THIRD STREET,
Have just received an immense stock of
WALL PAPERS, BORDERS, &c.,
UPHOLSTERING GOODS,
SATIN DE LAINES,
DAMASKS,
LACE CURTAINS,
BEDDING, &c.,
And every other article in our line which we are offering at exceedingly low figures.
Remember, to and 96 THIRD STREET, opposite A. M. WOODWELL'S.

Letter Number Two.

DR. ROBERT HUNTER, OF NEW YORK, ON THE CAUSES AND CURE OF CATARRH.

To the Editors of the Gazette:

I now come to the consideration of catarrh:

From the frequency of catarrhal affections as fore-runners of genuine tubercular consumption, the relationship between "colds, coughs and consumption" is unquestionably that of cause and effect. Too much attention cannot be given to this fact.

By "Catarrh," commonly called "a cold in the head" I mean an inflammatory affection of the mucous membrane that lines the nose. This membrane extends downwards, lining also the throat, larynx, windpide and bronchial tubes. We breathe through the nose; hence that part of the mucous membrane which lines the nasal passages first receives injury from sudden changes of temperature in the air, or any irritating matter it may contain. There are two kinds of Catarrh, "acute" and "chronic."

The symptoms of "acute Catarrh" are first, a sense of heat and stuffing in the nose. You find it impossible to breathe through the nostrils, although there is no secretion—the membrane is "dry." If you could now examine the lining of the nostril, you would find it red, swollen, increased in thickness, and very irritable. Try to inhale the cold air through it, and the attempt excites "sneezing."

This irritation may extend from the lining of the nose to the frontal sinus when we have "PAIN" over the "FOREHEAD." It may also extend through lachrymal canals, which convey the tears from the eyes, closing them up as it has done the nose. In that event the secretion of tears will be increased, and in consequence of the closing the tear passages, will run over the cheeks. The skin is hot, the pulse is increased in frequency, and a shivering or chilliness is felt over the body. After a time, clear, irritating water is secreted in large quantities, by the inflamed membrane, and almost runs from the nose and eyes, producing redness and smarting wherever it comes in contact with the skin. Gradually this acrid water becomes thicker and less irritating; of a straw color, and then yellow. As this change takes place, the irritation subsides; the nostrils again become free; the stuffing in the head passes off, and the secretion diminishes, until the health of the patient is fully re-established. This is the usual course of what is called a "COLD IN THE HEAD," or "CATARRH," when confined to the nose. But it may possibly extend to the throat, involving the fauces tonsils and uvula, and then it is called a "SORE THROAT." If the tonsils swell very much, the disease is called "QUINSY." A simple cold in the head may also proceed along the eustachian tubes of the ear, and so cause "DEAFNESS;" or down the gullet to the stomach, deranging "DIGESTION."

The most common course of catarrh, however, is to creep insidiously down to the lungs, when it is popularly known as a "COLD IN THE CHEST," and professionally by the name of "BRONCHITIS."

CHRONIC CATARRH follows the "acute" form, and is generally the direct consequence of leaving a "simple cold" to cure itself. It is met with in several forms, in the "first" we have merely a discharge of yellow or straw colored mucous, which accumulates in the posterior nares, or above and behind the soft palate, and is "hawked" and cleared from time to time during the day. In the "second" there are small sores formed on the inside of the nose, and the secretions become dry and hard, requiring almost constant attention to keep the nose free. In the "third" a false membrane is secreted from the diseased lining, which the patient removes from time to time. In the "fourth" the secretion from the head drops down into the throat, and the patient is frequently observed to "snuff up and hawk." Often the mucous membrane becomes ulcerated, and the discharge is then thin, yellow and like "pus." In this form, too, there is often loss of smell, and the discharge has a offensive odor—especially is this the case when the ulceration eats through the membrane to the bone. I have several such cases now under treatment, and among them a little girl only six years old. Generally, during the summer months the active symptoms of Chronic Catarrh become mild, but regularly return in an aggravated form on the approach of winter. Those suffering from Chronic Catarrh are very subject to take cold and will have one or more attacks every winter.

Consumption has several stages. It has a first, or "forming" stage; a middle, or "confirmed" stage. The lungs do not become immediately stuffed with tubercles, or corroded by foul ulcers. It is only after months, and often years of irritation—of slow insidious progress—from the slight "catarrh" to the seated "bronchitis" to the first deposition of a little speck of "tuberculous matter" in a single lobule; from the first depositions of tubercle to the filling up of a whole lobe, or a whole lung, with this matter, and its festering and burrowing among the delicate air cells, until the whole of the lung diseased becomes reduced to a mass of hopeless disorganization—that this dreaded malady reaches its last and final stage. The error is too wide spread among the people, and too general even among physicians, to regard consumption as a disease, marked not only by cough but by the expectoration of "pus" by "hectic fever," "night sweats," and wasting of flesh and strength. In other words, to apply the name consumption only to the last stage of the disease. Were this otherwise, we should not have to listen with feelings of pity and sorrow to such expressions as "it's only a catarrh," the disease is all in the throat," or it's only a slight "bronchial affection." Alas! there are few who suffer from these affections, trifling and unimportant as they may seem, that do not, sooner or later, fill a consumptive's grave.

TREATMENT.—Chronic Catarrh, like Asthma and Consumption, has hitherto had no remedy. It remains a stain and reproach on the page of medicine. Nor has failure resulted from the want of means of relief within our reach or from the seat of the disease, or the malignity of its nature; for we can reach the diseased parts by all the forces of the Materia Medica—solids, fluids and gases—and the disease itself is only a simple chronic inflammation. Physicians have failed because they have not striven to succeed earnestly and rationally. They have generally been satisfied with squirting a little WARM WATER up the nose, and in prescribing an "alterative," by the stomach, which of course does no good. Catarrh is rarely found as a disease of the nose alone, but is generally accompanied by more or less hoarseness, showing that the irritation which exists in greatest intensity in the usual membrane, also involves the larynx and lining of the windpipe. We cannot, therefore, hope to remove it by applications to the nose only. The course I have pursued, with almost invariable success, is as follows:

A mild, stinging vapor is directed to be inhaled, two or three times a day, from the inhaling instrument described in my Treatise—the patient being careful to inhale through the nostrils. By this means the diseased surface is acted upon in every part. In addition to the use of the inhalations, I daily shower the nostrils with a solution, adapted to the condition of the membrane, by a silver showering syringe, which I have had constructed for the purpose. The extremity of the syringe is passed into the throat, and then the curved part is turned up behind the curtain of the palate, and a jet of the solution thrown against every side of the posterior nares at the same instant. Early in practice, finding the want of such an instrument, I was in the habit of using an elastic tube, sealed at the extremity with wax, and perforated with small holes. To this I fitted a piston, and used it as a syringe. Since then I have brought this instrument to its present perfection. There is neither pain nor inconvenience in making these applications. Even little children submit to them from day to day, and get up from the chair laughing. By this simple treatment I have been able to break up the most inveterate chronic Catarrh in from four to ten weeks, and so generally successful has it been that I doubt if it will fail in one case out of a hundred, when properly and faithfully carried out.

Unfortunately, Catarrh is too generally treated with equal neglect by both physicians and patients, until it becomes lost sight of in the disastrous consequences to which it gives rise. We know that it exists in a greater or less degree in all pulmonary diseases; that it usually exists before any symptoms of disease in the lungs have been manifested, and that this is the direct consequence of those "colds in the head," which become practically known to most of us two or three times a year. We regard Catarrh as the feeder of pulmonary irritation, and do not believe we can by any other means so effectually guard the lungs from disease as by cutting off the catarrhal affections.

My next letter will treat on Bronchitis.

Your obedient servant,
ROBERT HUNTER, M.D.,
Physician for Pulmonary Diseases,
Monongahela House.

Entrance for Ladies on Smithfield street.

Pittsburgh, April 22, 1862.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

A BRITISH VESSEL RUNS THE BLOCKADE.

Great Supply of Arms for the Rebels.

THE ADVANCE ON FREDERICKSBURG.

Shields a Major General.

&c., &c., &c.

[Special Dispatch to the Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Press*, at Jacksonville, Florida, says that the British steamer Gladiator, ran the blockade at Smyrna, Florida, with forty thousand Enfield rifles, besides a quantity of powder, which are now stowed in rebel arsenals.

The President hesitates to accept the resignation of ex-Mayor Berrett. Should his name be withdrawn, an effort will be made to substitute Peter G. Washington.

The design of Gen. McDowell to advance on Fredericksburg, was known only to a few persons in Washington. The occupation of the suburbs of the town was the first news concerning it. Our troops are now in full possession.

It is believed the House will pass the bill to establish diplomatic relations with Hayti. Crittenden will oppose it, and Frank Blair will attempt to couple his colonization plan with it.

General Shields has been made a Major-General.

All the hospitals about Washington have been cleared of convalescent patients, preparatory for the expected great battle at Yorktown.

D.

XXXIVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1862.

HOUSE.—Mr. Edwards, of N. H., introduced a bill making appropriations for the pay of bounty to the widows and legal heirs of volunteers who have died, and of those dilled or who may be killed in service. Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means.

On motion of Mr. Elliott, of Mass., the Secretary of the Treasury was requested to communicate a statement of the expenditures of money in the Department of the West.

On motion of Mr. Nixon, of N. J., the Secretary of War was requested to furnish the House with a statement of all the appointments of Brigadier Generals, regulars and volunteers, from the 1st of April, 1861 to the 1st of April, 1862.

On motion of Mr. Blake, of Ohio, the Secretary of War was directed to cause the necessary blank forms to be printed and distributed among the sick and wounded soldiers and their relatives, in order that they may obtain the back pay and bounty due to the said soldiers.

The House reconsidered the vote by which the resolution was adopted to-day calling for a statement of the expenditures of the Western Military Department, and rejected it.

A lengthy discussion was had on Mr. Divens resolution, instructing the Attorney General to bring a suit against Fremont and Beard, to recover the money obtained by the latter on the order of Fremont. It was finally laid on the table.

Mr. Aldrich's resolution instructing the Committee on Judiciary to report back the bill to subject certain persons to military trial and punishment, and for other purposes, was adopted. The bill relates to the trial and punishment of military officers charged with swindling.

The House then adjourned.

SENATE.—The President *pro tem.* presented petitions in favor of the construction of the proposed ship canal from Lake Michigan to the Mississippi river.

Mr. Lane, of Indiana, presented a petition from the free colored citizens of the United States, praying the government to set aside a portion of the territory outside of the national limits for their colonization, and naming Central America as a desirable locality for this purpose.

Mr. Lane said that while he did not believe the free colored people were entitled to all the rights and privileges of the white citizens of the United States, he nevertheless favored their just right to petition—a right awarded even among the most despotic governments of Europe to the humblest citizen. It is evident that, as the slaves were freed here in this District, and in the South by our armies, something must be done with them, and emancipation or an apprenticeship system must be adopted. It was not in accordance with the genius of our institutions that these people should be returned to slavery. He alluded to the great, bloodless and moral triumph of freedom in the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia as fully equal to the triumph of our arms by the chivalric and brave sons of the West, to whom he paid a glorious tribute. The memorial was respectful and deserving of the attention of Congress. He desired that it should be read and referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and his motion to that effect was agreed to.

After a lengthy debate, Mr. Wilson's resolution, calling on the President for information relative to the case of Gen. Stone, was adopted.

After Executive session the Senate adjourned.

A Riot Near St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, April 21.—A riot occurred east of St. Louis on Saturday night, in which three men were injured. In consequence of the high water in the river, the inhabitants stopped up the culvert on the O. and M. R. R., to prevent the town from being submerged. The roadmaster fearing that they would be washed away, proceeded with the track hands to remove the obstruction. They were met by a crowd, who ordered them off. The matter was referred to the Provost Marshal, who sent over a guard of sixty men to quell the disturbance, and to protect the railroad men. They found 75 or 100 men assembled to prevent the obstructions being removed. The crowd was ordered away, they refused to go, and the guard advanced. Several shots were fired at them, but no one was injured. The guard then charged bayonets on the crowd, and three men were injured—one seriously. Yesterday, Col. Parson and Mr. Bacon, the President of the road, went over to examine into the matter, and decided to allow the obstructions to remain, as their removal involves the destruction of a vast amount of property. It is doubtful whether the embankment of the road will prevent our being submerged as the road is nearly overflowed in several places.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, April 21.—Commander Stellwagin, of the United States steamer Mericida, off Apalachicola, under date March 25th and April 2nd, announces the evacuation of that place by the rebels, and the capture of several vessels by eight armed boats and crew.

It is said Dr. Wm. A. Hammond, of Pa., has been designated for the position of Surgeon General of the U. S. A.

The Senate to-day confirmed the nominations of Samuel F. Vinton and Daniel R. Goodloe as Commissioners under the act abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia. Also the following: T. Hinds, of Missouri, 2d Lieutenant in the 1st Infantry, for gallantry at Springfield and for faithful services to Gen. Lyon; John S. Fillmore, of Colorado, to be an additional paymaster; Wm. A. Warren, of Iowa, Assistant gun-master; John Merrill, of New York, Assistant Adjutant General; George H. Johnson, of Mass., Assistant Quartermaster; D. P. Allen, of Ill., Commissary of Subsistence; G. P. Noyes, of N. Y., Commissary of Subsistence; F. Haven, of Mass., Assistant Quartermaster; R. F. Vandveer, of N. Y., Assistant Quartermaster; Lieut. B. F. Smith and S. Waite, Assistant Adjutant Generals; S. F. Elliott, of Cal., Brigade Surgeon; Alfred Russell, U. S. Attorney for Michigan.

Freshets in Lower Canada.

MONTREAL, April 21.—There have been heavy freshets recently throughout Lower Canada. Many villages have been flooded, and there has been great destruction of property. The locks and dams near Oltown are in danger. The Western trains have been interrupted for the last three days, the road being washed out near Cornwall. It was expected that the repairs would be finished by to-day.

Extensive Robbery.

NEW YORK, April 21.—The office of the Brooklyn White Lead Company, on Fulton street, was robbed on Saturday night of bonds to the amount of from $40,000 to $50,000 of the Chicago and North Western railroad.

From Gen. Fremont's Division.

HEADQUARTERS, Wheeling, Va., April 20.—To Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: Intelligence has just been received from Gen. Milroy, stating that the enemy, numbering about 3,500 men, with two batteries, including two rifled guns, are constructing fortifications upon the crest of the Shenandoah; reliefs of five hundred men are constantly at work day and night. The rebel encampment is on the eastern slope of the mountain, extending down five miles from the summit.

A notorious guerilla, named Frederick W. Chewning, has been captured by a cavalry company under Gen. Milroy. Signed

J. C. FREMONT, Maj. Gen. Commanding.

From Gen. Banks' Division.

NEW MARKET, VA., April 20—9 A. M.—To the Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War: The flight of Jackson from the valley, by way of the mountains, from Harrisonburg, towards Stannardsville and Orange Court House, or Gordonsville, is confirmed by our scouts and prisoners. Signed, N. P. BANKS,

Major-General Commanding.

250 Government Horses Drowned.

PADUCAH, April 21.—A barge, containing 250 government horses, struck a snag between here and Cairo on Saturday night, and sunk with all on board.

Markets by Telegraph.

PHILADELPHIA, April 21.—Flour market very dull; sales of superfine at $5@5 25, and other brands up to $6 50. Wheat quiet and prices drooping; sales 7,500 bush. red at $1 23@1 28, and white at $1 32. Corn is unchanged; sales 12,000 bush. Southern yellow at 64c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky dull at 24c.

NEW YORK, April 21—Noon.—Flour quiet and unchanged; sales 7000 bbls. Wheat heavy; sales 7000 bush; white Michigan $1 40. Corn dull and nominally unchanged. Pork is heavy; Mess $12@12 37½; prime $9 75@$10. Lard dull at 7½@8¼. Whisky dull; 24c. is asked and 23c. offered. Receipts—Flour, 13,512 bbls.; Wheat, no receipts; Corn, 6,984 bush.

Stock Market.—Stocks are dull and heavy; Chicago & Rock Island 84⅞; Illinois Central R. R. 69¾; N. Y. Central 82⅝; Michigan Southern 23; Missouri 6s, 49½; Tennessee 6s, 56½; Illinois Coupons, 1877, 79¾; Treasury 7 3-10 notes, 100; U. S. 6's, 1881, 93¾.

CINCINNATI, April 21—Evening.—Flour dull and prices nominal; superfine is offered at $4@4 10; extra $4 15@4 25. Red Wheat has advanced to 88@90c; there is no change in white. Other grain is unchanged. Whisky is steady at 18c. There is no demand for Mess Pork, and the prices are nominal; there is a moderate demand for Bulk Meats, and the market is steady; sales of 300,000 lbs. at 2@3½c for shoulders, loose; 3½c packed; 4½@4¾c for sides; a lot of 100,000 lbs. extra heavy Sides sold at 5c. Lard dull at 7@7½; 76 tierces prime country sold at 7c. Holstein is scarce and firm at 42@43. Coffee is quiet at 19@21. Exchange firm at ½ prem.

NEW YORK, April 21—Evening.—Cotton is firmer; sales 800 bales at 29½@30c. Flour firm; sales 16,500 bbls. at $4.50@4.70 for State, $5.25@5.35 for Ohio, and $4 70@5 50 for Southern. Wheat heavy; sales 30,000 bush. at $1 20 for Milwaukee Club. Corn is heavy; sales of 38,000 bush. at 58@59c. for yellow. Pork is heavy at $12@12 25 for Mess. Lard is unchanged at 7¾. Whisky dull at 23@24c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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, is prepared to offer inducements in both price and quality to all who may favor him with their patronage.

CARPETS, oil cloths, rugs, mats, and matting. Now is the time to get bargains at J. Finch's, corner of Grant and Fifth streets. We would direct the special attention of our readers in want of any of the above goods, to go to Finch's, as he has purchased all his stock of carpets and oil cloths before the rise, and we can safely vouch that his customers, and those in want of them, will get the advantage of his bargains.

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. J. 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 fever, 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. 225

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. †

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find an unrivalled assortment of dress goods in lengths to suit their trade, at eastern cash prices, at Barker & Co.'s, 59 Market street. †

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE COMPANY.—The stock subscription of this company will be opened at the Merchants' Exchange, Fourth street, this morning at 9 o'clock.

LADIES about purchasing Spring mantles, sacques, silk and dress goods, should not do so before examining the stock of Barker & Co., 59 Market street.

THE attention of our readers is called to the advertisement of the sale of fine Furniture at auction.

OMNIBUS CALLS will be taken at Hunt's Book Store, Masonic Hall, Fifth street, and at the Omnibus office, No. 405, Liberty street—Day or night, all orders left in either the two places will be promptly attended to. ‡

DOCTOR C. BEALS, Water Cure and Homopathic Physician; also agent for Rainbow's celebrated Truss for Ruptures. Corner of Penn and Wayne streets. ‡

DENTISTRY.—Dr. C. Sill, No. 246 Penn st., attends to all branches of the Dental profession. ‡

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
HENRY G. HALE & CO.,
(Successors to James O. Watt,)
Are now receiving their Spring Stock, comprising every variety of goods adapted to men and boy's wear, which, in extent, choice taste and prices will compare favorably with any in the trade.
French, American and West of England Cloths; of the best makes, of every shade and quality—a very large assortment; Cassimeres and Doeskins; Super Black French Doeskins; Super Black French Cassimeres; Fancy Cassimeres in every variety; Ribbed, Black and Fancy Cassimeres; Silk Mixed Cassimeres of every shade and color.
VESTINGS—Fancy Silk and Satin Vestings, new styles; Super Black Satin and Silk Vestings; Marseas and Fancy Silk Vestings; White Figured Silk and Satin Vestings.
Also, every variety of goods for Business Coats; likewise a very choice selection of Furnishing Goods adapted to gentlemen's wear.
Soliciting a share of early call from our friends and the public, any orders entrusted to our care will meet with prompt attention and punctuality in all cases.
HENRY G. HALE & CO., Merchant Tailors,
mh12 Cor. Penn and St. Clair streets.

NOTICE TO PROPERTY HOLDERS IN THE CITY OF PITTSBURGH.—All those who have neglected to pay the fourth installment of their Grading and Paving Assessment, are hereby notified that if they wish to avoid costs upon said assessment, they will call immediately and liquidate all arrears that may be standing unpaid at this date, April 24, 1862. WM. EICHBAUM,
ap22:1t Treasurer.

MAPLE SUGAR AND SYRUP.
5 bbls. prime Maple Sugar;
2 " " Syrup;
In store and for sale by SHOEMAKER & LANG,
ap17 No. 329 Liberty street.

SWEET ORANGES.—Prime fresh Oranges just received and for sale, by the box or at retail, at the Family Grocery Store of
JOHN A. BENSHAW,
ap17 Corner Liberty and Hand streets.

LAKE FISH—
200 half barrels White Fish;
150 do do Herring;
50 do do Trout;
Received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

ONIONS WILL BE ONIONS NEXT FALL.—RARE CHANCE TO GARDENERS!! 40 bush. choice Seed Onions, at One Dollar per bushel, for sale by L. H. VOIGT & CO.

WHISKY BARRELS.—61 iron-bound Whisky Barrels, will do for Crude Oil, in store and for sale by JAMES A. FETZER,
ap18 Corner Market and First streets.

NEW AND BEAUTIFUL PANEL DECORATIONS, just received and for sale by
ap19 W. P. MARSHALL.

GILT WALL PAPER for sale by
ap19 W. P. MARSHALL.

LARD—In tierces, barrels and kegs, in store and for sale by
WM. B. HAYS & CO., 295 Liberty st.
ap5

LARD.—5 bbls. prime Country Lard, just received and for sale by
JAMES A. FETZER,
ap18 Corner First and Market streets.

100 BBLS. CRUDE OIL, now on the wharf and for sale by L. H. VOIGT & CO.
ap18

THE LAWYER'S COMMONPLACE BOOK, with an alphabetically arranged index.
KAY & CO., 55 Wood st.
ap19

MISCELLANEOUS.

PLUMBING,
GAS AND STEAM
FITTING,
Done in a superior manner by
BAILEY, FARRELL & CO.,
ap19 NO. 129 FOURTH STREET.

NOW ARRIVING.
NEW WALL PAPERS,
AT
107 Market Street, near Liberty Street,
For
PARLORS,
HALLS,
DINING ROOMS,
VESTIBULES,
KITCHENS, &c.
Also,
PANEL PAPERS, CEILING PAPERS.
All of which will be sold at the
LOWEST RATES FOR CASH.
ap17 JOSEPH R. HUGHES.

GREAT REDUCTION
IN THE PRICE OF
SEWING MACHINES.
WILLIAMS & ORVIS' UNEQUALED DOUBLE THREAD FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
Price $25 to $50. Salesroom No. 12 Fifth street.
These Machines have been in use four years, and have given entire satisfaction. They will run, gather, fell, hem, tuck and embroider, and will do all that any other Machine will do. All Machines warranted and kept in repair one year without charge. Also instructions given to purchasers.
Sewing Machine Scissors, Cotton, Silk, Oil and Others kept constantly on hand.
LILLEY, STRAIN & CO., Sole Agents for Western Penn'a, No. 12 Fifth street, corner of Market, Pittsburgh.
LILLEY, STRAIN & Co., Manufacturers and have for sale, Wholesale and Retail, all kinds of SEWING MACHINE NEEDLES.
LILLEY, STRAIN & CO.,
No. 12 Fifth st., corner of Market.
AGENTS WANTED. mh3:2moed

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY COMPANY.—Certificates of Stock of this Company will be issued to the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh, F