DAILY POST.

THURSDAY MORNING, APRIL 17.

CITY AND NEIGHBORHOOD INTELLIGENCE.

"Parson" Brownlow.

This eccentric genius, who has been local preacher, editor, politician and martyr to the Union cause in Tennessee, reached the city from the West at four o'clock yesterday afternoon and was escorted to his hotel in a four horse carriage, accompanied by the municipal dignitaries of both cities, who went to Wood's Run to meet him. He was on his way East to make arrangements for the publication of his forthcoming book and a long continued telegraphic correspondence with the Young Men's Library Association proved ineffectual in inducing him to remain until this evening to address our citizens. Consequently but short notice of his address last night could be given, but by eight o'clock Concert Hall was filled with an enthusiastic audience, who listened attentively to an address of over an hour, indulging in frequent applause at quaint or patriotic remarks. Those who have read his speeches elsewhere will have a fair idea of that of last evening. He pleased the audience and gave a pretty comprehensive history of himself and the secession movement in Tennessee. The entire proceeds of the lecture, a snug sum, were handed over to the Parson, and he left last night.

In the Battle at Pittsburg Landing.

Among the Pittsburghers who were in the battle at Pittsburg Landing, Tenn, were Capt. Samuel F. Barr and Capt Bart G. Leeper, both well known river men. They were attached to the First and Second Kentucky regiments; Barr as Captain in the former, and Leeper as Lieut. Colonel in the latter. Col. Leeper received a ball through his clothing and a second struck the hilt of his sword, which saved his life. Captain Barr escaped without injury.

Capt. Robert Darragh Adams, who was killed during the first day's fighting while at the head of his company, in the Fifty-Seventh Ohio, formerly resided in this city and was for some years a clerk for Hampton, Smith & Co., dry goods dealers, Wood street. His relatives reside in Beaver county.

We also see it stated that some other residents of this county were killed in the same engagement, viz: Parker, John Allen and Thomas Davis, all late of Robison township, Allegheny county. Jos. T. Logan, also late of said township, is either killed or captured. He belonged to the Eighth Ohio regiment, which was captured en masse. His father, John Logan, was a solder of the war of 1812, and was well known as a citizen of Robison township. His brother, John A. Logan, is a teacher in Union township.

Did not get Off.

Several months ago a man named Wright, residing at Zelienople, Butler county, obtained a large amount of goods by false pretences—using a note for the purpose, which, although calling for $250 00, was found to have been worthless. He was pursued to Alleghedy city, where a warrant was sued out before Mayor Drum, and the fugitive was arrested. He had made all his arrangements for going to California, and would have been off in a short time if his pursuers had not made their appearance. He was properly secured, and his captors have started back with him.

Dr. Hunter on Catarrh.

We give to-day a letter from Dr. Robert Hunter, whose talent as a physician is recognized wherever he is known, on the cure of catarrh, and bespeak for it a careful perusal, asking for it the profound attention of all classes. The style of these letters must convince all who read them that the writer believes what he writes and that his system has many advantages. His success is the strongest evidence that he can perform all he promises and we should, if suffering from any pulmonary disease, have no hesitation in trusting ourselves in his care.

Accommodations for the Wounded.

The Board of Managers of the Western Pennsylvania Hospital have resolved to place the new Dixmont Hospital, Ohio township, capable of accommodating four or five hundred wounded soldiers, at the disposal of the Government for the reception of such of the wounded at the battle of Pittsburg Landing as may be brought to this city.

Drugs and Medicines.

A well appointed drug store is that of Joseph Park, on the corner of Sixth and Wood street. He succeeds to the business of John Sheppard and keeps always on hand a complete assortment of drugs, medicines, paints, oils, dye stuffs, perfumery, notions and fancy goods, foreign and domestic. He can fill all orders promptly and at reasonable rates.

New Freight Cars.

The first of a number of new freight cars was placed upon the Pittsburgh and East Liberty Passenger Railway yesterday, under the supplement to their charter, which permits them to carry freight. More will be added as the business requires.

Storage.

Messrs. Guthrie & Sill have taken the large warehouse No. 61 Water street, and advertise storage of oils and general merchandise, at moderate rates. They are also largely engaged in the cooperage business. Any business entrusted to them will be promptly attended to.

Pardoned.

William and Nancy Jack, from Armstrong County, confined in the Penitentiary for larceny, have been pardoned by the Governor. The pardon was applied for chiefly because Jack's children threatened to become a charge upon the borough.

Discharged.

George Williams, the colored man arrested on Tuesday evening for firing a pistol into a crowd at the corner of High and Wylie streets, had a hearing yesterday morning and, no one appearing against him, was discharged on paying a fine and costs.

Books Closed.

The transfer books of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company closed on Tuesday, preparatory to the payment of the May dividend, which is understood to be 4 per cent.

MR. JOHN H. MELLOR, 81 Wood street, has just received two new octavo rosewood Chickering pianos. Call and examine these beautiful instruments before purchasing elsewhere.

Theatre.

The very popular sensation drama of the "Lion of St. Marc," Mr. Couldock as Orsceolo, will be again produced at the Theatre to-night.

Slight Fire.

The alarm of fire yesterday afternoon about four o'clock was occasioned by the ignition of a pot of tar on the roof of a house on Duquesne Way. The fire was extinguished with little damage to the building.

LARGE sale of queensware at auction, 148 crates of iron, stone and common ware, full assortment, on Thursday, April 17th, at ten o'clock, at the auction store of E. W. Lynd, No. 145 Wood street. Twenty crates of common teas.

Warm.

At noon yesterday the thermometer stood at 78 degrees in the shade against 49 degrees on the same day last year.

[illegible] Two.

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

To the Editor of the Post:

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, windpipe 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 from 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, swellen, 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 the 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 of the tear passages, will run over the cheeks. The skin is hot, the pulse is increased in frequency, and a shivering or chillness is felt over the body. After a time a 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 facus 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 mucus, 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 an 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, astringent vapor is directed to be inhaled, two or three times a day, from the inhaling instrument described in my Treaties—the patient being careful to inhale through thee 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, adopted 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.

[illegible] it 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 greator or less degree in all pulmonary disease; 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,

R. HUNTER, M. D.,

Dr. Robert Hunter, Office Monongahela House, two doors from Ladies' Entrance, ground floor, Smithfield street.

SEE advertisement of sundries at auction this morning, in another column.

Billiards.

We desire to remind the lovers of this scientific game that the Apollo billiard saloon, Fourth street, near Wood, formerly kept by John Gangwisch, is now in the hands of Mr. Chas. Gardner, who will keep up the reputation of the old institution. He has good tables, balls, cues, &c., and keeps a quiet, orderly house, where an evening can be passed most agreeably.

City Mortality.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the interments as follows, from April 8th to April 15th, 1862:

Disease.	Adults.	Diseases.	Children.
Typhoid Fever	1	Typhoid Fever	2
Intemperance	1	Scarlet Fever	2
Small-pox	2	Variola	1
Dropsy	1	Marasmus	1
Apoplexy	1	Congestion of Lungs	1
Cancer	1	Dyptheria	3
Paralysis	1	Inflamation of Lungs	1
		Unknown	1
		Whooping Cough	3
		Burn	1
		Pneumonia	3
		Mesels	3

Of the above there were:

Under 1 year	2	From 30 to 40	2
From 1 to 2	4	" 40 to 50	1
" 2 to 5	12	" 50 to 60	
" 5 to 10	2	" 60 to 70	
" 10 to 15	1	" 70 to 80	1
" 15 to 10		" 80 to 90	3
" 20 to 30		" 90 to 100	

Males, 16: Females, 14: Whites, 29: Colored, 1; Total, 30.

Bank Note Quotations.

Corrected for the *Post* by Feld & Lare, of the *National Bank Note Reporter*.

(The *Reporter* is published monthly, at One dollar a year in advance. Office *Dispatch* Building Pittsburgh, Pa.)

Rates uncertain at present.

PITTSBURGH, April 16, 1862.

	Discount.
New England States	¼
New York State	¼
New York City	par
New Jersey	¼
Pennsylvania, (Philadelphia)	par
" Pittsburgh	par
" Interior	½
Delaware	¾
District of Columbia	3
Maryland, Baltimore	par
" Interior	2½@3
Virginia, Wheeling	3
" Branches	4
" Eastern	no sale
North Carolina	"
South Carolina	"
Georgia	"
Alabama	"
Louisiana	"
Kentucky	¼
Tennessee	no sale
Ohio	¼
Indiana, Free	3
" Bank of the State	par
Illinois	no sale
Wisconsin	"
Iowa	1
Michigan	1
Missouri	50@50
Canada	1

Exchange selling rates on New York and Philadelphia ¼ ℘ cent. over bankable funds.

Coin selling at 2 ℘ cent. over bankable funds.

The above rates are based upon bankable funds, not for Coin.

JOSEPH MEYER.....ANTHONY MEYER.

JOSEPH MEYER & SON,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FANCY AND PLAIN

FURNITURE & CHAIRS

WAREHOUSE, 135 SMITHFIELD STREET.

(Between Sixth street and Virgin alley,)

no9 PITTSBURGH.

PATENT WRITING CASE.

THIS CASE IS SO ARRANGED AS TO give the writer a table eight by nine inches to write upon, will fold

Pen and Pencil,

Paper

and Inkstand,

India Rubber,

and Checkers,

Checker Board,

and yet will fold up so as to measure only 8½ inches by 2 inches.

For sale by

W. S. HAVEN,

ap11 WOOD & THIRD STS.

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Sewing Machines,

NO. 27 FIFTH STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Awarded the First Premium at the

United States Fair

FOR THE YEARS

1858, 1859 and 1860.

UPWARDS OF 80,000

MACHINES sold in the United States.

MORE THAN

20,000 SOLD THE PAST YEAR

We offer to the public WHEELER & WILSON'S IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE, at REDUCED PRICES, with increased confidence of its merits as the best and most useful Family Sewing Machine now in use. It does equally well on the thickest and thinnest fabrics, makes the lock-stitch impossible to unravel, alike on both sides, is simple in construction, more speedy in movement, and more durable than any other machines. Circulars giving prices and description of machine furnished gratis on application in person or by letter.

Every Machine warranted for three years.

ap3 WM. SUMNER & CO.

SUNDRIES—

50 cases Morning Call;
50 cases Eye Opener;
100 dozen Old Stand Brandy;
100 cases Wine Mederia.

In store and for sale by

WM. BENNETT,

ap15:5t No. 139 Wood street.

PITTSBURGH BOOT AND SHOE Auction, No 55 Fifth street, Masonic Hall.

ap15

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

From the Philadelphia Inquirer.

Issue of a Writ Against Simon Cameron.

Suit of Pierce Butler for False Imprisonment.

Recapitulation of the Circumstances.

A writ from the Supreme Court was served yesterday afternoon, at the Continental Hotel, by Deputy Sheriff Helmbold, upon the Hon. Simon Cameron, at the suit of Mr. Pierce Butler, of this city, for trespass *vi et armis*, assault and battery, and false imprisonment on the 19th August last, Mr. Cameron at the time being Secretary of War.

Mr. Butler, it was rumored, was at the time suspected of a correspondence with the Rebel States unfavorable to the cause of the Union, and during a moment of public excitement was arrested by order of Mr. Cameron without any process of law, and without any assigned cause, his trunks, drawers, wardrobe and entire apartments searched, and private papers taken possession of by U. S. Marshal Millward and four associates.

His office was also examined, the books and papers taken, and in one hour from the arrest, Mr. Butler was on his way to New York with the Marshal and his four assistants, all armed with revolvers, who conducted him that evening to Fort Lafayette. A subsequent application on the part of Mr. Butler's friends to the Secretary of War, to ascertain the reason of his action, though in a measure answered, induced no satisfactory response.

Mr. Butler asserts that nothing was found among his papers to call in question his loyalty to the Government.

He does not wish to exhibit personal ill-feeling to Mr. Cameron, and therefore, in simply issuing a writ, refrained from an arrest and the accompanying necessity, on the part of Mr. Cameron, of giving security. Mr. Butler wishes merely to test the constitutionality of his imprisonment. The writ is returnable on the 2d of May next, but the case may not be tried until November. His counsel are Mr. George M. Wharton and Mr. St. George Tucker Campbell.

Mr. Butler was liberated in five weeks from the time of his incarceration, without reason being given for his discharge any more than for his arrest; and speaks of being locked with nine other gentlemen in a cell twenty-six feet long by fourteen wide, in one of the casemates of Fort Lafayette, where he was allowed egress only at meals, and during one hour in the morning and evening, for exercise in the quadrangle of the fort.

The fellow occupants of Mr. Butler's cell were the Hon. Charles J. Faulkner, Mr. James W. Wall, of Burlington; Mr. Thomas S. Serrill, of Philadelphia; Mr. McMaster, of the New York *Freeman's Journal*: Mr. De Bebien, of Wilmington, N. C., and others whose names Mr. Butler does not at present recall.

He makes no objections to his treatment at the fort, beyond the fact of confinement. The prisoners were allowed the perusal of public journals: and although the food was simply of soldiers' rations, those who chose to pay for better fare were allowed the privilege of consuming it.

PROPOSALS.

QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, April 12, 1862.

PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED at this office until 12 o'clock, noon, SATURDAY, 19th APRIL, 1862, for furnishing Army Clothing for wounded Pennsylvania volunteers, in such quantities and at such times as the Surgeon General, or Surgeon in charge, may require, viz: Undress caps, great coats for mounted men and infantry, uniform coats, artillery and cavalry jackets, trousers for mounted men and infantry, dark blue and sky blue blouses lined and unlined domet shirts, canton flannel drawers, socks, boots, bootees and blankets.

All to be of the army standard, according to sample on file in this office. The price of each article to be stated separately.

The clothing will, probably, be required principally in Philadelphia, but it is to be delivered free of expense at any place in Pennsylvania where it may be required.

The right is reserved of allotting the whole, or any part of the above stated articles, to the lowest responsible bidder.

R. C. HALE,

ap15-2t Quartermaster Gen. P. M.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

NEW DRESS GOODS.

NEW CALICOES.

NEW CALICOES.

NEW CALICOES.

W. & D. HUGUS.

LAST SUMMER SILKS

SELLING AT 75 CENTS,

WORTH FROM $1.25

TO $1.50 PER YARD.

W. & D. HUGUS,

ap5 corner Fifth and Market streets.

PRIVATE DISEASES.—Dr. BROWN'S MEDICAL and SURGICAL Office, No. 50 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Dr. BROWN is an old citizen of Pittsburgh, and has been in Practice for the last twenty-five years. His business has been confined mostly to Private and Surgical Diseases.

CITIZENS AND STRANGER

In need of a medical friend, should not fail to find out the sure place of relief. The Doctor is a regular graduate, and his experience in the treatment of a certain class of diseases is a sure guarantee to the sufferers of obtaining permanent relief by the use of his remedies and following his advice.

DR. BROWN'S REMEDIES

never fail to cure the worst form of Venereal Diseases, Impurities and Scrofulous Affections.—Also all diseases arising from a hereditary taint, which manifests itself in the form of tetter psorinsis, and a great many forms of skin diseases, the origin of which the patient is entirely ignorant. To persons so afflicted, Dr. Brown offers hopes of a sure and speedy recovery.

SEMINAL WEAKNESS.

Dr. Brown's remedies for the alarming trouble brought on often by that solitary habit of sensual gratification, which the young and weak minded often give way to, (to their own destruction,) are the only reliable remedies known in the country—they are safe, and make a speedy restoration of health.

RHEUMATISM.

Dr. Brown's remedies never fail to cure this painful disease IN A FEW DAYS—he will warrant a cure. He also treats Piles, Gleet, Gonnorrhoea, Strictures, Urethal Discharges, Female Weakness, Monthly Suppressions, Diseases of the Joints, Fistula in Ano, Nervous Affections, Pains in the Back and Kidneys, Irritation of the Bladder, together with all diseases of an impure origin.

A letter describing the symptoms, containing a FEE, directed to DR. BROWN, No. 50 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa., will be immediately answered. Medicine sent to any address, safely packed and secure from observation.

Office and Private Rooms, No. 50 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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LADIES ENGLISH

LAST HEEL GAITERS $1,00.

NO. 15 FIFTH STREET,

Second door from Market.

ap15 D. S. DIFFENBACHER.

REMOVAL.

ARDESCO OIL COMPANY, MANUFACTURERS of Refined Carbon Oil, No. 27 Irwin street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ap7:twd

MCCLELLAND'S BOOT AND SHOE Auction, No 55 Fifth street, Masonic Hall.

ap15

BOOTS AND SHOES SOLD AT 50 per cent. less at McCLELLAND'S Auction than any other house in the city.

ap15

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE LATE BATTLE.

Correspondence Between Grant and Beauregard.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE, Pittsburg, April 6th, 1862.

Capt. N. H. McLean, A. A. Gen. Dep't of Missouri, St. Louis:

CAPTAIN—It becomes my duty again to report another battle fought between the two great armies, one contending for the maintenance of the best government ever devised, and the other for its destruction. It is pleasant to record the success of the army contending for the former principle.

On Sunday morning our pickets were attacked and driven in by the enemy. Immediately the five divisions stationed at this place were drawn up in line of battle to meet them. The battle soon waxed warm on the left and centre, varying at times to all parts of the line.

The most continuous firing of musketry and artillery ever heard on this continent was kept up until nightfall, the enemy having forced the entire line to fall back nearly half way from their camps to the landing.

At a late hour in the afternoon a desperate effort was made by the enemy to turn our left and get possession of the landing, transports, &c. This point was guarded by the gunboats Tylor and Lexington, Captains Gwinn and Shirkunsen commanding four 20-pounder Parrott guns and a battery of rifled guns.

As there is a deep and impassable ravine for artillery or cavalry, and very difficult for infantry, no troops were stationed at this point, except the necessary artillerists and a small infantry force for their support. Just at this moment the advance of Major General Buell's column, and a part of the division of General Nelson, arrived, the two Generals named both being present.

An advance was immediately made upon the point of attack, and the enemy were soon driven back. In this repulse, much is due to the presence of the gun boats Tylor and Lexington, and their able commanders, Capts. Gwinn and Shirkursen.

During the night, the division under Generals Crittenden and McCook arrived. General Lew. Wallace, at Crump's Landing, six miles below, was ordered at an early hour in the morning to hold his division in readiness to be moved in any direction to which it may be ordered. At about eleven o'clock an order was delivered to move it up to Pittsburgh, but owing to its being led by a circuitous route it did not arrive in time to take part in Sunday's action.

During the night all was quiet, and feeling that a great moral advantage would be gained by becoming the attacking part, an advance was ordered as soon as day dawned. The result was the gradual repulse of the enemy at all points of the line from morning until probably five o'clock in the afternoon, when it became evident the enemy was retreating. Before the close of the action, the advance of General T. J. Woods' division arrived in time to take part in the action.

My force was too much fatigued from two days hard fighting, and exposed in the open air and the drenching rain during the intervening night, to pursue immediately. The night closed in cloudy, and with heavy rain, making the roads impracticable for artillery by next morning.

General Sherman, however, followed the enemy, finding that the main part of his army had retreated in good order.

Hospitals of the enemy's wounded were found all along the road, as far as the pursuit was mode. Dead bodies of the enemy and many graves, were also found.

I enclose herewith the report of General Sherman, which will explain more fully the result of the pursuit. Of the part taken by each seperate commund, I cannot take special notice in this report, but will do so more fully when the reports of Division Commanders are handed in.

General Buell coming on the field with a distinct army, long under his command, and which did such efficient service, commanded by himself in person on the field, will be much better able to notice those of his command who particularly distinguished themselves than I possibly can.

I feel it a duty, however, to a gallant and able officer, Brigadier General W. T. Sherman, to make a special mention. He not only was with his command during the entire two days' action, but displayed great judgment and skill and management of his men. Although severely wounded in the hand on the first day, his place was never vacant. He was again wounded, and had three horses killed under him.

In making this mention of a gallant officer, no disparagement is intended to commanders of other divisions: Maj. Generals John A. M'Clernand and Lew. Wallace, and Brigadier Generals S. A. Hurlburt, Prentiss and W. H. L. Wallace, all of whom maintained their places with credit to themselves and the cause.

Gen. Prentiss was taken prisoner in the first day's action, and General W. H. Wallace severely, probably mortally wounded. His Assistant Adjutant General Capt. W. M. Mitchell, is missing, probably taken prisoner.

My personal staff are all deserving of particular mention, they having been engaged, during the entire two days, in carrying orders to every part of the field. It consists of Col. J. D. Webster, Chief of Staff; Lieut. Col. J. B. M'Pherson, Chief of Engineers, assisted by Lieuts. W. L. B. Jenny and Wm. Kossac; Capt. J. A. Rawlings, A. A. General; W. S. Hilyer, W. R. Rawley, and C. B. Lagow, Aids de Camp; Col. G. Pride, Volunteer Aid, and Capt. J. P. Hawkins, Chief Commissary, who accompanied me upon the field.

The medical department, under the direction of Surgeon Hewitt, medical director, showed great energy in providing for the wounded and in getting them from the field, regardless of danger.

Col. Webster was placed in special charge of all the artillery, and was constantly upon the field. He displayed, as always heretofore, both skill and bravery, and at least in one instance he was the means of placing an entire regiment in position of doing most valuable service, and where it would not have been but for his exertions.

Lieut. Col. McPherson, attached to my staff as Chief of Engineers, deserves more than a passing notice for his activity and courage.

All the grounds beyond our camps for miles have been reconnoitered by him, and plans carefully prepared under his supervision, giving accurate information of the nature of the approaches to our lines. During the two days' battle he was constantly in the saddle, leading the troops as they arrived to points where their services were most required. During the engagement he had one horse shot under him.

The country will have to mourn the loss of many brave men, who fell at the battle of Pittsburg, or Shiloah, more properly.

Our exact loss in killed and wounded will be known in a day or two: at present I can only give its approximity at 1,500 killed and 3,500 wounded. Our loss of artillery was great, many pieces being disabled by the enemy's shots, and some losing all their horses and many of the men; there were probably not less than two hundred horses killed. The loss of the enemy in killed and left on the field was greater than ours. In wounded the estimate cannot be made, as many of them must have been sent to Corinth and other points.—The enemy suffered terribly from demoralization and desertion,

A flag off truce was sent in to-day from Gen. Beauregard. I enclose herewith a copy of the correspondence. I am, respectfully, your obedient servant;

U. S. GRANT,
Major General Commanding.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF MISSISSIPPI, Monday, April 6th, 1862.

SIR:—At the close of the conflict of yesterday, my forces being exhausted by the extraordinary length of time during which they were engaged with yours on that and the preceding day, and it being apparent that you had received, and were still receiving reinforcements, I felt it my duty to withdraw my troops from the immediate scene of conflict. Under these circumstances, in accordance with the usages of War, I shall transmit this under a flag of truce to ask permission to send a mounted party to the battle field of Shiloah for the purpose of giving decent interment to my dead.

Certain gentleman wishing to avail themselves of this opportunity to remove the remains of sons and friends, I must request for them the privilege of accompanying the burial party; and in this connection I deem it proper to say I am asking only what I have extended to your own countrymen under similar circumstances.

Respectfully, General, your obd't serv't,

G. T. BEAUREGARD,
General Commanding.

To Major General U. S. Grant, U. S. A., commanding U. S. forces near Pittsburg, Tennessee.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY IN FIELD, Pittsburg, April 7th, 1862.

GENERAL G. T. BEAUREGARD, Commanding Confederate Army of Mississippi, Monterey, Tenn:—Your dispatch of yesterday is just received. Owing to the warmth of the weather, I deemed it advisable to have all the dead of both parties buried immediately. Heavy details were made for this purpose, and it is now accomplished. There cannot, therefore, be any necessity of admitting within our lines the parties you desired to send, on the grounds asked. I shall always be glad to extend any courtesy consistent with duty, and especially so when dictated by humanity.

I am, General, respectfully, your obedient servant,

U. S. GRANT,
Maj. Gen. Commanding.

AMUSEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH THEATRE.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WM. HENDERSON

PRICES OF ADMISSION.—Private Boxes, $5 00; Single Seat in Private Box, $1 00; Parquette and Dress Circle, chairs, 50 cents; Family Circle, 25 cents; Colored Gallery, 25 cents; Colored Boxes, 50 cents; Gallery 15 cents.

Mr. C. W. COULDOCK will remain another week to bring out his new play of the

LION OF ST. MARC.

Oreceolo Chief of the Council of Ten, Mr. COULDOCK,

The fifth act of this great play is supposed to be illuminated by the rays of the moon, which novel effect has been created by the iniroduction of the refulgent rays of the

SOLAR LAMP.

CONCERT HALL,

COMMENCING MONDAY, APRIL 21st.

FOR FIVE NIGHT'S ONLY.

First and only appearance in this city of the

GREAT PRESTIDIGITATEUR,

HERMANN.

THE MANAGER WOULD RESPECTFULLY call the attention of the public to the appearance in Pittsburgh of

MONSIEUR HERRMANN,

Who is universally recognized as the

GREATEST LIVING PRESTIDIGITATEUR,

and whose performances at the Academies of Music in New York, Philadelphia and Boston, where he has played to houses crowded to overflowing for the last four months, have been pronounced the most wonderful in their peculiar line.

The performances of Herrman are entirely original and novel. Their distinguishing feature is the entire

ABSENCE OF ANY APPARATUS,

All effects being solely produced by extraordinary

MANUAL SKILL.

During the intervals of M. Herrmann's programme, a

GRAND CONCERT,

Composed of brilliant selections from the most popular Operas, by the celebrated Trio, from the Academy of Music, New York,

Messrs. Schreiner, Pianist,
Doehler, Violinist,
Wedemeyer, Violincellist,

The order of the performances will be announced from the stage by M. HERRMANN himself.

Admission 50 cents. Reserved Seats 25 cents extra.

The sale of seats will commence on SATURDAY, April 19th, at the Music Store of J. H. MELLOR.

Doors open at 7½; to commence at 8 o'clock.

ap14

THE SLAUGHTER COMMENCED,

The Enemy Driven into the Entrenchments!!

WE SHALL SHOW NO QUARTER:

But Take all the Quarters We Can Get.

100,000 ROLLS

Of Cheap WALL PAPER, Borders, &c., of Newest Styles and Usual Variety, to be Sold this Spring.

This large stock, having been purchased at reduced prices, will be sold very low.

MAGNIFICENT PARLOR PAPERS,
BEAUTIFUL PANEL PAPERS,
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FRENCH AND ENGLISH DESIGNS.

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Paper Hanging and Whitewashing, Quickly and well done, by Experienced Workman.

mh21:2nd

SPRING WHEAT—for sale by BECKHAM & LONG, ap12 127 Liberty st, next to Hare's Hotel

SEED POTATOES—just received by BECKHAM & LONG, ap12 127 Liberty st., next to Hare's Hotel.

TO THE PUBLIC.

ESPECIALLY of the ignorant and false ly Modest of all denominations, treat secret and delicate disorders, self-abuse and diseases or situations common and incident to youths of both sexes, and adults, single or married. Because Dr. BRANSTRUP publishes the fact of his doing so, the ignorant and falsely modest are dreadfully shocked, and think it a great sin very immoral and for contamination and corruption among their wives, promising sons and daughters. Their family physician should be cautious to keep them in ignorance that they do the same as Dr. BRANSTRUP, (except publishing) lest a lucrative practice might be lost to them among stupid falsely modest and presumptuous families, born and raised in ignorance, sprung up as mushrooms and who compare society, intelligence, 'sense,' &c., to dollars and cents, mysteriously, meanly oftly gotten. It is to publicity, however, that numerous parents and guardians are thankful that their sons, daughters and wards, previously feable, sickly and of delicate condition and appearance, have been restored to health and vigor by DR. BRANSTRUP, besides many before and after marriage through him have been saved much suffering, anxiety, mortification, &c. Spermatorrhea or nocturnal emmissions, are completely cured in a very short space of time by his new remedies, which are peculiarly his own. They are compounds from the Vegetable Kingdom, having seen the fallacy of the Mercurial treatment, has abandoned it and substituted the vegitable Female diseases are treated with marked success—having had over forty years (40) experience in their treatment in hospitals of both the Old World and in the United States, leads him to say—to all with a fair trial, health and happiness will again bloom upon the now—pallid cheek. Trifle no longer with montebanks and quacks, but come and be cured Consumption and all of its kindred diseases, of which so many annually fill our countries, can now be relieved, providing they attend to it in time. Full particulars can be had of my treatment by procuring a copy of the Medical Adviser, which is given gratis to all that apply. Having the advantage of over forty years experience and observation, consequently, he has superior skill in the treatment of special diseases, and who is daily consulted by the profession, as well as recommended by respectable citizens, publishers, proprietors of hotels, &c. Office, 68 Smithfield street, near Diamond street. Private communications. Some parts of the Union, strictly attended to. Direct to DR. BRANSTRUP, BOX 566, Pittsburgh Post Office.

de6:1ydaw

LADIES CONGRESS GAITERS AT auction this day at M'CLELLAND'S Auction House.

ap14

POT CLAY—50 BARRELS CHILTENHAM CLAY for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PITTSBURGH.

ARRIVED.

Franklin, Bennet, Brownsville, Gallatin, Clark, Brownsville, Col. Bayard, Peebles, Elizabeth, Minerva, Gordon, Wheeling, Ida May, Reno, Louisville.

DEPARTED.

Franklin, Bennet, Brownsville, Gallatin, Clark, do, Col. Bayard, Peebles, Elizabeth, J. T. M'Combs, McCombs, Wheeling, Ohio No 2, Terry, Cincinnati, Prima Donna, Moore, St Paul.

The River—Last evening at twilight there were ten feet six inches water in the channel and falling. During the forenoon the river was rising.

For Cairo, St. Louis, Galena, Rock Island, Dubuque and St. Paul.

SATUR