City

DING,
Smithfield Street.

, APRIL 12, 1870.

BONDS at Frankfort, 94¾.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 52½f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 113¾@113¾.

THE air is filled with rumors from Harrisburg. One of these closely concerns the Senator from Butler. It relates to the public, *and private*, part taken by him in the Watt-Diamond contest. We suggest to his Republican constituents the propriety of an early investigation, or perhaps he may find it expedient to resign his seat. Which would he prefer? Has he the nerve to face it out?

ONE of our city journals has been insisting, for the past fortnight, that the President was about to "proclaim" an universal amnesty to the rebels. The forthcoming document was to be an Executive "proclamation," not a recommendatory message to Congress. Reminded of its stupid blunder, it now drops the "proclamation" feature of the story, and avers that it meant a "recommendation" all the time. Happy compound of ignorance and cheek!

GOVERNOR SCOTT talks like a simpleton. He says that "while he could convene his Legislature, to consider a demand for Federal intervention, that body is politically so constituted that it would sanction no step towards obtaining troops." The Constitution makes no allowance for political opinions, in such cases, and the Governor would know that, if Tennessee was not at present afflicted with an Executive who has neither mental capacity, political principle, the nerve of an honest man, or even the shadow of administrative capacity. The people which elected him will have to abide by all the legitimate consequences of their own folly.

HERE comes a story from the State Capitol, that a certain Senator from a strong Republican district in North Western Pennsylvania, who had more than once already sold out his party, was offered by the Democrats first $10,000 and then $12,000, for his vote on a contested Senatorial seat, whereupon one of the "roosters" in the lobby offered him the same sum, $12,000, to vote the other way. It is said he accepted the last bid and voted accordingly. The price of his vote, the story goes, was handed him on the day of adjournment, in a sealed envelope. Here is where the magic comes in. When, with greedy fingers, he opened the envelope, every dollar of the price stipulated for the vote which had been given had *disappeared!* Imagine the Senator's virtuous indignation! He fancied himself an adept in *leger-de-main*, but here was a trick which outdiones him! It is a bad story for Harrisburg morals, but it is far worse for the venal rascal who made merchandise of his vote. The facts, it is understood, are quite accessible if his constituents desire an investigation of their truth.

A NEW YORK journal presents two views of the personal characteristics of the late General THOMAS, which are peculiarly interesting. The first was President Lincoln's opinion of his military qualifications; the second his own estimate of a political career. In the first impulse of public shame for the defeat at Chickamauga, before it was learned that Thomas alone had saved us from a crushing disaster, the President was implored to hold Thomas responsible for a lack of co-operation at the proper moment. The telegraphic reply to the suggestion was as follows:

"I hasten to say that, in the state of information we have here, nothing could be more ungracious than to indulge any suspicion toward General Thomas. It is doubtful whether his heroism and skill exhibited last Sunday afternoon has ever been surpassed in the world.

A. LINCOLN."

His own estimate of political temptations was very low. He declared to Gen. J. S. Negley, who stood among the first in his regard, that he was bred a soldier, and would not give up that profession; that a political career would only expose him to calumnies without number, and that he could not consent to be talked of as a candidate for any office, even for the Presidency itself.

WHAT is known as the Harrisburg correspondence of the Pennsylvania press ought to be thoroughly appreciated by this time—namely: that it is written by trimmers, lobbyists and political bummers, whose salary is contingent upon the success with which they build up this scheme, or tear down that. This, of course, applies to the professional correspondent.—*Post.*

We presume that the city press will unite with us in cordially endorsing the *Post's* statement. Our regular press report from the Capital has been, throughout the session, most meagre, unreliable and unsatisfactory. If we can do no better next winter, in the association with our neighbors, we shall certainly try it alone. As an example of our constant disappointments during the session, take the Governor's veto of the omnibus rail way bill; although that very important paper was read in the Senate, at 11 a. m. of Thursday last, the first intimation of it forwarded by the Harrisburg correspondent of the Pittsburgh press, came in the briefest possible form at a late hour of the ensuing evening. This negligence was to us the crowning mortification of the session. And we have the less color for this apology to our readers since it had become long before manifest that our legislative "report" was of no value whatever.

REFORMING THE COUNCILS.

There is a flattering prospect of an early reform in the constitution of our Pittsburgh Legislature. Think of a municipability which has been afflicted with the regular sessions of one hundred and twenty Councilors. The wonder is that we should have been half as well governed, in the interesting departments of paving, sewers, police, &c., as we have. Our Select Council has had forty-six members, two from each of the twenty-three wards of the city—an equal representation in that body without regard to any differences in population. In the Common Council, we have sixty-six members, some wards sending but two and others three and four, each according to the ratio of taxable population. It has been so long and so generally conceded by citizens that these Councils were so unwieldy in numbers that we cheerfully agree to find no fault with the recent legislation to reduce the membership, although it has been consummated without any public discussion here, and even without any general cognizance of the fact that such legislation was pending.

The new law confers upon the present Councils the discretion to provide by ordinance for reducing the Select branch to a member from each ward, elections to be held on alternate years in the odd and even numbered wards, and for re-apportioning the Common branch irrespective of the old ratio of taxables, and more practically in unison with the local requirements respectively.

We can heartily approve of the suggested reductions in the membership and hope that Councils may inaugurate them. With twenty-three members, the Select branch would be quite large enough; indeed, it is not unreasonable to think that our municipal legislation could be well enough attended to, if that branch of Councils were wholly extinguished. An average of two members from each ward for the Common branch, forty-six in all, would not concentrate too much a proper responsibility, while it would be likely to facilitate the dispatch of business. We doubt, however, the propriety of any horizontal apportionment; a ratio, of taxables or otherwise, should be fixed, and the wards entitled to representation accordingly.

THE MONONGAHELA VALLEY RAILWAY.

The sincerest friends of the projected railway from this city, up the valley of the Monongahela to the West Virginia line, approve cordially of the Executive veto of the bill to plunder the Sinking fund. They perceive that the inducements which this bill pretended to offer them were altogether illusory, and that, ultimately, while the road might be constructed, its property and franchise would be taken out of their hands, and all the private investments in its stock sacrificed. Nor was it quite certain that the railroad would have been built with the aid of the million and a half of Sinking-fund assets. On the contrary, those assets must have been speedily recovered by the Commonwealth, from the hands of the parties so lawfully gaining possession of them, and this would have paralyzed all effective operations instantly. For the measure just now vetoed was clearly unconstitutional. No act done in pursuance of its provisions could have divested the Commonwealth of its title to the specific property, the bonds, now in the fund. No possessory rights could have been interposed, by any private parties, against the title of the State to recover its own; it could have followed its property into any hands, and regained it in spite of any plea. When an act itself is unconstitutional, everything done under that act is not only voidable, but void from the beginning. The public remedies would have been ample, either for the sequestration of the unfinished railway, or for recourse against the Allegheny Valley Company, or against any other hands, into which the original property or its proceeds might be traced. No title passing by an unlawful act, the raiders upon the sinking fund would then have had no more legal protection against the reclamations of the lawful owner, than can be claimed by a horse thief, or the victimized innocent in whose possession the stolen animal is at last identified. The parties dealing in the property thus unlawfully taken from the public treasury would, each and all of them, have been liable to the State, as equally principals or accessories in the improper conversion. The State could have made its choice of which of the parties to pursue. At least some of them would have been able to respond in satisfactory damages. So that, if the specific property had not been recovered in fact, the treasury would have been made wholes by such of the partners in the raid as could neither have dispposed their liability, nor have evaded the collection of a judgment for the whole amount taken.

Had the bill become a law, the scheme might have gone on swimmingly, perhaps for a twelve month. But no longer! The elements of a storm were brewing already, and would have come to a head before a year had elapsed. Next winter, there would have been seen in this State a Legislature not to be trifled with, or baffled in its resolution to vindicate the rights of the Commonwealth. It would have been a body of citizens resolute in purpose, and quite capable of ensuring the concurrence therein of other officials of the State. Then, the reckoning would have been had—and it is easy to understand that this would have been seriously embarrassing to our railway to Charleston. Thoughtful men have no difficulty in appreciating the situation as it would have been, and the best friends of that road all agree, therefore, that it is better as it is.

This railway project has too much intrinsic merit to be defeated, because of the just failure of that wretchedly contrived job. Its construction will not be long delayed for the want of a million and a half, more or less. There is capital enough, and we believe the spirit of enterprise is equally ample in this community, and through the region which the road must traverse, to build it without any protracted delay. It is idle to talk of our poverty, here, where within a few months past, quite five millions of dollars have been put away for investment in a Northern Pacific Railway. The counties on the route hence to the Virginia line are also populous and wealthy. The Pennsylvania Railroad, which would have built this line with the aid of a million and a half from the sinking fund, must be regarded as being quite as well disposed to aid it now as before, to the same extent. The Allegheny Valley Company remains just as much interested as ever. We confide in the sincerity with which the management of these corporations have assured the friends of the Virginia route of their purpose to assist them, and they will now make their pledges as good as they were up to Thursday last. Let either of these corporations extend the same guarantee, as was provided in the vetoed bill, to the paper of the new Company, and there will remain no formidable difficulties in the way which cannot be overcome by a moderate effort on the part of local capital.

—When the work of construction shall be undertaken upon this basis, it will be quite safe from any disastrous reclamations, and quite certain to be carried through to a successful completion.

HON. D. N. WHITE.

MESSRS. EDITORS: Our county will have a Senator to choose next Fall. The people, in this question, have given very close attention to matters at Harrisburg during the session which ended none too soon last week, and we are all agreed upon one point. We cannot spare Mr. White from our service. Over this way, we have concluded that we had better hire him for a long term at once, and put him in the Senate. The people of Allegheny county will serve themselves in sticking fast to this faithful and upright citizen. He has made an enviable record as a Legislator. Some may say that he lives on the wrong side of the river, but the question of locality is not worth a rush when such men are to be had. Nominate D. N. White for Senate, next fall, on the Republican ticket, and however he may run elsewhere, I know he can make a clean sweep of

LOWER BUCLAIR TP.

THE highest tariff rates proposed are now maintained by the House, and several who voted to put them up are really hostile to the bill, and hope to hold it down so that when General Butler makes the motion to lay it upon the table, or lay it aside, which will be the same thing, it will be as objectionable as possible. General Schenck is, however, confident he can carry it safely through the House inside of two weeks.

THE ST. LOUIS BRIDGE.

A New Method of Filling the Caissons Proposed and Experiments Tried.

The *Democrat* says the work of filling with concrete the caissons of the river piers is steadily progressing. The east caisson is now about three-fourths filled, and will be completely filled within a fortnight. Two or three compartments of the caisson are closed, and the sealing of the ends of the middle chamber has commenced.

The pressure of air is so much increased by the high water as to make it difficult to get men to work there. Only old hands are employed, and the force is less than half as large as that usually at work.

In the west caisson no such trouble is met with, as the atmospheric pressure is not nearly as great, and a full force of men is at work filling in the cement, which operation was commenced on Monday last, and will be completed as soon as that of the east caisson.

In the east shore abutment, soon to be begun, it is proposed to substitute a wooden caisson for the iron ones heretofore used, and, after sinking it to the rock, to fill it entirely with sand by means of hydraulic pressure, instead of with concrete by hand.

The engineers differed in opinion, as to the practicability of such a method, and in order to test it, an experiment is now being tried.

A large wooden tank was constructed and made so strong with huge iron bolts and bands as to render the operating of it an impossibility. This tank was then placed in a similar position to that the wooden caisson would occupy under the abutment, and a pipe about four inches in diameter and one hundred feet in length attached to it. The tank was then filled with water, after which dry sand was poured in at the top of the perpendicular pipe, and allowed to run into the tank and force the water through some holes opened in the sides. Should the sand rise to the top of the tank and fill it completely, expelling the water and air, and making a solid filling for the tank, the experiment will be considered a success, and the same operation will be used in filling the caisson under the abutment to be built, thereby avoiding the necessity of employing any men in the chambers after reaching the rock. The tank in which the experiment has been for the past few days in progress, will be opened and the result known to-morrow.

So much trouble has been encountered in the filling of the caissons already down and the atmosphere pressure is so great in the east one, that the engineers of the bridge feel considerable anxiety to make this experiment a success. The caisson which it is proposed to fill in this manner will be sunk deeper than any of the others, and the air pressure in it proportionately increased.

Shocking Affair in Indiana—An Insane Mother Burns her Own Child.

NEW CASTLE, April 7.—Our town was this morning the scene of a most heart rending homicide. The wife of Mr. Wm. Redding has been insane for some two years, with only occasional lucid intervals. She has at numerous times made attempts to take her own life, well nigh succeeding, once by hanging, and once by cutting her throat. But never until this morning has she ever made any serious attempt to take the life of any one else, although her husband has lived in continual fear for the safety of his three children. Seldom has he ventured to leave them for any time in her care. She has seemed rational enough now for some time; has been attending to the duties of her house, and it was hoped she was in a fair way to entirely recover. This morning about seven o'clock, while her husband was working just outside the house, at the yard fence, she was dressing the children. The baby, nine months old, was in her lap. She spoke to the oldest girl, seven years old, and asked him, "What if I should burn the baby?" The boy answered that he would go and tell pa if she did, and immediately started out where his father was. No sooner was she left alone than she deliberately put the baby into the stove, with no other clothing on it than its little shirt, and then shut the door, and went out and told her husband what she had done. He instantly rushed in and took it out. Its face and arms, and all the front part of its body is burned into a crisp. Death came to the relief of the little sufferer at one o'clock, after three hours of most intense suffering. The mother seemed frantic with grief for a moment, and then relapsed into an utter state of realization of the situation. To allow her liberty longer would seem unjustifiable.—*Cor. Cincinnati Gazette.*

TOGETHER.

A song for the season, my dear, my dear,
A song for the sunshiny weather!
And what does it matter the time o' the year,
When you and I are together?

A song for the summer, lying south,
A lulling and lingering strain!
And if I were the bird with the golden mouth
I would not dare to do or be.

All the year round my skies are blue,
Into your life so eyes-serene!
Shining, smiling, tender and true—
Oh, these are the ones for praising!

The best of mine that the year could claim
Were a bumpy but half-hearted,
For I have to be brightness with the same
When her bloom is all departed.

When out of the world the sunshine slips;
In board the hearth-stone showeth;
The one light safeth in eclipse,
Whatever the way it goeth.

It's you that's wearing the summer's crown,
To you all sweet names gather:
It's you I love when the snows are down—
Oh, let me sing you rather!

For though I whisper it unaware,
Your name is a soul that raises
All singing sprites that dwell in the air,
Making a sheet of praises.

A song! the youth our years above,
Holding all worlds in tether;
It suits all seasons, my love, my love,
While you and I are together!—

—HARPER'S MAGAZINE, for April.

THE LATE DR. ADDISON ALEXANDER, the famous exegete of Princeton Theological Seminary, had a memory of extraordinary power, both in its grasp of principles and details. He was an omnivorous a reader as Lord McCaulay, or Sir William Hamilton, and like these, seemed never to forget anything he had ever read or seen. It would not be easy, in literary history, to find a parallel to his feats in the preparation of his commentaries on Isaiah and the Psalms, as related in his biography just published. All preliminary work was done in his study at Princeton. Dictionaries were consulted, commentators were searched, all sources whence any rays of light might come were diligently explored. He had a large frame work running around the walls of his study, on which twenty, thirty and even forty huge volumes would stand open at once. He passed from one another a bee passes from flower to flower, drawing from each precisely what he wished.

But when investigation was ended, and the process of writing began, there was no more resort to books. He was accustomed to desert his study and take lodgings in a New York hotel on Broadway, and there, in summer vacations, with the bustle and uproar of a crowded street surging in his ear, the work of composition went forward. Though generally esteemed a recluse, and holding aloof from society, the busy life of the city had a strange charm for him. It gave him inspiration, and the excitement of Broadway kept all his mental powers aglow. The results of long study were at all command. He made long citations from various authors, without fear of inaccuracy, or thought of verifying. His marvelous memory held the prodigious stores of learning ready for use, and he was free to carry forward the work of composition unchecked. His commentary on Isaiah gave evidence of the widest range of study. But when we remember it was written away from his library, and from all access to books; and written in summer, in a room overlooking dusty Broadway, our surprise at its wealth of learning is lost in wonder at its author's power of memory and power of work.—*Providence Journal.*

THE N. Y. Union League Club held a special meeting on Thursday last to rejoice over the adoption of the Fifteenth Amendment; and one of the chief features of this meeting was a letter from the veteran Wm. Lloyd Garrison. "Though identified with no political association," says this famous champion of freedom, "I deem it simple justice to say that whatever has been done, by political action and legislative enactment, to secure this glorious triumph, has been done *exclusively* by the Republican party, and by the Loyal Leaguers co-operating with it."

THE announcement is officially made that the defense of McFarland will be based on temporary insanity.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

WHEN TO PLANT CORN.

We have noticed a decided difference of opinion among farmers on this subject. Some advocate planting as soon as it can be done without danger of the seed rotting in the ground—just as soon as the ground is warm enough to cause the seed to germinate. They tell us that, though frosts may repeatedly cut down the tender blade after it pushes above the surface, yet the roots will spread and lengthen and gain strength, so that when the frosts cease, and the ground becomes warm, the plants being so strongly rooted come forward rapidly.—They claim that heavier crops are produced from this early planting than from any other. But we are not yet convinced of the soundness of such reasoning, or of the correctness of such statements.

Nature has provided that very soon after the seed germinates, and the root pushes downward in quest of nourishment, the stem, or blades shall push upward, drink in the sunlight, and breathe the pure air in order to give a healthy tone to the plant. Although the root may grow while the blade is cut down by the frosts, yet we doubt whether that growth will be of a healthy character.

But while we would not plant corn with the expectation and design of having it nipped by the frost, yet we would plant just as early as the ground was in good condition, and there was a reasonable prospect that the frost would not cut it off. One important condition required is, that the ground be dry enough to work without packing, especially soil composed largely of loam and clay. We would not plant till the middle of June, if we could not pulverize the soil well before that time. Corn, above all other crops, rejoices in a loose, finely pulverized soil.

Another condition of the soil which we consider of the highest importance is, that it be somewhat warm. We would not attempt to say to what point the mercury should rise on the scale when placed in the ground, but we would have the degree of warmth such that vegetation generally, even the trees, would begin to start into new life.

The reasons for such a degree of warmth in the soil before planting are two: First, that the weeds near the surface may have sprouted, so that the necessary stirring of the ground at the time of planting will kill them, and thus the corn have a chance of getting the start of any that may come up from the deeper soil. Ground should always be worked with a harrow or cultivator just before corn is planted, for the double purpose of killing the weeds and of putting the soil in good tilth.

The second reason for the degree of warmth above named, is that the corn may start and grow right along strongly, without any check from cold or frosts. It will then at once assume its natural dark green color, and retain it through the season, instead of wearing, for a time, that yellow, sickly appearance of corn that is chilled and stinted by the cold. The growth will be healthy and rapid, and we believe the crop will be larger than it would if the young plants were subjected to the chills. We would watch carefully, have all things in readiness, and just as soon as the above named conditions are found to exist, we would "push things,"—every day's delay then will shorten the crop.

Much the best time to cultivate corn is before it is up; a good harrow is a very efficient tool for this purpose; it will thoroughly pulverize and level the land, and prepare it for the cultivator, which is to follow. Of course it must be used as soon as the planting is finished. The harrow should be run parallel with the rows, then it will not displace a single hill. On light lands, in good order, the roller should follow the harrow. If this work has been well done the after cultivation is "but fun." It is fully to say, I plowed my corn three or four times. The question is, is the land free of weeds and thoroughly mellow? To produce this state of things the simple ments should be run as near as possible to the plants in the first stages of their growth, but at the last plowing we must keep further off, because the plant will not then bear the laceration of its roots. It has been ascertained that in very thrifty corn fields the small fibrous roots of the corn will grow five and six feet long, but in the early life of the plant this root laceration has the same effect that transplanting has on shrub or tree, it mollifies and enervates, hence if it is done late it retard the maturing of the crop, and thus expose it to an untimely frost.

Twenty per cent. or one-fifth of the corn crop in the West is annually lost before it is grown. Says one, how can that be? How can we lose what we do not possess? It is the result of *poor seed.* The same land, with even less cultivation and labor, would give us a full crop if none but good seed were used. I can remember failure after failure, and two or three on my own farm, where I depended on bought seed. Procrastination in the fall, when the seed ought to be secured, or selecting it from the crib, are the sins of which most of our farmers are guilty. No farm labor pays better than the careful selecting of seed not only for corn, but every other seed. Seed corn should be selected as soon as the kernels are glazed, no matter if the kernels do shrink on the cob. Select those ears that are earliest ripe, large, compact, with deep kernels setting very close and in regular rows, well filled out at the tip and reject the grains on an inch or so at the tip and also at the but. The full ear is the early one, while the late one is defective at the tip, because its silks are not sufficiently opened and exposed before the impregnating pollen has all been blown away from the tassels. (It is for the purpose of furnishing pollen for these late ears that some have recommended planting a little seed over the field about two or three weeks after the main crop was planted.)

WOOL.

From the reports and circulars before us, it appears that the wool market is rather dull and unsettled. With the price of gold, the prices of woolen goods have gone down, and manufacturers have little or no margin left unless wool follows suit. But those holding stocks of wool are not willing to yield, though they would be glad to sell at figures which they rejected six weeks ago.

It is quite evident that the stocks of wool held by manufacturers, dealers and commission men are quite small. Probably there is not wool enough in the country to keep the mills running till the new clip comes to market, and it is a serious question with some of the manufacturers whether they shall run the risk of loss by purchasing at present prices or stop their mills. We think that in nearly every case they will adopt the former alternative. So long as there is a reasonable hope of paying expenses they will not suffer their machinery to rust out through idleness.

It is probable that uncertainty as to the action of Congress on the tariff question has some effect on the present state of the wool market; but, whatever that act may be, we do not think wool can go much below present prices. The common grades are now so low that the foreign article cannot pay the duty and compete with the home product. Judging from the past three or four years, we may expect increased activity in, and some advance in price of wool about shearing time.

POULTRY BREEDING.

As the time is fast approaching for poultry breeding, a few remarks from one of over twenty years' experience in breeding, both for table and exhibition, would most likely interest a few of your subscribers.

For table birds, cross between Brahma Pootra and Gray Dorking, or Buff Cochin and Gray Dorking, preferring a Dorking cock to hens of the above breeds. Always select a cock two years old for breeding purposes, for either table or exhibition, and let them be no relation, if possible. For laying most eggs and the largest in the same time, cross between Black Spanish cock and White Cochin hens; you then get fine black fowls. If you want fowls that do not want to sit, and choice breeds, my favorites are Black Spanish, Black Hamburg, Golden-Pencilled Hamburg and Golden-Spangled Hamburg. The Black Spanish are the Black Double-Combed Hamburgh lay the largest eggs of any pure breeds. For sitting fowls my favorites are Dark Brahma Pootra, Silver Gray Dorking, and Brown and Partridge-Feathered Cochin China. All these birds, if properly taken care of when young, either pure or crossed, will average ten pounds each, cocks fourteen pounds; and if crossed between Brahma and Dorking, and caponized when about six weeks old, I have seen them weigh seventeen pounds.

For breeding purposes, never allow more than five or six hens to one cock. When you are saving eggs for hatching, keep them covered up in dry bran with the small end of the egg downward. I have kept eggs three months in this way, and eggs laid in April and May, if properly kept, often do better than late in the season. Always sit a hen on the ground floor, if possible; and if in a dry place, get a sod ten inches square, three inches thick, and moisten it well with water, adding a little kerosene to keep the hen free from lice, etc. Then arrange the litter on the top, and place from thirteen to fifteen eggs, according to the size of the hen, marking each egg, so that if any should lay to her you will know it. My plan for sitting is, try and sit about four hens at the same time; then, after sitting about ninety-four hours, take the eggs in a dark place and get a thin board about eight inches square, with a round hole in the center one and a quarter inches wide; then place a light behind the hole, and hold the large end of the egg to the other side, and if there is going to be a chicken in you will see a dark speck at one side, with veins striking from it almost the shape of a spider; if the egg is quite clear, take it away. No doubt you will take so many out of the first sittings that you may sit one over again, and if the hens are properly looked after you may depend on good hatches. In summer put two hatches to one hen, and place her in a coop for a week or ten days, so that the chickens can run in and out, securing it well at night and making it dark when closed. When short of broody hens I have often set them over again, taking the eggs away while chirping. Those eggs that you take away, after sitting for ninety-four hours, may be saved and boiled hard; then chop them up and mix with bread crumbs or coarse meal, and feed to the chickens for the first three or four days. This gives them a considerable start. In hatching by steam and raising by artificial mothers I never had much trouble, after the first three days.—*W. W. R. in the Sterling (Ill.) Gazette.*

DOMESTIC RECEIPTS.

Razor Paste.—Take putty powder 1 oz., oxalic acid ½ oz. and honey enough to mix with these so as to make a stiff paste. Apply to the strop, and wrap the remainder in tin foil.

Isinglass Glue.—Dissolve isinglass in water and strain through coarse linen, and then add a little spirits of wine. Evaporate it to such a consistency that when cold it will be dry and hard. This will hold stronger than common glue, and is much preferred.

To Take Grease from Paper.—Gently warm the parts containing the grease, and apply blotting paper so as to extract as much as possible. Boil some clear essential oil of turpentine and apply it to the warm paper with a soft clean brush. A little rectified spirits of wine should be put over afterward.

Stuffed Beefsteak.—Cut a thick slice from the round, in shape as near an oblong square as possible. Rub over it salt and pepper to taste. Make a stuffing of stale bread and fat salt pork; season with salt, pepper sage, etc. Roll it up in the steak; sew the edges of the slice together with strong twine so that none of the stuffing may escape. Bake in a quick oven.

Ingrowing Toe Nail.—This painful abnormal condition of the toe nail may be cured by allowing the nail to continue to grow without parting it. The boot or shoe will depress the nail at the *end* as it grows longer, which will gradually elevate it at the *point*, where it presses upon and inflames the tissues of the toe, thus removing the irritation, the sore soon heals. This is far preferable to the rash and painful operation of tearing off the toe nail with forceps.

Paper sometimes will stick to an old wall. Where there is danger of this, paper hangers use vinegar in the paste instead of water.

FOR SQUIRE'S GENUINE ENGLISH PREPARATIONS.

EFFERVESCENT GRANULATED RICARB POTASSA; LONES' IMPORTED SODA 3, in 1 pound 1 and pound bars; LONES, LUBIN'S and RIMMELL'S CELEBRATED PERFUMES of every description.

Extra, Fine Mediterranean Sponges of all kinds, sold by the string, single pound or single sponge, at the very lowest prices, at

JAMES H. BURNS & CO.'S DRUG STORE,

Corner Penn and Sixth Streets, (old St. Clair.)

Remember the place when you wish to purchase any of the above articles at a very low price.

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE LIVER.

The liver has a very important part to perform in the animal economy. Its function is two-fold. The fluid which it secretes temperes the blood and regulates the bowels, and upon the secretion and quality of the secretion depends, in a great degree, the adaptation of the blood to the requirements of the system and the due removal of effete matter which remains in the intestines after the work of digestion has been accomplished.

Dr. Walker's celebrated Vinegar Bitters Stomach Bitters is to tone and control this somewhat capricious organ. Its anti-bilious properties of the preparation are scarcely secondary to its virtues as a tonic. Its operation upon the liver is not violent like that of Mercury, but effectual and gentle. Instead of creating a sudden tumult in the system, it regulates the liver quietly but degrees. Hence, it is a safe remedy for bilious diseases, while mercury, even in inconsiderable quantities, is not. The more naturally and quietly a medicine can be restored to the normal condition the better, and it is the peculiar property of this medicine to restore and regulate without exciting or convulsing.

Pain in the right side or under the shoulder blade, a saffron tinge to the whites of the eyes, sick headache, a feeling of drowsiness, low spirits, loss of appetite, constipation and general debility are among the usual indications of a morbid condition of the liver, and as soon as they appear the Bitters should be resorted to in order to ward off more serious consequences.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FABER & VAN DOREN,

367 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

STEAM ENGINES,

Iron and Wood Working

MACHINERY.

— STEAM PUMPS.

Engineers' and Machinists Tools.

STEAM FIRE ENGINES.

BELTING.

Woolen Machinery, Machine Cards.

Manufacturers' and Mill supplies.

A constant supply on hand and furnished on short notice.

ORDERS SOLICITED.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY

REGISTERED BONDS,

having THREE to FIVE YEARS to run from April, 1870, issued to establish a Work House and Inebriate Asylum, interest SEVEN PER CENT., payable semi-annually, free from State and county tax.

These Bonds are confidently recommended as a first-class security, the object for which they are issued having the hearty support of the people.

FOR SALE AT THE

CITIZENS' NATIONAL BANK.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.

We are receiving a very handsome assortment of LADIES' GOLD WATCHES which we will sell as low as they were bought before the war. Nice Hunting Case Lever Watches from $35 upwards. Call and examine, before purchasing.

AT

WATTLES & SHEAFER'S

JEWELERS,

101 FIFTH AVENUE, above Smithfield street.

WEST COMMON

Machine Stone Works.

North west corner of West Common, Allegheny.

FREDK AVVATER & CO.

Have on hand or prepare on short notice hearth and step Stones, Flags for Sidewalks, Brewery Vaults, &c. Head and Foot Stones, &c. Orders promptly attended. Prices reasonable.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M'CORD & CO.,

Wholesale Dealers in

HATS, CAPS AND STRAW GOODS,

131 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH.

We have in our SPRING goods bought for Cash, and at GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES. MERCHANTS are cordially invited to examine our Stock, which is very large, embracing all the Late Styles in

FUR HATS,
WOOL HATS,
PALM HATS,
LADIES' HATS,
MISSES HATS,
SUN SHADES, ETC.

CAPS in every variety, and a general stock of all kinds of STRAW GOODS for Men, Boys and Children.

We are daily receiving FRESH GOODS from the Manufacturers, which the great decline in gold makes our goods as cheap as before the war.

McCORD & CO.

CATALOGUE OF SACQUES AND SHAWLS.

Sale to commence at the Store of

J. W. BARKER & CO,

59 Market Street,

On MONDAY, April 11, 1870.

Lot.		Prev. cost per pair.	Forced sale price.
1	1 Ladies' Silk Sacque	$4 00	$2 50
2	1 Ladies' Silk Sacque	4 00	2 50
3	1 Ladies' Silk Sacque	8 00	5 00
4	1 Ladies' Silk Sacque	11 00	7 00
5	1 Ladies' Silk Sacque	12 00	8 00
6	1 Ladies' Silk Sacque	15 00	10 00
7	1 Ladies' Silk Sacque	18 00	12 00
8	1 Ladies' Silk Sacque	20 00	12 00
9	1 Ladies' Silk Sacque	25 00	15 00
10	1 Ladies' Silk Sacque	27 00	15 00
11	1 Ladies' Silk Sacque	40 00	25 00
12	1 Ladies' Silk Sacque	45 00	30 00
13	1 Ladies' Astrachan Sacques	12 00	8 00
14	1 Ladies' Astrachan Sacques	15 00	10 00
15	1 Ladies' Astrachan Sacques	17 00	12 00
16	1 Ladies' Astrachan Sacques	20 00	14 00
17	1 Ladies' Astrachan Sacques	23 00	16 00
18	1 Ladies' Astrachan Sacques	25 00	17 00
19	1 Ladies' Astrachan Sacques	27 00	18 00
20	1 Ladies' Black Cloth Sacques	25 00	16 00
21	1 Ladies' Black Cloth Sacques	25 00	16 00
22	1 Ladies' Black Cloth Sacques	30 00	20 00
23	1 Ladies' Black Cloth Sacques	35 00	22 00
24	1 Ladies' Black Cloth Sacques	40 00	25 00
25	1 Ladies' Black Cloth Sacques	45 00	30 00
26	1 Ladies' Black Silk Sacques	8 00	5 00
27	1 Ladies' Black Silk Sacques	10 00	6 00
28	1 Ladies' Black Silk Sacques	12 00	8 00
29	1 Ladies' Black Silk Sacques	15 00	10 00
30	1 Ladies' Black Silk Sacques	18 00	12 00
31	1 Ladies' Black Silk Sacques	20 00	14 00
32	1 Ladies' Black Silk Sacques	25 00	16 00
33	1 Ladies' Black Silk Sacques	30 00	20 00
34	1 Ladies' Black Silk Sacques	35 00	22 00
35	1 Ladies' Black Silk Sacques	40 00	25 00
36	1 Ladies' Purple Silk Sacques	8 00	5 00
37	1 Ladies' Purple Silk Sacques	10 00	6 00
38	1 Ladies' Purple Silk Sacques	12 00	8 00
39	1 Ladies' Brown Plush Sacques	15 00	10 00
40	1 Ladies' Brown Plush Sacques	20 00	14 00
41	1 Misses' Black Cloth Sacques	5 00	3 00
42	1 Misses' Black Cloth Sacques	6 00	3 50
43	1 Misses' Black Cloth Sacques	7 00	4 00
44	1 Misses' Waterproof Cloaks	5 00	3 00
45	1 Misses' Waterproof Circulars	4 75	3 00
46	1 Misses' Waterproof Circulars	5 00	3 50
47	1 Misses' Waterproof Circulars	7 00	4 00
48	1 Ladies' Waterproof Cloaks	8 00	5 00
49	1 Ladies' Waterproof Circulars	8 50	6 50
50	1 Ladies' Black Astrachan Sacques	15 00	10 00
51	1 Ladies' Black Astrachan Sacques	16 00	10 00
52	1 Ladies' Brown Astrachan Sacque and Muff	20 00	12 00
53	1 Ladies' Brown Astrachan Sacque and Muff	25 00	15 00
54	1 Ladies' Black Astrachan Sacque and Muff	45 00	25 00
55	1 Ladies' Black Astrachan Sacque and Muff	45 00	75 00
56	1 Ladies' Black Astrachan Circular	25 00	20 00
57	1 Ladies' Black Astrachan Circular	30 00	20 00
58	1 Ladies' Black Astrachan Circular	35 00	20 00
59	1 Ladies' Black Astrachan Circular	40 00	25 00
60	1 Ladies' Black Astrachan Circular	45 00	30 00
61	1 Ladies' Black Astrachan Circular	50 00	35 00
62	1 Ladies' Black Astrachan Circular	60 00	40 00
63	1 Ladies' Black Astrachan Circular	75 00	50 00
64	1 Ladies' Black Astrachan Circular	80 00	60 00
65	1 Ladies' Black Astrachan Circular	90 00	60 00
66	1 Ladies' Black Lace Circular	15 00	10 00
67	1 Ladies' Black Lace Circular	20 00	12 00
68	1 Ladies' Black Lace Circular	25 00	15 00
69	1 Ladies' Black Lace Circular	30 00	20 00
70	1 Ladies' Black Lace Circular	35 00	25 00
71	1 Ladies' Black Lace Circular	40 00	30 00
72	1 Ladies' Black Lace Shawls	30 00	20 00
73	1 Ladies' Black Lace Sacques	12 00	8 00
74	1 Ladies' Black Lace Sacques	21 00	10 00
75	1 Ladies' White Lace Points	15 00	10 00
76	1 Ladies' White Lace Points	20 00	12 00
77	1 Ladies' White Lace Points	30 00	20 00
78	1 Ladies' White Lace Points	30 00	20 00

Also a large stock of Hosiery, Gloves, White Goods, Men's and Boys' wear, Flannels, &c., which cannot well be catalogued. A visit will be paid to close out stock. apl1

AT

HORNE & CO'S.

Hosiery! Gloves!

EXTENSIVE AND CHOICE ASSORTMENTS

AT

Prices Unknown Since 1861!

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES,
A full assortment at $1.75,
COURVOISIER'S KIDS,
At $1.75.

LONG TOP KIDS, choice shades, At $2.00.

REGULAR MADE BRITISH HOSE, Heavy, 25 cents.

PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE, 10 cents and up.

DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY, By Case or Dozen.

GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE, 25 cents.

GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE, 50 cents.

Also, splendid assortments SASHES, SASH AND BOW RIBBONS, LADIES' FANCY BOWS.