THE DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

GAZETTE BUILDING:
Corner of Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

TUESDAY MORNING, MAY 10, 1870.

BONDS in Frankfort, 954.

PETROLEUM in Antwerp, 53¼.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 114¾.

ONE week from to-day, May 17th, New York will hold her judicial election—for a fourteen years' term of a Chief Justice and assistants, in the highest Court of the State.

THE vault account, of which so much was said, was partially composed of $112,000 passed over from William H. Kemble as a portion of the account. This is the amount that Mr. Kemble owed the treasury when he left, and which was never paid during General Irwin's former term. Mr. Kemble, in other words, when Gen. Irwin assumed the Treasurership, was short exactly $112,000.

—We find this remarkable statement in a Harrisburg paper which has volunteered to defend Mr. Irwin. He had better hire some other attorney. This man drives nails in his coffin with a vengeance.

It seems that the "vault account" of $211,000, of May, '69, was made up of $112,000 short from Kemble, and $99,000, for which Mr. Irwin was personally chargeable, according to the statement of his friend in the Harrisburg paper. Arithmetical problem for the little boys of Beaver county: If Irwin's cash was short $99,000 the first year, how much will it be the second? Another question for debating societies in Butler: Which is Irwin's best "hole"—as a grammarian or as a financier? We recommend Senator Kerr as an umpire for the disputants.

WE printed an interesting "tale of an envelope" the other day. The narrator exhibited talents for description of a high order. His attention is invited to another scene in the same Legislative experience—the negotiations which resulted in breaking down a Republican nomination, and in electing a State Treasurer who writes *railroad* with two big Rs and the name of the Supreme with a small *g*. The people would be pleased to read a graphic sketch of those transactions from the same pen. We understand that the public wish will be gratified. Indeed, the history of that "honesty and reform" crowd, from the beginning in November to its final rout on the Omnibus bill, is fruitful enough of startling incidents to support a weekly series of dime novels *a la* Beadle. The historian has all the needed facilities, with access to many of the original documents. He will give *fac similes* of the Anderson checks to most of the bolting Senators and Representatives. When a Senator's wife received the envelop covering the purchase money for his vote, the fact will be recorded with equal delicacy and precision. On the whole, we are promised some "mighty interesting" reading.

SENATOR James Kerr, of the Butler, Lawrence and Armstrong district, cannot plead ignorance of the course of public opinion among his constituency. He knows what they think of him, and that they know that he knows more than he dare tell. How long will he defy the censure which must overwhelm any man who stands dumb before his accusers? Can he be insensible to the finger of scorn with which his honest constituents are pointing to *that record*? Will he try to brave it out, or will he yield to the pressure of the popular judgment, and resign a seat which he does not honor? Let him remember that, if he ever returns to Harrisburg, it will be as a *marked man*. He will not find Lowry there, to screen him behind a wall of triple brass. He will have the congenial companionship of no Craigs, Leslies, McCracken and Wheelers, to take refuge in. The Democracy don't want him. He will find himself shunned by the Senators and Representatives *of the next Legislature*, as if he were the embodiment of a plague. He will not even make money, for he will not be worth buying. He will be shorn of influence, of public respect, of private profit, of honorable companionship, of everything worth enjoying, while *that record* will stick to him like the poisoned shirt of Nessus. The electors of Butler, Lawrence and Armstrong ask of him but one more public service—and that is his voluntary and most discreet retirement from a trust which they so bitterly regret.

ATTENTION—WORKINGMEN!

A meeting will be held on Wednesday evening, as advertised in another column, which no operative in these cities and the vicinity should fail to attend. Pittsburgh is what she is, by reason of her fairly protected industry. Let the voice of that industry be heard in upholding the policy which gives still of us here our daily bread. The free-traders sneer at the apathy of the working men when the tariff is assailed. We shall look to this meeting for a suitable and effective reply. Let every citizen be on hand, who knows how to value his privileges.

WINNIPEG PACIFIED.

The official statement in Parliament, of the adjustment of the political troubles in the Red River colony, is confirmed by the late revelations on this side of the Atlantic. The terms demanded by the colonists have been substantially conceded by the government of the Dominion. The colony is to be created a province, with the name of Manitoba, with a full staff of provincial officers, and shall be allowed to send two Senators and four Representatives to the Ottawa Parliament. The colony is relieved from all taxation, the Canadian government subsidizing it at the rate of eighty cents per head, and appropriating $300,000 to organize the territory, which is not to be entered by the troops of the Dominion except to suppress Indian hostilities. These terms, however acceptable to the people of Winnipeg, are severely criticised in the Dominion press, which contrasts the liberal allowances of parliamentary influence with the comparatively meagre privileges of a city like Montreal. Nevertheless, there can be little doubt as to the statesmanlike wisdom which has foreborne, at almost any cost, to press the pending issues to a critical trial by force. Let the pear ripen on its stem. When mature, it will fall—and political gravitation can have but one course on the border of this Republic. Mr. Gladstone recognizes the tendencies of the situation, and shares in the predominant disposition, of all intelligent Englishmen, to acquiesce in the logic of events.

THE FRENCH ELECTION.

The Imperial policy has the support of the French people, by a vote of nearly four to one, the negative voice being scarcely worth counting out of Paris, where it was in the majority. The result affords a remarkable proof of the success of the Emperor's designs, in another respect. It accomplishes the political decentralization of France. The great metropolis is no longer itself the nation. Paris has ruled French politics for eighty years, and with a despotism as absolute as it has too often been atrocious. In 1790, the mob of the city overturned the throne of Louis XV, and seized upon an effective control of the government, which has never been completely relaxed until the present hour. Under the Directory, the Consulate, the first empire, the dynasties of Bourbon and Orleans, the *coup d' etat* of 51, the Presidency and the second Empire, Paris has continued to shape and govern the domestic and the foreign policy of the entire nation. The first Napoleon reorganized and guided the power of this centralized influence, having first proved himself to be its master. Even the present Emperor gained his throne by a triumph over the populace who themselves ruled France from the Rhine to the Garonne. The conqueror of Paris has never yet needed another title. The provinces and departments accepted always the metropolitan result.

To relieve the French nation from the dangerous influence of this centralization of political power has been the fixed policy of the Emperor. The end has crowned his work. For the first time in eighty years, Paris is effectually overwhelmed by the crushing preponderance of the provincial ideas, its king-making populace are themselves uncrowned and disarmed, the France of the future belongs to all its people from the English Channel to the Pyrenees, and the Napoleonic dynasty is securely established upon the hearty support of the millions of rustics who perceive, and will not surrender, their power which is manifest in this result. Paris will still be a potent element in the politics of the nation, for good or for evil, but she is no longer omnipotent. Louis Napoleon has forever chained the tiger. The personal government of centuries has been obliterated, and replaced by the responsible ministry and popular representation which are hereafter to prove their efficacy, as a barrier to stand between a constitutional monarchy and the wild frenzies of a metropolitan mob. The France of the coming years is to be of the whole French people, and not of Paris, constitutional and national, not revolutionary at the pleasure of the faubourgs and the demagogues.

THE MASK OFF.

The *Free Trader*, a monthly publication at New York, is the organ of its school of political economists. The May number is really refreshing reading. It advertises Commissioner WELLS as "a sound free trader." It is happy to hear that "an association of liberal-minded Englishmen has just been formed for the purpose of publishing an "International Free Trade Review," to present to "advanced students of economic science, a faithful record of the prospects and progress of free trade principles in all quarters of the globe." Very thoughtful this kind purpose of our English brethren! A Pennsylvania member of Congress, "whose name we are not permitted to mention," writes about "the robbery perpetrated upon the people under the name of 'protection to home industry,'" which his for-the-present anonymous prudence intends to expose by-and-by to the people of his district. We think the first letter of this discreet gentleman's name must be HALDEMAN, especially as he gets in a modest allusion to the lamprey of Lucullus and the purse of Crassus. That sort of talk finds gaping mouths and capacious throats in the York district, which has mineral wealth enough, if developed by a truly American policy, to pay the national debt, but elects a Congressman to vote always for keeping it locked up in the earth.

The *Free Trader* devotes its double-leaded editorial to the Washington meeting "of free traders and reconstructed former." The names of the editors of the Chicago *Tribune*, St. Louis *Democrat*, New York *Post*, the *Nation*, the Cincinnati *Commercial* and the *North American Review* are conspicuously paraded in its report of the proceedings. Says the *Free Trader*:

The tariff question, in its bearings upon politics, was exhaustively discussed, and it was agreed by the Republicans present that they would endeavor to bring that party to repentance for the past, and in the present, to "works meet for repentance." Failing this, it was determined that action outside of the Republican party would become necessary, and should be taken. Republican aspirants for Congress, who are Protectionists, will, therefore, in the next Congressional elections, be opposed by the most influential newspapers in the country, and by this League and its now numerous branches and coadjutors. Both newspapers and leagues will unhesitatingly and gladly support an upright Free Trade Democrat against all kinds of Protectionists, whether "incidentalists" or followers of the Chinese School.

—Since the journals here named have thus counted themselves squarely out of the Republican party, except upon their own free-trade terms, we submit to the opposition press that it would be a glaring injustice to quote them hereafter as "Radical authority." Since they have discovered that our party has no sympathy with the free-trade swindle, or with its defenders, we and they have alike cause for mutual congratulations in the declared separation. Already at Chicago, the situation is accepted and sharply defined by our Republican friends, who will hereafter reckon one false ally the less to bedevil germs, and one more avowed opponent to crush. Mr. Judd will have the first opportunity to realize the natural fruits of this change of front.

DEAF MUTE INSTRUCTION.

Until late in the last century, this afflicted class of our fellow beings, to whom the sense of hearing had been denied, were wholly excluded from the field of intellectual cultivation. Never, up to that date, had lived the deaf mute who could read, write, or communicate, except by rude signs and gestures, with any other human being. For centuries, indeed, the true character of the most frequent causes for this deprivation was misunderstood. The vulgar belief that the want of hearing and of speech was, necessarily, a mark of feeble intellect, or of an abnormal deficiency of brain—in other words, that the mute was naturally short-witted, above an idiot perhaps, yet below a lunatic, and belonging to either class rather than to perfect humanity—has not only been generally accepted, through all time, but is not yet wholly unknown to the living of to-day. But science had nevertheless discovered, early in the last century, that the vocal organs of the mute were usually perfect, and that it was only the faculty of hearing which was absent. Since this was found to be due, with rare exceptions, to such an absolute lesion of the structure of the ear as to be incapable of remedy or alleviation, no thorough effort was made by science, through other instrumentalities, to supply to the mute that familiarity with the nature of sounds which a proper use of the vocal organs requires. For it was known then, as well as to-day, that the mute is usually dumb only because he is deaf,—so deaf that he cannot perceive the sound of his own voice, and is therefore unable to control its modulations in intelligible accents. Give him this faculty, and it would be possible for him at least to speak if he cannot hear, and to supply in part the proper uses of the ear through, for example, the eye alone. But, so far from devising any practicable system for imparting this instruction, science and philanthropy waited upon each other—and did nothing, to reach intellects naturally as capable as any, but shut out, by the loss of an indispensable sense, from every avenue of mental communication with society.

It is about a century since the Abbe Sieyes, a cultivated French priest, devised the mute alphabet, and shaped the primary rudiments for the instruction of the deaf and dumb. His labors bore a speedy fruit. The cordial support of his government, under Louis XV, and Louis XVI, verified the merits of his discovery, and gave it a successful trial. The results, simple, actual and yet most gratifying, astonished society. The new system was taken to England, copied in Germany, and a few years later, transplanted by Dr. Gallaudet, to the United States, and established soon after at Hartford, in the first deaf mute asylum on this Continent. Now, the system is known and adapted among all the civilized peoples of the world. The educated pupils of these institutions are to be found everywhere, and perhaps including a larger per contage of their class than is the case with society at large.

The system relies upon the eye, to replace the ear, and communicates by signs instead of by sounds. The alphabet is thus taught, and reading, with writing, follows. Thus the educational field is opened, in its full width, to the mute; who is usually found to be gifted with both physical and mental perceptions all the more acute in other particulars for the single defect.

But here philanthropic progress had stayed. The field for progress in improvement was regarded as exhausted. The idea that the dormant faculty of speech, its organs being all perfect, could be restored to the deaf, was dismissed, if entertained at all, as illusory and indeed impracticable. That idea had been suggested, but its advocates were scoffed at as dreamers, and themselves as charlatans. It is more than thirty years since the attention of the public of that day was invited to the merits of a new method for the vocal instruction of deaf mutes. Dr. Togno, an Italian, then made his appearance in Philadelphia, advertising his ability to instruct pupils of that unfortunate class in the oral communication from which nature had seemed to debar them. He cleared many patients, or pupils, but his notions were crude, his surgery incapable, his method of no real use, and he soon disappeared from the notice of the public. For twenty five years nothing more was heard of the vocal education of the class. At last the idea was revived again in better hands, and based upon a more complete understanding of the existing conditions. We hear that the improved method has achieved a wonderful success. Massachusetts has a school at Northampton, where the most gratifying results are attained. In New York is another, the pupils of which, in a recent exhibition, illustrated a wonderful educational triumph. Their enunciation, though not perfect, was quite intelligible, and surprised a cultivated audience. The eye is taught to read the movements of speaking lips, and the tongue is attuned to a certain faculty of expression. Much remains to be learned, but the much which has been achieved, in this degree of progress, is as astonishing as it is gratifying. It warrants the confident hope that, before the end of another generation, we may amend the double designation of the asylums for this class, educating the deaf, and giving to the no longer dumb the inestimable boon of speech.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

SOAKS FOR SEED CORN AFTER CULTIVATION.

Some planters are opposed to the soaking of seeds before planting, deeming it best to let nature have its own way, whilst others think it very advantageous if suitable manures are put in the hills or the drills as before advisable to plant a stimulus, and if the care had been taken to select the harvesting the earliest and best ears for seed, this would, in a great degree, supersede the necessity of soaking. We will, however, give the following composition for soaks, so that those who may wish to use them may make a selection or take which is handiest for their purposes. First: Dissolve two pounds glauber salts in ten gallons boiling water, soak a bushel of corn therein twelve to twenty-four hours, then drain off the water and add as much plaster and ashes as will coat and separate the grains when well stirred into a pound of saltpeter in four gallons boiling water, soak a bushel corn and strain as before, twelve or twenty-four hours, and mix with ashes and plaster to separate the grain as already directed. Fourth: Put a pint of common tar, or glass house tar, into a barrel or tub, pour on it three gallons boiling water, or as much as is necessary to cover the corn put in, stir until the tar is dissolved and incorporated with the water, then put a bushel of corn into the soaks for twelve to twenty hours, drain off the liquid then into another vessel and add ashes and plaster, as in the other soaks, to entirely coat the grains of corn and stir until this is effected.

Where the cut-worm threatens the crop a bushel or two of salt to the acre, about the time the plants come up. We have already urged the application of manure to the hill or drill, but the cultivator should not rely on it alone for his crop. It will give the corn a good start, but the roots will soon extend beyond the depth of the manure and will be seeking for other means of support or nutriment. Hence the necessity of broadcasting manure also to meet this emergency, as also for the general improvement of the land; otherwise the effects of the manure applied under the seed corn will have exhausted itself, and the plant, unless the land is naturally very good, will be less able to bring the ear to maturity and at the proper time. The feeders of spongioles of the plant are at the extreme joints of the roots; and as soon as these roots extend beyond the reach of the manure placed in the hill, they lose all the benefits thereof, as they cannot partake any longer of its nourishment. The tap roots may receive some of the benefits by the manure being carried down by the rains, but the main part of the foot of the corn plant is supplied by the lateral roots, which stretch across the rows with their mouths open, seeking for that food which is necessary for a vigorous growth toward maturity. These lateral roots, every corn planter is aware, extend from one to three feet or more from the hills, and if the source of feeding is so far from these extremities of the roots, of course, if no other resource is at hand for subsistence, the growth of the plant is hindered.

If these lateral roots extend the distance indicated above, there is danger to the success of the crop if the plow is used among them, as it endangers the means of taking up the food of the plant by cutting off the mouths of the roots, through which its support is derived. These roots should never be lacerated, for, although they may by an effort of nature be replaced by other mouths, yet, in the meantime, the growth of the plant is suspended until the new ones are formed. This is probably one of the causes of so much short corn. The plow should do its work in the preparation of the ground, before planting, and the better it is done at that time, even if the subsoil is reached, the greater success is secured. But after the plants are fully up, and the roots are spreading out beyond the hill, not only will these roots be injured by the plow, but the manure in the ground is at the same time turned up to the surface, being thus exposed to the atmosphere, its virtues are carried off, to a considerable extent, and lost by the crop.

If your land has been thoroughly and deeply plowed, your manure carefully scattered upon it, and turned under by the plow and well harrowed and rolled, deposit your seed with manure to the hill. As soon as the plants come up and are, say four inches high, plow a furrow from either side and return it again, letting the hands follow with hoes to relieve the plants that might be covered up, and clear off the weeds and grass from immediately around them, and the work for the plow is at an end; all working afterwards is to be done by the *cultivator* and the *hoe*, and whenever the crop requires it; sometimes it will need three workings, and if severe drought ensue before the time of putting it by, it may want a fourth cultivation, in order to keep the ground open for absorbing and condensing the dews.

THE SECOND SPRING MONTH—MAY.

The beautiful month of flowers is at hand, and the gardener, the horticulturist, and the farmer, must now bestir themselves for the duties of the season, for every moment is precious. We have from time to time drawn attention to the things which may now be pressing upon those who till the soil, and we hope that some heed has been paid to our hints, relative to the necessary preparations for active operations, so that no unnecessary delay may be experienced in pushing ahead the spring work—and, at the risk of repeating some advice heretofore given, we will allude to sundry matters demanding immediate attention:

Sweet Potatoes should be gotten in early in May, say by the 10th.

Pumpkins also should be in by the same time, but not in the garden—plant them in a patch by themselves, or with your corn in the field; they will draw no strength off from the corn.

Squashes, Cymblins and Cucumbers should be planted out also by the 10th of the month in the Middle States and treated generally as advised for melons; the distance of the hill for cucumbers should be four feet apart, for squashes and cymblins six feet.

Cabbage Plants should be set out as early as the ground will permit, the cabbage is a great feeder, and to secure good sized cabbages you must not spare your manure for them. We believe we have before treated on this subject, to which we now refer. If you have not supplied yourself with plants, obtain some from your neighbors, or from the market gardener or seedmen, who usually supply them. Every time your cabbage plants are worked, apply a mixture of ashes and plaster to them, or the same mixture recommended for melons.

Peas.—A few rows of peas, and also of Spinach seed should be drilled in every eight or ten days in May, to secure a continuous supply. Sow in this month for autumn and winter use.

Broccoli Seed.—This vegetable stands the winter in open culture, and might be made a field crop, as well as a garden vegetable.

Lettuce must be set out for heading, the up such as are disposed to head, and sow seeds on your border for additional planting.

Radish Seed should also be sown out once a week for a continuous supply.

Carrots and *Parsnips* put in as early as the ground will permit, for winter and spring use.

Roots and *Plants* should be staked up to prevent injury from winds. Pot and medicinal herb seed should be sown also, in the early part of May, and watered if the weather should prove dry.

Egg Plant seed sown first week in May, and the early plants should be set out any time between the 15th and 20th of the month.

Beans—Drill in a few rows every ten days in May, when bean poles are scarce, it is recommended that two or three hoop poles set into the ground one foot from each other and tied together at the top, make as good a pole and perhaps better. Dwarf beans should have very warm and deep soil; sow them only two inches apart.

Asparagus, says Meehan, will do as well from seed as peas or beans, although it has been argued that it will not come true from seed, but that like rhubarb, they can be propagated true only by division of the roots.

Brussels Sprouts, Cape Broccoli and Cauliflower require the same treatment as the general cabbage crop.

Turnips—Hoe and thin out early sown turnips and put in another bed for successive use.

The Onion bed should also be thinned out.

Beets should be thinned and weeded, and your fall crop should now be drilled in.

Nasturtium seed should be sown early in May, as also *Endive* and *Okra*, for an early crop, and another sowing towards the last of the month for a late crop.

Set out your *Tomato* plants and sow seed for a late crop.

Sow Peppers now of the various kinds, and if you have plants sown in a hot bed set them out about the middle of the month—one foot apart.

HOW TO GATHER ASPARAGUS.—Joseph Wilson, Little Falls, New Jersey, writes: "As often as I have passed through the market places and seen the *white kind* that is universally sold as asparagus, I have felt vexed. From the appearance of the branches I have seen, I conclude that as soon as the stalk appears above ground a long knife is thrust down through the ground and the stalk cut as deep down as possible. Now, that part of the plant below the surface is hard and tough, and consequently is a dead loss. My plan is to let the stalk grow from eight to twelve inches above ground, and then to go along the bed and snap off the stalk with the fingers, as far as it is tender and will break square off. The consequence is that the whole stalk is as tender as green pea, and can all be eaten. For my use I would rather have one a hundred of the white stuff, however pretty the ladies may admire it.

MELONS—CANTALEUPES—MUSKMELONS

For these prepare at once a deep sandy loam bed, or as near such a soil as you may have at hand, put in the manure a spade deep, rake the ground finely every three or four feet until the bed is completed. Then for watermelons, form hills ten feet apart; before raising the hill, spread a shovel full of well rotted manure, mix it well with the soil on each spot you intend raising a hill; if you have not enough of stable or barn yard manure to spare for this purpose twenty pounds of guano mixed with two loads of mould will answer for a bed of two thousand square feet, and the same kind of manure will answer for putting at the bottom of the hills, which, when they are formed, should have applied to them a dusting composed of five parts ashes, and one part plaster, raked in; then plant six or eight seed in each hill, and pat down the surface with the back of the shovel; when the plants appear, dust them with the same mixture early in the morning until they get into the rough leaf; thin the plants out when large enough so as to leave but two vines in a hill. Keep the beds and hills clean, and the earth well stirred, drawing the earth around the roots as far as the seed leaves until the vines cover the ground. When the vines begin to make runners, stop them off close, with the fingers or scissors, which causes them to increase in strength, and to put out more fruitful runners. The watermelons should be as far apart from the cantaleupes and muskmelons as the size of your garden will admit, to avoid mixture and deterioration. The cultivation of the latter is similar to that of the first named, except that the distance of the hills for the cantaleupes and muskmelons should be six feet apart.

HOUSEHOLD RECIPES.

To Winter Strong Hats.—Scrape stick sulphur with a knife, mix the powder to a mush with water, plaster it thickly over the straw, and place in the hot sun for several hours; brush off when dry. An easy and effectual plan.

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.

Home Made Ink.—The ink is a beautiful black, flows freely, and does not in the least corrode the pen. It is far superior to the usual acid inks, which will spoil the best steel pen in a few hours' use. In fact, we have no ink that we like so well as this. It is made thus: To five gallons of water, at boiling heat, add one-half pound logwood, one-half ounce bi-chromate of potash, and one-half ounce prussiate of potash. Your ink is then made and ready for use. The cost is six cents per gallon.

Washing Colored Fabrics.—"Before washing any colored fabrics," says the *Scientific American*, "it is recommended to soak them for some time in water, to every gallon of which is added a spoonfull of ox-gall. A lea cup of lye in a pail of water is said to improve the color of black goods when it is necessary to wash them. A strong, clean tea of common hay will preserve the color of French linens. Vinegar in the rinsing water for pink or green, will brighten those colors, and soda answers the same end for both purple and blue."

The preparation and use of rennet is highly necessary in the making of good cheese. Heat injures the rennet, and a temperature of 140 degrees ruins them; but acids do not injure them, nor do alkalies, and the freezing and thawing of rennets will do them no harm. Some manufacturers use carbolic acid instead of salt, and find it much better; ten drops of the acid should be placed in a quantity of water sufficient to cover the rennet and dry it, old rennets are said to be worth twice as much as new ones.

Cream Pie.—Two thirds of a cup thin sweet cream, one-fourth cup of vinegar, two thirds of a cup of sugar, one egg well beaten; season with a little salt and one teaspoonful of ground alspice; bake with two rich crusts.

Pocket-book Rolls.—One pint of sweet milk, one egg and a piece of butter the size of an egg, salt and yeast as usual and work in flour as for ordinary bread. When light roll out and grease the surface, then double a piece over about the width you wish the cakes and cut them out with the dredging box lid, leaving a hinge on one side. When light bake as other rolls and they will open readily without any force, while the hinge keeps them from falling apart. They are very nice for company, or indeed any other time.

To Take Stains out of White Marble.—Take one ox gall, one wine glass of soap lees, one-half wine-glass of turpentine, milk, and make into a paste with pipe clay. Put on the paste over the stain, and let it remain for several days. If the stain is not fully removed, a second application will generally prove sufficient.

Turpentine in Ringworm.—Von Erlach and Lucke recommend spirits of turpentine, brushed over the surface, as a remedy in common ringworm.

Rice Pudding.—Wash thoroughly a tea cup full of best rice, add half a cup of white sugar, a quart of water, and the same of milk. Bake slowly four hours, stirring occasionally, except the last hour. A cup of raisins is an improvement.

Pea Soup.—When your corned beef is about half done, take it up for a short time, pour enough cold water in the pot to stop the boiling, and skim off all the fat that rises. Have ready, picked and washed, a pint or a quart of dried split peas (as your family is large or small) put them in the pot, put back the meat, and let all boil slowly till the peas are soft and the meat done. The soup is very good, and the beef is nice to eat cold, in thin slices.

INFORMATION comes from Havana that the Spanish officials are much alarmed by the secret meetings of men who exert great influence over the volunteers on the Island, and that fears are entertained of an open revolt. Dispatches are constantly passing to and from Madrid, and those who are best informed as to the present aspect of affairs in Cuba, believe an important movement is contemplated, which will result in relieving Cuba from the control of Spain, with the full consent of the Spanish authorities.

THE President expects to make a brief visit to Missouri before going to Long Branch to spend the summer.

PERRY'S COMEDONE AND PIMPLE REMEDY.

This is the only infallible remedy known to science for that unsightly disease of the secretions known as Comedone's Black Worms on the nose and face. It also cures those disfiguring diseases, Acne and Specots, Red, White and Mottended Pimples on any part of the body. It leaves the skin soft, smooth and healthy. Sold at

JAMES E. BURNS & CO.'S
DRUG STORE.
Corner Penn and Sixth (old St. Clair) Sts.

THE WEAR AND TEAR OF BUSINESS LIFE.

The cares and labors of business life are apt to tell severely upon the health and constitution of the ardent, energetic business man, and when the need of some sustaining agent is felt, stimulants that cause only a temporary exhileration, and leave the system in a state of partial collapse when their first effect has passed off, are too often resorted to. As certainly as fire leaves behind it a residuum of ashes, the use of the adulterated liquors of commerce produces premature exhaustion and decay. Touch them not. Tone and regulate the overtaxed vital machinery with Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, in that wholesome elixir, the alcoholic element, which is the purest derivable from any source, is tempered by the choicest tonic, aperient, anti-bilious and anti-febrific vegetable extracts and juices. To strengthen, recruit, relaxe and purify the system is the mission of the great vegetable specific. When the stomach is in a healthy state, the bile flows regularly, the bowels perform their office properly, and the telegraphic fibres of the nervous system are in perfect working order, an enormous amount of labor can be borne without risk or inconvenience, and the direct effect of the Bitters is to promote this vigorous condition of the functions upon which the nourishment of the body, and its power of endurance mainly depend. The great tonic and alterative is, therefore, emphatically recommended for its remarkable strengthening properties, to all men whose life responsibilities of life press heavily, and who feel the fainting under the burden. A lively appetite, a splendid digestion, elastic spirits, and a natural vigorous ability to withstand fatigue, are among the results that accrued to the remedial agent, Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, a trial of which has fully established the fact that there is nothing in the medicine that can be compared with it.

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FABER & VAN DOREN,
367 Liberty Street,
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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.

"HILL & ADAM'S SEWER PIPE CO,"
65 and 67 Sandusky St., Allegheny.
Manufacture highly VITRIFIED WATER AND SEWER PIPE. Dealers in CHIMNEY TOPS, FLUES and HYDRAULIC CEMENT.
C. G. McMILLEN, Agent.
may9-w3

THE CHEAPEST PLACE in the City TO BUY WATCHES,
IS AT
Wattles & Sheafer's,
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A large stock of AMERICAN and IMPORTED WATCHES just received and for sale at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. may7

KING WASHER.
This machine has taken the entire market in New York, New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, and is guaranteed
A Perfect and Easily Working Machine.
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GARDEN PLANT AND Flower Trellises!
The handsomest, neatest, cheapest garden ornament. Over 20 designs.
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GARDEN VASES.
Garden Ornaments, Lawn Rakes, Lawn Scythes, Lawn Mowers, etc., etc.
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LAND PLASTER, GUANO, AND our celebrated AMMONIATE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME. Always in store.
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Tuesday, May 10th,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
A FRESH STOCK OF
NEW DRESS GOODS,
WASH POPLINS,
IN
Beautiful Chene Mixtures,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
POPLIN ALPACAS
ALL FASHIONABLE COLORS,
FOR SUITS, VERY CHEAP.
Plain and Figured Silk Poplins.
Black and Colored
DRESS SILKS.
A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK OF
Striped and Figured P. K's.
CASSIMERES AND JEANS,
Cottonades and Linen Drills,
AT POPULAR PRICES AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.

NOTICE!
Third Arrival of Spring
DRY GOODS.
Bell & Moorhouse,
21 FIFTH AVENUE,
Are Offering Great Bargains in
Dress Goods,
Silks, Shawls,
Linens, Piques
and Chintzes.
READ THE PRICES
AT
James Hoag, Jr's,
174 Federal, St., Allegheny.
At 10 cents, 30 patterns Wall Papers, bright colors, good stock, prime paper.
At 12½c., Heavy Bright Buff Wall Papers, a bargain.
At 12½ cents, Fine White Papers.
At 25 cents, yard-wide White and Buff Holland for Winding Shades, good stock of the price.
Fine Oil Cloth Window Shades at low prices.
Yard Wide Lace Curtains, very cheap at 45 cents.
Wide Oil Cloth, cut to fit halls, rooms, &c.
Elegant Gold and Hand Made Wall Paper, at low prices.
JAMES HOAG, Jr.,
No. 174
FEDERAL STREET,
ALLEGHENY.

THE BEST BARGAINS
OFFERED
This Season,
AT 25 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS.
Ladies' Heavy British Cotton Stockings
AT EXTRA BARGAIN.
AT 3 PAIR FOR $1.00.
Ladies' Super British Cotton Stockings.
AT 25 CENTS.
Men's Heavy British Cotton Socks.
AT 25 CENTS.
Men's Heavy French Cotton Socks.
LADIES' AND MEN'S
MERINO GAUZE UNDERWEAR
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN'S
COTTON STOCKINGS
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES AT
Morganstern & Co's,
SUCCESSOR TO
MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.,
Nos. 78 and 80 Market Street.
may7
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, 35 cents.
PLAIN AND RIBBED COTTON HOSE, 10 cents and up.
DOMESTIC COTTON HOSIERY, by case or doz.
GENTS' SUPER STOUT HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
GENTS' SUPER FINE HALF HOSE, 25 cents.
Also splendid assortment SASHES, SASH and BOW RIBBONS, LADIES' FANCY BOWS.
Large Additions to Stock
Just arriving, to which we invite the attention of Wholesale and Retail Cash Buyers.
77 AND 79 MARKET STREET.
may9
ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,
ED. BARKER, Proprietor,
Cor. Penn St. and 11th, formerly old Canal

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BARGAINS!!
IN
Every Department,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
NEW
Spring and Summer Shawls,
PANNIER ARABS,
Open Centre Shawls,
LIGHT SUMMER SKIRTS,
HATS AND BONNETS
Sundowns,
Ribbons and Flowers,
A FINE STOCK OF
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas.
In the latest styles at the lowest prices.
Housekeeping Dry Goods
IN EVERY VARIETY
AT
ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
Wholesale and Retail,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny.
On a Par with Gold!
WE NOW OFFER
Our New Stock
OF
DRY GOODS
AND
NOTIONS
AT
EASTERN PRICES.
BUYERS ARE INVITED TO.
Examine our Goods & Prices.
ARBUTHNOT,
SHANNON & CO.,
No. 115 Wood Street.
BUY THE GENUINE.
CLARK'S
"O. N. T."
SPOOL COTTON.
GEO. A. CLARK,
SOLE AGENT.
Sold Everywhere.
may4-w36
Genuine Preparations
From the Celebrated House of
PETER SQUIRE, LONDON.
Granular Effervescent Bi-Carb. Potassa, Bromide Potassa, Iodide Potassa, Citrate Iron and Quinine, Bromide Ammonium, Carb. Lithia, Vichy Salt, Kissingen Salt, Cit. Magnesia, Seidlitz Powders, &c.—To protect Physicians and the Public from spurious articles of this character, purporting to be "direct importations"—all bottles of the genuine will in future bear a strap label over the cork, with the address and fac simile signature of the manufacturer, P. SQUIRE; and on the side his trade mark, and also address of the Importer and Sole Agent,
SIMON JOHNSTON,
Cor. Smithfield St. and Fourth Ave.
P. S.—We have received our usual Spring supply of Mineral Waters, Saratoga, Star, Congress, Kissingen, &c., &c. Also, another supply of Astringent Red Gum Lozenges, and Muriate of Ammoniate Lozenges, which have proved such a great success in England and this country in cases of Relaxed Sore Throat, Bronchitis, etc.
feb2-MTTh
SPECTACLES.
THE EYE.
Dr. FRANKS, the celebrated Lecturer on the Eye, and Manufacturer of Patent and Improved Spectacles, has returned to Pittsburgh, and is now at the ST. CLAIR HOTEL, where he adjusts his far-famed Spectacles to defective vision from an examination of the eye alone, so as to suit equally well by day as by artificial light without fatigue, from 13 to 25 years. Dr. F. may be professionally consulted on all diseases of the Human Eye, and has a large stock of his Spectacles and Eye Glasses for sale. About 4,000 pairs of these Spectacles were sold on Dr. Franks last visit in the space of three months, giving the entire satisfaction to all, as the medical gentlemen and citizens of Pittsburgh have by certificate testified.
Be particular and enquire at the Ladies' entrance on Penn street, for Dr. Franks office, ROOM 22 St. Clair Hotel. apl8-TTTh
DREKA,
IMPORTER AND RETAIL DEALER IN
FINE STATIONERY,
WEDDING, VISITING, PARTY and BUSINESS CARD ENGRAVING, MONOGRAMS, ARMS, ILLUMINATING, &c.
☞ Orders by mail receive prompt attention. Send for samples.
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R. M. McCOWAN.....J. R. McKOWN.
R. M. M'Cowan & Co.,
BOULEVARD PAVERS,
Pave Sidewalks, Cellars, Inside Yards, Drives, &c.
WARRANTED AGAINST CHANGES OF HEAT AND COLD.
Office rooms at GAZETTE office, or at 29 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny, promptly attended to.