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The Pittsburgh Gazette

FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF PERSONS leaving the city during the summer months they can have the GAZETTE mailed to their address, by ordering the same at the office, for fifteen cents per week for one week or more.

THE PRESIDENT, it is now announced, has concluded not to remove Gen. Sheridan. The refusal of General Thomas to take the place may have had much to do in leading the President to moderation.

It is, also, said by the President's friends that instead of resigning, as he threatened, he has put aside his objections to the Reconstruction Acts, and means to carry them into execution. Considering how intrinsic and fundamental his objections to those acts were, this compliance surpasses ordinary condescension.

The uses of adversity begin to be manifest in the President. The people are clearly against him. Instead of treating his veto messages with the respect he claimed to be due to them, Congress, conscious of its power, quietly provides for carrying its own will into effect. The Generals who led the Union armies have no confidence either in his statesmanship or in his fidelity to his honorable pledges. The greater part of the American people evidently remember one of his former speeches, in which he declared, with the rough vehemence peculiar to his style, that woman praises about the Constitution, spot him for a traitor."

There is an unconquerable feeling that the people are greater than their institutions, and may do therewith as they will. Constitutions are, indeed, valuable, as embodying the mind of the nation, but that mind changes, through uniform progress or by the violence of extraordinary events. Constitutions will certainly be made to change as well.

It is probable, moreover, that the President and his cohort of placemen have been forecasting what the Presidential canvass now approaching may bring forth. When the Prophet found the mountain would not go to him, he sagaciously made up his mind to go to the mountain.

THE action of the New York General Committee in nominating General Grant for the Presidency, was evidently taken after deliberation and upon consultation with prominent republicans in different parts of the country. For several weeks past matters have been shaping to this end. The General felt incumbent on him to relinquish the neutral position he long maintained. When approached by Mr. S. S. Cox with overtures relative to the democratic nomination, he gave that gentleman to understand that his opinions and sympathies did not run in that direction. In some of his official acts he went farther, fully endorsing the Reconstruction Policy of Congress. In his late interviews with leading Republicans, he has expressed himself without reserve, and to their complete satisfaction. The nomination at New York, therefore, may be taken as significant of the converging lines of preference in the Republican ranks.

WE REMARKED a day or two ago that the abundant crops of the present season, came at a period to relieve many embarrassments that have been felt throughout the country, with greater severity upon all departments of industry in this country. A contemporary gives a comparison of the crops of the present year and those of 1860. These statements are not absolute, but approximate; yet they may be taken as sufficiently near the exact mark to serve the purpose for which they are intended:

Crops for 1866.		Estimated Crops for 1867.	
Cotton.....4,000,000 bales.	2,500,000 bales.	Wheat.....175,000,000 bus.	225,000,000 bus.
Wheat, bus.....173,104,924	225,000,000	Corn.....839,791,760	1,200,000,000
Corn.....839,791,760	1,200,000,000	Rye.....2,847,489	5,000,000
Rye.....2,847,489	5,000,000	Oats.....172,643,185	225,000,000
Oats.....172,643,185	225,000,000	Barley.....15,570,846	20,000,000
Barley.....15,570,846	20,000,000	Buckwheat.....12,821,915	12,000,000
Buckwheat.....12,821,915	12,000,000	Potatoes.....111,148,867	100,000,000
Potatoes.....111,148,867	100,000,000	Butter, lbs.....650,641,277	1,200,000,000
Butter, lbs.....650,641,277	1,200,000,000	Cheese.....105,663,117	125,000,000
Cheese.....105,663,117	125,000,000	Rice.....187,167,000	50,000,000
Rice.....187,167,000	50,000,000	Tobacco, lbs.....641,282,487	1,100,000,000
Tobacco, lbs.....641,282,487	1,100,000,000	Cane sugar.....230,946,000	250,000,000
Cane sugar.....230,946,000	250,000,000	Maple sugar.....38,346,000	35,000,000
Maple sugar.....38,346,000	35,000,000	Hay, tons.....19,348,000	25,000,000
Hay, tons.....19,348,000	25,000,000		

This business community are at a loss to know what necessity exists for the new fifteen cent fractional currency notes about to be issued by the Treasury Department. The ten cent notes are not by any means scarce, while the market is absolutely drugged with the nickel five, three, two and one cent pieces. We imagine the new issue is designed to confer the doubtful honor on Gen. Grant of having his likeness on the new notes. After the currency becomes ragged, greasy and worn out with its engravings almost undistinguishable, the compliment of having one's face appear to such disadvantage is decidedly questionable.

THE respectable number of surviving members of the old Democratic party in New York City are about organizing for a vigorous "reconstruction." It is proposed to flood the South with orators of that school of politics, and to hold open air demonstrations weekly at Union Square.

THOMAS POOLE, an inhuman father, has been arrested in Cincinnati, on the charge of spiriting away his son, a lad six years of age, and murdering him by starvation. The man acknowledges that the child is dead and buried, but refuses to divulge where he made the grave.

BISHOP DUGGAN, of Illinois, who started for Rome to participate in the great ceremonies was taken ill on his way thither and has since been confined to his room at Paris. He was unable to be present at Rome on the occasion of the anniversary.

CAPT. JOHN CARLYLE, a well known Western boatman, died at Bunker Hill, Illinois, a few days ago. He was nearly sixty years of age and had been prominently engaged in building and commanding many of the finest boats on the Western waters.

A CURIOUS financial anomaly is witnessed in the New Orleans money market. Large denomination notes of the city currency are quoted at ten per cent. discount, and the smaller ones at five. The notes are of course equally solvent and valuable.

REV. S. R. BROCKUNIER died at Wheeling, W. V., on Tuesday. He was one of the oldest citizens there, and had been a preacher of the M. E. Church for upwards of fifty years. He was originally from Pennsylvania.

THE Michigan Constitutional Convention, in Committee of the Whole, passed a resolution in favor of negro suffrage in that State. The section passed without the least opposition.

THE number of deaths in Chicago last week was only one hundred and fifty-nine, against two hundred and twenty-two of the corresponding week last year. The health of the city is good.

LAST WEEK the cholera, according to a reliable physician's letter from Memphis, carried off on an average twenty-five persons per day in that city. It is now on the decrease.

THE Petrolite Oil Works of this city uses benzole for heating purposes with perfect success.

Milwaukee and Its Prospects.

The Milwaukee *Wisconsin* has an article on the prospects of that city, from which we extract the following:

"Now the questions arise, has Milwaukee, as the commercial centre of this region, increased as rapidly in business and population as the country itself? Is it probable that she will continue so to increase in the future. By the resultant the past, we are able to predict for the future. At the present and past ratio of increase, Milwaukee will contain in 1870 about ninety thousand population; in 1880 about one hundred and eighty thousand. But Milwaukee is increasing much faster even than the region upon which she depends for her support. While the population of Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota doubles in ten years, the business of Milwaukee quadruples in the same time. Nothing but a successive failure of crops will check this rate of increase in business, and with successive good crops it will even exceed the past.

"Our railways extend to the northwest and south of west, embracing within them nearly the whole region of which we have been speaking. Like iron arms stretched out, with hands interlocked in Central Minnesota, they clasp these fertile States securely to themselves and as their own. Consolidation is well under way for the benefit of the city. Where they centre, there is not in the United States a thousand miles of railway so fortunately located. To this consolidation and centralization of our railway system we look for a most powerful auxiliary in the development of the Northwest by the natural means to which we have alluded. Thus when energy and money are combined and united with natural advantages and natural laws, results are predicted with certainty. Milwaukee is and must continue the metropolis of this undisputed region and therefore must become one of the great cities of the Union. In 1860 she ranked as the eighteenth city of the Union; in 1870 she will unquestionably rank as the tenth. In a race so hotly contested, even a lower rank would be honorable. But sitting here as she does at the very gateway where passes the commerce of a new empire and the surplus population of old nations; where the vast commerce of the lakes changes to the land-carriage, and the land product to the lake; with a healthy and bracing climate unsurpassed upon either continent, with all these we have a right to expect and to predict a prosperous future for the Queen City of the Lakes."

The Japanese Mint.

The Japanese mint is located at Jeddo. Silver coin is only issued from it, the coinage operations being performed as follows: A silver ingot is placed in an iron spoon and melted over a coal fire, previous to being cast into a mould. From this mould the metal comes forth in thin rectangular bars, which are at once thrown into water to cool. The workman who takes the bars from the tub cuts off the silver splinters, which adhere to the edges, and passes them to another workman, who, with a pair of scissors, but with no system of measurement but that acquired by practice, cuts them into eight pieces, each of which is equal in value to one *ichibu*, or about thirty-one *sous*. The fragments are then weighed, the heaviest pieces being reduced to the standard weight by clipping, and the lighter ones being thrown again into the melting pot. The bars are then heated white-hot, smoothed on the sides, and carried under the die. One of the square coins is placed upon a stationary block and a die is put upon it. A workman lifts a heavy hammer and brings it down with great force upon the upper die, and the silver bar becomes a coin. The *ichibu* is next handed over to children, who mill the edges with sharp stars. This operation terminated, the silver squares are weighed again, impressed with the Imperial mark, which is cut into the metal with a chisel, and put up into packages of one hundred coins. About three hundred persons are employed in the Mint, all of whom work with great regularity and in profound silence. In the morning, when the workmen enter the establishment, they cast off their street garb and don clothes belonging to the Government. At sunset the gong is sounded, the employees strip to the buff, loosen their hair and submit to be searched by the officials of the place. They are then directed to wash their hands, lift up their arms, drink a glass of water and shout. These proceedings having been gone through with, the workmen are allowed to resume their wearing apparel and retire for the night.

A Reformatory Village.

A Reformatory Village exists in the Panjaub District of Hindostan. An account of this village was recently given at a meeting of the Social Science Association in England by Major Hutchinson, Inspector General of Police in the Punjaub. The community was formed by collecting from other villages those who, as thieves or beggars, had rendered themselves a pest. Land was given to them, they were supplied with seeds, had wells sunk for them, and were furnished with ploughs. These provisions having been made, the men were informed that henceforth they must depend on their own exertions; and that, whether living comfortably by their industry or dying with hunger from their idleness, they would not be allowed to quit the spot where they had been placed. At first there was great grumbling, turbulence, and many threats; but when the men found that these were all in vain they gradually took to their work, and settled down into a peaceful and industrious little community. Major Hutchinson added that, at a late visit of inspection to this curious village, it was found that the inhabitants had begun to feel a pride in their cottages and farms; that a striking alteration for the better had taken place in their general condition and appearance, and that so fully reconciled had they become to the change in their course of life that they, one and all, declared that they had no wish to return to their former career. The experiment was first suggested by Mr. E. Prinrep, in 1869 settlement officer of Sealkote, and carried out successfully by Major H. B. Urmston, who compelled a predatory tribe to settle and cultivate under penalty of the lash, and two years afterwards was invited by his reclaimed thieves, burglars and fortune-tellers to a feast on the produce of their farms.

SPEAKING of the nomination of MR. GREELEY to the Austrian Mission, the *Tribune* says:

"He could not accept this place had the alleged nomination been unanimously confirmed, intending not to leave his country at least until every State disorganized by revolt shall have been restored to her normal position in the Union—if possible, on the basis of Universal Amnesty coupled with Impartial Suffrage. On the eve of a new Presidential canvass, in so momentous an exigency, he would regard any employment that required of him a sojourn of months abroad as at best but honorable banishment. And, while he will not decline nominations that have not been tendered him, he purposes never again to be a candidate for office."

AT NEW ALBANY, Ind., a very singular and fatal disease is prevailing to some extent among the chickens. The chicken is suddenly attacked by this disease, and at the moment when the attack occurs will spring straight up into the air two or three feet and fall helpless to the ground. The head and neck is cramped and rests upon the back, and thus remains until the fowl dies, which it generally does in from five to ten minutes. The legs of the chickens attacked are also much contracted by cramp. Persons have lost as high as forty and fifty chickens by this disease in a single week. Very often from half a dozen to a dozen will be found of a morning lying dead under their roosts.

THE wits of Persia, to whom nothing is sacred, are telling a good story about the Shah of Persia. It appears that the Shah rather pooh-poohed a proposal to introduce the telegraph into his realm, and his consent was by no means hearty. When the line was completed, the Shah was at his palace of Scultanieh. Prince Ali Koull indicted the first dispatch. It was this: "*The melons are ripe at Kasdeh.*" Instantly the possible uses of this invention of the infidels flashed across the royal mind, and Ali-Koull received this agreeable answer: "I appoint you Minister of Sciences."

The Wonderful Textile Fabrics of Hindoostan.

In the manufacture of muslin, the Hindoos surpass all other people, as they do in the manufacture of the cashmere shawl. There is a class of muslin termed "woven air," the fabric of which is so marvellously fine that the Hindoos themselves are fond of relating all kinds of strange theories respecting it.

Mr. Bott, in his "Consideration of the Affairs of India," speaking of the Dacca muslins, says that according to report, the Emperor Aurungzebe once "was angry with his daughter for showing her skin through her clothes, whereupon the young Princess remonstrated in her justification, that she had seven *jupidahs*, or suits, on; another tale was to the effect that, "in the Nabob Allaverdy Khan's time, a weaver was chastised and turned out of the city of Dacca for his neglect in not preventing his cow from eating up a piece of 'Abrawan,' which he had spread and left upon the grass," the muslin, of course, being so fine that the animal could not see it upon the herbage.

So delicate is the manufacture of the short staple of the Dacca cotton, that it can only be woven into yarn at certain times of the day. The morning is generally so employed before the dew has left the grass; if spinning is carried on after that time, the spinner, who is always a woman, moistened thirty or more times in the day a pan of water, the evaporation of which affords sufficient moisture to prevent the fine yarn becoming too brittle to handle. Delicate as the muslin is, it will wash, which Europe muslins will not. The durability of the Dacca muslin, notwithstanding its surprising fineness a piece of "evening dew," one yard wide and twenty yards long, only weighing 556 grains—is said to be owing to the greater number of twists given to the Dacca yarn, when compared with the finest muslin yarns of England or France. The time taken to spin and weave the fabric in question "is vast indeed, therefore, be surprised to hear that it sells at the rate of a guinea a yard.

The "Abrawan," or "Running Water," is specified, and known among the muslin; "Sabnam," or "Evening Dew," is the third quality. It is so called because it is so fine that it can only be distinguished from dew upon the grass. There are several other very fine Dacca muslins that are known by distinctive names, but the three so poetically designated are the most famous. The Baghdidees, who remove from the cotton the foreign matter, use the juice of the amaroid plant for that purpose; and to remove other spots or stains a compound of chel, lime and mineral alkali. There are Mahomedans who also repair this woven air with a skill equal to that of the Hindoostan who weaves it. For instance, it is said that an expert Hafiuger, or darner, can extract a thread from towards long from a piece of the finest muslin of the same dimensions, and replace it with one of the finest quality." It is said that they execute their finest work under the influence of opium.

A still more exquisite and expensive work of the Indian loom is the figured muslin. A piece of this fabric, measuring twenty yards, made in 1776, cost as much as $26. The splendid yet subdued effect of weaving gold and silver threads into the different figures made by India has never ever been approached by Europeans. Some of their silks have a street upon them like the breast of a pigeon, or indeed of the Impeyan pheasant. In nature we never find that even the most splendid effects delight the eye by appearing harsh. The Indian artist seems to have caught the very art therein in nature, and he uses his gold and silver with a caution, a prodigality, and an economy fitted for the occasion. The native never throws away gold when it will not be seen. Thus on the turban cloth only the end that hangs down by the neck is thus ornamented. In the waistcloth, the fringed end, &c. The gold thread is so very pure that it never tarnishes, and it washes just as well as the other threads of the garment. The thread of the precious metals is called "Kalabatoon," and it is woven by hand.

The embroidery in the woven garments in which this absolutely pure gold is employed, never tarnishes—a protection to which European fabricators have yet attained.

About Ballet Girls.

Olive Logan has an article in the *Galaxy*, for August, on ballet girls and others. The article is entitled "The Legislature." and is a severe exposition of some of the professors of the naked drama. We make a few extracts:

For the existence of the legitimate ballet, I, who know them as a class well, have a thorough respect. They are a hard-working, ill-paid body of women, and unfrequently the sole support of entire families, and their moral characters are not one will affected by their line of business. The admiring public who see the pretty, picture-like junks on the stage, little know the physical fatigue which these poor girls encounter in return for a few dollars a week salary from the management, and the hardships at the hands of the audience. Few men work solant as the ballet girl—the everyday, up hill work of life excepted. In the morning is at the theatre, clad in gauze and silk wobbing, practicing pirouettes, cheveches, the cut-over and other inquisitorial exercises. I have seen these girls practice from nine o'clock in the morning until half-past twelve, almost without cessation, then take a hurried lunch, sometimes eating it while standing shivering in their thin clothing in a draughty place behind the "flats," only to begin their labor again at half-past one, and so continue till five. This is for the matinee performance; at half-past seven that of the night commences, finishing perhaps at eleven. Then comes undressing, refreshing, folding and laying away their costly paraphernalia; for, even if not naturally tidy and tidiness is the rule with them—the exception rare—these girls have to be economy's sake, be careful of their clothing. And so, long after midnight, the tired creatures, often but little more than children, creep listlessly into the street cars, to be stared at by rude men, or still worse, alone and unprotected, at the risk of being mistaken for traviatas of the lowest grade.

That pose into which she now throws herself with such abandon is not a vile pandering to the tastes of those giggling men in the orchestra stalls, but is an effort which, to her idea, is as loving a tribute to a favorite as a painter's pencil touch is to him. I have seen these women burst into tears on leaving the stage because they had read and write after long, among women, rolling their eyes about, and evidently making unworthy comments on the pretty creatures before them, whose whole soul, and whose whole body, too, was for the hour firmly given over to Terpsichore. "If is they who are bad," said Mademoiselle B. to me the other night, "it is not we." Mademoiselle B. gives a note from which makes "pads" for the "artists" who have physical imperfections. These pads are made in Philadelphia. We quote:

Such little inaccuracies as knock-knees and bow-legs, trifling errata in Nature's original edition, remarkable for their frequency in the human family, especially in those misguided members of it who have rashly chosen, for lack of a vocation, are nimbly rectified by the pad-professor. I saw a letter from one of these the other day, which may be worth producing here for the sake of its indicuousness. That it is a genuine document, I pledge my word. It ran thus:

"PHILADELPHIA—*Mon:* Them tites is finished; your neck will be all O K when you get them on. Bad figgers is all paid out now they will count 2 dollars.

Walter Scott's Manuscripts.

The original manuscripts of Sir Walter Scott's poems and several of his novels and prose works are about to be sold at auction, by order of the executors of the late Mr. Robert Cadell, of Edinburgh. They comprise "The Lady of the Lake," "Marmion," "Rokeby," "The Lord of the Isles," "Don Roderick," "The Field of Waterloo," and other Poems, "Halidon Hill," "Doom of Devorgoil," &c., with an introductory Essay on Ballad Poetry, "Anchindrane," "Anne of Geierstein," "Count Robert of Paris," "Castle Dangerous," and two volumes containing portions of Waverly, "Ivanhoe," "The Bridal of Triermain," and "Tales of a Grandfather." This portion of Ivanhoe, says the London *Publishers' Circular* is believed to be the only portion of that romance which Sir Walter Scott wrote with his own hand, as the late Mr. John Ballantyne acted as his amanuensis for a considerable part of it, owing to the author having just recovered from a severe illness. The manuscript of the "Lay of the Last Minstrel," was not preserved. All these manuscripts are remarkable for the extra military finery with which they were written, and very few corrections or alterations occurring in them; thus affording a proof of Sir Walter Scott's wonderful facility of composition. The manuscripts are stated to be all in a perfect state of preservation, and uniformly bound in Russia, with uncut edges.

—The Greenville (S. C.) *Enterprise* comes to us with a $1,000 Confederate Bond wrapped around it.—*Houston (Texas) Telegraph.*

GENERAL NEWS.

—Rev. Dr. Chapin has gone to Maine.

—General Hancock has returned to St. Louis.

—An evil habit is never conquered by yielding to it.

—The best capital to begin life with is a capital wife.

—A career of crime must come to a halt or a halter.

—Brigham Young, Jr., and suite have gone to Massachusetts.

—If a horse says neigh when you offer him oats, he don't mean it.

—The richer man makes his food, the poorer he makes his appetite.

—Santa Ana, not Annis, is the correct spelling of the old gentleman's name.

—The great centre of happiness is something to hope for and something to love.

—General, Samuel Chandler, of 1812 memory, died in Lexington, Mass., recently.

—The Buffalonians boast that they have consumed 350,000 quarts of strawberries this season.

—Why is the bridegroom better than the bride? Because she is given away, and he is sold.

—A colored man in Syracuse, 107 years old, is going to Virginia to lay his bones on his old plantation.

—A Rockland, Me., paper proposes Major Wm. A. Richardson, of Illinois, as a candidate for the Presidency.

—Wet noses are like lighthouses to warn voyagers on the sea of life off the coast of Malaga, Jamaica, Santa Cruz, and Holland.

—Mr. Raymond is the only editor of any of the New York morning newspapers who has gone to Europe this summer, or proposes to go.

—Frederick Bakeman, a resident of the village of Freedom, in Cattaraugus Co., exhibited his one hundred and seventh birthday on the 4th inst.

—A curiosity seeker at the Paris exhibition has found some Danish artillery of the middle of the eighteenth century, and among it several breech-loaders.

—Among the latest arrivals at Saratoga are two young ladies from Havana, known as the "charms of Cuba," and wearing diamonds to the value of $250,000.

—In a London paper is advertised for sale "a manuscript copy of the Holy Bible, written in a neat, legible hand, in 68 volumes, containing 66 books, and eighteen year, and now to be disposed of for the benefit of his family."

—A prominent speculator in cattle in Chicago has been arrested upon the instance of a colored servant, who makes oath that the white speculator is responsible for a "young American" who, color is not yet determined, but will shortly.

—The heirs of Solomon Ingraham are to meet in New York on July 25th to make final arrangements to get possession of the property in England, that property being no less a prize than the land on which stands the thriving city of Leeds. The property is valued at $50,000,000.

—A new style of steam carriage appeared in Boston a few days ago. It was a light open buggy, carrying two persons, and had no visible means of locomotion save a slight apparatus under the box. The vehicle came up Tremont street on the track just behind a horse car; but when the car stopped the buggy was turned aside and passed first by the car, and was guided as easily as if a horse had been attached.

—The King of Prussia, it is announced, intends next month to visit the Castle of Hohenzollern, which has been the seat of his family for over a thousand years, to be called Post Austin and Rosen Vista. Great indications are offered to enterprisers.

—Failures in Jamaica are increasing, and mercantile affairs are shortless.

—Advices from Cuba to the 9th of June, state that Gen. Lopez had raised some forces and taken the field against President Salazar on account of his refusal to accept the position in the interior.

—Measures were being taken to assassinate Maximilian, who was carried to the Observatory Building for safety.

—The Assembly of the State of Canea had allowed Jesus Christ and the Virgin Mary to withdraw from the Union. Troops were being collected to enforce the will of the people.

—The blockade of Santa Martha had been declared illegal by the Cuban Junta, and the people of Carthagena were arming with alacrity in consequence. The Spanish Consuls had also declared the blockade illegal.

—The steamer Columbia has been recently slipped with arms and ammunition for the Government of Mexico, and takes its departure