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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.

HON. THOS. WILLIAMS has our thanks for valuable Public Documents.

THAT FORGERY.—The Pittsburgh *Post*, the Philadelphia *Age*, the Harrisburg *Patriot and Union*, the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, and probably all the papers of that stripe in Pennsylvania, gave publicity to an article said to have been copied from the "Salem, (Mass.) *Journal*, Radical," which in terms of coarse exultation, glories in the nomination of Judge Williams as an acknowledgment on the part of the stolid Dutch elements of the superiority of New England men," and afterwards stigmatizes Pennsylvania as a "poor, ignorant, stupid, old Dutch State," and much more of such stuff.

Quick upon the heels of the wretched and overdone fabrication came a statement from the Salem *Register* that no paper bearing the name of the *Journal* is published in that city. In fact any person of common discernment would see at a glance that it was a fabrication, a forgery, and was never written by a friend of Judge Williams; yet it has taken the rounds of the Copperhead press of this State, and not one of them, so far as we have seen, has had the honesty or manliness to state the fact that the journal from which it was said to have been taken has no existence.

Judge Williams and his friends may congratulate themselves upon his unimpeachable character and record when his enemies are obliged to resort to such shameful expedients to excite the prejudices of our people against him. Now that the *Post* of this city state, for its own sake, not for his, that the article in question, and which it published, was a fabrication—that no such paper as the "Salem (Mass.) *Journal*, Radical," exists?

THE IMBROGLIO between the President, Mr. Stanton and General Grant, relative to the removal of General Sheridan, seems to be approaching a culmination one way or other. The affair is affording a rich harvest to gossip mongers, especially such as communicate with the world outside through the columns of the New York *Herald*. If we may believe these rumors, the President has made up his mind that if he cannot *remove* the Secretary of War he will *suspend* him—refuse to hold official intercourse with him and exclude him from meetings of the Cabinet. In the meantime rumor has it that Gen. Grant has assured Generals Sheridan and Pope that they will not be removed, and directs them to go on in the discharge of their duties under the reconstruction laws. *Per contra*, there are other rumors that the President has ordered Gen. Rosseau to Washington, with the intention of conferring upon him the command of the Fifth District, which is Sheridan's.

ON SATURDAY last only sixty-four feet of the great tunnel on the summit of the Sierra Nevada, on the Central Pacific Railroad, remained to be cut. On the 10th it is expected that the first locomotive and train will run through. It will be remembered that operations on that road commenced at Sacramento and have been pushed eastward thus far. This great tunnel is very nearly a hundred miles northeast of Sacramento; and as the summit of the Sierra Nevada (7,000 feet high) has been surmounted, a communication between California and Nevada has been established. As the latter State is rich in minerals, especially silver, and as it has hitherto been most difficult of access, this opening up of a railway communication is a matter of great importance. It is remarkable that the greatest feat in engineering ever achieved in the world should be accomplished in a region which the feet of civilized men have only trodden about a score of years.

THE COLORED PORTION of our population yesterday held a celebration at Union Park, Allegheny, commemorative of the West India emancipation. On the 1st instant was held a similar celebration at Iron City Park, this city. Both affairs were largely attended by colored folks, and passed off in a highly gratifying manner. It is worthy of notice that not a single case of drunkenness or disorder marred the enjoyment of either celebration, and that the entertainments afforded at both were high-toned, intellectual and rational. The colored people hereabouts have ever enjoyed a reputation as peaceable and law-abiding, and the order and dignity of the last two public affairs in which they participated so largely, have added much to their character.

FOR THE BENEFIT of our manufacturers who may desire to exhibit their wares at the forthcoming State and Provincial fairs we publish a tabular list of time and place of such exhibitions so far as announced:

Pennsylvania	Pittsburgh	Sept 24-27
California		Sept 3-14
Canada West	Kingston	Sept 23-27
Iowa	Clinton	Oct 1-4
Indiana	Terre Haute	Sept30-Oct4
Illinois	Quincy	Sept30-Oct4
Kentucky	Louisville	Sept 9-14
Kansas	Lawrence	Sept 24-27
Minnesota	Rochester	October 1-4
Missouri	St. Louis	Oct 7-12
Maryland	Baltimore	Oct 22-31
Michigan	Detroit	Sept 10-13
New Hampshire	Nashua	Sept 10-13
New England	Providence, R.I.	Sept 3-6
New York	Buffalo	October 1-4
Ohio	Dayton	Sept 23-27
Vermont	Brattleboro	Sept 10-13
Wisconsin	Madison	Sept 23-27
Washington Ty.		October 28

IN JUNE last the Republican Convention for Lancaster county, instructed the County Committee to have the local candidates to be voted for at the next election, nominated according to the "Crawford County System;" that is, to allow the Republican voters in the different precincts to select by ballot from the persons offering which should be accepted as candidates. The County Committee, after considerable discussion, have rejected these instructions, and issued a call for a delegate convention, after the old fashion.

THE POSTPONEMENT by GARIBALDI of of his projected movement against Rome, may be taken as interpreting what the Emperor NAPOLEON meant by his recent note concerning the old French fortifications surrounding that city. It also explains the confidence maintained by the Pope, notwithstanding the menacing attitude of the Liberals. He knew in whom he trusted.

THE POPULATION OF MILWAUKEE, as based on a new directory of the city, is set down at seventy-six thousand. At the rate of increase made during the last few years, the "Cream" city expects to astonish the world in the 1870 census, with a population of an hundred thousand.

THE Republicans of Perry county have nominated JOSEPH W. FRANK for Assembly.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Baltimore has 73,480 horsekeepers.

—The Czar is investing in needle guns.

—Texas now has thirteen cotton factories running.

—The principal gymnast at a Paris circus is a large monkey.

Histori is studying Marie Antoinette for the express purpose of inflicting this country.

—A Connecticut beggar, while whining for a crust of bread, stole a set of false teeth to eat it.

—English ladies are adopting the fashion of wearing belts with a small dagger attached.

—Mrs. Prentiss, of Ridgefield, Ohio, has reached the ripe old age of one hundred and one.

—Thieves, both burglarious and highway, abound in the northern region of Ohio and Indiana.

—A short-hand reporter has challenged a local reporter in St. Louis. Each hopes to "take down" the other.

—A man ninety years old fell down stairs in Warren, Pa., a few days ago, and was instantly killed.

—There are no less than five lawsuits pending in the English courts concerning the steamship Great Eastern.

—A flour merchant in Ohio has his life insured for $20,000. He isn't anxious about the fall of Sevastopolis.

—The dog-killing business in New York is accomplished by five men. They make about $500 each this season.

—A Washington genius wants money to start an aerial mail line, to run from that city to New York in three hours.

—They are racing carrier pigeons between Cologne and Brussels. The fastest time made is 110 miles in three hours.

—Five companies are mining silver in Jackson county, Va. The principal vein is about four hundred feet below the surface.

—The summer resorts along the Hudson are sparingly patronized this year, a large proportion being comparatively empty.

—Somebody is evidently determined to burn of all the breweries in Chicago. No less than four have been burned within a week.

—Jordan Potter, of Wiscasset, Me., recently drove a nail into his own head, while partially insane, and died from the results of the operation.

—Fifteen hippopotamus hides were recently sent to a tannery in Boston, Mass., to be tanned. They were 15 knives, and weighed together 3,400 pounds.

—When Hunnicutt said he wanted to treat every man like a brother, the Richmond newspapers concluded that he generously. They expected an invitation to drink, but were disappointed.

—The London *Railway News* says: "The extraordinary number of advertisements of properties to be sold now to be seen daily is proof of the wide spread ruin which has followed the last round of indiscriminate Stock Exchange speculation, but which does not publicly show itself."

CLASSICAL JOKES.

—Pope Adrian Sixth was talking with the Duke of Sesa, "That Pasquil gave great scandal, and that he would have him thrown into the river." But Sesa answered, "Do not, holy father, for then he will turn frog; and whereas now he chants by day and by night, he will then chant by day and night."

—The Turks made an expedition into Persia, and, because of the strait laws of the mountains of Armenia, the Chiefs consulted long which way they should get in. One, hearing the debate, said: "Here much ado here about nothing; put in but I hear nobody take care how you shall get out." Which in fact they never did.

—Crassus, the orator, had a fish which the Roman called "Murena," that he made very tame and fond of him. The fish died, and Crassus wept for it. One day, during a dispute with Domitius, in the Senate, Domitius said, "Foolish Crassus, you weep for your Murena." Crassus replied: "That is more than you did for both your wives."

—Demetrius, King of Macedon, would at times retire from business and give himself wholly to pleasures. On one occasion, sitting over the table, he was sick, his father, Antigonus, came suddenly to visit him, and not a fair-dashed cousin of his, but a fair-dashed Venus came in, Demetrius said: "Sir, the fever has just left me." Antigonus replied: "I think it was it just met at the door."

—The Romans made a law against the bribery and extortion of the governors of the provinces. Tacitus, in one of his speeches to the people, said "that in bringing the Africans to petition at Rome to have that law repealed. For before, the governors did bribe and extort as much as were sufficient for themselves, but now they bribe and extort as much as may be enough not only for themselves, but for the judges, jurors and magistrates."

—Michael Angelo, the famous painter, painting in Pope Clement's chapel the portraits of hell and the devils, he made one of the damned souls so like a cardinal that was his enemy, that everybody knew it at first sight. The cardinal complained to the Pope, and asked that it be defaced. The Pope said to him: "Why you know very well I have power to deliver a soul out of purgatory, but not out of hell."

—There was one that died greatly in debt. When it was reported in company where divers of his creditors were, that he was dead, one began to say: "Well, if he be gone, then he hath carried a hundred ducats of mine into the next world;" and another said, "And two hundred of mine;" and a third said, "And great sums of his. Phocion said: "I perceive now, that though a man cannot carry any of his own with him into the next world, yet he may carry away that which is another man's."

—Dionysius, the tyrant, after he was deposed and brought to Corinth, kept a school. Among those who visited him was one who, when he came in, opened his mantle and took his clothes, thinking to give Dionysius a gentle scorn—for the tyrant, when in power, required that everything of every one should be in his presence, that they might not thereby carry concealed weapons to him in jury. Dionysius said to him: "I prithee do so rather when thou goest out, that we may see thou stealest nothing."

—Clodius being prosecuted by Cæsar for impiety, summoned Cicero as a witness. Clodius attempted an *alibi*, but Cicero maintained otherwise. The jury, however, composed of fifty-seven, acquitted Clodius. Whereupon, one day in the Senate, Cicero and Clodius being in altercation, Clodius upbraided him, and said: "The jury gave you no credit." Cicero answered: "Five and twenty gave me credit; but there were two and thirty who gave you no credit, for they had their money before hand." Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt jury, that had probably taken shares of money. Before the trial, on a day during which the fate of the Senate a guard, as Clodius was a very seditious young nobleman. Cicero, the orator, seeing some of them together, said to them: "What made you ask of us a guard? Were you afraid your money should be taken from you?"

—Phocion, when general of the Athenian army, used to dress very mean, always going barefooted and sometimes without his upper garment, except it happened to be intolerably cold; and then his soldiers used to laugh and say: "It is a sign of a sharp winter: Phocion has got his clothes on." The Athenians once insisted on his leading them against the enemy, and when he refused, they told him nothing could be more disastrously and spiritless than his behavior. He answered, "You can neither make me valiant, nor can I make you cowards; however, we know one another very well." Having a difference with Bœotans, which they refused to settle by treaty, and proposed to decide by the sword, Phocion said: "My good people, keep to the method in which you have the advantage—that is, talking and not fighting." Lycurgus, the orator, one day said many disparaging things, and among the rest observed that when Alexander demanded ten of their orators (politicians,) Phocion gave it as his opinion that they should be delivered to him. "It is true," said Phocion, "I have given the Athenians much good advice, but public informer, paraded with his intended valor before the Athenians, and proposed them to declare war. But when the lists came to be made out, this swaggerer appeared with his arm bound up as a crutch in his hand. Phocion, as he sat upon the business, seeing him at some distance, called, "Put down Antiogion, a cripple and coward!" Afterward, Aristogiton was in prison, when he sent for Phocion to come and see him. The latter's friends tried to dissuade him from going, but Phocion said: "Let me alone, good people. Where would one rather wish to speak with Aristogiton than in prison?" Alexander wrote to the Athenians for a supply of ships, and the orators opposing it, the Senate asked Pocion his opinion. "I am of opinion," said he, "that you should either have the sharpest sword, or else keep on terms with those who have."

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

THE PREVIDENT AND THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

Correspondence Between Them

MR. STANTON STILL AT HIS POST.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, August 7, 1867.

The following is the correct text of the correspondence which recently passed between the President and Secretary of War:

Executive Mansion, Washington, August 5, 1867.—Sir—Public considerations of a high character constrain me to say that your resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted. Very respectfully,

[Signed,] ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Hon. Edwin M. Stanton, Sec'y of War.

To which the Secretary replied as follows:

War Department, August 5, 1867.—Sir: Your note of this date has been received, stating that public considerations of a high character constrain you to say that my resignation as Secretary of War will be accepted. In reply, I have the honor to say that public considerations of a high character, which alone have induced me to continue at the head of this Department, constrain me not to resign the office of Secretary of War before the next meeting of Congress.

Very respectfully, yours,

(Signed) EDWIN M. STANTON.

To the President.

No further action has been taken by the President, and the Secretary of War remains at the Department transacting business as usual.

CHOLERA ON SHIPBOARD.

Emigration Commissioners' Investigation.

BAD FOOD—BAD WATER—NO DOCTOR —NO DRUG STORE ON BOARD.

Twenty Passengers Murdered.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, August 7, 1867.

The report of the Committee of Commissioners of Emigration, relative to seven deaths from cholera aboard the Austrian ship Guiseppe Baccarich, says the bread was mouldy and disgusting. There was neither sugar nor tea on the outbound voyage; insufficient in quality; the treatment of the passengers was most shocking, and the treatment of sick passengers in consequence of bad food and water; there was neither a doctor nor even a drug store on board. All these outrages and cruelties were committed to save a few hundred dollars. The twenty passengers who have died on board have been murdered, the report emphatically states, by A. Strauss & Co., of Antwerp, the owners of the passenger ship. Strauss & Co. have been informed of the legal remedy they have against this firm, for damages sustained, and the dead they have lost, and several have already engaged counsel.

EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Gen. Butler's Report.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, August 7.—The *Tribune* publishes General Butler's report, as Commissioner of Exchange, during a portion of the rebellion, from which intelligence received in December, 1863, he found the Confederate Government anxious to exchange man for man, but refused to exchange Afro-American prisoners. Butler on the ground that he could not enslave negro troops. Notification was then given that offer was sent to our government, which refused to concede the right of the Confederate authorities to outlaw our citizens, and refuse to treat with Gen. Butler on the ground that he commanded