The Pittsburgh Gazette.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

It is rumored that Mr. Peabody will return to England.

A Tennessee vigilance committee hung the wrong man.

A party of sixty editors from northern Indiana arrived at Niagara Falls, Thursday of last week.

Three papers are about to be added to the seven now published in Washington county, New York.

The New York barbers will "strike" if their demand for shorter hours of labor is not acceded to.

One firm in California is manufacturing champagne, equal to the best, at the rate of 130,000 bottles a year.

There are more than 500 men still living in Louisiana who fought under General Jackson at the battle of New Orleans.

The Freemasons of Spain, since the revolution there, have for the first time, been able to conduct Masonic ceremonies at funerals.

The judge who divorced himself from his wife in his own court, is said to be "at the head of the legal profession in southwest Missouri."

The New York Daily *News* heads its account of the recent hurricane in Wall street: "The Gold Wrecks—only one suicide yet reported."

The Boston *Transcript* wants the ringleaders of the "gold ring" to be hanged upon the sour apple tree originally intended for Jeff Davis.

A bronze statue of General Grant, representing him on the battlefield, on horseback, in full military costume, is being made in Washington.

The Pittsburgh foundling sensation has gone the rounds of the press in all sorts of shapes, until finally St. Louis is credited with the production.

The Burdell murder mystery is again revived in New York, owing to the alleged discovery of concealed clothing in the house where the tragedy was enacted.

Slender party (who is not very comfortable)—"These street cars ought to charge by weight." Stout party (sharply)—"Ah! if they did, they would never stop to pick you up."

A Memphis (Tenn.) paper contends that a cotton factory in that city will clear exactly $82.75 more on every bale of cotton woven into cloth than there can be made at Lowell, Mass.

The sale of liquor has been stopped in Calais, Me., and as a result an omnibus has been placed on the route between that city and St. Stephen, N. B. The line does a driving business.

It is stated that there are now about four hundred subordinate lodges of the Knights of Pythias, (of which Pennsylvania has one hundred and ninety), with a membership of over one hundred thousand.

A Kentucky Judge addressed John C. Breckinridge as General, last week, whereupon he suggested that hereafter all military titles be disregarded in the court room. The Judge acquiesced, saying he would adopt the suggestion in future with great pleasure.

The latest tombstone inscription, located at San Diego, Cal., is given thus: "This year is sakred to the memory of William Henry Shaken, who came to his death being shot with Colt's revolvers—one of the old kind, brass mounted—and of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

The Chicago *Republican* of Tuesday says: "The jury called for the trial of criminal causes in this Court was discharged yesterday morning by Judge McAllister appearently for the reason that their general appearance was scarcely more creditable than the prisoners arraigned."

The St. Crispins, in Massachusetts, who have 110 lodges, with a membership of over 30,000, have made arrangements to purchase coal in Philadelphia and flour in the West, and to transport them to that State for their use. They expect to obtain these articles by this means at a very cheap rate.

A French convict, after having served twenty-five years imprisonment for his crime at Cayenne, returned to France and attracted the attention of the police by his lavish expenditure of money. He was arrested, and stated that he had found the money of the man whom he had murdered in the place where he had concealed it.

A domestic romance comes from New York. Twenty-two years ago a couple were married, had one son, lived together ten years, and then, after losing all their property, procured a divorce. The woman married again, and got a fortune; the husband did'nt, and remained poor. And now that the woman has become a rich widow, she has re-married her first husband.

An enterprising colored man in Trenton, N. J., devised a petition to the common council of that city, asking for an enlargement of the school house for colored children. It occurred to him that the signatures of certain white folks might be serviceable, and he applied for and obtained a large number. The petition commences, "We, the parents of the colored children !"

Some excitement has been created at Columbus, Miss., by the appearance there of four immense insects, supposed to be Egyptian locusts. They were three times as large as the common locusts, with large black eyes, legs of great strength, feathers like a Shanghai chicken, tails similarly adorned, and a hard shell covering. The like of them was never seen before by the oldest inhabitants.

On the first Tuesday in October the qualified voters of Hudson county, N. J., are to decide the most important question ever submitted to them. Under an act of the legislature of New Jersey at its last session, the voters of the five cities and townships in the county of Hudson, lying between the Hudson and Passaic rivers, are to decide whether these cities and township shall be consolidated into one municipal organization.

The vaults of the Bank of France, which, it is asserted, contain more treasure than any other single spot on the face of the globe, are accessible through an iron door, which has three keys, kept by the principal officers. The iron stairway leading to the vault can be detached, and by chemical apparatus a supply of deadly gas is made to permeate every part, destroying human life in a few seconds, while the whole vault can be submerged at ten minutes notice, so that any attempt to rob it would be attended with certain death.

George R. Lingle, an editor and printer of Sedalia, has commenced suit against the city of St. Louis, for alleged false imprisonment. He states that he was arrested, imprisoned and detained in a dark, filthy cell, filled with vermin, without bed or board, or any of the comforts of life, without any reasonable cause, for two days and nights. He says he is damaged to the amount of $10,000, for which he asks judgment.

Since the Western Pacific Railroad, uniting Sacramento and San Francisco, was completed, attention has been turned to the other railroad projects which have been delayed until that important link should be opened. Laborers are already beginning to grade the California and Oregon Railroad, and another proposed line from Stockton to tap the Southern Pacific line when that shall be built, is also to be immediately entered upon.

The German-American citizens of Springfield, Mass., have under consideration a plan for the formation of a permanent union of Germans and Americans, to contain the following departments: Educational department with evening classes, for members and their children, in languages, drawing and natural sciences; a literary scientific section, a singing society, a Turnverein, a reading room, chess club and theatricals, all free of admission to members of the society and their children. A mutual relief society, for cases of sickness and death, a trades union and other institutions are also projected, and will be introduced as soon as the number of members will warrant such steps.

The last surviving soldier of the Revolution pensioned under the general laws died in 1867, and of the two soldiers pensioned by special acts of Congress, David F. Bakeman, of New York, survived at the date of last year's pension report. Nancy Serena, of Pittsburgh, Pa., is the only survivor of revolutionary widows married prior to the close of the war. Of those married to soldiers of the Revolution since January 1, 1793, 888 remained upon the rolls November 1, 1868, but as the decrease by death in the year preceding that date amounted to 109, the number will now probably not reach 800. The total amount of pensions paid to revolutionary soldiers is $46,082,175, and to their widows and orphans, $19,254,755. The revolutionary widows will disappear from the rolls with increasing ratio each year, and in a short time the revolutionary pension list will have ceased to exist.

STATE ITEMS.

Berks county has a Historical Society, organized a short time since.

Prof. Wise, the aeronaut, will make an ascension at Reading this week.

The fund in Philadelphia for the Avondale disaster amounts to over $30,000. When will Pittsburgh be heard from ?

Abraham Doutts, of Fairfield, Crawford county, last week, in jumping from the hay-mow to the main floor of his barn, struck his side upon a pitch-fork standing upright. The prongs entered between the ribs and emerged near the collar bone, inflicting serious, though not necessarily dangerous, injuries.

Sunday morning last the hardware store of J. D. Gill & Co., in Meadville, was entered by burglars, the safe blown open and valuables extracted therefrom, consisting of $3,300 in Gas stock, $5,000 in Bear Creek R. R. bonds, $10,000 in Shenango & Allegheny R. R. stock, $12,000 in Mercer Mining and Manufacturing stock, and between $300 and $500 in money.

Another allocatur, applied for in the case of Adam Titus, convicted of the murder of Henry Strahm, in Cumberland county, has been refused by the Supreme Court at Philadelphia. The only ground upon which the writ was asked was that the Judges of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in determining the degree of murder by the prisoner and his plea of "guilty," separated or adjourned from time to time during the examination. The Supreme Court says that "no law, practice, usage or reason required the Court to remain without adjournment during such examinations."

At a meeting of citizens, in Beaver, last week, the chairman, John Caughey, Esq., stated that it was in contemplation to build a railroad from Baltimore to Chicago, via Pittsburgh, and when built the new road would be much shorter than the one now running from Philadelphia to Chicago. The new road, it was supposed, would pass through Beaver county. Three routes have been spoken of. The upper or Brady's Run route, is the one the people of Beaver and vicinity are most interested in, and the purpose of the meeting was to raise funds sufficient to make a preliminary survey of that route. This survey, it was understood, would be made within a short time. Funds for making it were contributed.

A person was tried before Judge Brewster, in Philadelphia, charged with obtaining money fraudulently. It seems that he presented a check for fifty dollars, and asked to have it paid in fives and tens; but the teller taking his check to call for five hundred dollars instead of fifty, offered him a made-up batch of notes composed of tens and twenties and amounting to that sum, as the teller declared, and asked if they would do. He said yes, and carried the package off. When the mistake was discovered the defendant was notified of it, but he denied receiving more than fifty! Thus the matter stood. Judge Brewster said that the charge of false representation could not be sustained, as the defendant obtained the money without any solicitation on his part; but as to the question of larceny he would give no opinion. The defendant was therefore discharged, probably only to be indicted on the other charge.

The Hoosac Tunnel.

The excavations in the Hoosac Tunnel have recently been seriously interfered with by the occurrence of a soft place, but the workmen have at last overcome the difficulties, and have reached a point one hundred feet beyond. The soft place was about twelve feet in width, composed of soft and rotten stone filled with water, which kept slowly falling in until timbered up. The tunnel fell for the whole width, leaving a cavity above about forty feet high, all of which had to be filled up and made firm with wood and timber, and will have to be arched with brick. The material beyond this place, it is stated, is the best hitherto met with, being mica slate, and blasts off in large flakes, suitable for building purposes. The rate of the progress now is about forty feet per week on the east end of the tunnel, it is reported.

THE CROPS.

Monthly Report of the Commissioner of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture furnishes a summary of the crop reports. A summary is given showing the mean temperature and rain fall of several States for July and August, as contrasted with those months last year. The region most subject to drought, that west of the Mississippi and Missouri, has had the most regular supply of rain, and the valley of the former has had an abundant rain fall to its mouth; while Alabama and Georgia have suffered from drought, and the Atlantic States in a still higher degree, not only throughout the tide water region, but in a large portion of the Eastern States. On the Southern Atlantic seaboard the heat has been greater than in 1868, and the rain fall less. North and east of New York the heat has been less, as also the rain fall. In the one case it was too hot and in the other too cold for corn and other summer crops, which suffered accordingly. While the drought has prevailed east of the Alleghenies, the great Mississippi basin has had an unusual amount of rain. West Virginia and Ohio alone, of the central area, had less rain fall in August than in 1868. The excessive moisture of the summer is sustained to its close, especially in Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri. Both the early and the later rains have been somewhat extraordinary west of the Missouri, yet the high temperature and deep, thirsty soils of that region have converted the visitation into a blessing. The drought of the seaboard has not been equalled in many years. The comparison between this year and last shows that New England has had but one-third as much rain in August of the present year, New York a little more than one-half, New Jersey scarcly one-eighth, Pennsylvania one-sixth, Maryland one-ninth. Extracts from correspondence will show the injurious effects of this excessive drought on corn, cotton and garden vegetables.

Corn—The corn crop has been the prey of numerous ills in every section of the country. The only States that now show an average condition are Nebraska, Kansas, Florida, Louisiana, Texas and Arkansas. Excessive rains retarding planting and necessitated replanting in the spring throughout the West and South. Cold, wet weather, prevented a healthy, vigorous growth in almost every State, and in the season of earing and maturing a serious draught affected it on the Atlantic coast, with injurious heat in the South, and unfavorable reduction of temperature in the North. In deep, soils, naturally drained, the extreme moisture of the West did no injury. In heavy or flat lands, with clay subsoil, the damage was great, in some cases resulting in total failure. The loss as shown in the table is forty-nine per cent. in Virginia; form thirty to forty in Maine, Vermont, Maryland, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Michigan, and Wisconsin; from twenty to thirty in New Hampshire, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Ohio, Iowa, and Minnesota; from ten to twenty in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania, and from one to ten per cent. in Rhode Island, Alabama, Mississippi, Missouri and California. Unless the close of the season is very favorable there must be 150,000,000 bushels less than a full crop.

Wheat.—This crop, as a whole is larger. The only States showing a decrease are Illinois, Michigan, Iowa and Callfornia. Some of it is inferior in quality, but a considerable portion has been injured by rains after harvest. A considerable portion of the Western wheat is of good quality, and that of the South is decidedly superior.

Fruits—As a rule, have yielded abundantly, apples in a less degree than other species. New York, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Michigan and Illinois, all apple regions, have nearly a full supply. New England a material reduction.

Stock Hogs—There is not only a reduction in the number of stock hogs, but also in condition. Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska and Minnesota, rapidly growing States, have made quite an increase in numbers, as have some of the Southern States. There is apparantly a decrease as compared with last year, of five to ten per cent.

The Extravagance of American Women.

Every month or so newspapers contain accounts of some bride's outfit for married life—her jewels, her silks, her satins, her various finery—all which looks and reads very much like extravagance, and leads often to grave moralizing upon the wastefulness of American women.

No doubt there are extravagant women; but, after all, look at this:

The value of silk and the manufactures of silk imported into the United States for the year ending June 30, 1869, was $22,334,654. Now, in this State of New York, in 1865, there were 1,467,636 women and girls over ten years of age. The sum of $22,334,654, the total value of imported silks, divided among these women and girls, of our State alone, would give only fifteen dollars and twenty-two cents worth of all the goods imported into the United States to each. This is the value of two gallons of fine brandy "imported from France," but in fact oftenest made at home.

This simple fact seems to show that, as a class, American women are not extravagant; as a whole, they are in fact the best of economists; for they make small means go farther in their own expenses, and in their households, than any women in the world. That there are extravagant women, as there are men, no one of course denies. That there are some who live only to make a show and glitter is true; but in comparison with the whole number of wives and mothers, and sisters and daughters, these are but very few indeed. They will make, more cheerfully and without complaint, more devoted sacrifices for their husbands and children, than any other women. They bow with more dignity and grace to the loss of property, and bear up with more resolution and fortitude under adverse circumstances, than any others of their sex. There never has been exhibited in the world's history more and nobler heroism or greater self-sacrifice, than by the women of the United States during the late rebellion.

Go up and down Broadway, through all the streets, into all the cities and large towns, and where you find one place fitted up for women to trade and buy in you will find ten saloons, restaurants, grog-shops, cigar stores, sample rooms, concert halls and other places, where men pay large sums in the aggregate for things which profit neither "body, mind nor estate," but weaken the one, enervate the other and waste the last.

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FRUIT-CAN TOP.
COLLINS & WRIGHT,
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We are now prepared to supply Tinners and Potters. It is perfect, simple, and as cheap as the plain top, having the names of the various Fruits stamped upon the cover, radiating from the center, and an index or pointer stamped upon the top of the can.

It is Clearly, Distinctly and Permanently LABELED,

by merely placing the name of the fruit the can contains opposite the pointer and sealing in the customary manner. No preserver of fruit or good housekeeper will use any other after once seeing t. mh26

PIPES, CHIMNEY TOPS, &c.

WATER PIPES,
CHIMNEY TOPS
A large assortment,
HENRY H. COLLINS,
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BARGAINS!

Plaid and Stripe Arabs,
Balmoral and Hoop Skirts,
Corsets and Kid Gloves,
Black Thibet Shawls,
Long and Square Paisceley Shawls,
Poplin Plaid—new styles,
31c. Brown Alpacas—an extra bargain,
31c. Empress Repps and Corded Poplins,
37 1-2c. Diagonal Corded Dress Goods,
37 1-2c. Silk Mixed Epingle for Suits,
37 1-2c. Bonjou Repps—cheap Goods,
50c. 4-4 English Merinoes,
50c. Tamese Poplin Cloth,
62 1-2c. Angola Corded Repps 4-4.
62 1-2c. Velour Diagonal Repps.
31c. to 62 1-2c. Black Alpacas, the best goods ever shown at these prices.
50c. Heavy Loom Table Linens,

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In all the Newest Patterns.
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