The Argus
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☞Letters and contributions, by mail, shall have prompt attention.

J. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

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NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements inserted at the rate of $1 per square — each subsequent insertion 50 cents. A liberal discount made to yearly advertisers, and on long advertisements.

A space equal to TWELVE lines of this type measured as a square.

Special notices 25 per cent. addition to regular rates.

Business cards, 75 cents a line, per year

Marriages and Deaths, Religious, Political and other Notices of a public nature, free.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

ALL persons interested in the following Administration and Guardian accounts, which have been passed and filed in the Register's Office, of Beaver county, Pa., will take notice that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court, to be held at Beaver, in and for the county of Beaver, on Wednesday, the 5th day of September, A. D., 1866, for confirmation and allowance:

First and final account of Robert Patton, executor of the last will of Saml. Patton, dec'd.

The account of M. J. Ingram, administrator of the estate of James May, dec'd.

The real estate account of Robert B. Rayl, administrator *cum testamento annexo* of Ann T. Laughlin, dec'd.

First and final account of Charles Johnston, administrator of the estate of James Alcorn, dec'd.

First and final account of A. B. Wolf, administrator of the estate of James W. McMahon, dec'd.

First and final account of John Eakin, administrator of James Eakin, dec'd.

First and final account of Wm. Reno and Martin Reno, executors of the last will of Benjamin Reno, dec'd.

First account of G. K. Shannon, executor of the last will of Nancy Maratta, dec'd.

The account of John Reeves, administrator of the estate of Thos. McAndrew, dec'd.

The account of Beulah W. Martin, executrix of Joseph R. Martin, who was administrator of the estate of James A. M'Gill, dec'd.

First and final account of James Brittain, administrator of the estate of Harvey Gamble, dec'd.

First and final account of Cynthia Bryan, administratrix of Price Bryan, dec'd.

First and final account of Peter B. Young, adm'r. of the estate of Adam Gormly, dec'd.

The account of M. B. Welsh, administrator of the estate of Nathaniel Mitchell, dec'd.

First and final account of Martha A. Stockdale, exequtrix of the last will of John H. Stockdale, dec'd.

First and final account of Johnston Calhoon, administrator of the estate of Wm. Davis, dec'd.

First and final account of Samuel Davidson, executor of the last will of Nancy Hinds, dec'd.

First and final account of Margaret A. Collins, administratrix of the estate of Edward B. Collins, dec'd.

First and final account of Robert A. Moon and Wm. H. Glenn, executors of the last will of William Haff, dec'd.

The account of Ann Umstead, administratrix of the estate of Jacob Umstead, who was guardian of William, Caroline and Emma Buechler, minor heirs of Peter Buechler, decd.

The account of Ben. Ewing, guardian of Jesse J. Ewing, minor son of Jos. Ewing, dec'd.

The account of Elisha Thorisburg, guardian of Henry C. Little, minor son of William Little, dec'd.

The account of Ross Taggart, guardian of Ann M. Taggart, minor daughter of Mary Taggart, dec'd.

The account of Robert M. Rhodes, guardian of Sarah Jane Powell, minor heir of Eleazor Powell, decd.

The account of Philip Gelbach, guardian of Christian Blinn, minor son of Philip Blinn, dec'd.

A. R. MOORE,
Register.

Beaver, August 8, '66.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss:

(SEAL) THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, to the heirs at law (children and grand children) of Archibald Cunningham, late of Darlington township, said county, dec'd., viz: Archibald Cunningham, Jane Cunningham, Clarissa intermarried with Thomas Russell; Sarah intermarried with George Dilworth; the children of Thomas Cunningham, dec'd., viz: John B. Cunningham, Archibald Cunningham; Nancy intermarried with James Madden; Eliza intermarried with C. Walters; Angeline intermarried with John Savers; the children of Andrew Cunningham, dec'd., viz: Archibald Cunningham, Alexander Cunningham, Sarah Jane Cunningham and Martha Cunningham; the children of John Cunningham, dec'd., viz: Margaret by intermarried with James Ewing; Josiah Guy Cunningham, Mary Cunningham and John P. Cunningham; the children of Elizabeth Reed, dec'd., viz: John P. Reed, Nancy Jane intermarried with Robert Wilson; A. S. Reed, James I. Reed, Rebecca Reed, Samuel Reed, Samantha Reed, Elizabeth Reed and Isabella intermarried with Andrew Boyd: Greeting:—Whereas the said Jane Cunningham has presented her petition to the Orphans' Court of said county, praying the Court to decree a sale of a tract of land of which the said Archibald Cunningham dec'd. seized, situate in Darlington township, Beaver county, (a portion thereof being in Little Beaver township, Lawrence county,) bounded by lands of Harvey McCowin, John Young and others, containing one hundred acres or thereabouts—the proceeds of sale to be applied to the payment of debts contracted by the petitioner and her mother; for the payment of certain legacies bequeathed by said Archibald Cunningham, dec'd., to his daughters, and the comfortable support of the petitioner: And the said Court fixed the 3d day of September, A. D. 1866, for the hearing and investigation of the facts of the case. These are therefore to warn you, and each of you, to appear on the day above mentioned, at the Court House, in the borough of Beaver, to show cause, if any you have, why the prayer of the petition should not be granted, and you shall be heard.

Witness the Hon. B. B. Chamberlin, President Judge of our said Court at Beaver, this 12th day of July, A. D. 1866.

JOHN A. FRAZIER, Clk.

A true copy of rule and citation.

Attest: JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Aug. 8, 1866.

Summons in Partition.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS of Beaver county. No 1, June T. 1866.

JOHN BARLOW VS. WM. BARLOW ET AL.

Summons in Partition. To Wm Barlow, Ann intermarried with Joseph Warhurst; David Barlow, Thomas Barlow, all late of Warren county, Pa; Esther intermarried with Samuel Kenyan, Rachel intermarried with Henry Jackson, Sarah intermarried with Adam Barnes, Sidney Smith, Jonas Smith, Sarah intermarried with John Hatfield; Mary Pullen intermarried with Joseph Whitehead, Esther Pullen intermarried with Wm. Wolley, all late of Lancashire, England; John Barlow, late of Buste township, State of New York, Wm. Smith, late of Wilmington, Delaware, John Smith, late of Chicago, Illinois, William and James Pullen, late of Australia, Samuel Parkinson, Lavina intermarried with Wm. Morginson, Jane Ingham, widow of Abraham Ingham; Rachel intermarried with Isaac Fairfield, all late of Manchester, England, Wm. Smith and Jonathan Smith, places of residence unknown, and Jonas Schofield:—Take notice, that an inquisition to make partition or valuation of the real estate mentioned in the above recited writ, being Lot No. 248, situate in the borough of New Brighton, Beaver county, Pa., will be held on the premises on the 31st day of August, 1866, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

JOS. LEDLIE, Sh'ff.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, Beaver, Aug 7, '66.

POETICAL.

BETTER THAN GOLD.

Better than grandeur, better than gold,
Than rank and titles a thousand fold,
Is a healthy body, a mind at ease,
And simple pleasure that always please;
A heart that can feel for another's woe,
And share his joys with a genial glow,
With sympathies large enough to enfold
All men as brothers, is better than gold.

Better than gold is a conscience clear,
Though toiling for bread in an humble sphere,
Doubly blessed with content and health,
Untried by the lust of cares or wealth;
Lowly living and lofty thought
Adorn and ennoble a poor man's cot,
For mind and morals in nature's plan
Are the genuine test of a gentleman.

Better than gold is the sweet repose
Of the sons of toil when their labors close;
Better than gold is the poor man's sleep,
And the balm that drops on his slumbers deep
Bring sleeping draughts to the downy head
Where luxury pillows his aching head;
His simple opiate labor seems
A short road to the land of dreams.

Better than gold is a thinking mind,
That in the realms of books can find,
A treasure surpassing Australian ore,
And live with the great and good of yore,
The sage's lord and the poet's lay,
The glories of empire passed away:
The world's great drama will thus enfold
And yield a pleasure better than gold.

Better than gold is a peaceful home,
Where all the fireside charities come;
The shrine of love the heaven of life,
Hallowed by mother, or sister, or wife;
However humble the home may be,
Or tried with sorrow by heaven's decree,
The blessings that never were bought or sold
And centre there, are better than gold.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Nasby Preaches the "Prodigal Son"—An Interruption.

CONFEDERIT X ROADS, wich is in the Stait of Kentucky, July 6th, 1866.

I preached last Sabbath, or rather tried to, from the parable uv the Prodigal Son. We hed a splendid congregashun. I notice a revival uv the work in this part uv the Democratic vineyard which reely cheers me. The demonstrashun our friends made in Memphis, the canin of Grinnel by Rosso, and the call for a Johnson Convenshun in Philadelphia, all, all hev conspired to comfort the souls uv the Democrecy and encourage em to renewed effort. It is bringing forth fruit. Only last week five Northern men were sent whirlin out uv this section—they dusted in the night to escape hangin, leavin their goods as a prey for the righteous; six niggers hev been killed and one Burrow officer shot. Trooly there is every thing to encourage us.

The house was full. The weather was hot, and the pleasant incense uv mingled whisky, tobacco, and snuff wich arose wuz grateful to me. The sun shone in on Deekin Pogram's face ez he gently slept; and when the sun hits him square I kin alluz tell wher he sets, even ef it is dark. He drinks apple-jack instead uv corn whisky, and chews fine-cut tobacker instead uv plug, and consekently when in the pulpit I kin distinguish the pecooliar aroma uv his breath from those around him.

"My brethren," sed I, "such uv yoo ez hev Bibles in your houses, kin git somebody to read to yoo the parable to which I shel call your attention. A man wunst upon a time had sons, ez many men hev since, and wun uv em wuz a tough one. He left his home and went into far countries, making the old man shel out his share of the estate, and he lived high, jist, my brethren, ez yoor boys do or rather did when they went to Noo Orleans, in the days when yoo hed a nigger or two wich you cood sell to supply em with money. He played draw poker and pharoah; he drank fancy drinks and boarded at a big hotel, and he followed after strange women, which'll bust a man quicker nor any one small sin the devil hez yet invented, ez yoor pastur kin testify. Uv course his pile give out, and he got down my friends, did this ingenuous youth, to rags and wretchedness, and ended in being an overseer uv swine. What did he do? He ariz and went to his father, and the old man saw him afar off and went out to meet him, and fell onto his neck, and give him a order for a soot of uv clothes and a pair uv boots, and put a ring onto his finger, and made a feast, killing for the purpose the fatted calf wich he hed saved for another occasion.

"My friends, you kin find in the skripter suthin applicable to every occasion, and this parable fits the present time like a regular made coat. The South is the Prodigal Son. We went out from our father's house, on a expedition which hizn't proved altogether a success. We spent our share of the estate, and a little more. We run through with our means, and hev cum down to rags, and dirt, and filth, and hunger. We are, and hev bin some time, a chawin husks. We run out after them twin harlots, Slavery and State Rights, and they've cleaned us out. Our pockets are empty. No more doth the pleasant half dollar jingle in sweet unison agin its fellows; our wallets is barren of postal currency; and the grocery keepers mourn and refuse to be comforted becox we are not. We hev got to the husk stage uv our woe, and wood be tending hogs ef the armies which passed through these countries had left us any. We hev cum back. In rags and dirt we hev wended our way to Washington and asked to be taken back. Now, why don't our Father, the Government, fulfill the skripter. Why don't it see us afar off and run out to meet us? Why don't it put onto us a purple robe?—where's the ring for our finger, and the shoes for our feet? and where's the fatted calf he ought to kill? My brethren, them Ablishinists is worse than infiddles—while they preach the gospel, they won't practice it. For my part, I—"

At this point a sargent belongin to that infernal Burrow, who wuz in the awdience with enough uv soldiers to make opposition uv him unpleasant sed he hed bin a sort uv an exhorter in his day, and desired to say a word in explanation uv that parable, ez applicable to the present time, and sez he "of I am interrupted, remember I belong to the church military, which is just now the church triumphant."—And cockin his musket he proceeded, very much uninterrupted.

"The prodigal son," sez he, "wuz received by the old man with considerable doins, but, my worthy friends, he went out decently. He didn't, ez soon ez he withdrawed from the house, turn around and make war onto the old gentleman—he didn't burn his house and barns, tear up his garden, burn his fences and knock down the balance of the children. Not any.—He went away peaceably, a misguided good for-nothing, but yet a peaceable good for-nothing. Secondly he cum back uv his own akkord. The old man didn't go after him and fight for four years at a cost uv half his substance to subdue him and bring him back, but when he hed run through his pile and squandered his share uv the estate and got hungry he came back like a whipped dog.

"My friends, let me draw a small parallel between these cases.

"The Prodigal son went out—so did the South—thus farly the cases is alike.

"The prodigal didn't steal nothin.—The confederacy took everything it cood lay its hands on.

"The Prodigal spent only what wuz his to spend. The confederacy spent not only all it stole, but all it cood borrer, when it knowd its promises to pay wuzent wurth the mizable paper they wuz printed onto.

"The prodigal, when he did come back, come of his own accord, in the consciousness that he hed made a fool uv hisself cood made him. The confederacy wuz whipped back, but it still swears hefty oaths that it wuz right all the time.

"The Prodigal didn't demand veal pot pies and purple robes, and sich, but begged to be a servant unto the more sensible brethren wich stayed. The South comes back demandin office, uv wich the fatted calf and rings and purple robes is typical, and considerably more share in the Government than it hed before it kicked over the traces and went out like the lost tribes uv Israel.

Spozn the Bible prodigal hed stopped his parient and remarked to him thus: 'I am willin to come back on conditions. Yoo must pay my debts—yoo must give me an ekal share uv the farm with the other boys—you must treat me in all respecks just ez if I hadn't gone out, and—this is essential—yoo must take with me all the sharpers who ruined me, all the gamblers and thieves with whom I fell in while I wuz away, and make them head men on the place, and above all, I hev with me two harlots wich wuz the prime cause uv my ruin; and they must hev eleven of the best rooms in the house, and must be treated ez your daughters. To avoid displeasin the others, I'll dress em in different clothes, but here they must stay.—Otherwise I'll go out again.'

"Probably the old gentleman wood hev become indignant, and wood hev remarked to him to go and never let him see his audacious face agin, or rather, he wood have strangled the harlots, scattered the black legs, and choked the young sprout into submission. Them's me. I am anxious to kill that fatted calf, and am also anxious to put on yoor robes and shoes. But alas the calf suffered from want uv attention so long doorin the late misunderstaudins that he's too poor—the robes wuz all cut up into bloo kotes for the sojers we sent out to fetch yoo in—Jeff son Davis wore one, and the rings—the only style we hev. When yoo come back in good shape yool find us ready to meet you, but till then chaw husks."

Lookin around, this armed tyrant discovered that there would be no more preachin that day, and sadly the congregation dispersed.

I'm heart sick. At every turn I make that Burrow stares me in the face and counteracts my best endeavors. Its curious though what different sermons kin be preached from the same text, and it's also curious how quiet our folks listen to a ablishnist who hez muskets to back him.

PETROLEUM V. NASBY,
Lait Pastor uv the Church uv the Noo Dispensashun.

GEN. SCHENCK has been renominated for Congress by acclamation by the Union Convention of the 3d (O.) District.

Correspondence.

The following is the correspondence that took place between the Mayor of New Orleans and Gen. Baird previous and subsequent to the late terrible massacre in that city:

MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, City Hall, July 25, 1866.

Brev. Maj. Gen. BAIRD *Commanding, etc.*

GENERAL: A body of men, claiming to be members of the Convention of 1864, and whose avowed object is to subvert the municipal and State Governments, will, I learn, assemble in this city on Monday next.

The laws and ordinances of the city, which my oath of office makes obligatory on me to see faithfully executed, declare all assemblies calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquility unlawful, and, as such, to be dispersed by the Mayor, and the participants held responsible for violating the same.

It is my intention to disperse this unlawful assembly, if found within the corporate limits of the city, by arresting the members thereof and holding them accountable to existing municipal law, provided they meet without the sanction of the military authorities.

I will esteem it a favor, General, if, at your earliest convenience, you will inform me whether this projected meeting has your approbation, so that I may act accordingly. I am, General, very respectfully,

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

HD'QRS DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, LA. July 26, '66.

Hon. J. T. Monroe, Mayor of the City of New Orleans.

SIR: I have received your communication of the 25th instant, informing me that a body of men, claiming to be members of the Convention of 1864, whose avowed object is to subvert the present municipal and State governments, is about to assemble in this city, and regarding this assemblage as one of those described in the law as calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquility, and, therefore, unlawful, you believe it to be your duty, and that it is your intention to disperse this unlawful assembly if found within the corporate limits of the city, by arresting the members thereof and holding them accountable to the existing municipal laws, provided they meet without the sanction of the military authorities.

You also inquire whether this projected meeting has my approbation, and in that event you will act accordingly.

In reply, I have the honor to state that the assemblage to which you refer has not, so far as I am aware, the sanction or approbation of any military authority for its meetings.

I presume the gentlemen composing it have never asked for such authority to meet, as the military commanders, since I have been in the State, have held themselves strictly aloof from all interference with the political movements of the citizens of Louisiana.—For my own part, I have carefully refrained from any expression of opinion upon either of the many questions relating to the reconstruction of the State Government. When asked if I intended to furnish the Convention with a military guard, I have replied: "No; the Mayor of the city and the police will amply protect its sittings." If the persons assemble, as you say is intended, it will be, I presume, in virtue of the universally conceded right of all peaceable citizens to meet peaceably and discuss freely questions concerning their civil Governments, a right which is not restricted by the fact that the movement proposed might terminate in a change of existing institutions.

If the assemblage in question has the legal right to remodel the State Government, it should be protected in so doing; if it has not then its labors must be looked upon simply as a harmless pleasantry, to which no one ought to object. As to your conception of the duty imposed by your oath of office, I regret to differ with you entirely. I cannot understand how the Mayor of a city can undertake to decide so important and delicate a question as the legal authority upon which a Convention claiming to represent the people of an entire State, bases its action.

This doubtless will in due time, be properly decided upon by the legal branch of the United States Government. At all events, the Governor of the State of Louisiana will be more disposed to take such a step of this kind if it be proper and necessary. What we most want at the present time is the maintenance of perfect good order and the suppression of violence. If, when you speak of the projected meeting as one calculated to disturb the public peace and tranquility, I am to understand that you regard the number of persons who differ in opinion from those who will constitute it as so large and the lawlessness of their character so well established that you doubt the ability of your small force of police to control them, you have in such case only to call upon me, and I will bring to your assistance not only the troops now present in the city, but, if necessary, the entire force which it may be in my power to assemble, either upon the land or on the water. Lawless violence must be suppressed, and in this connection the recent order of the Lieutenant General, designed for the protection of citizens of the United States, deserves careful consideration. It imposes high obligations for military interference to protect those who, having violated no ordinance of the State, are engaged in peaceful avocations.

I am sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

A. BAIRD, Brevet Major Gen.,
Command'g Department of Louisiana

STATE OF LOUISIANA, MAYORALTY OF NEW ORLEANS, CITY HALL. July 31st 1866.

Major Gen. BAIRD, *Commanding, etc.*

SIR: At a late hour last evening, after perfect quiet had been restored in this city through the unassisted efforts of the municipal police, the following order from you was placed in my hands by Gen. Kautz:

HDQRS. DEPARTMENT OF LOUISIANA, NEW ORLEANS, LA., July 30, 1866.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 60.—In consequence of the notorious and unlawful proceedings of to day, Martial Law is proclaimed in the city of New Orleans. Brevet Major Gen. A. V. Kautz is appointed Military Governor of the city. He will make his headquarters in the City Hall, and his orders will be minutely obeyed in every particular.

All civil functionaries will report at once to Gen. Kautz, and will be instructed by him with regard to such duties as they may be hereafter required to perform.

By order of Brevet Maj. Gen. Baird.

NATHANIEL BURBANK,
First Lieut. Acting Ass't Adj't Gen.

Without attempting to dispute your power to carry this order into effect, I must, nevertheless, express my profound astonishment that you should have thought proper to take so extraordinary a step at a moment when none of those exigencies existed which have been supposed to palliate the assumption by a military officer, of control over civil functionaries and the civil authority. The aid of the military would have been gladly received by me for the purpose of repressing violence, at the time when such intervention was needed; but I am at a loss to ascertain by what authority, or with what object it is made to assume the form of a virtual suppression of the civil authority which, we have always been taught to believe, it is the principal duty of military officers in this country to sustain and enforce.—If I am to understand, from the words of your order, that it is your desire to prevent a recurrence of the "notorious and unlawful proceedings" of yesterday, I would most respectfully suggest that your release of all the felons and their accessories, who had been arrested by the police, the first act of your administration of martial law, is not well calculated to accomplish your object.

In conclusion, General, as the duties of my office are strictly defined by statute, and as they are purely of a civil character, I beg leave to decline reporting to any military authority for instructions. I am but ill versed in military affairs, and I could render no assistance to your officers in conducting the city administration under the code of martial law. Until the civil authority is restored, I must, therefore, decline to act as Mayor of New Orleans. Respectfully,

JOHN T. MONROE, Mayor.

The Public Debt.

WASHINGTON, August 4.

The following statement of the public debt of the United States on the 1st of August, 1866, is published:

DEBT BEARING COIN INTEREST.

Five per cent. Bonds	$198,241,100 00
Six pr ct. bonds of '67 & '68	18,823,591 80
Six per cent. bonds 1881	283,731,100 00
Six per cent. 5-20 bonds	722,329,650 00
Total	$1,242,628,441 80

DEBT BEARING CURRENCY INTEREST.

Six per cent. bonds	$5,042,000 00
Temporary loan	118,665,469 96
Three-year comp. int. notes	156,012,140 00
Three-year 7-30 notes	798,949,350 00
	$1,079,668,959 96
Matured debt not presented for payment	$4,670,160 82

DEBT BEARING NO INTEREST.

U. S. notes	$400,361,728 00
Fractional currency	26,684,188 91
Gold certificates of deposit	16,462,180 00
	$448,449,046 91
Total debt	$2,770,416,608 99

AMOUNT IN TREASURY.

Amount in Treasury, coin	$61,[illegible]126 57
do currency	75,991,206 04
Total	$137,317,332 61

The following is a correct statement of the public debt as appears from the books and Treasury returns of this department, on 1st of August, 1866.

HOOPER CULLOCH, Acting Secretary of Treasury.

Debt, less cash in Treasury, August 1, 1865	$2,[illegible]
Debt, less cash in Treasury, August 1, 1866	2,633,275 96
Reduction	$124,153 88

MR. DOOLITTLE'S circular declares that the Philadelphia Convention will be a "union of the patriotic hearts and brains of the country."

1st "patriotic heart" ..... Fernando Wood.
2d " " ..... C. L. Vallandigham.
3d " " ..... "Sunset" Cox.
Rebel Rank and File.
1st "patriotic brain" ..... Geo. Francis Train.
2d " " ..... Ben Wood.
3d " " ..... Jack Rodgers
Negro-haters, Congress-despisers, and Abolition abhorrers.

The New Orleans Riot.

The evil passions arising out of the war were strikingly demonstrated after the reconquest of the city, and General Butler earned a high reputation by his promptitude and energy in suppressing disorder and giving protection to loyal people against rebels. Nearly all the good work he performed with such signal ability has been undone since. The rebels regained their sway, and we see the consequences in the melancholy riot of which we have given accounts. The trouble seems to arise out of a conflict of authority, and could very easily be arranged amicably, and without strife, by a reference of the disputed questions to the national courts. But the purpose of the rebel leaders in New Orleans is to reestablish the reign of terror in which they so long flourished, and by which they were enabled to crush out all opposition to their views.

New Orleans has ever enjoyed an unenviable reputation as a city in the hands of political desperadoes. Elections have repeatedly been carried there by sheer brute force, and a large community quietly submitted to an authority thus usurped. One might think that after such an experience they would be by no means sensitive in the matter of disputed authority.—But the difference is that the same gangs of desperadoes who dominated the election polls, and who subsequently supported the rebel cause, are now again arrayed in arms in the streets of the city, and for much the same purpose. Formerly it was the poor Irish who were persecuted there. Now it is the negroes and the Republicans.—They hated the Irish badly enough, but we are inclined to think that they hate the Union men and the Republicans worse.

It is shocking to peruse the record of murders perpetrated by an infuriated mob, and the language used by the rebel agent of the press in telegraphing them to the north. The wretches who are committing these deeds of blood are those who undertook to render the city intolerable for the Union soldiers under Butler, during the war, and who were then so signally foiled. They have been holding inflammatory meetings, and denouncing Congress for not admitting their Representatives and Senators at the late session, with their hands still reeking with the blood of Union men, and we shall soon see their delegates asking admission to a National Union Convention here in Philadelphia to preach their style of Unionism to the country. One week now of Benjamin F. Butler's rule in New Orleans would be of immense value to the peace and prosperity of the city and the State. General Sheridan, who commands the Department, is absent in Texas, and President Johnson, unfortunately, has weakened the hands of the military in New Orleans at this time by express orders. We fear, therefore, that the reign of terror will be successful again.—*Phil. North American.*

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The following telegrams inform the public that messages can now be sent across the Atlantic by telegraph, and likewise what it will cost to do so:

HEART'S CONTENT, N. F., July 28.—The Atlantic telegraph cable is this day opened for public business.

CYRUS W. FIELD.

THE TARIFF OF CHARGES.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Provisional charges for the transmission of messages through the Atlantic telegraph cable:

From any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Great Britain, for twenty words or less, including address of sender and receiver, £20 in gold; for every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty shillings sterling per word. From any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Europe, for twenty words or less, including address of sender and receiver, £21 sterling in gold; for every additional word, not exceeding five letters, twenty-one shillings in gold per word.

From any telegraph station in America to any telegraph station in Africa, Asia or India, for twenty words or less, including the address of the sender and receiver, not exceeding in all one hundred letters, £25 sterling in gold; for every additional word not exceeding five letters, 25 shillings per word.

The letters in all words after the first twenty will be counted and divided by five, each five or fractional remainder will be charged as a word. Messages in cipher will be charged double the foregoing rates; all figures intended for transmission must be written in full length and will be charged as words.

Messages destined for places beyond the telegraphic system will be forwarded by mail.

The above tariff of charges has been received from the Secretary of the company at Heart's Content, and will be observed until further orders.

MARSHALL LEFFERTS,
Acting Engineer, New York.

T. [illegible] defeat [illegible] bode disa[illegible] men who predicted the [illegible] But as the [illegible] Union armies now forcing in the [illegible] the Union party.—[illegible] entirely comp[illegible] who won the victo[illegible] are just as s[illegible] army now almost [illegible] were of a milita[illegible] Union party, we [illegible] burg Telegraph. [illegible] political as we [illegible]—*Harris-*

Want of Decision.

A great deal of labor is lost to the world for the want of a little courage. Every day sends to their graves a number of obscure men, who have only remained in obscurity because their timidity has prevented them from making a first effort, and who, if they had only been induced to begin, would in all probability have gone great lengths in the career of fame. The fact is, that in doing anything in the world worth doing, we must not stand shivering on the bank, thinking of the cold and danger, but jump in and scramble through as well as we can. It will not do to be perpetually calculating risks and adjusting nice chances; it did all very well before the flood, when a man could consult his friends upon an intended publication for a hundred and fifty years, and live to see its success for six or seven centuries afterwards; but at present a man waits and doubts, and consults his brothers, and uncles, and particular friends, till one day he finds that he is sixty-five years of age, and that he has lost so much time in consulting first cousins and particular friends that he finds no more time to follow their advice. There is so little time for over squeamishness at present, that the opportunity slips away. The very period of life at which a man chooses to venture, if ever, is so confined that it is no bad rule to preach up the necessity, in such instances, of a little violence done to the feelings, and efforts made in defiance of strict and sober calculations.—*Sidney Smith.*

IN his speech at the Reading Convention recently, Mr. Clymer said, "My History as a politician is the history of the State for the last six years, and I would not to-day *alter a line or blot out a particle of it.*"

In thus reaffirming his record, Mr. Clymer of course had not forgotten a portion of his history as a politician, which is contained in the following extract from a speech made by him against allowing Andrew Johnson to speak in the State Capitol:

"I KNOW, sir, that Andrew Johnson has gone as far as the farthest, and is ready to go still farther, to destroy, to uproot, to upturn every principle upon which this great and good Government of ours was founded. I KNOW that, *for pelf or some other consideration*, he has succumbed to every measure presented to him for approval or disapproval; and I KNOW that in speeches delivered in the capitals of other States he has enunciated doctrines which, if adopted by the people of the great north, would be subversive of individual freedom and personal right. Sir, by no vote of mine can any person holding such views address the people of Pennsylvania in this chamber. *Never, sir, never, so long as I have a right to forbid him.*"

And yet there is not a supporter of Clymer's in the State who is not toadying to this same Andrew Johnson, and not a meeting of his friends in which the President's name is not coupled with his own, with the hope of making a little capital out of it.—In an unguarded moment Mr. Clymer thus let his personal vanity override his discretion.

THE question having been raised as to the form of oath taken by GENERAL PATTERSON of Tennessee, the following report of the proceedings is reproduced from the *Congressional Globe:*

The Senate accordingly resumed the consideration of the resolution reported from the Committee on the Judiciary, which as it had been amended, was as follows:

"*Resolved*, That Hon. David T Patterson, upon taking the oaths required by the Constitution and laws, be admitted to a seat in the Senate of the United States."

The resolution having been adopted, the following proceedings took place:

"Mr. Johnson. I rise to a privileged question. I move that Hon. David T. Patterson, Senator-elect from the State of Tennessee, be permitted to qualify according to the Constitution and laws.

"The President *pro tempore*. The Senator-elect will come forward and take the oath prescribed by the Constitution and laws.

"Mr. Patterson stepped to the desk, and the prescribed oaths having been administered to him, he took his seat in the Senate."

It nowhere appears that the Senate receded from the test oath. Senator Patterson, from all that appears, took it. If there is still a doubt whether he did or not, it ought not to be a difficult one to solve.

THE Evening *Bulletin* of Philadelphia, in its "Facts and Fancies" a few days since had the annexed:

"After the Doolittle convention adjourns it will probably be known as the Didlittle convention."

ONE might as well be out of the world, as beloved by nobody in it.

MORMON emigration across the plains continues to be brisk.