THE BEAVER ARGUS

IS PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY in the old Argus building, on THIRD STREET, BEAVER, PA., at

TWO DOLLARS PER YEAR IN ADVANCE!

Single copies of the paper will be furnished, in wappers, at five cents each.

Communications on subjects of local or general interest are respectfully solicited. To insure attention, favors of this kind must invariably be accompanied by the name of the author, not for publication, but as a guaranty against imposition.

Letters and communications should be addressed to

J. WEYAND, Editor & Proprietor.

THE BEAVER ARGUS.

Vol. 50—No. 28. Beaver, Pa., Wednesday, July 15, 1868. Established 1818

C. A. Decarme,

MANUFACTURER OF, AND DEALER IN, ALL kinds of CIGARS, TOBACCOS, SNUFFS, &c. &c.—Prices moderate. Motto: Quick sales and small profits. Shop on the corner nearly opposite the Post Office, Beaver, Pa. July27, '67.tf.

FRANK WILSON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BEAVER, PENN'A.

OFFICE ON 3D STREET, IN ROOM LATELY occupied by Judge Adams as a store room. apr15'68:3moos.

DRS. MARQUIS & CUNNINGHAM

PRACTICING PHYSICIANS,

ROCHESTER, PA.

Office two doors east of Ankeny's Hotel. Prompt attention given to all calls. apr29'68:1y.

G. L. EBERHART,

CIVIL ENGINEER & SURVEYOR

NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

SURVEYS, MAPS AND PROFILES MADE ON short notice. [jel7'68.

J. M. Harton,

DENTIST.

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES TO the citizens of Beaver and vicinity. Office south of Moore's Drug Store, Third Street, Beaver, Pa. my13'68.

DRS. PARKER & WALLACE,

Homeopathic Physicians & Surgeons,

TENDER THEIR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the people of Rochester and vicinity. Office in Nelson's block, corner of Diamond, Rochester.

P.S. Special attention given to surgery and chronic diseases.

Office consultations can be had at any time. apr15'68:1y.

Law Partnership.

J. H. CUNNINGHAM,..... E. P. KUHN.

CUNNINGHAM & KUHN.

Atty's. at Law.

OFFICE, THIRD ST.,

apr8'67:1y. BEAVER, PA.

DR. C. B. WARRINGTON,

(SUCCESSOR TO DR. W. A. ROSE.)

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON,

Graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, Has located permanently at

Rochester, Beaver county, Pa.

Having had many years experience in all branches of the practice of medicine, he offers his services to the citizens of the village and surrounding country.

Office and residence on Water street, second door West of the Pittsburgh National Plow Factory where he may be consulted after June 15th, at all hours, day or night. [jel7'68:3mos

P. JEUNET,

Watch Maker and Jeweller,

Third Street, Beaver, Penn'a.,

(In room adjoining J. O. Wilson's office.)

Gold watches and chronometers repaired and warranted. Engraving done to order.

The patronage of the public is solicited, and satisfaction guaranteed. Give us a trial. apr17'68:3m.

Henry Lapp,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

FURNITURE

Brighton street, above the Plow Factory,

ROCHESTER, PA.

THE LARGEST STOCK IN BEAVER COUNTY constantly on hand, and selling at the very lowest price. apr8'68:tf.

Allison & Johnson.

DRAWING & PAINTING.

MECHANICAL DRAWINGS, MAPS, DRAWING for Patents, Sketches of Blooded Stock, and Views executed to order, Landscapes and portraits on Colors or Crayon, Miniatures copied to any size, Photographs touched in India Ink or in Colors, Water or Oil. Pupils received in painting and and mechanical or free-hand drawing. Office and studio, in Wynn's Building, Beaver, Pa., west of national hotel second floor, front.

Terms moderate. [apr22'68:3m.

Chas. B. Hurst,

Notary Public, Conveyancer and Insurance Agent.

DEEDS AND AGREEMENTS WRITTEN AND acknowledgements taken, &c.

Having been duly commissioned as Agent for several first class Insurance Companies, representing the Fire, Life, Accident, and Live Stock Departments, is prepared to take risks and write policies on the most liberal terms.

Also, Agent for the "Anchor Line" of first class Ocean Steamers. Tickets sold to and from all ports in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany and France.

Office in Leaf's brick row, Diamond, Rochester, Pa. apr29'68.

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS!

THE UNDERSIGNED BEGS LEAVE TO INFORM his friends and the public generally that he has just received a new stock of goods of the latest styles for spring and summer wear, which he offers at very moderate rates.

GENTLEMENS' FURNISHING GOODS,

CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Clothing made to order on the shortest possible notice.

Thankful to the public for past favors, I hope by close attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

DANIEL MILLER,

BRIDGE ST., BRIDGEWATER, PA.

Sands & Reineman,

No. 30 Fifth Sreet, Pittsburgh

DEALERS IN

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

SILVER AND PLATED WARE, BRITANIA, JAPANNED, Wooden and Willow Ware, American and French Clocks. They have always on hand the following:

Table Spoons,	Tea Setts,	Water Coolers,
Tea Spoons,	Goblets,	Walnut Brackets
Table Forks,	Tea Trays,	Iron Tables,
Dessert Forks,	Salvers,	Clothes Horses,
Coffee Urns,	Ice Chests.	

apr22'68:1y.

Dividend No. 21.

NATIONAL BANK OF BEAVER COUNTY, NEW BRIGHTON, July 1st, 1868.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS OF THIS Bank, have this day declared a dividend of five per cent, upon the Capital Stock, out of the profits of the last six months—payable to Stockholders or their legal representatives on demand, free from United States and State tax.

By order of the Board:

EDWARD HOOPS, Cashier. jy8'68.

TO MECHANICS.

THE CONGREGATION OF LONG'S RUN, WILL receive proposals for building a Brick Church, 4 miles north of East Liverpool, Columbiana county, Ohio, up to July 25th. The bricks will be furnished on the ground. For specifications, &c., pertinent to contract, correspondence will be had with John Armstrong, Esq., East Liverpool, Ohio. jy8:3t.

THE CHEAPEST

Boot and Shoe House

IN THE CITY!

J. H. Borland,

MANUFACTURER, WHOLESALE & COMMISSION dealer in Boots, Shoes & Rubbers, at New York and Boston Prices, thus saving of expenses and freight.

Also, Agent for Philadelphia City made goods at manufacturers prices.

Country Merchants and Shoe Dealers will save money by calling on me before going East.

Goods Received Daily

At No. 102 Third Street,

Near Wood. PITTSBURGH, PA.

RETAIL STORE

No. 98 Market Street,

3D DOOR FROM FIFTH.

my6'68:6m.

ROOFING SLATE!

TWIN CITY SLATE MINING

AND

MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

J. S. NEWMYER, President. S. R. ANDERSON, Secretary. J. H. SHALLENBERGER, Superintendent.

OFFICE,

No. 43 Seventh Street, Pittsburg, Pa.

It is believed that the time has come in the progress of American architecture, when the question will no longer be asked, "What shall we use for roofing?" but, "WHERE CAN WE OBTAIN THE BEST SLATE."—Older countries have long since established the fact that no material is so well adapted, and so durable, as Slate for covering buildings. Two obstacles to its general use in this country have existed heretofore: first, the transition character of society, which is necessarily opposed to permanence in architecture and second, the great abundance and low price of lumber. The first impediment is rapidly yielding to time and riper ideas on the subject of building, and the other must soon give away to the scarcity and advancing price of lumber suitable for roofing purposes.

We submit a few leading advantages of a Slate roof:

It is superior to every other in appearance.
It is easily put on.
It saves insurance.
It is fire proof.
It is imperishable.

The Twin City Slate Company's Mines are in Northampton County, Penn'a. The Slate is a beautiful dark blue, unchangeable in color, splits in perfectly smooth plates of any size required, and hardens steadily by exposure to the atmosphere. No Slate in the United States is superior to it, in all the qualities essential to a good roof, and we think but little equal to it. It is furnished at the yard in Pittsburgh, at the rate of $12.00 a square (one hundred square feet), which with expense of laying, will add about 25 per cent. to the cost of a shingle roof at present prices.

Samples of Slate may be seen, and orders left at the office of A. T. Shallenberger & Co., Rochester, Pa.

Parties at a distance, can address J. S. Newmyer, No. 43 Seventh street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

mar1'868:6m.

RAILROADS.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

On and after June 7th, 1868, Trains will leave Stations daily, (Sundays excepted) as follows: Train leaving Chicago at 5:35, P. M., leaves daily. Train leaving Pittsburgh at 1.45 P. M., leaves daily.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's
Pittsburgh	200AM	645AM	930AM	150AM
Rochester	310	815	1040	500
Salem	454	1031	1236PM	447
Alliance	545	1125	115	540
Canton	627	1215PM	158	626
Massillon	647	1240	218	645
Orrville	717	132	252	718
Wooster	745	207	320	745
Mansfield	916	400	500	928
Crestline	945	445	530	1000
	1000	60LAM	600	1015
Bucyrus	1025	629	640	1041
Upper Sandusky	1058	718	719	1114
Forest	1127	749	751	1147
Lima	1227PM	903	908	115AM
Van Wert	123	1015	1016	207
Fort Wayne	300	1210PM	1150	320
Columbia	337	100	1237AM	356
Warsaw	422	155	133	443
Plymouth	510	300	233	555
Valparaiso	635	447	415	724
Chicago	820	700	620	910

TRAINS GOING EAST.

	Exp's.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Ex
Chicago	450AM	820AM	920PM	535PM
Valparaiso	657	929	1106	710
Plymouth	920	1125	1237AM	900
Warsaw	1020	1211PM	132	950
Columbia	1115	100	217	1030
Fort Wayne	1220PM	200	315	1115
Van Wert	208	302	430	1215AM
Lima	319	400	535	125
Forest	443	509	653	218
Upper Sandusky	514	533	718	242
Bucyrus	557	603	801	316
	630	635	830	340
Crestline	630AM	655	910	353
Mansfield	610	723	937	424
Wooster	651	853	1100	520
Orrville	515	918	1127	615
Massillon	946	950	1157	647
Canton	4002	1006	1213PM	703
Alliance	1045	1050	1253	805
Salem	1114	1120AM	125	832
Rochester	1235AM	105PM	302	1005
Pittsburgh	135	210	410	1110

Youngstown, New Castle and Erie Express leaves Youngstown at 2:30 p. m; New Castle, 4:00 p.m; arrives at Pittsburgh, 6:00 p. m. Returning leaves Pittsburgh 7:15 a. marr. at Youngstown, 10:45. N. Castle, 9:40 a. m; Youngstown, New Castle and Pittsburgh Accommodation leaves Youngstown, 6:00 a. m; New Castle, 7:10 a. m; arrives at Allegheny, 10:00 a. m. Returning, leaves Allegheny, 4:15 p. m; arrives New Castle, 7:05 p. m; Youngstown, 7:50 p. m.

F. R. MYERS, General Ticket Agent.

CLEVELAND & PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

On and after May 11, 1868, trains will leave Stations daily (Sundays excepted) as follows.

GOING SOUTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Cleveland	830AM	1210PM	.....	340PM
Euclid Street	846	1221	.....	357
Hudson	950	108	.....	505
Ravenna	1025	111	.....	547
Alliance	1120	223	.....	640
Bayard	1154	252	.....	....
Wellsville	130PM	415	.....	....

GOING NORTH.

	Mail.	Exp's.		Accom
Wellsville	850AM	335PM	.....	....
Bayard	1023	445	.....	....
Alliance	1120	510	.....	745AM
Ravenna	1206PM	547	.....	831
Hudson	1239	613	.....	910
Euclid Street	187	659	.....	1017
Cleveland	150	710	.....	1030

GOING EAST.

	Exp's	Exp's.	Mail.	Accom
Bellair	1120AM	610AM	301PM	....
Bridgeport	1134	625	320	....
Steubenville	1238PM	743	337	....
Wellsville	200	850	445	605AM
Smith's Ferry	225	913	507	635
Beaver	307	940	537	720
Rochester	315	950	550	720
Pittsburgh	425	1055	655	840

GOING WEST.

	Mail.	Exp's.	Exp's.	Accom
Pittsburgh	600AM	130PM	435AM	330PM
Rochester	710	235	550	440
Beaver	720	000	600	450
Smith's Ferry	757	305	639	546
Wellsville	825	340	715	615
Steubenville	925	445	813	....
Bridgeport	1035	555	927	....
Bellair	1045	605	930	....

TUSCARAWAS BRANCH.

Leaves	Arrives
N. Philadelphia, 650 a. m.	Bayard, 955, am
Bayard, 12:10, m.	N. Philadelphia, 500pm

F. R. MEYERS, General Ticket Agent.

EDUCATIONAL COLUMN.

G. L. EBERHART, Editor.

BEAVER, July 15, 1868.

[ALL COMMUNICATIONS FOR THIS DEPARTMENT OF THE PAPER, MUST BE ADDRESSED TO G. L. EBERHART, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.]

Suggestions to Young Teachers.

IV.

43. Make weekly inspection of all books held by the pupils, holding each responsible for the right use of the same. This will prevent much mutilation and destruction of books.

44. It is not well for Teachers to group together while the school is in session. This should be well observed during recess; for the pupils having then greater scope, it is important that the attention of the Teachers should be distributed. Hence, the impropriety of reading newspapers, pamphlets, or such like, *at any time* during school hours. A faithful Teacher finds no time for such employment during school hours.

45. Paper, nutshells, etc., should never be found in the class room; they are indications not only of untidiness but also of the failure to secure the attention and occupation of the scholars; for, so long as they are well employed and interested, they have neither time nor inclination for disorder in any form.

46. Should a Teacher be so unfortunate as to have contracted a habit of using tobacco, particularly that of chewing, it should be carefully concealed from the observation of the scholar; neither should the breath or teeth bear evidence of the existence of that habit.

47. Teachers should not allow anything but impossibilities to prevent their attendance at school; for when a Teacher is absent, not only his class suffers, but the whole department is more or less embarrassed. Each teacher should arrive in time in the morning to receive his class before the opening of the school.

48. In case of irregularity in attendance, or delinquency in lessons on the part of the pupil, it is well to communicate with the parents, either by letter or interview, soliciting their co-operation and interest; but never should a Teacher require the aid of a parent in maintaining order in the class. That is the duty of the Teacher alone. A Teacher who is unable to preserve order in his class room is unquestionably incompetent to govern his class.

49. The hearing of lessons should not occupy more than one hour and a half daily; the remainder of the day being devoted to ACTUAL TEACHING, when the lessons for the following school hours, answering in CONCERT should be abolished.

50. Whenever practicable, teach by means of OBJECTS or through the medium of the eye: in Geography, use globes and maps; in Astronomy, use orrery globes and diagrams, in Spelling, frequently require the pupils to write the words or sentences given.

51. In directing the various movements required of the scholars, care should be taken never to TOUCH THEM. To call a child, and at the same time draw him towards you—to command him to go, and the next moment reach forward to push him; or, to effect either of these purposes, not by words or signals, but by TAKING HOLD of the pupil—is a very common error in discipline.

52. A Teacher taking charge of a new class, should, at first, advance it beyond the furthest point it had previously attained in each study. In case the Teacher finds the new class deficient in what has been passed over, he should not turn back until about two weeks have elapsed, when all necessary reviews may be made. When a class passes under the control of another Teacher, a sudden retrograde movement would produce discontent in the class. At the same time, the Teacher should avoid allusion tending to disparage the course of his predecessor in the estimation of the class.

New Books.

A Fourteen Weeks Course in Chemistry. By J. D. Stoel, A. M. New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. We are much pleased with the general scope and character of this work.—It is a simple, brief and familiar treatise on a very useful and interesting branch of physical science. It is, indeed, admirably adapted to that class of pupils who have not the time to pursue an extensive course, but who wish to learn something of the general principles of Chemistry before quitting school.—The author says in his preface that it has been his aim to express in simple, interesting language a few of the principles and practical applications of Chemistry, and to make a pleasant study which the pupil can master in a single term, so that all its truths can become to him household words.

Although a familiar and simple treatise, the study is not robbed of its mathematical beauty and discipline by omitting the nomenclature; but this is given with many problems in the mathematics of Chemistry.—This work will well repay the time necessary to a careful review of it.

A Practical Grammar of the English Language. By Thos. W. Harvey, A. M. Cincinnati: Wilson, Hinkle & Co.

It is always with feelings of distrust and skepticism that we commence the examination of a textbook on English Grammer, unless we know the author to be a thorough linguist and philologist. It is possible that, by long experience in the schoolroom, a teacher acquainted with his mother-tongue only, may be properly qualified to write a good textbook on grammar; but we are well convinced that he who is well acquainted with the languages from which his native language is derived—he who is conversant with those general principles which are common to all languages—is much better qualified for such a task. We have in the United States some four hundred textbooks on English Grammar, and each new book, if we may believe an author and publisher, has some new features which render it far superior to any of its predecessors. In the preface of the work now before us are set forth no less than nine "distinguishing features" to which special attention is invited." We have given special attention to all, and to the ninth, "*Style*"—"the superior mechanical execution of the work"—we can take no exception; but we think that less of "Models for Parsing and Analysis," and something of *Synthesis* would have greatly improved the book, excellent as we acknowledge it to be as it now stands.

Nearly all late authors have run mad upon the subject of Analysis. All seem to lose sight of the one great aim and end which should guide all who attempt to teach grammar—to teach pupils a right use of language—to express their ideas with grace and elegance of diction. Analysis and parsing are to a certain limit essential in the study of language, but Synthesis is the more important and practical part. When our Presidents and our Governors are called upon to lay before their constituents the condition of the governments over which they preside, a knowledge of Synthesis—an ability to *construct* sentences, not to analyze the sentences of others—is the thing which they need and use.—So in teaching, the pupil should have continually kept before him clearly and forcibly the fact that in the study of his native tongue he is to acquire an ability to make a proper and practical use of the principles with which he is made acquainted through the use of the textbook. And unless the teacher keep this continually in view, his teaching will result in no practical benefit.—No matter how good the textbook placed in the hands of the pupils, they can receive but little benefit from it, unless they have at the same time a competent teacher,—one who can do more than simply "*hear them say their lessons.*"

Among the many books upon the subject of English Grammar with which we are acquainted, we find few better than Harvey's.

Problems.

No. 1. How shall I mark gloves which cost me 80 cents per pair, so that I may sell them at a discount of 33⅓ per cent, and yet gain 25 per cent. on the cost?

No. 2. What must be the selling price of sugar costing 12 cents, that I may sell at 10 per cent. and still gain 10 per cent. on the cost, allowing 12 per cent. of the selling price for bad debts.

The Wedding of Senator Johnson and Miss Foote—The Toilets, &c.

WASHINGTON, June 25.—For several weeks past the fashionable circles of Washington have been on the *qui vive* in anticipation of the marriage of Senator John B. Henderson, of Missouri, to Miss Mary Foote, daughter of Hon. Elisha Foote, of New York, and head of the appeal board at the Patent Office. Miss Foote for several winters past has been one of the most brilliant belles of the national metropolis, and the announcement of her engagement with the eminent Senator from Missouri created quite a sensation among the elite of this city. A few days since more than six hundred cards were issued to the friends of the happy couple for the marriage ceremony, which took place to-day at 12 o'clock at the National Hotel, and was one of the most brilliant affairs ever witnessed in the national capital. The magnificent parlors of the hotel were tastefully and profusely decorated with rare and fragrant flowers, whose rich perfume filled the atmosphere with a delicious odor. The heavy lace curtains at the windows and over the archway connecting the two parlors were covered with ivy and evergreen, while rich bouquets were distributed about the rooms, prominent among which was a magnificent one presented by the ladies of the executive mansion. The drawing rooms were fairly transformed into flowery gardens of exquisite beauty. Immediately opposite the archway, and at the far end of the parlor, a canopy of white lace, enwreathed with white lilie was erected over a large mirror, beneath which the marriage ceremony took place, in the presence of the most distinguished and fashionable assemblage probably ever gathered upon such an occasion. The President of the United States was present, with eminent statesmen dignified diplomats, Cabinet ministers, celebrated army and navy officers, all prominent officials, with hundreds of beautiful and accomplished ladies, whose richest costly toilettes wonderfully added to the effectiveness of the scene. The guests began to arrive shortly after eleven o'clock, and by noon the parlors were crowded. The bridal party entered about twelve o'clock, and marched through the parlors beneath the canopy above described, where the ceremony took place. Rev. Dr. Pinckney, of the Church of the Ascension (Episcopal,) officiated, Senator Joseph S. Fowler, of Tennessee, and Mr. E. Arnold, of New York, acted as groomsmen, and Mr. Catharine Beach, of Saratoga Springs, New York, and Miss Augusta Foote, sister of the bride, as bridesmaids.

THE PERSONNEL.

The bride has very rich light brown hair, a fine bright blue eye, shaded by long lashes, a sweet expressive face of child-like sweetness and fair complexion. She is of rather petite form, and is about twenty-four years of age. The groomsman is tall, erect and displays his figure and carriage, as all remember who have seen him.

HOW THEY WERE DRESSED.

Miss Foote was dressed in a very heavy white silk with gored skirt, a full dress train, low corsage with lace trimmings over this was a dress of pure white illusion falling in graceful folds and forming a striking contrast to the rich silk underdress. The dress was finished with two narrow flounces around the bottom of the skirt. A handsome sash with bows of white silk encircled the waist, the ends reaching nearly to the floor. Her curls were surmounted with a bridal wreath of orange blossoms, from which was suspended an elegant tulle veil which fell behind to the hem of the dress. The first bridesmaid, Miss Beach, wore an underdress of silk with low corsage. Over this a dress of white India muslin with broad plaited flounce at the bottom of the skirt and a short overskirt. The sash and bows were of white silk, and her hair was dressed in Antoinette style. The second bridesmaid, Miss Augusta Foote, wore an underdress of rose-colored silk with low corsage and overdress of white India muslin, with flounce and skirt similar to that of Miss Beach. Her hair was also dressed in the same style, which was very becoming.—The groom and groomsman wore light cassimere pants, dark blue walking coats and white vests. Mrs. Foote, the mother of the bride, wore a heavy lilac silk, trimmed with white point lace. Miss Newton, an aunt of the bride, from Ontario, N. Y., wore an elegant black lace over black silk. The bride was given away by her father.

THE RECEPTION.

After the wedding ceremony a reception was had until two o'clock, during which time the senator and his beautiful wife received the congratulations of their many friends. Mrs. Ann S. Stephens, the distinguished authoress who has been at the National for some months past, is one of Mrs. Foote's warmest friends, and it was her cultivated taste and judgment that designed the beautiful decorations of the room.

THE WEDDING PRESENTS,

of which there was a large number, were rich and beautiful, the first being a very heavy solid silver service with salver, made by Tiffany & Co., of New York, which took the first prize at the Paris Exposition. The workmanship on this was exquisite, and the entire service weighs more than forty pounds. This handsome present was from Mr Cutler, of Missouri. The next was a costly brooch and ear-drops, Byzantine Mosaic, from Mr. and Mrs. B. G. Arnold, of New York. Another was a very handsome gold bracelet from Senator Anthony, Mrs Henry Bourdon, of Troy, and Mrs. Frank Arnold, of New York, each presented a handsome set of dessert spoons lined with gold. Mrs. General Wadsworth and Mrs. Wm. Osborne, of Missouri, presented a pair of handsome silver salt cellars, lined with gold, and salt spoons to match. Rogers' statuette, "The School Examination," from Miss LeFavor, of New York; a statuette of "Rebecca at the Well" from Secretary and and Mrs. Browning; a very heavy soup ladle, lined with gold, from Mrs. A. H. Martin, of Missouri; butter knives, salt spoons, and olive forks from Mrs. Watts Merman, of New York; a pair of silver ladles, very heavy, from Mrs. Norton, of Troy; napkin rings, sugar bowl, and cream pitcher from John D Perry, of New York; very heavy fish spoon and knife, solid silver, from Senator Fowler; gold handkerchief ring and chain from Mrs. Childs of New York; a set of malachite jewelry from James Bourdon, of Troy, New York; handsome chardenier vasis from Thomas Bourdon of Troy; bonboniere, very handsome, from Mrs. Ingalls; silver cake basket, lined with gold, from Miss Holt, of Baltimore; white satin fan, with ivory stakes, from Mrs. S.S. Jones, of New York; heavy gold pencils from Mrs. Sternberg, of Reading Pennsylvania; pair of soup ladles from the Misses Arnold; set of chardenier vases from Miss Arnold, of New York; complete set of Mrs. Ann S. Stephens' works, handsomely bound, presented by the author; and many other smaller presents from kind friends in all parts of the country.

WHO WERE PRESENT.

Among the distinguished persons present were President Johnson and Mrs. Patterson; General Grant and lady; Chief Justice Chase and Miss Nettie Chase; Senator Sprague and lady; Senator Doolittle and lady; Senator Morton and lady, and daughter; Senator Morrill and lady, and Miss Woodbury, his niece; Senator Sherman and Miss Wolloch, of Ohio. Senator Chandler and lady; Mrs. Secretary Welles; Hon. N. P. Banks, with Mr. Dechamp, the second secretary, the two Russian and one French interpreter of the Chinese embassy; Senator Morton and lady; General Rousseau; General Delafield, lady and daughter; Hon. B. F. Loan and lady; Miss Henderson, sister of the Senator; Senator Trumbull and lady; Senator Yates; Senator Ramsey; Senator McCreery; Senator Corkness and lady; Colonel Zelin and lady; Senator Corbett and lady; Senator Chandler, lady and daughter; Hon. F. E Woodbridge and lady; Judge Embrey and lady; Senator Williams; Senator Davis; General Ester and lady; Representatives Newcomb, Benjamin, McClurg, Anderson, Burleigh, Marshall, of Illinois; Mrs. Sherrill, of New York; Miss Ingalls; Paymaster Bridge and lady; Senator Steward; Hon. Joseph S. Wilson and lady; Hon. W. H. Hooper; Hon. E. McPherson, clerk of the House; Judge Spaulding and lady; Senator Cole; Senator Ross; Senator Ferry; Senator Morrill of Vermont; Senator Cragin; Hon. Samuel Shellabarger; General Dent and lady; Assistant Secretary Otto, and and hundreds of other distinguished persons, with richly-dressed ladies, making the event one of unparalleled brilliancy in this country.

A DROLL interview between a literary Bohemian and an internal revenue officer occurred the other day. It is thus related:

Officer—What is your revenue!

Bohemian—I havn't any.

Officer—What was it last year?

Bohemian—Nothing.

Officer—What was it the year before?

Bohemian—Exactly the same.

Officer—What do you do for a living?

Bohemian—Anything I can.

Officer—You eat?

Bohemian—Yes, when I get a chance.

Officer—Where?

Bohemian—At lunch tables, when they are free.

Officer—Where do you sleep?

Bohemian—With any good fellow who invites me to his room.

Officer—Suppose he don't invite you?

Bohemian—Then I walk the streets all night, or go to sleep in a drinking saloon, or on Sunday in the churches.

Officer—You must have some money?

Bohemian—If you think so, I wish you'd find it. I'll give you half.

Officer—Have you no property of any kind?

Bohemian—Not that I know of.

Officer—Have you a trunk?

Bohemian—I did have one.

Officer—What did you do with it?

Bohemian—Lent it to Barnum's elephant, and he carried it off.

Officer—What do you pretend to do? What do you call yourself?

Bohemian—I make no pretensions. I call myself a dead beat.

Officer—Do you ever do anything?

Bohemian—Not when I can help it.

Officer—You're a curiosity. Tell me frankly what kind of business you follow?

Bohemian—Minding my own.

Officer—You're a hard case.

Bohemian—I'd rather be that than a hard shell Baptist.

Officer—Well, there's no use trying to get anything out of you.

Bohemian—If words were pearls I'd make you rich.

Officer—I suppose you live by your pen?

Bohemian—No. I live by my wits.

Officer—Don't you write?

Bohemian—When I can get it to do.

Officer—Why didn't you say long ago?

Bohemian—Why didn't you ask me?

Officer—The devil take you!

Bohemian—He won't without a revenue stamp; but if he should, it wouldn't much matter, for my life is insured.

To select nut megs, prick them with a pin. If they are good, the oil will instantly spread around the puncture.

Democratic Soldiers.

The Democracy of Washington having issued a call for a Soldiers' and Sailors' Convention, to which was appended a brilliant list of generals and colonels, a real soldier, resident of that city, who doubted the genuineness of the signatures, took the trouble to search the Army Register. He was amply repaid for his trouble. The following is the military record of a part of the highest:

Colonel—A. W. Bradbury; Major not in the field.

General—J. Donehue; name not borne on the register.

Colonel—E. C. Kinsley; Lieutenant; nine months' regiment; no battle.

General—McQuade; no such General on record.

Colonel—G. W. Zulick; left the service in disgust in 1862, and took to the more congenial occupation of claim agent.

General—Maulsby; read colonel.

Colonel—P H Allaback; no such name appears on official record.

Colonel—L. D. Campbell; left in 1862.

Colonel—T. A. Bramlette; left in 1862.

General—John Love; no record of any such general.

General—T. L. Dickey; was discharged as a colonel in February, 1863.

General—E. B. Brown; read lieutenant-colonel; discharged in 1863.

General—J. McFarland; read captain; discharged in 1862.

General—J. W. Denver; no record of any general by that name.

To get any considerable number of real soldiers, the Democracy will be forced to go further south than Washington.—*Toledo Blade.*

Letter from General Butler.

General Butler, has addressed the following letter to the editor of the New York *Tribune*:

WASHINGTON, June 18, 1868.—My attention is called to an extract of a letter of Senator Fowler, in your paper of Wednesday, 17th inst., which is as follows:

"I can have no interest in a scheme to usurp my government by a few bad, bold conspirators. The Whole House of Representatives is under the lead of those good old Democrats, B. F. Butler and John A. Logan. They are the same men that they were in 1860 and before. In our House, Wade, Sumner, and their satellites lead the revolutionary movement here."

I have not seen the whole letter. In the year 1866, after I had made some speeches in the West in favor of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, Senator Fowler came five hundred miles to my home in Lowell to visit me, being the first time I had ever seen him, and the only errand he had was to urge me vehemently not to cease my efforts until Andrew Johnson was impeached, giving as a reason, among others, that as I had never lived in Tennessee, I could form no conception of what a bad man Andrew Johnson was in fact, and that the vivid description of his habits and conduct, while Governor of Tennessee, given me by a young Tennessean who was present, failed to convey any adequate idea.

[illegible] charge, and some of us charge with them. Extraordinary.—B. F. Butler.

Printers' Devils.

A Great many persons are in the habit of looking upon and speaking of printers' devils in a manner that reflects upon their sense. Those same printers' devils in nine cases out of ten, are three times as well posted on the issues of the day as the person who slights and speaks lightly of them. There is no class of boys for whom we have a more profound respect than well-behaved printers' devils. They know something, and are practical, which is more than you can say of all classes of boys. In that respect we place the boys who work in a printing office a head and shoulders above most boys. Young women, before you again elevate that delicate nose at the approach of a printers' devil, get some one who knows something of history to tell you the names of a few characters that were once printers' devils.

For fear that you will dislike to show your ignorance, we will give you a short list of ex-devils of printing offices. If you have heard of any of them, quit your flirting and all nonsense in general and go to studying. Did you ever hear of Benjamin Franklin? Ben was once a printers' devil. He was also one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. Hannibal Hamlin, Vice President under Lincoln, was once a poor printers devil. Schuyler Colfax, who has been Speaker of the House of Representatives for a number of years, was "nothing but a devil in a printing office" at one time. Horace Greely, who is one of the first journalists on this continent, and is an ex-Congressman, was a printers' devil. United States Senator Simon Cameron of Pennsylvania was a devil. Thurlow Weed, one of the most influential men in New York, and editor of the *Commercial Advertiser*, was a penniless devil in a printing office. United States Senator Ross, of Kansas, commenced his career as a printers' devil.

Two-thirds of the editors in the States were once printers' devils, Permit us to tell you that the men who once did duty as printers have done more to advance the interests and sustain the good name of America than any other class.

An Entire Congregation Poisoned.

A letter to a Chicago paper dated at Naperville, Ill., June 10th says:

"Never before in the history of Naperville was such an excitement created as on last Sunday evening, when it was reported that the entire congregation of the Dunkard church who were celebrating a love feast, had been poisoned by eating meat prepared in a copper kettle and allowed to remain there until the metal had become oxydized. Nearly every one in the village had a friend or a relative in attendance and consequently there was a general rush for the church in question. Upon entering the building the scene which met their gaze verified the reports. In different portions of the church were the sufferers, some sitting up, others lying down, the latter twisting themselves into all sorts of positions, rolling around the floor, as all apparently suffering the most excruciating pain.

"Medical assistance was at once summoned but in this very limited population time elapsed before all could be attended to. The stomach pump was brought into requisition and the poison thoroughly removed by its use. It was found that upon actual count that no less than one hundred and thirty were more or less affected, the major portion, however, but slightly, they having partaken of but a small quantity of food. About twenty were found to be in a dangerous condition. These were removed to their homes, and every attention paid to them, and before morning many of them were out of danger. Those who were but slightly affected, with some little assistance, got home, and in a short time were entirely recovered.

"It seems that the members were celbrating a love feast. On Saturday last a quantity of meat was cooked in a copper kettle. About one-half of it was eaten that day, and the remainder allowed to remain in the kettle until Sunday, on account of there being no other place to keep it. Some of the sufferers did not recover for two or three days, but now all are pronounced out of danger."

THERE is a peculiar style of language in vogue throughout the oil region, by no means elegant but very noticeable. For instance we met a boy the other day whom we had known before in another part of the country. We accosted him thus:

"Why, Philip is this you?"

"You're *talking*, it is."

"Are you at work here?"

"You're *jist* talking I am."

"Do you like this part of the country?"

"You're *shouting* I do."

"You don't care about getting back home?"

"You're *hooting* I don't.

Whether that style of language is of oil region growth or was imported we know not. It prevails quite extensively about here.

MONUMENT TO GEN. SCOTT.—Messrs. Passmore & Meeker, of Newark, have completed and shipped on Saturday, a monument to be erected over the grave of Lieutenant General Scott, at West Point. It is provided by the filial care of his daughter, and is remarkable for its dignity and simplicity. It consists of a granite base, 7 feet long, 3 wide, and 1 foot 3 inches thick. Upon this rests a single block of polished Italian marble. This block is 6 feet long, 2 feet wide and 2½ feet high. It is a mere plain surface, except the inscription, which is in square, plain cut raised letters in part, and the remainder in plain Roman.—There is not an ornament about it, not even a moulding to break the severe simplicity and solidity of the massive stone. The following is the inscription:

WINFIELD SCOTT,
Born, Dinwiddie Co., Va., June 27, 1786.
Died, West Point, N. Y., May 27, 1866.
History records his Eminent Services as a
Warrior, Pacificator and
General-in-Chief of the Armies of the United
States.
Medals and an Equestrian Statue ordered by
Congress in the Capital
of his Country, are his Public Monuments.
This stone is a mark of the love and veneration of his Daughters,
Requiescat in Peace.

"WHY don't you get marr'ed?" said a young lady the other day to a bachelor friend. "I have been trying for the last ten years to find some one who would be silly enough to have me," was the reply, "I guess you haven't been up our way," she smilingly said.

"You ought to lay up something for a rainy day," said an anxious father to his profligate son. "And so I have," replied the youth.—"What?" "An umberella."

OATHS are vulgar, senseless, offensive, impious; like obscene words, they leave a loathsome trail upon the lips, and a stamp of odium upon the soul. They are inexcusable; they gratify no sense while they outrage taste and dignity.

They have high rents also in New Orleans, and the *Bulletin* of that city