SUICIDE OF CHARLES T. WHIPPO.

The Philadelphia Bulletin of the 19th gives us the details of this distressing suicide, which was perpetrated in that city on the evening before; the victim being a young homœopathic medical student named Charles T. Whippo, son of Dr. C. T. Whippo, president of the New Castle Bank, in Lawrence county—temporarily attending lectures at the Pennsylvania University in Philadelphia, and boarding with Mr. R. Snodgrass, No. 355 Arch street, above Ninth.

The deceased occupied the attic, and about seven o'clock in the evening one of his room mates, upon proceeding to the room, found the door locked, and the key sticking on the inside. As no heed was taken to raps, the door was forced open, and the persons who first entered were horrified at beholding young Whippo upon his back on a bed, dead. He was dressed in his ordinary clothing.

A wrapper, evidently torn from an ounce phial and labelled "Hydrocianic Acid," (prussic,) on a table, explained the cause of the sudden death. There was also a sealed letter with a half dime lying upon it, as though to pay the postage, directed to "Dr C. T. Whippo, New Castle, Lawrence county Pa."

The coroner next morning empannelled a jury, and a number of witnesses were examined. From their evidence it seems that the deceased had paid a visit to Ohio last month, and after his return was much dejected. At dinner, he seemed lively and in good spirits, after dinner attended a lecture by Dr. Jackson, at the University, and returned home at five o'clock. He was afterwards seen in his room writing and that was the last known of him until an hour and a half afterwards his dead body was found.

About five o'clock the letter carrier brought two letters to him. Mr. Whippo was at the corner of Ninth and Arch street when the letters were left; he hurried up the steps, took the letters, and again turned away from the house. A servant looked after, saw him stop, tear open one of the envelops, read the contents, and then go on down Ninth st. The deceased must then have proceeded to the drug store of Mr. Leidy, who testified that about five o'clock Whippo came into his store and inquired concerning the price of Prussic Acid. Mr. Leidy told him it was fifty cents an ounce. Mr. L. asked him what he was going to to with it, and he replied that he wanted it for the purpose of experimenting with it. The druggist said to deceased as he was about going away, "Don't go to killing yourself with that!" Whippo replied that he was not such a fool.

Mr. Leidy knew the deceased to be a medical student, and he had therefore no hesitation about selling him the poison.—Mr. Leidy was of opinion that a spoonful of it would have been sufficient to destroy life instantly. He was acquainted with deceased, and he saw nothing unusual in his manner when he bought the drug.

The letter directed to the father was opened by the coroner. The following is a literal copy of its contents.

"18th Feb'y, 1857. Dear Father—Come and get my dead body.

Charles Whippo."

The letter was written and subscribed in a firm hand. Near it was a bundle of white envelopes. Upon the upper one was written in the same hand, but in a manner which bespoke great agitation, the following sentence: "Oh, I am a murderer."

An envelope, which is believed to have been on one of the letters received by the deceased was found lying upon the table. It was subscribed in a delicate hand, like a lady's, and it was post-marked "Salem, Ohio, Feb. 17." This letter could not have been received earlier than that afternoon. The contents could not be found. The second letter is also missing. There were indications in the stove in the room that paper had been burned in it by the deceased.

The diary of the deceased was found among his effects; the entries in it were not regular. The last was dated December, 1856, and was an account of a spiritual communication he had received from a deceased friend. The journal made manifest the fact that the deceased was a decided convert to spiritualism, which was also proved by reference to a number of letters found in his trunk. These were generally from a relative who was as thoroughly imbued with spiritualism as himself. From these letters we glean the following facts, which certainly disclose a strange condition of things. The deceased was at one time located at Salem, O., and his visit West, in January, was to that place. At Salem he became enamorated of a married lady whose name we do not feel at liberty to give. This feeling was evidently reciprocated, and it would moreover seem that the lady was also a spiritualist.

The deceased was desirous of marrying the lady in spite of every obstacle, and he seems to have been instigated to the act by supposed communications from the spirit-world. The relative, in his letters, urged the difficulties in the way of the marriage the young man insisted on so strongly, and intimated that it was a bad spirit and not the spirit of Dr. F. that was communicating with him.

It would seem as though one or both of the letters received that afternoon, contained information which destroyed the hopes of the deceased, and goaded him on to commit suicide. This hypothesis is strengthened by an unsealed note, found in a portfolio belonging to the deceased.—The following is a copy of the note, only omitting the name of the lady:

Phila. Feb. 18, 1857.

My Dearest N.—I will see you in the spirit form before you will have read this my last communication on earth. My hopes are blasted forever; you tell me we can never hope to meet on earth. I will die and live with you forever. Farewell, farewell, till then, till I am by your side. I am yours in Heaven, as I have been on earth. "Charlie."

It is altogether a matter of surprise what is the exact character of the information contained in the letters received by the deceased yesterday; but the sentence, "I am a murderer," found written upon an envelope, suggest that death has been or will be caused in some way through his agency, and that the remorse as well as disappointment had something to do with his raising his hand against his own life. It is a mysterious affair throughout.

Not the least curious feature of this strange affair is the fact that neither the glass bottle which contained the drug, nor the glass stopple of it, can be found—The wrapper and the cover of the stopple were found lying upon the table; but the phial and stopple are both gone. It is believed that he threw them out of the window as soon as he had swallowed the drug.

The jury, after hearing the facts of the case, rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by swallowing Prussic Acid.

Young Whippo was a good looking young man, and apparently considerably older than he really was. He bore the reputation of being sober and orderly in his conduct. Although attending lectures at the Pennsylvania University, he was a student at the Homœopathic College.

For the Beaver Argus.

In justification of the course taken by us in the publication of the Receipts and Expenditures for the year 1856, allow us to say, that it was through no animosity, or personal feelings of disrespect to the present board of Commissioners, that we made mention of the manner in which monies are received, and the public not know by whom or for what purpose, we had no thought that they would say aught against our action in this matter. But they say to you *fellow citizens* that it is "Calculated to do them *great* injustice."—Is it an *injustice* to *them* to show how much, of the public funds they received as Commissioners, we hope the people will view it in a different way. They say that we *intimated* that they (the present board) were the first to make such charges against the County" are they not under a wrong impression, we cannot see how sane men can infer from our note any such charges The people know that there has always been an incidental Expense, account charged against the County, we objected to no account this year, upon the account of its *size*, and the manner of its *disposal*.

In justification of their actions, they cite you to the incidental accounts of Lancaster Dauphin and Cumberland, three of the largest richest and most populous counties in the State to show that they are as large or larger than Beaver County, why should not these accounts be larger the the amount of business is more. You will notice that the items of the incidental accounts of these Counties are shown under a proper head, showing who received and for what purpose this money was paid, our commissioners *lump* their incidental and leave the tax paying *Citizen* in the dark, we believed it to be our duty as Auditors to show the people of the disposition of their taxes, when the Commissioners neglected to do as is done in the counties they refer too. On the settlement of this account we found that the Commissioners received the *greater* part of it, and we believed it right, by so doing we wished to call the attention of the tax payers of Beaver County, and let them, view it in its right light. They present figures to establish, their right to this sum of expenses. Bear with us while we refer back to the time when our County was larger in area than at present, with a population as great and more public improvements going on in the County to be attended to, (for improvements such as bridges and roads through the county have been stopped, upon the account of a *monument* of folly being erected, called a Jail or Penitentiary) and one of the years the incidental assessment 1847, let us see the difference:

Commissioners services,	1856,	$1236,00
Incidental Expenses; account of	do	241,70
		$1477,70
Commissioners services,	1847,	$706,50
Incidental Expenses, of	do	21,00
		$725.11
Balance in favor of Commissioners,	A. D. 1847,	$752,50

Can it be said that good man could not be found to fill the office of Commissioner in years gone by on account of the small salary, we say no; for some of our best citizens have done the business of that office for half the sum that it requires at present. They received $150 per day and paid their own personal expenses, our latter day Commissioners receive $2, per day and make the County fund pay for their personal and traveling expenses through the County. Oh! but they say it is customary to make these charges. How long has it been *customary*? By looking back we find (this hidden account as it should be called) began to swell about the year 1852 it was very large in 1853, and has been large since, so it will be seen that this *Custom* is of recent origin. Too recent to become law, and Custom is the only law they have for making these charges. They refer to 1853, and show that the account of that year was larger than 1856, we admit the fact, but we would ask if it was by the consent of the people or any legislature act that they received it. If one board of Commissioners take priveleges, it does not say that they are just, or that other boards, are justifiable in following their footsteps. Will the people submit to be ground down by taxes to make a fat office of Commissioner. In conclusion, we have shown that the auditors had a right to show the people what composed the incidental Expense account, we have shown that this account is but of recent origin, and was established by former boards of Commissioners and without law, we have shown that the present board, are following the footsteps of the latter day boards, we have shown that the business of the County when larger was done for the half of the amount it now requires, hence the conclusion of the auditors is that one competent *business* man as clerk (and the present Clerk is such a man) and with a living salary can do *all* the business of that office with but very little assistance from the hangers on."

Note—I have taken the privelege of using the plurals we our and us; knowing the sentiments of my brother auditors on this subject to acquiese with my own. John R. Eakin.

Brighton Tp. March 2, 1857.

Star Please Copy.

BEAVER ARGUS.

M. WEYAND..... J. WEYAND.

M & J. Weyand, Editors & Proprietors

BEAVER, PA.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 4, 1857.

REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION

The Republican State Convention, for the nomination of candidates for Governor and other State officers, will be held at Harrisburg, on Wednesday the 25th of March 1857. Each District will elect Delegates in the usual manner, equal in number to its representation in the two Houses of the State Legislature; and no person will be entitled, by substitution to represent a district in which he does not reside.

CHARLES GIBSONS,
Chairman of State Executive Committee.

State Convention.

The citizens of Pennsylvania, who are opposed to the extension of Slavery, and to the other equally obnoxious principles of the incoming National Administration, as announced in the Cincinnati platform—who are opposed to the union of church and State, the exclusion of the Bible from our Common Schools, and in favor of protecting the ballot box from the corrupt influences by which the will of the people was defeated in the recent State and Presidential elections, are requested to elect delegates, equal in number, to the present representation in the Senate and House of Representatives, to meet in Convention in the Hall of the House of Representatives, at Harrisburg, on Wednesday, the 25th day of March next, at 12 o'clock, M., to nominate candidates for Governor, Judge of the Supreme Court and Canal Commissioner, to be supported at the ensuing October election.

David Taggart,	Fr. Jordan,
John R. Harris,	S. P. M'Calmont,
James J. Lewis,	E. V. Dickey,
De Lorma Imbrie,	C. E. Hoffman,
Paxson Vickers,	G. P. Shaw,
W. Warner,	Isaac Benson,
John H. Wintrode,	John S. Vanvorhis
A. W. Crawford,	R. B. Moorhead,
A. Hine,	T. Struthers,
C. S. Kauffman,	Hiram Cleaver,
John C. Sloan,	J. G. Shuman,
Jonas Augustine,	John Musselman
C. S. Lyster,	T. J. Coffey,
Joseph Brown,	Andrew Gregg,
Joseph D Powell,	L. Reed,
John T. Peters,	Jas. B. Backhouse
Nicholas Voegtly, Jr.	P. W. Housekeeper
James Penrose,	Wm. A. Crabb,
John Purcell,	Glenni W. Scofield,
James M. Sellers,	E. J. Gazzam,
John Witherow,	G. L. Ball,
Charles B Penrose,	W. B. Frazer,
Geo. T. Thorn,	J. Dock,
S. B. Chase,	Samuel Kerr,
David Mumma, Jr.,	S. S. Bishop,
John H. Gibboney,	John A. Hiestand,
Henry Souther,	John Wright,
W. F. Stevenson,	J. W. Kellinger.

Harrisburg, Feb. 23, 1857.

☞ In order to give room to our numerous correspondents, this week, we are obliged to defer much of the editorial prepared for this paper.

Errors.—In the communication of Dr Chandler, published in our last paper, the word "Zibrina" should read *Fibrina*, and the word "Sclicrate" should read *Separate*. These were typographical mistakes of our own.

Court—Personal Matters.—Court commences its two weeks session, in this place, on Monday next, and we trust our patrons will avail themselves of the opportunity they will then have, of bringing or sending with their neighbors a little material aid.

Mail Robbery.—On Friday night last the Mail Bag west, was stolen from the train at Crestline, Ohio. It was known to contain a large amount of money in drafts; the payments of which will undoubtedly be stopped.

☞ The stranger spoken of in our last paper as having been killed on the Rail Road, a short distance this side of Pittsburgh, proves to be a man named Brickle. He resided in East Liberty, and was of very intemperate habits.

Death of Dr. Kane.—The telegraph, on Wednesday last, brought the sad intelligence of the death of the heroic Arctic Explorer, Dr Kane. Some two months since he returned to Cuba to regain his health, but alas, it was too late. On the 16th ult, he died.

Returned.—Judge Thomas Cunningham, at present one of the Supreme Judges of Kansas Territory, arrived at this home, in this place on Saturday Evening last. He intends to remain here, we believe, until the opening of Spring.

Public Lecture.—On this (Wednesday) evening, there will be a public lecture in the M. E. Church, in this place, by either Prof. M'Cowan, of Pittsburgh, or Rev. A. Cookman, also of Pittsburgh. The former is said to be an able lecturer, while the latter has the reputation of being one of the most eloquent Divines in the West.

Episcopal Lectures.—On Sunday, the 8th inst., the second of a Series of Lectures, explanatory of the history of the Episcopal Church and its liturgy, will be delivered in Rochester, in the Episcopal Church, by Rev. Hodges.

Sabbath School Exhibition.—The Sabbath School of the Methodist Episcopal Church, of Bridgewater, will have an Exhibition in their Church, on next Friday Evening, March 6th for the benefit of said School. The exercises will consist of speeches and dialogues, by the children, music, vocal and instrumental. The public are invited to attend. Admission 10 cents.

Godey's Lady's Book.—This magazine is deservedly one of the most popular in the country, and from the manner in which new subscribers are being added, one would suppose that the publisher would soon have a circulation for his *monthly periodical*, much greater than the circulation of any *weekly newspaper* in the union. The March No. is an excellent one and was on our table in due time.

Robbers Caught.—From the Pittsburgh papers we learn than an extensive ging of robbers have been caught on the Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne & Chicago R. R. Nineteen have already been arrested, and it it said that the R. R. Company have already paid as high as $50,000 to owners of goods, which they have stolen during the past year. The head-quarters of the gang was formerly at Loudenville, but more recently at Orrville. Among the nineteen referred to above, there are officers of the Rail Road, brakesmen, doctors, lawyers &c., who have hitherto borne unexceptionable characters.

A Word to the Wise is Sufficent.

As we sometimes receive and publish advertisements which may serve to mislead and deceive, we join the New York *Tribune*, in throwing out a word of caution—suggesting to our readers that they exercise their own reason a little before answering any advertisement demanding cash in advance for information to be afterward communicated, and to decline sending your money to a person who seems not to have a "local habitation and a name," but can only be reached through box No. 1,001, at the Post Office. The man who offers to guarantee a certain fortune on receipt of $1"—the other man, who has an "important secret worth thousands of dollars to any one, which he will send on receiving one three cent postage stamp"—the fellow who cures consumption and fits for the names of ten individuals—the chap who will procure situations at most extraordinary salaries for 50 clerks, if they will remit him a certain number of postage stamps in advance—the fellow who wants 1,100 agents in a light easy business, where they can make from $200 to $1,000 a month," and who demands of each one of them a preliminary deposite of $5—the "retired clergyman," who has an invaluable secret to sell for two postage stamps, and the "retired physician," whose sands of life are nearly run out, has another invaluable secret to sell for more stamps, are all true philanthropists of the most disinterested kind, for all that we know to the contrary; but we respectfully submit that there is room for a great doubt.

☞ The Star, in abandoning the points in dispute between us, and resorting to the old system of advancing epithets instead of arguments, admits that our view of its editor was a correct one. We can very well afford then, upon the idea that it pleases him and does not hurt us, to stand by, and see him apply to us bad names and say all sorts of queer things of us. This we can stand, but to follow him from the field of argument into the slough to which he invites us, is more than our self respect will permit us to venture upon.

New Arrangement on the C. & P. R. R.

Since the 25th ult., an arrangement has been entered into between the officers of the Cleveland & Pittsburgh Road and the officers of the Pittsburgh Ft. Wayne & Chicago Road whereby the latter agree to take the trains of the former through from Rochester to Pittsburgh. Passengers, therefore, on the Cleveland Road, will not hereafter be compelled to take a different train of cars, in going either to or from Cleveland. The trains will leave Allegheny City daily (Sunday's excepted) at 9.45 A. M., and at 3 P. M. The 9.45 A. M. is the only one by which passengers can go to Cleveland, the 3 P. M. train making no connection to that point—Persons, by taking the former train, will arrive at Cleveland in time for the trains to Sandusky, Toledo, Chicago, &c.

TAXABLES.

In the Senatorial and Representative District, composed of the counties of Beaver, Lawrence and Butler, there are, according to returns made to Harrisburg, the following number of Taxable inhabitants in the three counties.

Counties.	No. of Taxables
Beaver,	6,101
Lawrence,	5,926
Butler,	7,600
Total	19,627

Book Auction.—Mr. A. Townsend, Esq., of New Brighton, will commence, this evening, to dispose of, at Auction, a lot of books, consisting of Histories, Biographies, Travels, Poetry, Tales, &c., stationery and fancy articles. Persons desireus of purchasing anything in this line would do well to attend.

CONGRESSIONAL CORRUPTION—REMARKS OF MR. ALLISON.

In the House of Representatives, on Thursday the 19th ult., six Digest Reports were submitted by the Select Committee, appointed to investigate charges, wherein it was stated that corrupt combinations existed among members of Congress.

These separate Reports are as follows:

1. Report in the case of William A. Gilbert, a member from the State of New York, presented by Mr. Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland.

2. Report in the case of William W. Welch, a member from the State of Connecticut, presented by Mr. Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland.

3. Report in the case of Francis S. Edwards, a member from the State of New York, presented by Mr. David Ritchie, of Pennsylvania.

4. Report in the case of Orsamus B. Matteson, a member from the State of New York, presented by Mr. Hiram Warner, of Georgia.

5. Views of the minority in the foregoing cases, signed and presented by Mr William H. Kelsey, of New York.

6. General report and evidence, also presented by Mr. Kelsey, and signed by the entire committee.

The substance of these reports are, that William A. Gilbert, William W. Welch, Francis S Edwards and Orsamus B. Matteson, are guilty, to a certain extent, of the charge of corruption, and the Committee further recommend their expulsion from the House of Representatives. Previous to the reading of the general Report, the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. Henry Winter Davis, of Maryland, stated that he was instructed by the Committee to submit a special report, relative to the case of William A Gilbert, and that he was directed to move that that Report be printed. The propriety of this elicited considerable debate, and it affords us pleasure to lay before our readers the subjoined remarks of Mr. Allison, the member for this District, on the motion to receive and print the Report:

Remarks of Mr. Allison.

Mr. Allison. Mr. Speaker, I have a very few words to say on this subject. I believe that the friends of the accused, or those who ask us to reject the report now submitted by the special committee, have committed an error in objecting to its reception at this time. The House, some five or six weeks ago, adopted a resolution offered by the gentleman from New York, (Mr. Kelsey,) and created a committee to investigate certain charges against members of this House. That committee has been in session for some forty days, and now ask leave to submit the result of their investigations. At the time the resolution was proposed to the House, there was some flinching in some quarters, which I regretted very much to see, and an effort made, as I thought, to prevent investigation. I was one of those who were anxious to have this investigation, and who wished the matter probed to the bottom, whoever might be affected by it. Charges had been made throughout the country seriously affecting the honor and purity of this body—bold, pointed, and specific charges, to the effect that corrupt legislation had been procured, and that large appropriations of money had been secured through corrupt means. It was felt to be due to the members of this House, and to the country, that those charges should be fully investigated; and I am surprised that there should be any body opposed to such proposed investigation.

And, sir, I regretted to see my colleague (Mr. Grow,) take exception, today, to this report of the committee. What would be the position of the accused member if this report be rejected? The country will know the facts, and he will be in the position of an accused party, disgraced, and without the power to vindicate himself before the House. What will be the situation of the House if they refuse to receive the report from their own committee? They would stultify and disgrace themselves before the country and the world.—Therefore I wish to see the report received and ordered to be printed. Then the accused member can come before this House and the country, and vindicate himself.—Has he not friends here who will defend and vindicate him, if he is innocent? Have they not shown a willingness to do it?—Have they not the ability? Then why this disposition to prevent the reception of the report of the committee? Ar they not before impartial triers? Who of the members of this House, I would ask, are disposed to do the accused parties injustice?

I have risen to vindicate the committee, which has been arraigned here in a very extraordinary manner for performing the duty assigned to them by this House.—How would we appear before the country if we determined to pursue the course suggested by my colleague, [Mr. Grow] and the gentleman from New York, [Mr. Bennett] Would it not be said that because this committee, had pushed its inquiries to the extent they have, and laid open to the gaze of the world things which many would have preferred to have kept covered, we now wish to suppress the whole matter!—Would not that be the verdict which an intelligent people would render against us? Would we be doing justice to the accused member? Indeed, gentlemen, by objecting to the reception of this report, are rendering the accused member poor service. The time has gone by when objections such as have been urged should have been presented; or if it has not gone by, it has not yet arrived. And the time to make the kind of appeal which my colleague [Mr. Grow] has made is when the report and accompanying evidence are printed, and the accused member is before the House on the resolution. Then my colleague might, with some propriety, urge his objections to the course adopted by the committee. Let us have their report, and then we can judge of their conduct toward the accused; but the present is not the time. The House owes it to itself, to the committee, and to the country, that this report should be received. If injustice has been done to the accused, the time to meet the question is when the resolution is before the House for adoption. If, upon full examination, it is shown that unfair means have been used; if this committee, in its star-chamber proceeding, so much condemned by my colleague, have been guilty of any improprieties, then the resolution will fall, and the accused member be vindicated. I would go as far as any member to expose improper conduct on the part of the committee, as I would on the part of any member of this House. But that committee must first be charged with improper conduct before they should be arraigned and tried here. A stranger coming into this Hall to-day, when my colleague was addressing the House, would have thought that the committee were arraigned instead of the gentleman from New York; that it was they who had committed some outrage upon law and justice. We owe it to the House, to the committee upon whom we imposed the onerous duty assigned them by the resolution, and to the country, that this report shall be received and ordered to be printed; and when that is done, I hope members will approach this subject under a full sense of their responsibilities as representatives of the people, and as colleagues of the accused. I trust there is not a feeling in the heart of any man here which would prevent him from doing ample justice to the accused. I hope that members will vindicate their privileges, the honor of the House, and faithfully discharge the unpleasant duty which devolves upon them. Let us not shrink from that duty. If gentlemen wish to preserve the honor and fair fame of this House, they must not seek to cover up a matter of this kind. And let condemnation fall where it may, let those suffer who may suffer, they will suffer only from their own misdeeds, and the House must not bear any part of that dishonor and disgrace. It must do this, or it will not be faithful to itself, faithful to the country, or faithful to the accused.

For the Beaver Argus,

Dr. Chandler A Plagiarist.

Mr. Editor:—An article bearing the signature of the above named gentleman appeared in your issue of last week.

As this article, in part or in whole, is purloined, from one of our standard works, and palmed upon an unsuspecting community as original; you will please indulge me while I expose the literary and scientific fraud.

This I would not have done had this gentleman not made the unprincipled drive at me that he has in this communication. He has for four years made me the constant theme of his public prayers, his class-meeting experiences, and by false and slanderous representations tried to defeat my election to the Mastership of Beaver Academy, though on the same side of politics. It is said that he makes me the constant theme of his conversation, yet this is the first time, and it may be the last that I shall ever take the least notice of him.

I can conceive of nothing meaner or indicating more clearly an ignorant and illiterate man, than an effort to take by stealth, the literary productions of another man, and appropriate them to one's self. If a man is too lazy, or too stupid to study a science, the practical part of which has made him rich, let him sit down in his ignorance, and at least make no pretensions. It is but a vain coxcomb that would desire to make the impression on a few minds at a distance that he was learned in the profession, when he must, know in his soul, that every man and woman of common sense about home is laughing him to scorn for his false pretensions. Look at the article! It professes to be designed for the common people, not the profession. Does he select plain words that the people can understand? not he. He says *olantalgia* for toothache, and superior maxillary for upper jaw, &c. But it is true that the words were as the man found them in Harris, and how could *he* translate them?

The only ingenuity the Dr. exhibits is the soldering together of the parts, though the solder is rather *soft*, it is wonderfully well cemented, considering it has been culled from 300 pages of Harris' octavo (Dental Practice.) But the greatest skill of all is in soldering the Preston Introduction. Now it must be remembered that this introduction first appeared a few weeks ago in the Argus as the head of a political article signed a Democrat Fulston. The doctor got his eye upon this, and says to himself I will try my blow pipe on this and if I can throw of the superabundant chrystalization of its [illegible] and its redundant "enfranchisement" it will make a capital introduction for my [illegible] tratise on *Odontalgia*." So after the necessary chemichal process he melts it together and you can scarcely see [illegible] He *could not* actually make an introduction but had to purloin it from a hard working man, and after removing it of its polish he saturated it in a bottle of [illegible] with some of those little powders to keep it from catching any disease from the medical part. A man so skilled is no "*dental empiric*" or "*ipse nihil dentist.*"

Still there is some excuse for the Dr.—He could not help feeling uneasy to see a "*dental empiric*" right before his nose operating for diseases of the antrum and ring his jaws, and performing other surgical operations; and that he was [illegible] the report of his operations before the medical society of Beaver county, and yet be silent. He must see the [illegible] ery fiend, and let the people know [illegible] neighbor of his, was a "*psuedo dentist*," while he himself was the true blue.

This must be made known to the [illegible] press. But alas I can't write. I am deficient in science; but I am resolved that I will do now. I will go to Harris' principles of Dentistry, and from that I will make up something. I will change a few of the words, for instance, when the term abscess occurs, I will call it [illegible] An improvement on the original, and I will try and believe that Professor Harris is only a "*psuedo dentist*" as I am, anyhow. To the end of it I will select three cases A. B. and C. [illegible] know who they are, and [illegible] out yet before that "*dental empiric*" will have time to publish his.

I will now take up the Dr.'s article and compare it with Professor Harris and let the reader judge whether I have changed the Dr. has made in the wording is an improvement or not.

I will give the page Harris Principles and Practice of Dental Surgery Fifth Edition.

Mr. Editor:—Your proverbial courtesy as well as the [illegible] fairness which you have ever exhibited toward the [illegible] members of our party [illegible] during the late campaign, emboldens me to [illegible] ask for a little space [illegible] in your columns.—[illegible] *Fulston Democrat* [illegible] *Argus Feb.* 4.

The susceptibility [illegible] of the human body to [illegible] morbid impressions [illegible] differs in different individuals. In some [illegible] its functional [illegible] tions are liable to [illegible] deranged from the [illegible] trifling causes [illegible] they are [illegible] easily disturbed [illegible] Nor do the same [illegible] always produce [illegible] the same effects.—*Dr. Harris, Practice.*

But notwithstanding the increase of the sensibility and susceptibility which, sufferings from odontalgia the gums derive from [illegible] and its concomitant constitutional [illegible] exciting causes and states of [illegible] from deficient general health, these [illegible] of dental influences, in a majority of cases may *Chandler* all be counteracted by a strict observance of all the rules of dental hygeine.—*Dr Harris*, 432

Phosphate of lime. The principal inorganic or earthy ingredients of which, age are its principal [illegible] phosphate of lime ingredients. It is [illegible] which in sometimes, though [illegible] its incipient stages is not, always so [illegible] in its texture, that it can be [illegible] producing inflammation between the [illegible] and gums separating them from the teeth, destroying [illegible] and suppuration of the alveoli [illegible] of the gums, inflammatory [illegible] tion of the alveola *Chandler*. dental periostium—*Harris*, 220, 223

It causes the gums [illegible] Not only do the teeth to inflame, swell, [illegible] gums inflame and [illegible] separate, and recede [illegible] separate, the teeth from the teeth, the second loose in their alveola to waste, and [illegible] but the second teeth to loosen [illegible] of the mouth and frequently to [illegible] are vitiated by its [illegible] final, killing him instantly. Great excitement prevailed at Lecompton, and a fight was anticipated that night. Gen. Geary's residence is guarded by U. S. troops.

MARRIED

On the 25th inst by Rev J Morris, Mr WILLIAM J RHODES to Miss ANNA WALTON, both of Beaver Co.

DIED

On the 23d inst in Rochester Beaver Co. Pa. Mrs LAVINA, consort of George Hill, Esq, aged 62 years.

On the 18th ult, Mr. JOHN SHEPPARD of Hopewell township.

Beaver Farmers and Mechanics [illegible] accordance with the charter [illegible] ety an election of [illegible] on Monday evening March [illegible] o'clock" in the Court House [illegible] property of the society [illegible] dends upon all the [illegible] every member will [illegible] that reason to cast [illegible] men as they believe [illegible] society at heart and [illegible] take the evidence of this [illegible] in their attendance when [illegible] we don't want to lose [illegible] established in favor of [illegible] except on the morning of [illegible] the 9th of March [illegible] having the Fair. We [illegible] and mechanics of standing, [illegible] experience. Very frequently [illegible] disappointed because we have [illegible] to obviate this, some [illegible] on the 9th of March [illegible] section fairly represented [illegible] we may by their absence [illegible] offices be represented [illegible] strikes me if it were [illegible] clares was attached [illegible] during the fair. Now [illegible] brethren, let us [illegible] the stock exhibited [illegible] prepared for such [illegible] ing better than any [illegible] ed it.

Respectfully,

R. M.

Pulaski Tp.

St. Louis, Feb. 25—The [illegible] City correspondent of the [illegible] from a passenger from Kansas [illegible] a difficulty occurred between Gen. [illegible] and Sherrod, growing out of the [illegible] the former to appoint the [illegible] desired by the Legislature, [illegible] fatal termination. Sherrod [illegible] purpose of killing Geary, and [illegible] Governor in the street, shot in his [illegible] Geary did not resent, but [illegible] up an indignation meeting on Saturday the 19th, when Sheriff Jones, [illegible] others, attempted to intercept the [illegible] and in the affray shot Mr. Sheppard [illegible] of Gov. Geary's friends, [illegible] wounded two others. Mr. Jones the [illegible] ground's Secretary, shot Sherrod through the [illegible] head, killing him instantly. Great excitement prevailed at Lecompton, and a fight was anticipated that night. Gen. Geary's residence is guarded by U. S. troops.