The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Nov. 8th, 1871.

THE forthcoming decision of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, on the test woman suffrage case, submitted to it some time since, will be adverse to the candidates for the privileges of the elective franchise, so far as that District is concerned. This decision will recognize the fact that women are entitled to vote under the Fourteenth Amendment, and that it but needs Congressional legislation to point out how this privilege can be made available, in order to have it secured to American women, but as far as that District is concerned, the organic law especially provides that suffrage shall be limited to male citizens. The decision will not be made public until next week, but the above points have been agreed upon by the Judges of the Court, after several consultations.

DEATH OF DR. STANTON.

This community, at an early hour on Sunday morning last, was shocked by the announcement of the sudden death at an early hour of that morning, of Dr. David Stanton, at his residence in New Brighton, this county. The facts preceding and attending this melancholy event, as near as we can ascertain them are as follows: He had long been subject to attacks of neuralgia, and for a couple of days previous to his death had suffered severely from this cause. On Saturday evening about seven o'clock, for the purpose of obtaining temporary relief he injected morphine into one of his arms, and retired to his couch and went to sleep. In the course of two or three hours his wife attempted to wake him, but failed. Becoming alarmed, she called in Drs. Jackson, McKinney, Winans and Reed, who used every effort to bring him to consciousness, but without avail. He gradually sank and expired at 1:30 in the morning. He was well acquainted with the drug he used; but it is supposed from his familiarity with it, he had become careless and miscalculated the effect upon his reduced system.

In this visitation of Providence, not only Beaver county but the State at large must mourn; the former for an eminent and esteemed citizen, and the latter for a capable public officer,—Col. Stanton having been chosen, at the late October election, Auditor General of the State. He was a surgeon during the late war of the rebellion, and a physician of eminence in this community. A gentleman of thorough culture, a ripe scholar, and highly respected—the entire community deeply sympathize with the bereaved family and friends. May he rest in peace.

The law concerning the office of Auditor General is not entirely clear in a case like this, but as Dr. Stanton, had he lived, would not have entered on his official duties before next May, it will be in the power of the Legislature to make the necessary provision before Gen. Hartranft's term expires.

THE *Citizen*, the Republican organ of Butler county, copied our article last week, in which we spoke of the [illegible] and labors, and profering us its advice. The *Citizen* added:

If our Beaver friends were aware how little importance is attached here to any advice the *Eagle* concern might give or anything else that paper may say, they would add not trouble themselves by taking any notice of it. In common with the Republicans of this county, we have ceased to give it any attention or respect. Nothing it can say disturbs any person here. It is perfectly harmless for evil politically, being as the boys say, "played out." It set itself up to rule, dictate, and finally to read out all who were in the way, but has only succeeded in falling into the pit it prepared for others. The proceedings now in our Court will show the present management and condition. The Republicans of this county have made up their verdict concerning it, and any outside who take passage with it will discover they are on the wrong train.

A WORD or two in relation to the Sheriff's printing may not be amiss just now. Two years ago, when that officer took charge of the Sheriff's office, he made the *Radical* his organ. Why he did this, we will not stop to inquire now. Suffice it to say that his sales, partition, and divorce notices, and his job printing were all done at the *Radical* establishment. We naturally felt a little aggrieved at this, and on one or two occasions referred to the matter in the ARGUS. The *Radical* replied and told us quite curtly that "the Sheriff had a right to get his printing done wherever he pleased." We said nothing more, and finally after nearly two years had elapsed, and the Sheriff in the meantime having ascertained that we were "not a bad sort of a fellow," and that the ARGUS had a very large local circulation, concluded on giving it an equal chance with the rest of the county papers, in the matter of his printing. He accordingly gave the papers in the county notice, that if the four would do his official advertising for the same sum that the two usually charged, he would patronize all of them. This proposition was accepted, and for a time it worked well. Latterly however, the *Radical* has been kicking out of the traces, and declared that if it could not get *full pay* for publishing the proclamation and sales it would not publish them at all. The Sheriff did not feel inclined to submit to such unjust dictation, but all the while offered the *Radical* his printing at precisely the same rates the ARGUS, *Conservative* and *Press* were receiving. What right the *Radical* had to make such an extraordinary demand on Sheriff Grebing, we leave the public to determine. That it is an extraordinary demand will be apparent to all, when it is borne in mind, that the *Radical's* circulation in this county is less than that of any other paper published in it.

GEORGE O. EVANS was brought before Judge Pearson on a *habeas corpus*, on Friday of week before last, on the charge of embezzlement. A rule had also been granted on the Commonwealth, to show cause why Evans should not be discharged from bail on the civil action to recover the money. The Commonwealth was represented by the Attorney General, the Deputy Attorney General, and Hon. Wayne MacVeagh, and Mr. Evans by Messrs. Hall and Briggs. On Monday Judge Pearson announced his decision, discharging Evans on the embezzlement, and reducing his bail in the civil action from $100,000 to $100,000. And now that it is judicially determined that Evans is not guilty of embezzlement, we hope the public will await patiently the trial of the civil suit, which will determine how much he owes the State, and will enforce the payment of whatever is due. Of all senseless clamors that ever disturbed the Commonwealth, that made about Evans, or rather the State Administration has been the silliest, as most people now see, and all in the end will be convinced.

HERE AND THERE.

—The absurd report published a few days ago of the arrest of Secretary Boutwell was founded on the fact that a summons was served on him to answer suit of some individual who thinks he is the author of the financial policy of the Secretary. The suit will probably be tried at the same time that the claim of the Maryland lady for organizing the plan of the Fort Donelson campaign is allowed.

—Democrats who have sufficiently recovered from astonishment at their late overwhelming defeat in California are still trying to account for that phenomenon. The latest essay is from a correspondent of *The World*, whose first charge is that the result was chiefly owing to "the enormous use of money by the Radicals;" and it is further alleged that $200,000 was used, and that "purchasable material" was uncommonly plenty in California at the late election. In other words, Democrats were very cheap this year: $200,000 was sufficient to purchase seven or eight thousand of them. That correspondent proves too much.

—A physician in Kansas is entitled to honorable mention for personal cleanliness. The other evening he took a razor and made an excavation in the neck of his little girl. He then treated his wife the same way. These died. Our hero then obtained a large pan, set it on the floor, lay down with his head in it and sawed asunder all that he could get at in his own neck. The pan caught all the blood, and both the floor and his raiment were unsullied. The body is said to have had the clean transparency of very young veal, but the head having lopped down into the pan was considerably grummed up. We recommend in all similar cases the use of a small rack to sustain the pate when its guys and stays have been cut away.

—This is a good story which we read of a clergyman in Athol (Mass.), whose name, we are sorry to say, is not given. He was so enthusiastic in packing clothing for the Chicago sufferers that he put his own hat by mistake into the box, and it has gone on with the rest of the donations. This was a truly charitable gift, for it is evident that the left hand of the reverend gentleman didn't know what his right hand was doing; and can there be a more unconditional kind of self-surrender that which is implied in the formula, "Take my hat?" As it was thus to be disposed of, we hope that it was a good one, and that the man who may get it in Chicago will not, on account of its clerical fashion be bothered by invitations to preach.

—Whatever may hereafter happen to Brigham Young, he is certainly in undignified position for a prophet. Where in any book of the Old Testament can it be found that either Elijah or Elisha or Ezekiel, gravely lied in order to obtain for the benefit of a widow and then put the money in his own pocket? Mahomet did a great business in the prophetic line; but he never was charged with embezzling money, as Brigham is by Mrs. Sarah A. Cook, who says that he begged $2,000 for her, to recover which she has now sued him. Where can you in any of the Hebrew reports find a case of *Sarah v. Ezekiel* for money had and received to the plaintiff's use?

—It has been thought that Harvard College was growing liberal, but upon the application of a young lady of Nashua, N. H., to be admitted to the Law School, a decided negative was given. There are seminaries, however, we believe, where the applicant can study law, if she pleases. Harvard refuses to matriculate the lady, because it is not common for the sex to practice as attorneys, counselors, or advocates. When it has become common, then Harvard will turn lassies into lawyers without making any objection. Our only wonder is that any woman should desire to undertake a profession in which so small a proportion of men win either money or fame, and in which, honestly to secure both, there must be such an abandonment of leisure, ease, and indulgence as the Nashua lady little dreams of. It is bad enough to put boys to the law—spare the girls.

—The little town of Ashfield, Massachusetts, has had an unfortunate experience in litigation. Some four years ago a coach containing a dozen persons fell through a defective bridge, and all the passengers were more or less injured. The town settled with most of them, but rejected the claims of others as unreasonable. Judgments amounting altogether to nearly $25,000 have now been recovered against the town by these claimants, and the town has had to pay its own witnesses, counsel fees and other costs besides. The valuation of the town is a little less than $612,000, and the whole cost of the rotten bridge is at least about five per cent, upon it, a loss which a few dollars properly expended in inspection and repairs would have prevented.

—A rapid young lady, who, it is said, belongs to "one of the first families" in Flushing, amused herself on Sunday evening by masquerading in masculine habiliments and making calls of an amatory nature, upon other young ladies of the local upper tens. It would seem to be so customary a thing in Flushing for the daughter of the "first families" to receive evening visits from perfect strangers, and to have ardent attentions paid them on a first interview, that the fair intruder's fun was not interrupted until she had visited several houses without an introduction and made ferocious love to their occupants.

—The N. Y. *Commercial Advertiser* says: Mr. Ashbury's races, "solitary and alone" for the Queen's Cup, have ended amid a perfect eruption of protests, and now we shall be compelled to await the result of a Yacht Congress before the Englishman will be satisfied. The "Queen's Cup" was fairly won by dint of speed and bottom, and it is not to be surrendered by such a verdict as Mr. Ashbury hopes for.

Particulars of the Los Angeles Tragedy.

A special telegram to the San Francisco *Bulletin*, dated Oct. 25th, says "the tragedy of yesterday arose from an ill feeling of long standing between the rival Chinese companies. These parties had a difficulty with one another on the previous day, and an examination was held yesterday afternoon at one of the justice's courts, which was adjourned until this morning. On returning to their quarters, and just as the night set in, they resumed their quarrel and pistols were freely used; officers and citizens immediately rushed to the scene to separate and arrest the combatants. Some of the Chinese, however, turned upon their pursuers and fired their pistols at them, wounding one officer in the right shoulder, shooting a boy in the leg, and a citizen named Robert Thompson through the breast, from the effects of which he died within an hour and a half. They then sought refuge in their quarters. The block in which these Chinamen secreted themselves was surrounded by a mob, and none were permitted to leave.

Shortly after the blockade commenced one Chinaman attempted to escape, and with hatchet in hand, determined to cut his way through the human band encircling the Chinese stronghold. He was quickly captured, and the constables endeavored to carry him off to jail, but the announcement of the death of Mr. Thompson being generally made known at this juncture, the mob became infuriated, and several attempts were made to wrest the prisoner from the officers, while cries of "hang him" arose from all sides. When within about 200 yards of the jail, the crowd poured upon the officers and, overpowering them, seized the Chinaman and marched him up Temple street to the corner of New High street. Here the cross-beam of the sliding-door of a corral offered a convenient gibbet. A rope was immediately procured, attached to the victim's neck, thrown over the cross-beam, and amid mad shouts of the mob he was hoisted up.

The mob, consisting mainly of native Californians, the dregs of society, returned at once to the scene, drunk with their fiendish work. It was not until 10 o'clock that any real attempt was made to storm the Chinese strongholds, who had barricaded their doors, there being no windows to those adobe houses. In the mean time several futile attempts to fire the block were made. At 10 o'clock an entry was made into one of these houses, and the inmates, more dead than alive, were dragged out and hurried to the first hanging place at hand. Four were suspended from the sides of a wagon; six were hung from the awning of some dwellings on Los Angeles street, three in a bunch; one a mere boy eight or nine years old. All of these were fearfully mangled before reaching the place of execution. Ropes were placed around their necks immediately upon being captured, and some of them were strangled before being hanged. Sixteen Chinamen have thus far suffered. Two bodies, one a woman's, have been found shot dead. One wounded Chinaman now lies in a precarious state in the city jail. Thieves made good use of their opportunity, breaking open every trunk in the Chinese quarters, and taking everything of value. The officers of the law were powerless, and good citizens held aloof. The rabble ruled. Two or three dozen Chinamen took refuge in the city jail, where they now remain in custody. Dark hints of a repetition of last evening's proceedings are thrown out to-day. The old Vigilance Committee has been reorganized, and will act should such occur. A Coroner's inquest was held over the body of Thompson this morning, and inquests are now being held over the bodies of the Chinese. All of the dead will be buried this afternoon.

Negro alley, the scene of the riot, is similar to your Chinatown, only the houses are one-story adobes without any windows. It is a perfect nest of filth, and through running immediately on the chief business portion of the city. The city is now in the greatest state of excitement. Knots of men are congregated in every direction talking of the tragedy. It is reported that about 40 of the Chinese belonging to the other company left town during the time of the disturbance last evening. Only one of the parties who shot at the officers and citizens has been identified among the dead. The other guilty ones have escaped, while the rest of those hanged are supposed to be innocent.

Improvement of the Ohio and Mississippi Navigation.

[From the Cincinnati Enquirer.]

We are glad to have so potent an ally as the *Gazette* in our demand upon Congress that it shall make such appropriations for the Ohio and Mississippi, in the construction of reservoirs, dams and locks at certain points on these rivers as will render them navigable the entire year for boats of several hundred tons burden. The practicability of this was long ago demonstrated, and the cost, considering what benefits it would afford the country, would be inconsiderable. All that is necessary is for the members of Congress who represent the constituencies interested in the navigation of these rivers to refuse to vote for any appropriation bill that does not afford aid for this object, and it will be done. But until something vigorous and decisive of this character is adopted, petitions and memorials to Congress will avail nothing, but will be treated with silent contempt. We would advise the Western and Southwestern members of Congress, without distinction of party, to have an early consultation next winter, and put the thing through in the manner indicated. It has been delayed too long already. Those who voted sixty millions to the Pacific Railroad should not hesitate to give twenty millions for the benefit of the Ohio and Mississippi rivers, the navigation of which, for the whole year, is of infinitely greater importance.

An Invalid Murdered in Mistake.

The St. Louis *Republican* says the village of McLeansboro, Hamilton county, Illinois, was disturbed in a most extraordinary degree on Wednesday evening. The cause of the excitement was the killing of an invalid by Frank Hall, a conductor on the east-bound passenger train on the St. Louis and Southeastern Railroad. Hall, who was conductor on the train which left St. Louis on Wednesday evening, had had a difficulty with a man who was on the train, either at some previous time or on the way out. The individual left the cars at the junction of the Shawneetown Branch, to get his pay check signed. When the train was at the depot at McLeansboro, Hall, seeing the sick man, is supposed to have mistaken him for the man with whom he was at enmity, seized and threw him from the cars, jumped upon, beat and kicked him in a cruel manner. The unfortunate invalid was too weak to offer any resistence, or even protect himself, and he expired in a very few minutes. He was a stranger, on his way to procure medical treatment for a malady from which he was suffering. When the news of the tragedy spread, the people of the town became greatly excited, and arming themselves with guns, pistols, clubs and other weapons, and rushed to the depot, vowing vengeance to the conductor. Meanwhile Hall gave the signal to the engineer, and the train moved off before the excited throng of citizens arrived at the scene of the tragedy. Telegrams for the arrest of the fugitive were immediately forwarded to Carmi and Evansville, but it was not definitely known yesterday evening that his arrest had been effected. The name of the murdered man had not yet been ascertained.

GENERAL NEWS.

—Dan Smith a negro convicted of killing young Merryweather, at Memphis, Tenn., was sentenced to be hung on the 29th of December.

—At Rochester, N. Y., on Saturday evening, Fred. Douglass was unanimously nominated as the Republican candidate for Assembly.

—Near Bucyrus, Ohio, on last Friday, William Booth, while out hunting, fell from a wagon, his gun being discharged thereby, and the load entering his heart, from the effects of which he died soon after.

—In New York city the people are complaining of that two-dollar bill with a large horizontal 2 engraved upon it. Suspicion attaches to it everywhere on account of its having been so well counterfeited, and the only protection persons have in coming to trouble by it is to decline taking it under any circumstances.

—Prominent English capitalists are about to attempt the development of the Canadian oil fields, and will take steps to introduce the products of their enterprise into European markets. That there are large quantities of petroleum in that section there is no doubt.

—The statues of Roger Sherman and Jonathan Trumbull, which have been on exhibition at the Hartford, Conn., State House for some time, will be removed this week to Washington, and on the assembling of Congress will be presented to the United States by Senator Buckingham.

—The Columbus (Ohio) *State Journal* says: "A deformed chicken of common breed, the deformity resulting from a broken back, was entered at the Muskingum county fair as a Hungarian cock of the 'Slavi Magyar breed,' just imported, and the judges, after inspecting it, awarded it at the first premium over one of the finest poultry shows ever seen in the county."

—The Maysville, Ky., *Bulletin* says: "Our neighbors of the tobacco-growing region have made good crops this season, and realized good prices for the same. The regular dealers have made large sums also. We are informed by a manufacturer that his profit in thirty days amounted to $18,000. We hear of other parties who have been equally fortunate."

—A young lady sitting at a front window in Danbury, Mass., tossing in her hand what might be called a ball of white yarn, attracted the attention of a middle-aged chap on the street, whose gallantry prompted him to hold up his hands for a catch. She accommodated him. The article proved to be an egg, and alighted on his nose; but it is not to be supposed that the lady knew it was a bad one.

—A San Francisco journal says: "As a rule it is not a good plan to visit the house of a recently married lady to collect money loaned her while you were courting her yourself. We have reason to believe that we are supported in this opinion by Mr. Edward Kelly, of this city, but as Mr. Kelly is at the hospital, suffering with five gashes from a bowie-knife, we have foreborne to personally consult him."—*Exchange.*

SOME of the newspapers are making much ado about an order which Gov. Palmer of Illinois is reported to have sent to the Attorney-General of the State, directing him to procure the indictment of Gen. Sheridan, Col. Frank T. Sherman, and Private Treat for the murder of District-Attorney Grosvenor, who was shot at Chicago while attempting to pass a military guard. The story is baseless, and the Governor has no authority to make any such order.

—According to the Humboldt (Cal.) *Times*, the crops in Eel river valley, in Mendocino county, in that State, have yielded this season beyond all calculation and almost beyond conception. A Mr Frost harvested from six acres 696 bushels of oats, and Mr. J. M. Richardson from [illegible] bushels of the same grain. The first yield is at the rate of 116 bushels to the acre and the other at the rate of 101 bushels to the acre. The oats was of the common variety.

—The loss of fifty ships to the whaling trade since last year, as shown by the official statement of the present condition of the fleet, is regarded as a significant indication of the displacement of whale oil by petroleum and its products. In 1857, the whaling fleet of the United States consisted of 670 vessels, of which 358 were ships, and the capital invested was estimated at $22,000,000. The falling off since that period has been rapid, and the former glories of the great whaling ports of New Bedford, Salem, Nantucket and New London have departed.

—The Cincinnati Board of Trade have accepted the report of a committee on the freight question, recommending the establishment of a freight department in connection with the Board, under the management of an appointed agent, and also suggesting the feasibility of co-operating with the agents of freight lines in the city in the reduction of the present high rates. The report was withheld from publication until a general report of cases wherein discrimination has occurred can be compiled.

THE vice of the theory British Free Trade is that it made Traffic the substance of national economy and Production only its accessory—that it subordinates the creation of wealth to the interchange of it. Free Trade is not a product of science. It is an invention of merchants, capitalists, and statesmen compelled to make markets for the surplus manufactures of Great Britain. That country had got to sell. It devised Free Trade to induce other nations to buy. And it hired and subsidized agents in the foremost countries of the world, to teach the impudent paradox that nations get rich by trade instead of by labor.

—An Atlanta paper thus fortells a diamond epidemic in that region: Our own observation, no less than the discoveries of self made geologists of more recent years, have fastened the conviction on our mind that precious gems of rare and highly valuable species lie hid away, it may be in great abundance, somewhere in the mountains of Northeast Georgia. We know of one gentleman who was for many years the owner of a very valuable diamond found in these regions, and it will surprise us very much if some of the railroad builders, when grading or projecting roads which penetrate this extremely interesting section, do not stumble unexpectedly upon precious stones of great worth.

—The anxiety of the English newspapers to obtain details of the Chicago fire was so great that they sent out reporters in special steam-tugs for the purpose of intercepting the incoming steamers—an evidence of enterprise seldom furnished by journals across the water. The cost of telegraphing news, by the way, is very much less in England than here. Parliament put a clause into the bill which transferred the telegraphs to government, fixing the tariff for press dispatches at one shilling (twenty-four cents) for a hundred words from any part of the United Kingdom. The actual cost of the showy-looking dispatches which now appear in the London journals, is, therefore, about $5 a column.

—The age of miracles is not ended in Utah. Every good woman—a phrase which we hope will not be interpreted too liberally—believes that there is sure hope of deliverance by an Almighty Hand from the machinations of wicked men. Judge McKean seems to have understood and appreciated this confidence at about its true value, as appears from his sentence of Hawkins. He arranged matters so that it would be rather more difficult to get up a good Mormon miracle, than the saints expected. But Brigham Young has gone. The prevailing Gentile view will be that Brigham has acted the part of a coward. He has left the poor misguided people, his deluded followers, to take care of themselves, while he has taken care to remove his own precious personality from the scene. In Mormon eyes, however, this escape of the leader will doubtless pass for an inspiration from above. We cannot look upon it as an admission of guilt, for President Young does not deny the facts alleged against him, only their criminality. But it is impossible to invest him with any heroic attributes after such an ignoble flight as he has now taken.

—The Green Bay *Advocate*, on the authority of a gentleman recently returned from the Wolf river pineries estimates the timber damaged by the recent fires on the Wolf and its tributaries (the Shoe, Embarrass and Red rivers) will amount to 50,000,000 feet. If this pine is all cut the coming winter and got into the streams, the damage to it will be about one dollar per thousand feet; but if not cut the loss will be almost total, as it would be bored by worms in another season and destroyed for every purpose but fencing. There is very little pine injured above Keshena. Thus the lightest estimate of damage to the Wolf river pine is 50,000. The pineries along the bay shore have suffered to a still greater extent, but the damage is easier repaired, provided the lumbermen can raise the means to put into the river two or three years' stock of logs, for a much greater amount of logs can be put into the Menominee, Oconto and Peshtigo rivers, which are not navigable, than into the Wolf, where they would intefere with navigation. One lumbering firm down the bay estimate their loss at $50,000.

DISPATCHES received in Washington, on Friday last, dated St. Petersburg, November 1st, state that the *Journal de St. Petersburg*, referring to the case of the Russian Minister at Washington, denies that Mr. Catacazy has been told that he cannot stay in Washington after the visit of the Grand Duke Alexis, and states that Mr. Curtin, the American Minister, has never informed the Government there that the American Government threatened to send the Russian Minter his passports. The above statement has attracted attention in official circles in Washington. The journal from which it is taken has been reputed to be the organ of the Imperial Government. It is, however, inferred from the tenor of the intelligence adverted to that it must either have lost that character or must have been directed to make representations the reverse of the truth; for authority is given for the statement that Mr. Catacazy has been told that, after the visit of the Grand Duke, he will not be received as the Minister of Russia; and that Mr. Curtin has given the Russian Government to understand that, unless Mr. Catacazy shall then have been recalled or shall voluntarily retire, his passports shall be sent to him.

Fatal Panic in a Church.

LOUISVILLE, November 5.—At half-past nine o'clock to-night the giving way of a column in the lower room in the Baptist church, at the corner of Fifth and York streets, created a panic among the congregation in the upper room, and the whole body rushed, jammed and crushed down two narrow stairways on each side of the door. Men were trampling over women and children in the fright. Eleven were killed outright, two of them children, and a number more or less wounded. One had a leg broken. The killed are all women. The scene was terrible and heart-rending — mothers screaming for their dead children, husbands in agony over the deaths of wives. The column or pillar which gave way proved to have been set on the lower floor between the joists with nothing under it but one inch flooring.

—The Editor of the Beaver *Radic-* look at the figures carefully, or has discovered some new system of arithmetic, when he states that Dr. Shurlock would have been elected, had he received the full or same vote in Butler county that our State ticket received. Let us appeal to the figures, and, if they continue to tell the truth and don't lie, the matter would be as follows, even after Dr. Shurlock's column has been increased by giving him the State ticket (Stanton,) vote of this county. Shurlocks total column in district is 10,395. His vote in Butler is 2,939. Republican State ticket (Stanton) in Butler is 3,092. Difference or loss to Shurlock in Butler, therefore, is 153. Add this 153 to his vote in this county, and then to his total in the whole district, and we have it 10,548. Now Dr. Lusk's total vote in the district is 10,742.—Leaving Dr. Shurlock still behind Lusk 194. And would also still behind Mr. Dunlap, Democrat of Beaver. Dunlap, total column 10,565; Shurlock, total column, as above, 10,548, difference in favor of Dunlap, 17. So the *Radical* must see its error and place the whole responsibility of our loss of a member in this District to Beaver county. It is very difficult when two or more are running for the same office, and on the same ticket, to account for or tell exactly where or how gains or losses, came, but in this case we take it that Dr. Lusk took some votes in this county off of each of the Republican candidates for Assembly. Our returns show this. In one or two townships his vote is taken off of Mr. Leatherman, and in many he must have taken them from Mr. Fleeger, and he in turn ran Democratic votes in many places to make up the same. As to the other matter mentioned, being apprised here before the election of what was going on in Beaver, we heard or knew nothing on the subject until after the election, but do not see how the vote of this county could have been different from what it was only by the sacrificing of some one of our other nominees for Assembly, which we presume was not counseled.—*Butler Citizen.*

—Mr. Boutwell was able to report a reduction of our National Debt by more than *Thirteen Millions* in September, and he reports a further reduction of nearly *Nine Millions* in October. The full amount of reduction since General Grant's inauguration is $283,755,812, or more than *One Hundred Millions per annum.* Should we continue to pay as we have thus far paid since the incoming of this Administration, the Debt would be utterly extinguished within the next twenty years. As it is, the annual interest or burden of the Debt is diminished by at least *Fifteen Millions* since General Grant became President. These are cheerful figures.

We have often heard that the gold in the Treasury was about to be reduced; yet the amount on the 1st inst. was over *Ninety-nine Millions*, besides more than *Ten Millions* in paper. Happily, Mr. Boutwell has advertised that he will soon pay off whatever may remain outstanding of the first issued One Hundred Millions of Five-Twenties; and, as he is a man of his word, we will not doubt the assurance. If that redemption does not draw down the coin in the Treasury below Ten Millions, we urge him to call in more and more Five-Twenties till all his surplus Coin shall have been absorbed in the payment of his superabundant Debt. Had he bought up and paid off at least Eighty Millions more of interest-bearing Debt during the first six months of his Secretaryship, the discount thus realized and the interest thus saved would by this time have aggregated not less than Twenty Millions. Mr. Boutwell is an economist, and cannot fail to realize that a full treasury is an incitement to lavish and questionable expenditure, as also to improvident reductions of taxes. Do let us congratulate the country on the absorption of the surplus by the payment of Debt! *New York Tribune.*

For the Argus. (Continued from last week.)

WHO ARE THE INFIDELS?

RESPONSE BY HOMO.

To Rev. J. B. Breckenridge:

DEAR SIR: Heresy is terribly odious in the estimation of some men. Orthodoxy may be esteemed heterodoxy by those who would be most orthodox people in the world. The orthodoxy of one generation or age may be regarded hetrodoxy in another. How we Protestants boast in the name of Luther, as being the followers of him, as we were of Christ in doctrine; and yet, scout contemptuously at the very doctrines taught by this man! Says Luther, when ironically responding to the decree of the Council of the Lateran, held during the Pontificate of Pope Leo Xth: "I permit the Pope to make articles of faith for himself and his faithful, such as the *soul* is the substantial form of the human body; the *soul is immortal;* with all those *monstrous opinions* to be found in the Roman Dunghill of decretals; that such as his faith is, such may be his gospel, such his disciples, and such his church; that the mouth may have meat suitable for it, and the dish a cover worthy of it." To-day, you condemn Luther as a heretic; despise and reject the doctrine of Justin Martyr; while, at the same time, you "garnish the sepulchres of these holy men and say, 'if we had been in the days of our fathers we would not have been partakers with them in the blood of the prophets'."

We come, now, to Paul's vision, as related in 2d Cor. xii, 2, and onward. You say that "it is beyond all cavil that the apostle Paul believed in the possibility of a separate existence of the soul when, on a special occasion, he declares that he did not know whether he was in the body or out of the body!" Paul says *he* could not tell whether he was in or out of the body; if he means by this that *he* could not tell whether his soul was out of the body, it will be difficult for *us* to decide. But if it was his soul—which he says nothing about—then he was, according to your statement, *dead;* for, according to your belief—which is orthodox—death consists in a separation of the soul from the body; and, if his body was dead and his soul alive, it is unreasonable to suppose that he did not know the fact. The key by which the difficulty is solved will be found in the first verse: "I will come to *visions* and *revelations* of the Lord." He undoubtedly meant nothing more than that he did not know whether—while wrapt in vision—his body was caught up to heaven or not. His visions were about of the same character with those of John in Patmos, when he saw and heard things which appeared to be transactions then going on and accomplished, which really had no existence, but have been going on for the last fifteen or sixteen hundred years, and some of them not accomplished yet. We believe no one would explain Paul's vision any other way, if an unscriptural theory did not require the grasping at all such straws to keep itself from drowning. You cannot find any support in this passage to sustain your theory of immortal soul. We can furnish you with some passages far more plausible and direct, in your favor, to prove the soul can be separated from the body than this of Paul's 1 Cor. v, 3—"For I verily, as absent in body, but *present* in *spirit*, have judged already as though I were present concerning him that hath so done this deed. In the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, when ye are gathered together, and my *spirit* with the power of our Lord Jesus Christ, to deliver such an one," etc. Col. ii, 5—"For though I be absent in the flesh, yet am I with you in spirit," etc. Was Paul's deathless spirit present in Corinth and Colosse, while his body was in Rome? If so then he was dead, and he must have died quite a number of times before he died "the death he died."

You then inform us that the martyr, "Stephen, at death, yielded up his soul to Jesus." Stephen did no such thing. He said nothing about "his soul," nor any other soul. And your assumption that soul and spirit are identical remains for you to prove.

If we were dying we could utter the same language that Stephen did, most fervently, fully believing that all our future life depends upon our Lord Jesus, who has promised to *raise up* his followers "at the last day." Till then, and in the confidence that Jesus will fulfill His word, to whom should we commit ourselves but unto him whom God hath appointed as *the head* of the Church—the members of Christ's body. The phrase, "my spirit"—not soul—is only a strong expression for *me*, or *myself*. Thus Mary says, "My soul doth magnify the Lord, and my spirit hath rejoiced in God, my Saviour." The plain sense of which is, *I myself—Mary in person*—do these things. So, the sense of Stephen's language is clearly this: "Lord Jesus *receive*," or "*accept* me." As though he had said: "Lord Jesus I suffer, I die, for thy name, for thy truth; here I am, an offering unto death upon *the altar* for thy cause; *accept* me; receive this sacrifice of myself." It is then recorded "When he had said this he *fell asleep*." Not—"His soul was taken up into heaven;" but *he*, the personality of Stephen, fell asleep; and he will doubtless sleep till the Lord Jesus, who did "receive" his offering of *himself*, shall call him from "the dust of the earth," where he now rests. These "vagaries" and "quibbles," you may not understand, and you may be yet "unwilling to contend as one that beateth the air," for why? We leave you to answer.

You next appeal to Luke xxiv, 36—39; but alas! for your theory. You crucify it afresh, and put it to public shame!

In Matt. xiv, 26, and Mark vi, 49, the original word is *phantasma*, a phantom. And such is also the marginal reading in Luke. In the case recorded by Matthew and Mark, the disciples thought they saw a *phantom*, but they were *mistaken;* as you, and all other persons have been ever since. Let the reader notice, then, that in the only cases recorded where the disciples supposed they saw a phantom—a ghost—they were deceived; and that there is not a case differing from this on record!

In the case, referred to by Luke, we have the subject presented in all its power and force. The Lord Jesus had arisen from the dead. His Father had shown him the path of life," and demonstrated Him as His Son, by "His resurrection from the dead;" "death" now "had no more dominion over him;" He was immortal; and, as such, He appeared in their midst! They were terrified and affrighted, and supposed they had seen a spirit—a *phantasma*, or phantom—a ghost. And now he proceeds to *correct* their ideas of such things by asking, "Why are ye troubled? and why do thoughts arise in your hearts? Behold my hands and my feet, that it is I, myself; handle me and see, for a spirit [a *phantasma*] hath not flesh and bones, as you see me have. And when he had thus spoken, he showed them his hands and his feet." Thus *correcting* their errors on the subject of spirit or *phantoms*, (your say so to the contrary notwithstanding), and at the same time *demonstrating the* MATERIALITY of SPIRITUAL BODIES!! Here, sir; is "a quickening spirit," as Paul says: "with *flesh and bones, hands and feet.*" Here we have a glorious specimen of a spiritual, immortal body—not immaterial, but *material*—real, tangible; something which could be "*handled*" and "*seen!*" What becomes of your "immaterial soul" in the light of this fact? Your theory is exploded! Your foundation demolished!? Your superstructure crumbled into dust, and your theology a thing of nought!—the *ignis fatuus* of a day! This fact, we repeat it, sweeps away your whole theory of "immortality," demolishes your logic, and nullifies all the rhetoric of Pythagorus, Plato, Socrates and Zoroaster. It eclipses all the philosophy of Babylonia, Egypt, Media, Persia, Greece and Rome! It swallows up all the traditions of the Jewish service books—Josepus and the Apocrypha! It casts into the shade all the learning of Pharisees and Saducees, ancient or modern! including "The Beaver County Ministerial Association" and the Rev. J. B. Breckenridge, *because* it is "*Life and immortality brought to light!*" This may so "elude your comprehension" that you may not attempt to "follow in its wake."

"And finally, it is said" "Abraham gave up the *ghost* and was gathered to his people." And you kindly inform the readers of the ARGUS how Homo will reply, as you did in the case of the "Rich man and Lazarus." Let us see if you are a prophet. Gen. xxv, 7, will not support your tremendous and contradictory dogma that while the man is dead his ghost is consciously suffering in a hell of fire or torment prior to the final judgment, or is enjoying ineffable delights in a place called "Paradise," or "heaven," or "the spirit world," or "beyond the bounds of time or space." Let us examine: "And these are the *days* of the *years* of Abraham's *life* which he *lived*, one hundred and seventy-five *years*: and Abraham (*gave up the ghost*,) and (*died*) in a good old age; an old man, and full of years, and was gathered to his people. And his sons Isaac and Ishmael buried *him* in the cave of Machpelah; (verse 8,) literally—And Abraham he (*gova*) *wasted away*, he (*muth*) *died*. Professor Pick gives the meaning "*wasted away*." In Gen. vi. 17, *gova* is referred to every creature, and translated, '*shall die*."—and Gen. vii, 21, "All flesh (gova) *died*. All flesh wasted away. This gives an orthodox *soul* or *ghost* to all the *beasts* of the field! Gen. xxv, 18—"And these are the years of the life of Ishmael, one hundred and thirty-seven years, and he (gave up the ghost) and died, and was gathered to his fathers." The words here are the same as in verse 8. He (*gova*) *wasted away;* and he (*muth*) died. You, sir, will please inform us by what authority did the translators render *gova*, when applied to beasts, "*shall die*," and "*died*," and when the same word applied to Abraham and Ishmael translate it "give up the ghost?" But the original is very emphatic, repeating the personal pronoun *he*. It is said of Abraham that "*he* wasted away," "*he* died," and "*he* was gathered to his *fathers?*" Who were his fathers? You, sir, inform us that they are "the assembly of the righteous whose departure from this world had preceded his death." Shame on you! Read your Bible! Abraham's fathers were *idolaters* lying in the grave; and the context assures us that Abraham and his fathers' *living existence terminated* at that given portion of time. In order to confirm the statement we refer you to Job x, 18: "Why didst thou bring me forth from the womb? I might (*gova*) have wasted away, and no eye have seen me. I might have been *as though I never had existed*, have been carried from the womb to the grave." *Gova* is here translated "giveth up the ghost." But Job is very explicit, and declares, of the state between death and the resurrection, that it is a state of non-existence as animate beings in any way whatever: vii, 21: "Since now I am about to repose in the dust, and thou shalt seek *me, but I shall not exist.*" Even God cannot find Job, when he is dead! But, surely, God could have found his living ghost if he had one. This language is very plain, that Job and Abraham do not exist, and will not until the resurrection. The gospel, containing the *promise* of immortality was preached to Abraham; and he, like Job, was taught that he should become the future possessor of an everlasting inheritance, by a resurrection to be obtained through the "*Man* that *should die and live again*."

You may call this "subterfuge" if you will. But we challenge you, sir, or "The Beaver County Ministerial Association" of ministers to show by any text of Scripture that the theological distinction of soul and body [making a man a double entity] is true. That any such soul was ever separated from the body at death; that there is any conscious existence of a soul of a dead man; that no such doctrine is found in all the Bible as that *souls* depart to Paradise at death; that there is such hints that *souls* reenter bodies at the resurrection. And we affirm that the entire argument on this subject is made up of theological assumptions spun out of Pagan speculations grafted on to Christianity between the second and fourth centuries, thereby corrupting the Christian system, and opening the floodgates to the Papal apostacy, with its deified saints, worshipping them and seeking help from them, bringing in the Papal purgatory, by which a wicked and designing priesthood could sponge the poor ignorant people out of money to get their friends prayed out of purgatory; with all the abominations connected therewith. The doctrine for which you contend is the very life-blood of all the fooleries, corruptions and blasphemies of Romanism and "Spirit Rapping" now cursing the world and destroying its thousands and tens of thousands. It is the summing up, the perfection, the full developement of the doctrine—"*Ye shall not surely die.*" It maintains the *essential* man; the commandment, the threatened man, the *sinning* man did not die, and cannot die. But, sir, "*the soul* that sinneth *it shall die.*" The wages of sin is *death.*" Ezek. xviii. 4, 20, and Romans vi, 23. [Concluded].

Brigham Young's Whereabouts.

SALT LAKE, November 5.—A well known Mormon, writing from Beaver, under date of October 31, says Brother Brigham arrived here this morning, and after resting about five hours left for St. George, on the south