# The Beaver Argus.

J. WEYAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Beaver, Pa., Nov. 29th, 1871.


ALL sorts of rumors affecting the next Presidency are afloat just now. The last one we believe is to the effect that Charles Francis Adams of Massachusetts, (Rep.) is to be united upon by the anti-Grant wing of the Republican party, and nominated. The Democrats, in that event, will make no nomination but enter into his support and do all in their power to elect him.

THE Senators and Representatives in Congress are making their way to the Capitol, and we presume by the 1st of December will all be there. We trust about the first thing the Senate will do after it convenes will be to restore Mr. Sumner to the Chairmanship of the Foreign Relations Committee. He was removed from it without cause, and the dignity of the Senate requires his restoration without delay.

THE papers which award Mr. Weakley a seat in the Senate as Senator for the Nineteenth Pa. District have been signed by Emminger, the recalcitrant Judge. Mr Weakley will therefore take his seat at the meeting of the Legislature on the 1st of January. The Senate now stands 16 Republicans and 16 Democrats. Whether an organization in that body can be effected until after Mr. Connell's successor is chosen, remains to be seen.

THE view the New York *Herald* takes of political parties is seldom influenced by sympathy or affection, and for that reason may the more readily be accepted as based on an unbiased judgment. Of the Democratic party it says:

> It may take some new shape for 1872, or otherwise in that campaign it will be killed out right, cut to pieces and scattered in the winds—as was the old Whig party in 1852—and a new party, strong and vigorous, like the Republican party from the jump, will take the place of the old worn out and defunct Democratic party. Where a political party has gone through the rough experience of the old federal party, the old Whig party and the present Democratic party, it is politically dead; and in due time, with or without the consent of its leaders, a new party founded on new men, new ideas and new issues, will surely take its place.

It is not for a moment to be supposed that Hon. Reverdy Johnson is in the humorous mood when he advises his Democratic brethren, in the next Presidential campaign, "*if they declare any political principles,*" to put forth nothing "offensive to either Conservative Republicans or Democrats." It appears a little singular that Mr. Johnson should have uttered words of doubt as to the propriety of declaring a platform of principles, because he was cognizant of the fact that the Democratic party had but few principles left since its recent acquiescence in the Constitutional Amendments; and the less said of the remainder the better for that party. The trick of nominating somebody who will offend nobody, can only be played by an absolute silence on the subject of "principles;" and even such a course has been known to fail. It was attempted by the Democrats just subsequent to the Rebellion; they declared no principles; they nominated a man who was "offensive" to nobody at that time, but the result was a defeat. And they may look for defeat in 1872.

A PARAGRAPH is going the rounds of the newspapers just now stating that the Chicago authorities have returned to the Emperor William of Prussia the One Thousand Thalers donated by him to the Chicago sufferers, on the ground that the sum was altogether too small for a person occupying his station in life. We do not know whether the Chicago authorities did this or not, but we are inclined to doubt the truth of the paragraph referred to, simply because the 1000 thalers sum up about $700 of our money and it is not likely that persons who are in destitute circumstances would turn this amount away, because of their belief that the giver could have given more. After all, it occurs to us that a private subscription of $700 by a person who lives in a foreign land, and whose generosity is no doubt taxed daily, is a contribution of which neither the German Emperor nor the Germans in this country need feel the least ashamed. Thousands of *Americans*, who are as wealthy as Emperor William, have not given half as much to the unfortunate sufferers in the west as he has.

MEADVILLE, like Beaver Falls, it seems, is to have a new Post-master; and, like the latter town, too, no considerable portion of its population have asked for the change. The Crawford *Journal*, the Republican organ of that county, on last Thursday, referred to the contemplated change in this wise:

> On Saturday last the Pittsburgh *Commercial* contained the announcement that Mr. J. C. Hays had been appointed Post-master of this city vice D. V. Derickson, suspended. Beyond this bare announcement, and the declaration of the appointee himself, we know of no authority for the reported change. * * * * * Mr. Hays does not possess the confidence of the Republicans of this city. He cannot poll to-morrow twenty-five Republican votes for that office outside of his own family relations. He has neither contributed labor nor money to the triumph of our cause. On the contrary, it is fresh in the memory of all how he and two of his sons, in the darkest hour of the party's history, were nicely ensconced in fat offices under President Johnson, as a reward for political turpitude, which do not particularly commend him to those Republicans who have always stood manfully by their principles and party. We have taken pains to sound the leading Republicans of this city upon this supposed appointment, and all condemn it without a dissenting voice. Can Mr. Cameron or the Administration afford to thrust this appointment upon the Republicans of this city without consultation and against the wishes of more than nine-tenths of them? Are the "rank and file" always to be ignored? If there is to be a change in the administration of that office, we insist,
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> 1st. That it should be given to some Republican, with a clear record, and
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> 2d. That it shall be given to some one who can strengthen the party in the future, and upon whom our people can unite.

THE New Brighton *Press* has little or nothing to say in reply to our article of last week *touching the immediate cause* of Dr. Stanton's death. We infer from this its editor has made the discovery, notwithstanding his nonsensical bluster for a couple of weeks, that we were right in that matter after all, and that ours was the only theory which would stand the test of investigation. This point being disposed of we leave it, regretting that the indiscretion of the *Press* obliged us to deal so plainly with it.

On the day succeeding the publication of last week's ARGUS, a gentleman who is well acquainted with the editor of the *Press* called upon us and inquired if we had any witnesses to prove Maj. Hays' words when he made the apology to us for the attacks upon the ARGUS in his paper. We answered no; that when he came in he asked to see us privately (there were others in the front room at the time) that we two then went to a back room, and while the interview lasted we were alone. This acquaintance at once replied: "Hays will then deny every word of what you have stated." To prove this he detailed the particulars of a case nearly parallel to this one which occurred in New Brighton a couple of months ago about an article in the *Press* relative to the bringing and taking away of seats used at the out-door religious meetings held there at that time. Hence the Maj. will perceive that we were not wholly unprepared for the denial he makes in his last paper touching his apology to us.

The editor of the *Press* has evidently got himself into a bad box and as we are conscientiously opposed to pummeling persons who are down, we dismiss the whole subject by reminding him that—

> Vessels large may venture more,
> But little boats should keep near shore.

### HERE AND THERE.

—The Seymour (Ind.) *Times* says: "The editor of this paper is now in possession of the prettiest and smartest daughter in the State; the handsomest and most intelligent wife in the State; the fastest and best horse in the State; the best cow in the State; the best pig in the State; he prints as good a paper as anybody else does in the State; and in this State of affairs he is happy."

—A gentleman who was burned out by the Peshtigo fire, and who spent that dreadful night in the river, tells the following incident of the indomitable energy of a woman: She was at the Lower Sugar Bush when the fire broke out there, and, mounting a horse with her only child, a year and a half old, fled to Peshtigo, four miles away. Arriving there, she found the village in flames, and, dismounting from her horse, she sent him off to seek his own safety and plunged into the river with her baby. Here she spent the night in safety, and next morning was taken to the lower town at the mouth of the river. Within a day after her arrival she gave birth to another child, and we hear that the mother and two children are doing well.

—Here is an item for those who may be called to treat that usually unmanageable disease, diptheria. At Lewiston, Me., a factory girl suffering from the complaint was attacked by a severe fit of strangling and coughing, when the nurse venturing to put her fingers down the patient's throat, seized the end of something which appeared loose there, and pulled out the false membrane. This presence of mind saved the sufferer. Dr. Hill now has the membrane in his possession. It is three inches in length, completely preserved, and retains the shape of the air passage from which it was withdrawn. The film is a thick, white, leathery substance. It has been thought that diptheria and its kindred diseases might be successfully treated by mechanical operations, and croup has been sometimes conquered by the surgeon. Diptheria is becoming so common and is so difficult of cure, that the above facts are given for what they may be worth.

—According to the report of Surgeon General Barnes, the number of mutilated soldiers who had received artificial limbs from the Government previous to July 1, 1870, was 7,887. By an act of Congress, after that time applicants might receive either the limbs or a money commutation; and it is a singular fact that most of the veterans prefer to commute. Thus, against 104 who received arms we have placed 4,067 who took the money; legs, 1,117; commuters, 3,114.—Only 5 footless men took feet, and and fifty-one preferred cash. It is more than likely, however, that a considerable portion of the money thus paid was expended by the recipients in procuring limbs more to their liking than those furnished by the Department; or, perhaps, they believe that they could, by a private purchase, fit themselves better or make a better bargain; and those to whom the country owes so much have a right to the indulgence of their personal whims. We hope not much of the money was received only to be imprudently spent.

—A singular enough circumstance (truth stranger than fiction,) has occurred in Massachusetts. About 35 years ago a man named Colburn ran away, leaving his wife and two children destitute. The mother and daughter died; the son struggled on, obtained an education, is now a Methodist minister and chaplain of the State prison. He has never heard of his father, and supposed him dead. But suddenly there came to him a letter from the old gentleman; he is not dead in the least, but alive in Washington territory, and quite rich. He also announced his intention of coming to Boston, where he hopes to spend his days in peace and plenty." The Boston *Journal* says that Rev. Mr. Colburn is now daily expecting the arrival of his long absent father. This is the sort of thing which it would not surprise us to read in a novel; but in real life, it is not of the every day sort. The number of chaplains whose fathers ran away 35 years ago, and are now able to come back rich and repentant, must be small; but if any more such sires there be, let them read this paragraph, and start at once.

—A correspondent of *The Cincinnati Gazette* has some odious things to say in favor of what he chooses to call "Mens Rights." "I am," he says, "a bachelor, 31 years of age, in sound health, and in receipt of a salary of $1,500 per year, and, therefore, a good match for any woman, no matter who she may be; yet I remain unmarried from principle, and will remain single until the laws are so altered as to make me master of my own home. I am the owner of real estate acquired by my own labor. I do not mean to allow any woman to control me in the disposal of that property simply because she should happen to be my wife. She would have done nothing toward earning that property, and, therefore, have no moral right in its sale. Any law giving her a dower third is simply a fraud on me, the more so as the law does not give me any dower third in her property. And then the ceremony now-a-days, called marriage does not give me a wife; it merely gives me a woman who can leave me whenever she pleases. I cannot keep her against her wishes. She may go back to her father or elsewhere, and I can't compel her to come back; but should I leave her for any reason she can have me arrested and compel me to support her. Such a thing is one-sided and unfair. A woman held by such a loose tie is not, in my opinion, a wife in the holy way a decent man has shrined in his thoughts.

### TAMMANY.

*Its Origin, History, Customs, Victories, Defeats and Final Dissolution—A Curious Chapter of Political Information.*

The Tammany Society, whose political power was broken on the 7th inst. and whose charter of incorporation the Next New York Legislature will very probably revoke, was one of the most potent organization of the kind that ever existed, having controlled the destinies of many an aspirant for the highest executive, judicial and legislative honors. The society has been in existence over eighty-two years, having been organized on the 12th of May, 1789, about two weeks after Gen. Washington's instalment as the first President of the United States. It derives its name from that of a famous Indian chief, whose attachment to liberty was said to be greater than his love of live, and was established by its founders to counteract the tendencies of the Cincinnati Society, which before its Constitution was amended, was said to be monarchical, or, rather aristocratic in its objects and principles. The Society was originally composed of men of different political opinions, and was intended, as its first constitution, published in 1879, expresses, "to connect, in indissoluble bonds of friendship, American brethern of known attachment to the political rights of human nature and the liberties of the country." A benevolent feature was likewise incorporated in its organization, and, so that the American principles of its founders might be fully carried out, as well as with the design of exhibiting an independence of foreign customs, Indian forms and ceremonies were adopted. The year was divided into seasons and the seasons into moons. All the transactions of the society were to be dated from three eras—its own organization, our national independence and the discovery of America by Columbus. The officers were to be thirteen sachems, representing the thirteen original States, to be elected annually. From their number or from the body of the society was to be elected a supreme head, who was to be styled Grand Sachem. All the customs and ceremonies observed at their meetings have been borrowed from the aborigines. The laws mention the council fire, the calumet or pipe of peace, and the tomahawk, which they bury when the pipe is smoked. One of the principal objects which led to the adoption of these aboriginal forms and ceremonies was a desire to conciliate the numerous tribes of Indians, who at the time of the organization of the society were devastating the defenceless frontiers; slaying the intrepid pioneers with the tomahawk, or laying their homes waste with fire. The members of the society were originally divided into tribes corresponding to the different States. When members joined the society they either chose the tribe to which they preferred to belong, or were assigned to one by the Grand Sachem; but this observance has for some time fallen into disuse.

From the period of its organization the Society continued to increase in wealth and political importance, and in 1805 was incorporated by an act of the Legislature. During the war of 1812 Tammany contributed materially to its support, its wigwam being the headquarters for aiding, assisting and counseling in all measures required by the public safety, as the State of New York, the borders of Canada and the Northwest became the first leading theaters of action. There met Governor Tompkins, Martin Van Buren and other friends of the administration, who performed invaluable services by providing supplies; and there, also, successful naval officers received the homage and honors of the Society.

After the conclusion of peace, it continued for many years to exercise a formidable power in the affairs of the State and nation, and by its influence contributed largely to the election of General Jackson to both his terms of office, giving an unwavering support to his administration from its beginning to its close. In 1840, however, Tammany had to succumb to the tornado which swept over the country and elected General Harrison, but in the municipal election of 1844 it succeeded in gaining control of the city government. This election was averred by their opponents to have been gained by the aid of adopted citizens, and as was stoutly alleged, by an enormous amount of illegal voting, while the manner in which a considerable share of the offices were given to naturalized citizens excited very general dissatisfaction among native-born citizens, and was the means of waking up the Know Nothings to such an extent that in the following year the late James Harder was elected Mayor by the American party, aided by the support of a large number of Whigs. In the municipal elections of the following years, however, Tammany was again generally victorious. In all the Presidential elections from 1842 to 1868 Tammany has invariably supported the Democratic ticket. To what extent within the past few years the State and municipal officers elected by its influence have discharged their duties with a view to the public good, and how far their acts have brought them prominently before the bar of public opinion, leading to the annihilation of the political rule of the once honorable and powerful society, the exciting contest through which the people of New York have recently passed, has made matter of public knowledge.

### Experiences of Children in the Northern Fires.

A Port Huron correspondent of the Detroit *Post* says: "You have already been told the story of the little boat load of children carried from Rock Falls to Canada, and saved in spite of storm, and hunger, and exposure. I saw Mrs. Mann, the mother of these children, who arrived here yesterday morning on board the Huron. She had given up all of them for lost. But, mother-like, though four were saved, she mourned deeply for the lost one, who half clad and shivering in the cold water in the bottom of the boat, sailed away upon an unknown and measureless sea, almost in sight of land and deliverance. There were five children in this boat belonging to Mrs. Mann, and four to the owner of the boat who took them away, making nine infant voyagers, who for three days, without food and wet to the skin, floated across Lake Huron in a boat which was kept from going to the bottom by means of an old boot and shoe, which were the only vessels for bailing that these unfortunate travelers had on hand. The mother's heart seemed deeply touched and trembled because no last offices and loving ministries could in the nature of the case, be paid to the little one whose voyage of life was at once so brief and eventful. When these four children were put on a tug at Kincardine, Ontario, to be returned to their parents, it struck a rock just as it was getting under way and went down. The children were rescued and sent homeward by the cars. They have at last reached Port Huron after adventures by field and flood almost equal to Othello's, and it is hoped that they will arrive home without further accident.

"The babe of Mrs. Shubert, of Paris, one of the Polish settlers, was carried from its burning home by its grandmother while its mother stayed behind to fight the fire. The grandmother was compelled to lie down in the roadside ditch with twenty others, where they passed the night, it being the only refuge from the flames. The infant was only three months old, and required nourishment.—Luckily the fire had driven a cow to seek company and shelter with those human beings. A big tin pan was found in a wagon, and the animal was milked. The baby's aunt took the mushy compound which the flying sand, cinders and ashes made of the milk into her mouth, and fed the child in that original manner."

### THE DARWINIAN THEORY.

**Henry Ward Beecher on the Origin of Man.**

Henry Ward Beecher, in his sermon, Sunday morning, said: There has been so much light and darkness thrown by recent research as to the origin of man on earth, that men need to be taught as to what are facts and what are fancies. That speculative deductions from scientific facts have worked, and are working mischief, is undeniable. They are ungirding the loins of Christians and sending them out without any historic faith. Seeing this mischief, there are some who shut their eyes and close their ears, and will have none of science, and these err almost as mischievously. As to the antiquity of the race, it may certainly be said that the old chronologists were incorrect and imperfect. Man began further back than the 6,000 years they fixed for his beginning. The Scriptures do not undertake to meddle with this question, and in removing the date of man's appearance we do not unsettle them. All present organizations have probably developed from previous forms. The Divine method of creation was through a long series of gradually occuring developments, so it is only the method of operation which need be doubted—the operation itself remains the same. Concerning mankind there are three views: First, that the race descended from one pair in Eden, who were originally perfect, but who degenerated through some moral delinquency, and whose descendants, inheriting their badness, have been plunged into all sorts of moral confusion. The second view is that, according to the Bible, there were several distinct origins, and that this is true of only one line of the race; and the third view regards man as but the extension of the animal kingdom. This view gives great offense to common people on moral ground, and also, for scientific reasons, it offends many. Logicians say, "It is a reasoning that, like the kangaroo, proceeds by mighty jumps. It is an instance of philosophical imagination, rather than philosophical research and deduction." It is not to be denied that there are multitudes doubting, aye, and unbelieving, because of these speculations; they have also tended to enhance the power which makes the strong domineer over the weak. These served to make the negro not a human being in the same sense that a Caucasian was. The plane of the Ethiopian seemed that of service. A new theory of rights has thus come into vogue, that right is only a question marking certain degrees of position and power.

There are now two points presenting themselves for consideration. First, that whatever theory prevails as to the origin of men, cannot alter the fact that man came into the world by divine method, and secondly, as far as our duty is concerned, we are more interested in knowing what he is than how he came to be here. Man may be studied—it is for us to know of what he is susceptible—and this is a question of more importance than what road he took to get where he is now. In regard to myself, I am a patient waiter for light. I neither accept nor reject, but I am bound to say that my faith is not afraid to take light from whatever source it may come. The truth is better for us than anything else. As to the present condition of the human family, I am very clear and confident. The race of man is in every respect so much one that we are all heirs alike of moral benefits, however we came here. God made all mankind of one blood.

I reach out hands to science. I believe it to be God's elect, not yet knowing its own mission. It is a means God has used to reveal himself more clearly. All hail the men who think and search! I bid them speed; but I cannot afford to say to any modern deductor, "Take my faith." That is too precious to be abandoned. My greatest desire is to see a higher spirit of sympathy for every good and progressive work in the earth.

### ALEXIS

**Sketch of Grand Duke.**

The Grand Duke Alexis, who arrived at New York Sunday evening, is the fourth born but third surviving son of the Emperor Alexander II. of Russia, and his Empress, formerly Princess of Hesse. He is now in his twenty-second year, having been born January 2, 1850. His birth was attended with great danger to the mother, and there were fears that the babe was still born. When the father presented himself to the Imperial group with his son in his arms the Emperor Nicholas stepped forward and invested the infant prince with the official dignity of Colonel of the Ekathorinenbourg regiment of infantry. The first five years of Alexis' life was a period of deep anxiety for the reigning family, and the country being disturbed by the contentions with Turkey, which ended in actual war. The disasters which were continually befalling the Russian arms in the Crimea preyed so heavily on the Emperor Nicholas that he died March 2, 1855, when the present Emperor ascended to the throne. The Grand Duke Alexis was at this time but a sickly child, and required the most careful nursing. The Emperor Alexander soon restored peace to the Empire, and in 1856 his coronation took place in Moscow. Alexis, then six years of age, made his first appearance before the assembled nobility of the Empire at the brilliant ceremony, and a joyous welcome was accorded to the beautiful Empress when she appeared surrounded by her children.

The Imperial family went, immediately after the coronation, to St. Petersburg, where the young prince was placed for the purpose of receiving his early education under the charge of Madame de Bernard, a French lady, and of Fraulien Julithshof, the orphan daughter of a Courtland nobleman. The lad proved a quick scholar, and was soon not only able to read Russian, French and German, but understood any conversation addressed to him in those languages. At the age of seven he suffered so severely from measles that his life was despaired of, but under the care of a Polish physician, noted for the remarkable cures he had performed, the patient rapidly recovered, and was found much improved in constitution when fully restored to health. In due time the young prince was transferred from the care of his governesses, and placed under the tuition of Professors Turganoff and Von Stein, the former instructing him in mathematics, and geography and the latter in history, while he was taught English by a Scotch gentleman named Gordon. When twelve years old he had also acquired a very fair knowledge of English. Russia was at this time disturbed by an uprising of the Poles. In 1865 his eldest brother, the Grand Duke Constantine, died at Nice, where he had gone to recruit his fast failing health. The Emperor, the Empress, the Grand Duke Alexis, and the dying Prince's affianced bride, the Princes Dagmar, were present at the time of his death.

When about twelve years of age, the Grand Duke accompanied his uncle, the Grand Duke Constantine, on a voyage of inspection to Sweaborg, and thus had his first experience of the pearils of seafaring life. During the voyage there was a terrible storm of several hour's duration, but the boy voyager was undismayed, and no amount of persuasion could induce him to retire to his state-room. The life of a sailor had become so attractive to him that on returning to St. Petersburg he anxiously besought his father to permit his entering the naval service. The Emperor, however, declined to accede to the request, considering his son of two delicate a constitution to undergo the hardships which are incidental to life on the ocean but afterward yielded so far as to give him the position of inspector of the Russian war vessels stationed in the ports of England. Since that time he has become fairly enrolled in the navy of his country, and in the capacity of First Lieutenant on the frigate Svetlana he visits the United States for the first time.

It is thought in Europe that the Grand Duke Alexis will marry the Princess Mary Elizabeth, eldest daughter of Prince Frederick Charles of Prussia and the Princess Mary of Anholt. It is probable that their betrothal will soon be officially announced. The Princess is in her sixteenth year.

For The Beaver Argus.

### RESPONSE BY HOMO.

*To the Rev. J. B. Breckenridge:*

DEAR SIR:—We allow that we deplored your ignorance of ecclesiastical history, and we see no reason thus far to cause us to retract, had you been sufficiently posted in regard to Church history, and the Bible, you never would have dared to make the statements that, "Immediately after death the souls of the righteous and of the wicked are consigned to heaven or hell in accordance with their respective deserts." We do acknowledge that it is a very cutting rebuke to call a M. E. Minister ignorant, and that to by a stripling, who has not had five days schooling during his existence; and no more learned than the fisherman of Galilee. True, sir, it is a humiliating idea, and because we tell you the truth, you attempt to wield the sword of ridicule, by calling "mad dog," "monomania." We would advise you to take hold of the hilt instead of the blade. What are we to think of a theory that sends one man to heaven where there is "fullness of joy," and another man to hell to writhe in anguish and keen despair; and then, a few thousand years subsequently, arraign them before the great Tribunal to be judged according to their works, involving the dreadful thought that, perhaps, the wrong man was sent to hell!

Now, sir, for your long and loud cry of "materialism," "athism," etc., which you make use of instead of answering my argument. We repudiate the imputation. Such materialism, as you charge us with, rejects all spiritual existences. That we do not. Yet, so far as created beings are concerned, we may safely challenge you, or any man, to show that there was ever a creation without *material*, and of course, "materialism." To deny this, is to deny creation itself.

We believe in Bible materialism; and we also believe in Bible spiritualism. But we do not believe in atheistic materialism, nor Roman Catholic and Protestant spiritualism. The atheistic materialism denies to all men future life, and rejects all spiritual existences. Romanism and Protestantism both affirm man has a spiritual nature inherently, or by creation, while the great apostle affirms, 1 Cor. xv, the first man was "not spiritual, but animal," and that spiritual was brought in by the second Adam, and he affirms, "the first man was of the earth, earthy," decidedly a *material* being, and is only developed a spiritual one by an implantation of a spiritual seed the resurrection from death, at the last trump or a change, if alive. Equivalent to a resurrection of dead ones. Then it is, by the spirit of God given unto us as believers in Jesus, that we become spiritual beings. It is by the work of grace, and not by natural generation, that we come into the possession of a spiritual existence. Not an intangible one, but that spiritual condition in which death has no more power over us forever.

Do you not see that you have wronged us before our readers, by classing us with the "atheistic materialists. So far as the finally impenitent are concerned, they are only "of the earth earthy;" hence, are never anything else than material, organized as to think, while alive, like other animal beings, though with a more perfect organization or intellect, and capable of receiving an engrafted spiritual element, but without that they perish utterly, if they wilfully reject God's method of becoming spiritual after it has been fully presented to them.

In your concluding paragraph you say "by Homo's mode of interpretation, one can prove either nothing or anything." The old infidel argument, "any tune can be fiddled out of the Bible." Shame on such a minister of the Gospel!! Tell that story to your congregation next Sunday, and to your Sabbath School children that you can fiddle any tune out of that blessed old book the Bible!! Will you please try your hand, and fiddle the tune *immortal soul* out of the Bible, use Homo's mode of interpretation as your fiddle stick if you please. We dare you to do it. Take up the Gauntlet, and play the man.

### DELAWARE.

**The Flogging at New Castle.**

NEW CASTLE, November 25.—To-day the jail yard in this town was filled with idlers and curious people, to witness the semi-annual exercises at their pillory and whipping-post. The performance was hardly as interesting as usual. There were four persons condemned to stand in the pillory, one hour each, and as the pillory will accommodate but two at a time, there was much delay before the flogging began. The spectators were annoyed at the delay, and the gentleman who stood there, dressed in a wooden collar and cuffs, looked as if they would have dispensed with that portion of the ceremony without a sigh.

When the occupants of the pillory gently crept down the ladder the whipping began. Four men were flogged. They were convicted of crimes of all grades, from petty larceny up to attempt to commit homicide; yet they were flogged with absolute impartiality. Each received twenty lashes on the bare back from the "cat" of the Sheriff, who was tender or severe in the manipulation of his whip, according to the deserts of his victims. The colored men came in, perhaps, for the largest share of the heavy blows, for the Delaware mind is always excited to more indignation when sinners happen to belong to the negro race. The names of the flogged men are John Bush, John Harris, John Graves and Lewis Collins.

### THE MORMONS.

**Shadowings of the President's Policy.**

WASHINGTON, November 22.—The President in treating of affairs in Utah in his annual message will simply confine himself to the recall of actual facts as furnished to him from official sources and other than the statements of the instructions furnished by the United States Government to the judiciary and the subsequent attempts to enforce the law there. There will be no mention of this question. The Mormons do not contemplate any policy of retaliation through their representatives here. They profess willingness to make all due concession so far as the future is concerned, and only ask that the existing relation shall not be disturbed.

### LATEST SEA HORROR.

*An American Steamer Burned to the Water's Edge—Captain, Crew and Passengers Lost.*

By American Press Association.

NEW YORK, November 22.—A dispatch just received states that the steamer City of New London, running between this city and New London, Connecticut, while on a passage through Long Island Sound to New London, Connecticut, last night was burned to the water's edge. The dispatch states that the Captain of the vessel and a large number of passengers were drowned. The intelligence created the greatest alarm and excitement among the friends of the passengers on the ill-fated vessel.

### The Prince of Wales.

His Royal Highness, the Prince of Wales, now seriously ill of typhoid fever, is thirty years of age. He was born on the 9th of November, in the year 1841. It is inferred in some quarters that he is of an unhealthy constitution by hereditary predisposition, and that he has not taken any due care to avert the consequences of this physical tendency to disease.

If the Prince dies the heirship to the throne would, of course, descend to his eldest son, Prince Albert Victor Christian Edward, who was born at Frogmore Lodge, Windsor, on the 8th of January, 1864, and is, consequently, now nearly eight years old. The law of succession to the British throne provides that the crown shall descend to the direct lineal male heir. The chances of the brothers of the Prince of Wales to inherit the throne are, therefore, very slender. Between Prince Alfred, the Queen's second son, and the crown there stand five lives, only one of the Prince of Wales' six children having died and the chance of the male children to Prince Albert Edward the younger. Two sons and three girls are still alive to the Prince of Wales, and it is hardly probable that they will all die prematurely.

### A Priest Denounces Mrs. Woodhull.

In New York city, Wednesday evening, Rev. Father Damien said that the next new religion would be that founded by Victoria C. Woodhull and her admirers. He looked upon it as a bad omen for the morality of the city to see an audience of some thousands of men and women sit—aye, even stand—and listen to the vile attacks made by such a woman on religion's holiest institutions, for two hours, and vehemently applaud when she ridiculed what every Christian was taught to believe most sacred. New York society must be in a deplorable condition when men and women of wealth and genius, moving in the highest circles, paid homage to a woman who declared that she was a "Free Lover" and gloried in the title, and grew enthusiastic when she called on her female hearers to pay no attention to what she called the "hollow unmeaning ceremony of marriage," but to declare themselves "Free Lovers," as she had done. The reverend preacher closed his address by warning his congregation against all doctrines so dangerous as those of Victoria Woodhull and the Free Lovers.

—David Paul Brown, of Philadelphia, writes Colonel Forney, has been for half a century the favorite orator of the American bar. His renown was national before he was thirty; and, as he not only never sought but resolutely declined office, and rarely practiced in the courts of other States, his fame is mainly the outgrowth of professional efforts in his native city. He is still living in Philadelphia, in his seventy-seventh year, the most active veteran of his time. Who can not recall him in the flush of his manhood? Of middle hight, compactly made, with a full, round chest; his forehead high and broad, eyes black, mouth large, and filled with the finest teeth, he is frequently seen on the streets, almost as erect and graceful as when he thrilled our court rooms and was followed by crowds of admirers. Mr. Brown was always rather an exquisite in his dress, and to this day his blue coat and brass buttons, buff vest and light pantaloons, gloved hands, neat boot and faultless hat, prove the youthfulness of his tastes and the gravity of his disposition. He is, perhaps, too fond of dress, but he defends his peculiarity by the saying that "he never knew a man to speak well in clumsy boots, nor to have a clear mind with dirty hands and face."

—The decision on the appeal of the Credit Mobilier by the Supreme Court in this city, Monday by which the judgment obtained in the lower court was set aside, takes every one by surprise who is acquainted with facts in the case. This institution was legalized by the Legislature several years ago, and was liable to a tax on its dividends. Failing to report at all to the proper authorities, the affairs of the company were investigated, and the officers of the State believed it indebted to the treasury in a large sum. Suit was brought, and judgment rendered in behalf of the State. This judgment is now set aside on the pretext that profits, divided as such, are not technically dividends. In our view, this is utterly absurd, and the dissenting opinion of Judge AGNEW, arguing the correctness of the judgment given by the court below, is regarded as an able and unanswerable document.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

—Dispatches from Arizona say that the Indians who butchered the Winkenburg stage-passengers left the greenbacks belonging to the party scattered on the ground, and did not even take gold coin from the bodies of some of the victims. This is regarded as full confirmation of the belief that the marauders were savages, and not white highwaymen in disguise. An active pursuit of the Indians is making. The press of the Pacific coast is unanimous in denunciation of the interference of Vincent Collyer in Arizona.


*New Advertisements.*

FARM FOR SALE

In North Sewickley township, Beaver county, Pa., containing 57 acres—40 clear, 17 in timber—all under fence. The improvements: Hewed Log House and Kitchen, hewed Log Barn and good stone Spring House. There are sixty bearing Fruit Trees: Apples and Peaches, besides there has been planted the two last years 65 Apples, 200 Peaches, 25 Pears, 25 Cherrys, 1000 Concord Grapes, which will bear the next year, together with Raspberry, ever bearing Blitatoney and Wilson Blackberry, Strawberry and Churrants, all of the largest and best. For terms, inquire of the undersigned, on the premises. JOHN H. BEIGHLEY.
nov29-4t.

NEW DRY-GOODS BAZAAR.

When you visit the city, do not fail to call and see the

New Dry-Goods Bazaar

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*New Advertisements.*

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"THE ZIMERMAN WATCH," made by CARL ZIMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any watch offered to the public, both in finish and time-keeping (not excepting the Prodsham.)

MEYRAN & SEIDEL,
nov29-1y.] SOLE AGENTS.

Summons in Partition.

BEAVER COUNTY, ss.

SEAL *The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania to the Sheriff of Beaver County, Greeting:*

If Jesse Smith make you sure of prosecuting his claim, then we command you, as heretofore, that you summon F. M. Manning, Leonard Mallory, M. C. Hill, John Forsyth, A. W. Brown, Samuel Kennedy, and William G. Beatty, to good and lawful Summoners, so that they be and appear before our Judges at Beaver, at our County Court of Common Pleas there to be held the third Monday of March next, to show wherefore.—

*Whereas*, The said Plaintiff and the said Defendants hold together, and undivided, a certain piece or parcel of land situate in the township of Ohio, county of Beaver, and State of Pennsylvania, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a chestnut, thence by land of R. Brichard south 81¼ degrees east 5 21-100 perches to a sycamore; thence, by land of same, south 15¼ degrees east 6 9-10 hundred perches to a post; thence north 75¼ degrees east 22 2-100 perches to a post; thence by land of said Jesse Smith north 8¼ degrees west 11 65-100th perches to a white oak; thence by land of the same north 31¾ degrees west 66 84-100ths perches to a chestnut oak; thence by land of same north 6 degrees west 15 7-10ths perches to a stone; thence by land of Clark Thompson south 64¼ degrees west 63 perches to a post; thence by land of George Davison's heirs south 16¼ degrees east 109 perches to a post; thence by land of R. Brichard N. 73¼ degrees E 27 7-10 perches to the place of beginning; (excepting therefrom lot No. 8, sold to Capt. E. Bennett, containing one acre and 15 perches;) the above described piece or parcel of land having been divided into lots numbered from four to forty-three inclusive, and containing in the whole (exclusive of lot No. 8,) forty acres and ninety-eight perches, as will appear by map or plan of said lots made by James Harper, August 5th, 1865, of which they, the defendants, deny partition to be made between them according to the form of the Act of Assembly in such case made and provided, and unjustly permits the same not to be done.

Witness the Honorable A. W. ACHESON, President of our said Court at Beaver, the 25th day of November, A. D. 1871. JOHN CAUGHEY, *Pro.*

JOHN BRADING, *Sheriff.*
Sheriff's office, Beaver, Nov. 28, 1871.—6w

FARM FOR SALE, in Brighton tp., Beaver county, Pa., five miles west of Beaver, three miles from Potter's station on the C. & P. R. R. This farm contains one hundred and six acres. The improvements are seventy acres cleared and in good order; the balance well timbered; frame house and barn, very good orchard of all kinds of fruit. For terms, enquire of E. P. Kuhn, esq., Beaver; or Wm. C. Hunter, Bridgewater.
[nov22 2m.

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R. & A. CARSON,

Wholesale and retail dealers in groceries and country produce, foreign and domestic wines and ales, Monongahela, rectified, rye whiskey, &c., No. 82 Federal street, opposite P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny city.
1y5-1y

NOTICE.—The Stockholders of the Desoto Oil Company will meet at the Express office in Rochester, on Saturday, Dec. 2d, 1871, at 10 o'clock, a. m. WM. BRUNT, Sec., *pro tem.*
nov22-2t] (*Conservative* copy.)

Boggs & Buhl

OFFER SPECIAL BARGAINS IN

DRY-GOODS

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One case American Poplins, all colors, at 25 cents less than former wholesale prices.

All-Wool Grey-mixed, Double Shawls At $5.00.

25 PIECES VERY HEAVY & EXTRA Wide Serge Plaids, at 35 cents.

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO CUSTOMERS IN BLACK ALPACAS, Satin Cloths, *Silk Poplins*, AND ALL STYLES OF DRESS GOODS.

IN OUR WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT Extra good value in Cassimers, Flannels, Water Proofs, Jeans, and a full stock of Domestics.

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*Marion Harland, 