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"Truth and Justice."

[AT ONE DOLLAR IN ADVANCE]

Volume XIX.

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Number 27.

A PRAYER FOR REMEMBRANCE.
When my web of life is woven
And my death hour draweth nigh—
When the golden rays of sunshine
Bear my spirit to the sky;
When the "Silent Land" draws nearer,
With its glory shining bright,
And my soul flees from its easings
To a promised world of light—
When my heart beats 'neath their trem-
bling,
Sinking motionless to rest,
And a silence never broken
Lies deep within my breast;
When my form is laid to slumber
Where the wild flowers drink the
wind,
Oh, I pray to be remembered
By the friends I leave behind!
Love me not for good or evil
That has mingled in my heart,
Stirring up its tide of waters
With a quick and sudden start;
And my words of care and sorrow
And my earthly form forgot—
But amid your souls glad treasures
Let my spirit linger yet!

Let it come to you at even
When the twilight breezes swell,
And when you shall feel its trembling,
Think I've loved you all so well
And within the world of spirits
If a harp to me is given,
I will touch its chord of music
To allure you up to Heaven!

**COL. FREMONT'S PARTY AND ITS SUP-
PLIES.**—A Mormon, named Smith,
wrote to the *Deseret News*, from Paro-
wen, that on the 7th of February, Col.
Fremont and his party reached that
place. He says:
"They reported that they had eaten
twenty-seven broken-down animals;
that when a horse or mule could not go
further, it was killed and divided out,
giving one-half to the Delawareans, and
the other to the Colonel and his men;
the hide was cut in pieces and cast lots
for; after the bones had been made into
soup, they were burned and carried
along by the men for luncheon. The
entrails were shaken, and then made
into soup, together with the feet and
eyes, thus using up the whole mule.
They stated they had travelled 45 days
living on this kind of fare. Although
Colonel Fremont was considered by the
people an enemy to the saints, and had
no money, he was kindly treated and
supplied on credit with provisions for
himself and men, while at Parowen,
and fitted out with animals and provisions
to pursue his journey, and went on
his way rejoicing on the 20th of
February."

Fremont has since that reached the
Pacific, and reported all of his party
safe.

SHEPHERD, THE MURDERER.—The
following is an extract from a letter from
a gentleman at Xenia, dated yesterday,
to his friend in this city. It throws
some additional light upon the character
of the notorious Shepherd, and renders
it certain that he is formidably armed.
He is a "hard customer," and still more
hardened villain, and he may commit
more murders before he is captured.—
Medina Gazette.

"So it turns out that Beebe was killed
by Charles Shepherd, whom we sent to
the Penitentiary for passing counterfeit
money, April 23, 1852, and was par-
doned May 8th, 1853. He is one of
the most unaccountable young men I
ever saw. He broke our jail, strong
and famous as it is, twice. The last
time, for ingenuity of contrivance and
successful execution, he rivalled any ex-
ploit of the renowned Jack Shepherd,
of Newgate memory, from whom I pre-
sume he has lineally descended. The
first time he was met at the gate of
the jail yard by a man who attempted
to seize him, and was knocked down by
Shepherd, who ran, pursued by others;
he frequently turned and struck at the
foremost person, made him recoil, and
then ran on again, and so escaped.—
For powers of bodily endurance, action,
promptness, presence of mind, and daring
resolution, his equal cannot be found
in this country. His fertility of inven-
tion, fruitful resources and ingenuity in
jail breaking, throws Baron Truck in
the shade. One of our citizens saw
him get on the cars one day last week,
between here and Cincinnati. He had
his right hand tied up. The butts of
two pistols were seen projecting from
his inside coat pockets, and the handle
of a bowie knife from his bosom. He
appeared very much fatigued. The
manner he was armed was noticed by
other passengers. Your county jail
could not hold him long, unless con-
stantly watched and guarded. He has
caused our Sheriff to lose more sleep
than all the prisoners he ever had under
his charge; and with all he could do,
he escaped thus, as I have stated."

The boy who licked his chops is
supposed to have a little belligerent
blood in his nature.

There are two things which you should
not borrow—trouble and a newspaper.

He that is 'fast' in youth, will traverse
the downhill of life with a 'drag'
on.

'How can a ship beat a hen?' Be-
cause, while the hen is laying an egg,
the ship can lay to.

DOINGS IN CONGRESS.
PASSAGE OF THE NEBRASKA BILL!
WASHINGTON, May 23.
HOUSE.—The discussion on the Ne-
braska Bill was continued. Various
motions to adjourn were made, and re-
jected by the yeas and nays.

Mr. Walsh raised a point of order,
that the rules of the House were for the
purpose of facilitating, not retarding
business. He said the majority had
acted with great forbearance and liber-
ality, and that any further extension of
it would be opposed to the public inter-
est, and would establish a precedent
enabling a captious minority to control
the legislature of the country.

Mr. Campbell objected to all argu-
ments, and Mr. Walsh withdrew, his
point.

Mr. Washburn of Maine, moved to
lay the bill on the table. Lost, yeas 92,
nays 112.

The question then was on the demand
for adjourning, which was lost amid
loud cries of "question," "question."

Mr. Campbell appealed to Mr. Rich-
ardson to withdraw his motion till he
could make a suggestion. Mr. Richard-
son declined.

The demand for the previous ques-
tion was seconded, and the main question
ordered to be put, yeas 117, nays 94.
A motion to adjourn failed.

The question was now taken on
agreeing to the report of the Committee
of the Whole, striking out the enacting
clause, and was lost, yeas 97, nays 117.

Mr. Richardson then moved his sub-
stitute for the bill being the same as the
Senate bill, with the exception of the
Clayton amendment, and moved the
previous question. [Loud cries of ques-
tion.]

Mr. Denn moved for the reading of
the substitute, which occupied an hour.

Mr. Edgerton raised a point of order,
that, as the substitute contains appro-
priations for salaries for the government
officers, it must be first discussed in com-
mittee of the whole.

The speaker overruled the point on
the ground that the original bill had been
discussed.

The main question was then ordered
to be put, yeas 116, nays 91.

It was now one o'clock this morning.
The question on Mr. Richardson's
substitute was taken and agreed to, yeas
115, nays 96.

The question then being on ordering
the bill to be engrossed for a third read-
ing.

Mr. Wilson moved to lay the bill on
the table—lost, yeas 100, nays 114.

Mr. Matterson made an unsuccessful
motion to adjourn.

The bill was then ordered to be en-
grossed for a third reading—yeas 112,
nays 99.

While this vote was being taken Lord
Elgen was holding a reception in the
lobby, and several members were being
introduced to him.

The bill was then passed—yeas 113,
nays 100.

[Applause in the galleries and on the
floor, and much hissing. The speaker
called the members to order.]

Mr. Richardson hoped order would be
preserved, and moved to reconsider the
vote by which the bill was passed, and
then moved to lay the motion on the
table.

Mr. Letcher moved that when the
house adjourned it be till Wednesday
next.

The speaker decided the motion out
of order.

Mr. Letcher appealed from the deci-
sion of the chair, and the chair was sus-
tained. Yeas 99, nays 80.

Mr. Richardson's motion was then
agreed to. The house then at "night's
pale noon" adjourned.

SENATE.—Mr. Smith presented reso-
lutions passed by the Legislature of
Connecticut, on the Nebraska bill, and
the repeal of the Missouri Compromise.

After presenting, in strong terms,
against the repeal of the Compromise, as
a violation of the national faith, the
resolutions declare it to be the fixed
purpose of the State never to consent to
the legal or actual admission of Slavery
into any territory, from which it was
excluded by the Missouri Compromise,
or of the admission of a slave holding
State from that territory.

Mr. Cass said he hoped those resolu-
tions, when put in plain English, do not
mean another Hartford Convention.

Mr. Smith replied in severe terms,
and said the Hon. Senator may, if he
pleases, stigmatize the sentiments con-
tained in these resolutions, as the senti-
ments emanating from a Hartford Con-
vention; they are the sentiments of the
free men of Connecticut, and he be-
lieved they would turn out to be the
sentiments of an overwhelming majority
of the people of Michigan.

Mr. Cass.—I heard all this kind of
denunciation forty years ago, and with
as much violence and emphasis as can
be used here; and I heard the Hartford
convention defended as a rightful act.—
What I wished to call attention to, was a
declaration in those resolutions, that they
would not submit to the law of the
land when passed.

With respect to the opinion of the
people of my own State, I think I
know it as well as the gentleman, and
feel satisfied that Michigan will sustain
her Representatives, in carrying through
a great national measure, which secures
to American citizens the right of self-
government.

Mr. Smith replied, and charged Mr.
Cass with having changed his opinions

on the Wilmot proviso; at one time ad-
vocating, and then, again, opposing it.
He denied that there was any threat in
the resolution, as regards not consent-
ing to the law; what they intimated was,
that a majority of the people of the
northern States was opposed to it; but
that the measure would not be opposed
on the battle-field, but at the ballot box.
This is the opposition which will be
made to it, and made so successfully
that those who now betray their con-
stituents in voting for the Nebraska bill,
will be overwhelmed by an indignant
people, and will be consigned to obscuri-
ty, and political death.

The resolution was laid on the table to
be printed.

Mr. Chase presented a resolution of
inquiry, as to the expediency of erecting
a Marine Hospital at Cincinnati.

Mr. Clayton offered a resolution, im-
posing certain restrictions on American
Consuls in the West Indies, so as to
prevent the abuse of the American flag
by the slave trade, which was adopted.
Adjourned.

WASHINGTON, May 23.
SENATE.—The Nebraska Bill was re-
ceived from the House, and read the
first time.

Mr. Lemmon objected to the second
reading.

The Indian appropriation bill was
taken up.

HOUSE.—Mr. Giddings desired to
have fifty thousand copies of the Journal
of yesterday, printed for general circula-
tion. Objected to.

The House then went into committee
on the deficiency bill.

A long debate ensued on a proposed
appropriation of half a million dollars,
to supply Washington city and George-
town, with water, and without con-
cluding the debate the committee arose,
and after passing a resolution providing
for an adjournment, from the first to the
sixth of June, in order to have the hall
cleaned out and renovated, the House
adjourned.

PRIVATEERING.—The following pas-
sage upon privateering, written by
Thoma Des Quincy in 1839, and pub-
lished as a part of his paper on Casuis-
try, in "Blackwood's Magazine," in
that year, is interesting in itself at the
present time, and as showing a remark-
able power to pre-determine the result of
the action of moral forces:

There is, however, amongst civilized
nations, a mode of piracy still tolerated,
or which was tolerated in the last war,
but is now ripe for extinction. It is that
of private men upon private men,
which goes under the name of privateer-
ing. Great changes have taken place in
our modes of thinking within the last
twenty-five years; and the greatest
change of all lies in the thoughtful
spirit which we now bring to the in-
vestigation of all public questions.—
We have no doubt at all that, when next
a war arises at sea, the whole system of
privateering will be condemned by the
public voice. And the next step after
that will be, to explode all war whatso-
ever, public or private, upon commerce.
War will be conducted by belligerents
and upon belligerents exclusively. To
imagine the extinction of war itself, in
the present stage of human advance, is,
we fear, idle. Higher modes of civiliza-
tion—the *homo sapiens* of Linnæus
more humanized, and other improve-
ments must pave the way for that; but
amongst the earliest of those improve-
ments, will be the abolition of war, or
war carried into quarters where the spirit of
war never ought to penetrate. Privateer-
ing will be abolished. War, on a
national scale, is often ennobling, and
one great instrument of pioneering for
civilization; but war of private citizen
upon his fellow, in another land, is al-
ways demoralizing.

The steamship Atlantic in her
recent trip from Liverpool, encountered
an unusual quantity of icebergs. Gen.
Webb, of the N. Y. *Courier*, who was
among the passengers, says:

During the whole of Wednesday, we
continued to pass mountain after moun-
tain of ice; and when I inform you that
Capt. West, and the oldest seaman on
board, declared that they never saw so
many or such large icebergs, you will
be able to form some idea of their mag-
nificence. The weather was exceeding-
ly cold, but clear; and with a brilliant
moon at night, we were in no danger,
and quite at liberty to enjoy one of the
rarest and most magnificent sights that
can be imagined.

YOUNG AMERICA.—In his lately pub-
lished volume of lectures on "the moral
aspects of city life," Rev. E. M. Chapin
says:

"There are young men whose whole
conception of enjoyment is concentrated
in the word 'Fast'—who grow fast, live
fast, go fast on the track of destruction,
with their own folly for a locomotive,
and champagne and brandy for the
steam-power; converting themselves
into liquor casks, propping up door-
posts, banging over railings, and start-
ling the ear of night with rickety melo-
dy and drunken war-whoops. There
are others, half fop and half ruffian, who
divide their time between the favorite
racer and the pet pugilist, and whose
idea of a millennium, probably, would
be that of a protracted Fourth of July."

ANAGRAM.—The following anagram
of Napoleon's name is translated from a
French Journal, which says that the
name is composed of two Greek words,
Napos and *Leon*, which signifies the
Lion of the Desert. The letters of the
same name, ingeniously combined, pre-
sent a phrase, which offers a singular
analogy with the character of that ex-
traordinary man:

Napoleon.
1. Apoleon.
2. Apoleon.
3. Poleon.
4. Leon.
5. Eon.
6. On.

By striking off the first letter of this
word, and pursuing the same course
with each following word, six Greek
words are formed, which literally trans-
lated in the order designated by the
figures, signify, *Napoleon being the Lion
of the people, became the destroyer of
cities.*

To WASH SHEEP.—A correspondent
of the Ohio *Cultivator*, says, "I take a
hoghead with one head out, water-
tight; or a large meal tub, and sink it in
the stream where there is considerable
current, and take a few rocks and put in
the bottom of the hoghead, I take four
stakes with forks on one end, and drive
them down until the forks come over
the top of the hoghead to secure it
from coming up. After this is done, I
dip out the water and get into the hog-
head, and have a man to hand the sheep
to me, and I can wash 100 in a very
short time, and be perfectly dry except
my arms."

OUR BOY WILLIAM, who believes that
England and France will eventually be-
tray Turkey, says, that they are stuffing
"Turkey," that they may have a good
feast of it when prepared.

It makes an immense difference
whether a man looks at the world before or
after dinner. What is cloudy at one
o'clock is full of sunshine, roses and
things at three. If you wish to think
well of this mundane sphere, don't in
heaven's name look at it on an empty
stomach.

THE MORMONS OF UTAH.—The *De-
seret News*, of February 16th, publish-
es an address of President Brigham
Young, in which occurs this passage:
I have no fears whatever of Franklin
Pierce excusing me from office, and say
that another man shall be governor of
this territory.

We have now a territorial government,
and I am and will be governor, and no
power can hinder it, until the Lord Al-
mighty says: "Brigham, you need not be
governor any longer," and then I am
willing to yield to another.

It came into my mind what brother
Bernhisel was speaking, and the same
thing strikes me now; viz., inasmuch
as he does first rate as our delegate in
Washington, I am going to move that
we send him again next season, though
it is on the Sabbath day.

I understand these things, and say as
other people say, "We are Mormons."—
We do things that are necessary to be
done when the time comes for us to do
them. If we wish to make political
speeches, and it is necessary for the
best interest of the cause and kingdom
of God, to make them on the sabbath,
we do it. Brother Kimball has second-
ed the motion that Dr. Bernhisel be
sent back to Washington as our delegate;
all who are in favor of it raise your
right hands. [More than two thousand
hands were at once seen above the
heads of the congregation.] This has
turned into a caucus meeting. It is all
right. I would call for an opposite
vote. I will try it, however. [not a
single hand was raised in opposition.]

I will now say, not only to our dele-
gate to Congress, but to the elders that
leave the body of the church, he (our
delegate) thought that all our cats and
kittens were let out of the bag, when
Brother Pratt went back last fall and
published the revelation concerning the
plurality of wives; it was thought there
was no other cat to let out; but allow
me to tell you, elders of Israel and dele-
gate to Congress, you may expect an
eternity of cats, that have not escaped
from the bag. Bless your souls, there is
no end of them. For if there is not
one thing, there will always be another.

APRIL FOOLS.—Our friend of the
Albany Register carries his eyes in his
head as he walks the streets of that
quiet village, and narrates many curious
and amusing incidents. Sometimes we
suspect him of great inventive faculties
—but the following story of an April
joke, is as good as any we have seen:—
Speaking of the beginning of April,
will any body tell us where the custom
came from, which makes every body try
to fool every body, on the first day of
that capricious month! We saw a funny
thing on the first day of April down in
Green street. Did any body ever see
any body pass by an old hat on the side-
walk, without giving it a kick? We do
not believe such a thing ever happened.
Well, a wag seized upon this characteris-
tic, out of which to make a little amuse-
ment, on "old fools' day." So he pro-
cured a boulder, weighing some twenty
pounds or more, and laying it upon the
sidewalk, placed over it an ancient
weather beaten hat.

The first person who passed that way,
was a jolly, rollicking young man, who
went whistling 'Jordan is a hard road to
travel,' and as he came opposite the
hat, placed so temptingly in his way,
he gave it a rousing kick, expecting of
course to see it go skiving into the mid-
dle of the street. But it didn't move,
and the kicker picked up his toe in
both hands, and hopped about, and be-
came emphatic in his language, in a
manner that made the perpetrator of
the joke dodge around the corner. In
a moment afterward, a gentleman came
that way, with a cricket club on his
shoulder, which he brought down with
a swoop against the hat, expecting to
see it take a hoist over the lamp-post
on the adjacent corner. But it didn't,
while the cricket club as it rung against
the stone, flew half way across the
street, and the striker fell to dancing
about, blowing his fingers as if they
were cold, and using a good many
words not found in any religious work
of the day. We staid long enough to
see a dozen or more assaults perpetrat-
ed upon that old hat that concealed the
boulder, and every time the attacking
party got the worst of the bargain.

"Never go to bed," said a father to
his son, without knowing something you
did not know in the morning." "Yes,
sir," replied the youth, "I went to bed
slewed last night—didn't dream of such
a thing in the morning."

A poor, helpless, hen-pecked philo-
sopher of a husband, describes a pinch to
be the greatest amount of power at wo-
man's command, concentrated on a sin-
gle point.

When you happen to have no dinner,
and no money to buy one, just sit down
and read the cookery book. Capital
feast of imagination that.

Our boy William, who believes that
England and France will eventually be-
tray Turkey, says, that they are stuffing
"Turkey," that they may have a good
feast of it when prepared.

It makes an immense difference
whether a man looks at the world before or
after dinner. What is cloudy at one
o'clock is full of sunshine, roses and
things at three. If you wish to think
well of this mundane sphere, don't in
heaven's name look at it on an empty
stomach.

A MOST FOUL AND HORRIBLE MUR-
DER.—The Frankfort (Ky.) *Yeoman*, of
Saturday last relates the particulars of
a murderous outrage, which has few
parallels in hellishness:

We hear various accounts of the hor-
rible murder perpetrated near Law-
renceburg, in Anderson county, of Mrs.
McBrayer, wife of Jas. McBrayer, Esq.,
and daughter of Thomas Bond, of this
place. It seems from a summary of the
reports, that some time between
nine and eleven o'clock night before last,
after Mr. and Mrs. McBrayer had retired
to rest, a man entered their room with
an axe, and, approaching the bed, pass-
ing his hand over her face, in order to
be sure of the right one, which awoke
her. Being satisfied that it was her, he
commenced cutting with his axe, first
striking her breast and arms in many
places; he then, with several strokes,
severed one of her legs entirely off.—
Mr. McBrayer, being awakened by the
noise, reached out his hand to protect
his wife, and received a blow cutting
his hand in two. The incarnate fiend,
thinking he had killed her, commene-
d striking about at random over the
bed, with the hellish intention to kill
their youngest child, who was in bed
with them, but not finding it, he went
to the lounge in the room where slept
their other child, and aimed a blow at
its head, but only cut the back of its
neck. He then went out, leaving the
bloody axe at the door. Mrs. McBrayer
had life enough left to tell who, as well
as she could see, in the darkness, had
committed the horrible deed. From
her statement, her step-son has been ar-
rested and put in jail to await his trial.

MYSTERIES OF THE OCEAN.—On Mon-
day week a paper, containing the results
of various observations made in the
coast survey by A. D. Bache, was read
before the Scientific Association at
Washington. Among other interesting
passages, was one relating to the shape
of the floor or bottom of the ocean,
showing that some extraordinary de-
pressions exist along our own coast:

"For instance, on the seaward line
abreast of Charleston, from the shore
to sixty miles out, the depth increases
pretty gradually, till at that distance it
has acquired a depth of one hundred
fathoms. But it soon deepens with
great rapidity, as if on the side of a
mountain, until at the distance of eight-
y miles out the ocean bottom is more
than six hundred and fifty fathoms
from the surface. This continues for-
ward less than ten miles, when the depth
suddenly decreases to no more than
three hundred and fifty fathoms, which
soon goes on only a few miles, when it
again deepens to about five hundred
fathoms, with subsequent fluctuations.
There is therefore a submerged moun-
tain peak or ridge between these points,
of a truly remarkable character. The
difference in the temperature of the wa-
ter vary almost precisely according to
the change of contour of the bottom,
showing that the temperature at great
depths is much modified by the propin-
quity of the ocean's bed. It appears
that the gulf stream, whilst certainly
not superficial, does not run to the bot-
tom, for off Cape Florida, at twelve
hundred fathoms, the water in summer
is of a temperature of 38 deg. Fahren-
heit, a degree below the average winter
temperature further north."

A LARGE PRIZE.—Mr. Mason, our
Minister to France, has transmitted to
Mr. Marcy, Secretary of State, a letter
from Alex. Vattemere, the French gen-
tleman who has done so much for the
diffusion of knowledge by international
exchanges, stating that by his will he
leaves 100,000 francs to any person who
discovers the means of curing Asiatic
cholera or the cause of the pestilence.
To give publicity to the fact, the publi-
cation has been made. The power of
awarding the prize has been conferred
on the Institute of France, and the in-
terest of it, until it has been awarded, is
to constitute an annual prize, to be given
to those who advance the knowledge
of the cause of cholera and its remedy.

LIQUOR LAW.—BOUND OVER.—A Mr.
Morath, a grocery keeper, was summon-
ed to appear before Esq. Moore for sell-
ing liquor to a man in the habit of get-
ting intoxicated, contrary to the provi-
sions of the new liquor law. The com-
plaint was made by Mrs. Mitchell, who
alleged that the said Morath sold her
husband liquors, and that her husband
was in the habit of getting intoxicated.

The case came up for hearing yester-
day. William Clark, attorney, appear-
ed for the State, and George Atwater
and William Woods on behalf of the
defendant. Several witnesses were ex-
amined on both sides, and the case argu-
ed by Clark for plaintiff, and Atwa-
ter for the defendant. The Justice re-
quired the defendant to give bond in
the sum of \$300 for his appearance be-
fore the Probate Court. The Court
was pretty well filled up, and much
interest manifested in the decision
of the case.—*Newark Herald.*

WELL SAID.—In course of his able
and excellent speech on the Nebras-
ka bill, Hon. Wm. Cullom, of Ten-
nessee, argued that, inasmuch as this
measure benefitted neither the north
nor the south, and no one but politicians,
it should by good rights, be placed upon
the private calendar, and the title of it
should be amended so as to read, "A
bill to make great men out of small
ones, and to sacrifice the public peace
and prosperity upon the altar of politi-
cal ambition."

A REMARKABLE MAN.—At a temper-
ance meeting held in Alabama about
six years ago, Col. Lemanowsky, who
had been 23 years in the armies of Na-
poleon Bonaparte, addressed the meet-
ing. He arose before the audience, tall,
erect, and vigorous, with a glow of
health upon his cheek, and said:

"You see before you a man 70 years
old. I have fought two hundred bat-
tles, have fourteen wounds on my body,
have lived thirty days on horse flesh,
with the bark of trees for my bread,
snow and ice for my drink, the canopy
of heaven for my covering, without
stockings or shoes on my feet, and only
a few rags of clothing. In the deserts
of Egypt I have marched four days
with a burning sun upon my naked
head; feet blistered in the scorching
sand; and with eyes, nostrils, and mouth
filled with dust—and with a thirst so
tormenting, that I have opened my
veins and sucked my own blood! Do
you ask me how I have survived these
horrors? I answer, that under the
providence of God, I owe my preserva-
tion, my health and vigor to this fact,
that I never drank of spiritous liquor in
my life and, continued he, Baron Lar-
ry, chief of the medical staff of the
French Army, has stated as a fact, that
the 600 survivors, who had safely re-
turned from Egypt, were all of them,
men who had abstained from ardent
spirits."

DREADFUL ACCIDENT.—ONE MAN
KILLED AND TWO WOUNDED.—Yesterday
evening, Mr. John Crawford, the min-
eral water manufacturer on Columbia
street, near Race, was engaged in put-
ting power on to his new soda water
fountain, and had applied a pressure of
60 lbs., when it suddenly burst.—
The head flew out and struck him in the
pit of the stomach, tearing away the
flesh and leaving his entrails exposed.
Two other persons were also severely
injured, one of them belonging to the
Fourth Ward House, having his arm
broken off, and the other sustaining a
severe wound in his leg. Mr. Craw-
ford was immediately removed to his
house on Front street, and died in five
minutes afterwards. The accident is
said to have occurred through imperfect
construction of the machine.
Cincinnati Commercial.

AN INGENIOUS RIDDLE.—It was done
when it was begun, it was done when it
was half done, and yet it wasn't done
when it was finished. Now what was
it? Of course you can't guess. Will
this do?
Timothy Johnson courted Susannah
Dunn. It was Dunn when it was be-
gun, it was Dunn when it was half
done, and yet it wasn't Dunn when it
was done—for it was Johnson.

"How," said Lord A., to a friend
who wished to convey a matter of im-
portance to a lady without communicat-
ing directly with her, "how can you be
certain of her reading the letter, seeing
that you have directed it to her hus-
band?" "That I have managed, without
the possibility of a failure," was the an-
swer. "She'll open it to a certainty, for
I've put 'private' in the corner."

CONSOLATION FOR THE AFFLICTED.—
Mrs. Stevens, of Wisconsin, in a letter
to a life insurance agent, writes: That
"it affords me a great pleasure to ac-
knowledge the receipt of \$1,000, being
the amount of a policy effected on the
life of my late husband." Then Mrs.
Roxa Wiley writes to a similar agent,
"it is with heartfelt gratitude that I ac-
knowledge the receipt of the sum of
\$1,000, being the amount of a policy of
insurance on the life of my late hus-
band."

RIGHTS OF AN AUDIENCE.—It has
now been solemnly decided in Scotland,
that any man at a theatre may hiss like
twenty geese, if he will. A person
who had rudely exercised this privi-
lege, was rudely turned out of the
theatre and taken into custody. The
magistrates, on the case being brought
before them, fined the manager 20 guineas
and sixteen pounds expenses.—
This was appealed from, by a bill of
suspension; but the original decision
was confirmed by the Lord ordinary,
with additional costs.
London Examiner.

CURED FOR A DRY COUGH.—Take of
powdered gum-arabic, half an ounce;
licorice-juice, half an ounce. Dissolve
the gum first in warm water, squeeze
in the juice of a lemon, then add of
paregoric two drachms; syrup of squills
one drachm. Cork all in a bottle and
shake well. Take one tea-spoonful when
the cough is troublesome.

THE FIRST FRUIT OF WAR.—A letter
from Rev. Wm. G. Shaufler, of Con-
stantinople, draws a melancholy picture
of the distress which the Eastern war
has already occasioned among the poor-
er classes of Constantinople. He says
that there is no commerce, no business
going on, but little money to be seen,
and thousands of human beings are dy-
ing of hunger, thirst, nakedness, and
disease. Rats and mice are eaten by
many to allay the cravings of hunger,
and people who but a few months since
were comparatively rich, in worldly
goods, now beg for bread. Mr. Shaufler
states that, although he has resided
for twenty years in Constantinople, through
all the horrors of war, plague,
famine, and fire, he never saw such dis-
tress as now exists.

MANFIELD BANNER.

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