

Bedford Gazette.

BY GEO. W. BOWMAN.

Freedom of Thought and Opinion.

TERMS, \$2 PER YEAR.

NEW SERIES.

FRIDAY MORNING, BEDFORD, PA. JULY 10, 1857.

VOL. XXV. NO. 45.

Select Poetry.



TO THE AMERICAN FLAG.

When Freedom from her mountain height,
Unfurled her standard to the air,
She tore the azure robe of night,
And set the stars of glory there!

Majestic monarch of the cloud!
Who rear'st aloft thy regal form,
To hear the tempest trumpeting loud,
And see the lightning lanes driven,
When strides the warrior of the storm,
And rolls the thunder-drum of heaven!
Child of the sun! to thee 'tis given
To guard the banner of the free—
To hover in the sulphur smoke,
To ward away the battle-stroke,
And bid its bleedings shine afar,
Like rainbows on the cloud of war,
The harbinger of victory!

Flag of the brave! thy folds shall fly,
The signs of hope and triumph high!
When speaks the signal trumpet's tone,
And the long line comes gleaming on,
Ere yet the life-blood, warm and wet,
Has dimm'd the glistening bayonet—
Each soldier's eye, shall brightly turn,
To where the meteor glories burn,
And as his springing steps advance,
Catch war and vengeance from the glance!

Flag of the sea! on ocean's wave,
Thy star shall glitter o'er the brave,
When death careers on the gale,
Sweeps darkly round the helms and sail,
And freighted waves rush wildly back,
Before the broadside's reeling rack;
The dying wanderer of the sea,
Shall look at once to heaven and thee,
And smile to see thy splendors fly,
In triumph o'er the closing eye.

Flag of the free heart's only home
By angel hands to valor given!
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven;
Forever float that standard sheet!
Where breathes the free but falls before us,
With freedom's soul beneath our feet,
And freedom's banner streaming o'er us!

DEANE AND HALLOCK.

DOUGLAS ON THE MORMONS.

The Mormon question bids fair to occupy as much of the attention of the next Congress as ever Kansas did with all its "gaping wounds," and as the "little giant" Statesman of Illinois, is the Chairman of the Committee on Territories in the Senate, his views at this time possess unusual significance, and cannot fail to attract attention. Besides his position alluded to, Senator DOUGLASS is, without question, the "rising sun" in the Democratic firmament. It will be his voice, and his mind, that will be relied upon to give shape, and form and force, to the policy of the Administration in the body of which he is such a distinguished member—and hence, we do not know that we can do our readers more acceptable service this week than by briefly laying before them his views on the Utah complication, as elucidated in a recent speech at Springfield, Ill. We would quote more extensively, but it is scarcely necessary to give the reader a correct idea of the Honorable Senator's position. Utah, he said, was made a Territory by the compromise measures of 1850. When it was supposed on all hands that the settlers were American citizens, owing and acknowledging allegiance to the United States. The facts at the present time concerning them are represented to be:

"1st, That nine-tenths of the inhabitants are aliens by birth, who have refused to become naturalized, or to take the oath of allegiance, or to do any other act recognizing the government of the United States as the paramount authority in that Territory.

"2d, That all the inhabitants, whether native or alien-born, known as Mormons (and they constitute the whole people of the Territory,) are found by horrid oaths and terrible penalties to recognize and maintain Brigham Young, and the government of which he is the head, as paramount to that of the United States, in civil as well as religious affairs; and that they will, in due time, and under the direction of their leaders, use all means in their power to subvert the government of the United States and resist its authority.

"3d, That the Mormon government, with Brigham Young at its head, is now forming alliances with the Indian tribes of Utah and adjoining Territories—stimulating the Indians to acts of hostility—and organizing bands of his own followers under the name of 'Danites or Destroying Angels,' to prosecute a system of robbery and murder upon American citizens who support the authority of the United States, and denounce the infamous and disgusting practices and institutions of the Mormon government."

"4th," said Senator Douglas, "upon a full investigation, those representations should prove true, they will establish the fact that the inhabitants of Utah, as a community, are outlaws and alien enemies, unfit to exercise the right of self-government under the organic act, and unworthy to be admitted into the Union as a State, when their only object in seeking admission is

to interpose the sovereignty of the State, as an inviolable shield to protect them in their treason, crime, debauchery and infamy."

Under this view he thought it the duty of the President, and he had no doubt that it was his fixed purpose, to remove Brigham Young and all his followers from office, and to fill their places with bold, able and true men, and to cause a thorough and searching investigation into all the crimes and enormities which are alleged to be perpetrated daily in that Territory, under the direction of Young and his confederates, and to use all the military force necessary to protect the officers in the discharge of their duties, and to enforce the laws of the land.

When authentic evidence should arrive, if it shall establish the facts which are believed to exist, Senator Douglas believed it would be the duty of Congress to apply the knife and cut out this loathsome, disgusting ulcer. No temporizing policy—no half-way measures will then answer, said he. He would not undertake to punish polygamy by act of Congress, because it would be impracticable to do so, when all the grand and petty jurors must of necessity consist of polygamists. Some other and more effectual remedy, he declared, must be devised and applied. "In my opinion," said he, "the first step should be the absolute and unconditional repeal of the organic act—blotting the Territorial government out of existence—upon the ground that they are alien enemies and outlaws, denying their allegiance and defying the authority of the United States." Senator Douglas continued:

"The Territorial government once abolished, the country would revert to its primitive condition prior to the act of 1850, under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. Of the act of Congress of the 30th of April, 1790, and the various acts supplemental thereto and amendatory thereof, providing for the punishment of crimes against the United States within any fort, arsenal, dockyard, magazine, or any other place or district of country under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. All offences against the provisions of these acts are required by law to be tried and punished by the United States courts in the States or Territories where the offenders shall be first apprehended or brought for trial." Thus it will be seen that, under the plan proposed by Brigham Young and his confederates could be apprehended and brought to trial to Iowa or Missouri, California or Oregon, or to any other adjacent State or Territory, where a fair trial could be had, and justice administered impartially—where the witness could be protected and the judgment of the court could be carried into execution, without violence or intimidation. I do not propose to introduce any new principles into our jurisprudence, nor to change the mode of proceedings or the rules of practice in our courts. I only propose to place the district of country embraced within the Territory of Utah under the operation of the same laws and rules of proceeding, that Kansas, Nebraska, Minnesota and other Territories were placed before they became organized Territories. The whole country embraced within those Territories was under the operation of that same system of laws, and all the offences committed within the same were punished in the manner now proposed, so long as the country remained under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States; but the moment the country was organized into Territorial governments, with legislative, executive, and judicial departments, it ceased to be under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, within the meaning of the act of Congress, for the reason that it had passed under another and different jurisdiction. Hence we abolish the Territorial government of Utah, preserving all existing rights, and place the country under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States, offenders can be apprehended and brought into the adjacent States or Territories for punishment, in the same manner and under the same rules and regulations which obtained and have been uniformly practiced, under like circumstances since 1790."

"Another Fremont Angel Fallen.—At the term just closed of the Court of Common Pleas of Carroll county, a trial was had between Elizabeth Sharp, plaintiff, and Rev. Joseph Barkly defendant, action for breach of marriage contract. The defendant was a preacher of the Covenant or Sweden faith, and was one of the leading Fremont Kansas striking preachers of Carroll county. The evidence on the trial showed that he had for some time been paying his address to Miss Sharp, an accomplished and highly respectable young woman of the county, that he promised to marry her, and then with the helms machinations of a fiend, led shielded with the liveliest of Heaven, he set about his work of destruction, and by prayers and great professions of righteousness coupled with his promise of marriage, he succeeded in seducing the young girl from the path of virtue and accomplished her ruin and deserted her. The jury returned a verdict of \$5000, all the petition asked for. If the plaintiff had asked \$20,000, it no doubt would have been given her.—The scamp would to have been lodged in the Penitentiary for life, and even then the punishment would not be sufficient for his crime.—Little else than can be expected from ministers who are continually preaching politics.—They have done more within the last three years to spread vice and immorality, and bring reproach upon the cause of religion, than infidelity has ever done.—Stark County Democrat.

Two little daughters, five and seven years old, of the widow Ellis, of Ware-house Point, Conn., went into the woods to get winter-green, got lost, and wandered over to East Hartford.—There was of course a great alarm, and people turned out to find them, but the search was not successful until morning, when they were found asleep under a tree, where they had lain all night, having trotted in their little bare feet 15 or 20 miles. They had some winter-green, which they said they were going to "carry to mother."

From the Providence Post.

A Methodist Bishop rebukes Political Preaching.—At the late conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church for East Line, Bishop Morris, being about to announce the appointment of preachers to their several stations and circuits, gave his views—very briefly and in very kindly terms—upon the interference of the ministers of the Gospel with political affairs. We deem the present a very fit time for giving his remarks to our readers. The political excitement which brought so many New England clergyman into the partisan field has passed away, and ministers and laymen are looking with calmness and candor to the influences which have resulted from political preaching. They find churches divided and distracted, pews deserted, treasures empty, and the hearts of the people cold and comfortless. Some of them, with commendable devotion to the Christian cause, have set about the work necessary to restore the good feeling which prevailed in former years; and many who had been driven from their houses of worship by the partisan abuse of their ministers have been brought back to their public devotions, and are again hoping for a season of religious enjoyment. Perhaps, at such a time, both minister and people will derive pleasure and profit from the gentle counsels in the remarks above referred to. In the course of them, Bishop Morris said:

"I deem it not unimportant or out of place to address a few words to you, my brethren, upon a subject which is attracting considerable attention at the present time—namely, as to how far a minister of the Gospel ought to take part in the politics of the day. When a minister goes into his pulpit, he finds his congregation composed of men of different political parties; and if he publicly becomes the partisan of one side or the other, there will of necessity spring up a coldness towards him in a part of the congregation, which will very much diminish his influence. I feel convinced, from what I have observed, that the only result that can be expected from a minister taking part in the political contests and discussions of the day, will be to engender strife and hard feeling in his congregation.

"But some may ask whether we are not citizens like other men, and have not duties to perform as such? Most certainly we are, and I trust I have not proved recalcitrant to the obligations resting upon me as a citizen. Although I have not, for the forty years that I have been in the ministry, ever entered a political meeting or spent above five minutes at an election. I have always made it a point to go to the polls at the most quiet time of the day, when there was likely to be the least excitement, to deposit my ballot in an ostentatious manner, and return home. I have never seen the time when I thought I was called upon as a citizen to do more than this. I know not how it may be with others, but I have always found enough to do in the duties of my calling. I am willing to let the spotsred stripe with the potshards, but prefer for myself to attend to the duties devolving upon me as a minister of Christ. I recollect an anecdote of a Methodist brother, who was stationed to preach the Gospel to the people in Fountain Head Circuit, near the hermitage of the late President Jackson, in the exciting political times of his second election. Party zeal was just then at its height, and each party wanted every one to take on its side. They sought out the newly arrived minister and eagerly inquired of him whose side he was on? 'I am on the side of the Lord and Fountain Head Circuit,' was the reply. Which of the candidates do you intend to vote for? 'I trust I shall be found on my knees praying to God for the conversion of sinners and the upbuilding of Zion in Fountain Head Circuit.' However they might question the devoted minister, he would wisely answer that he meant to do his duty faithfully as a minister of Christ in 'Fountain Head Circuit.' In conclusion, let me say, my brethren, go ye and do likewise."

A Midnight Apparition.—In Wisconsin, in the midst of the terrible storm which prevailed on the night of Saturday, some of the residents on the line of Beloit and Madison Railroad heard at midnight, the very unusual sound of a railway train thundering along the track. Many sprang from their beds and looked out into the darkness, and the lightning revealed to their astonished eyes glimpses of baggage car and two passenger cars rushing by without locomotive or tender, and not a soul to be seen on board.—Occurring at the time when the fierce storm, with its heavy thunder and lurid lightning was prevailing, the event assumed to many minds a supernatural character, and there were those who longed even for the day to come, with trembling hearts, for all must be aware that superstition and credulity are not banished from the earth. It was just the night for such a thing to happen, according to all the established rules laid down for ghosts and demons to indulge their fearful revels.

In the morning a locomotive containing an engineer and conductor came quietly by, and the people learned that the cars they had seen were nothing more nor less than runaways.—They had been standing on the track at Fortville; the high wind had started them; as they were on a down grade, all attempts to stop them, after they had got under way, was useless; and so they went rushing along the inclined rails with gradually accelerating speed, until several miles distant, coming upon a level, the force of their forward motion was exhausted, and they brought up at Afton—where the conductor found them uninjured. A good ghost story was thus spoiled.

KANSAS A FREE STATE.—A correspondent of the New York Tribune, dated Washington, June 8, states that a letter received there from a source in Kansas entitled to the most implicit confidence, states that three-fourths, at least, of the free settlers, are in favor of making Kansas a free State, including nearly one half of the emigrants from the slaveholding States.

FRIGHTFUL CALAMITY.

A Canadian Steamer Burned—Two Hundred Lives Lost.

QUEBEC, June 27.—The Canadian steamer Montreal, was burnt yesterday when near here. Two hundred passengers were either drowned or burnt to death.

The victims were mostly Scotch emigrants. Montreal, June 27.—The steamer Montreal—according to the account of the loss which has already been telegraphed from Quebec, contained five hundred passengers, and only one hundred and seventy-five are known to have been saved.

About two hundred passengers have been drowned. It is believed, however, that many swam ashore and were saved in other ways. The accident happened near Cape Rouge, between Montreal and Quebec.

Quebec, June 27.—The steamer Montreal took fire at 6 o'clock last evening. The steamer Napoleon saved two hundred of the passengers.

The principal portion of the passengers in the ill-fated steamer have just landed here on their way West.

Late advices say that the number that perished will reach three hundred and fifty.

Quebec, June 27, Evening.—The following further particulars, relative to the burning of the steamer Montreal, have been obtained:

The Montreal left here at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, for Montreal, with four or five hundred passengers, mostly Scotch emigrants, recently arrived from Europe.

Nothing unusual occurred until the steamer reached Cape Rouge, twelve or fifteen miles above Quebec, when the wood-work near the furnaces was discovered to be on fire. Quickly after, the flames broke forth, causing the utmost consternation among the passengers. Every possible effort was made to subdue the flames, but no purpose.

Captain Rudolph finding it impossible to save the steamer, ordered her run towards the shore.

The officers and crew of the Montreal exerted themselves at the same time to get out the life-boats.

The flames spread with the most astonishing rapidity, and the wildest confusion and despair prevailed throughout the ship.

A number of the passengers threw themselves overboard and were drowned.

Fortunately the steamer Napoleon, also for Montreal, was but a few miles in advance of the burning boat, and put back, with all possible expedition to her assistance.

The Napoleon succeeded in rescuing from the burning wreck a hundred and twenty-seven passengers.

Capt. Rudolph and the Purser of the Montreal were amongst those who threw themselves into the river. Both being excellent swimmers, they succeeded in reaching the steamer Alliance, and were saved.

It is quite possible that some of the others succeeded in saving themselves by swimming, but as the steamer became unmanageable when a considerable distance from land, no doubt the most of those who threw themselves from the burning boat, met a watery grave.

Sixteen of those who were saved died shortly after reaching the deck of the Napoleon.

From present information, it is believed that the total loss of life by this terrible disaster will not fall short of three or four hundred persons.

The steamer Alliance arrived here this afternoon with forty-five of the dead bodies.

We have not been able to learn the names of any of those lost, except that of Mr. Phillips, of the extensive lumber firm of Norcross & Phillips, of Troy Rivers.

The Montreal had on board two hundred and fifty-eight Scotch emigrants, several German families, and several American passengers.

TERRIBLE HURRICANE—PANA IN RUINS.

It appears that Christian County, Ill., was visited last Sunday afternoon by a tornado of great violence. The Chicago Journal says:

Our informant was at the village of Pana, in that county, during the "blow," and describes its effects there as terrific. It was accompanied by hail and rain. Buildings were swept from the foundations, and some of them carried into the air, others unroofed, and others torn into atoms. A number of new stores that had just been completed were scattered into fragments; the Presbyterian church, a large frame building, was moved some six feet from its foundation; a train of freight cars was blown from the track, and worse than all, five persons—a woman and four children—were killed by being struck with falling timbers, or carried into the air and thrown upon the ground. Several other persons were more or less injured, some of whom may die from the effects of their injuries.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

We are indebted to Mr. James Shoaff, for the following particulars relative to the disastrous hurricane which visited Pana, Ill., on Saturday 13th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. A small dwelling house was blown over the railroad. One man attempted to keep his door from blowing open—the wind getting the better of him, took the door off its hinges, and man with it, to a distance of 75 yards. Part of a wood shed was blown two miles southeast of Pana. Mr. Edwards and his clerk were blown a considerable distance into the prairie. The upright of the water tank was blown over the Beckwith House, and heavy timbers to a distance of two or three hundred yards. The men were blown off the platform in front of the passenger depot, to the freight depot, a distance of three hundred yards. A conductor was blown through a window. There is not a house left standing in Pana but what is more or less injured. The hurricane was accompanied with large hail stones and heavy rain. At once, a

few miles west of Pana, two houses were blown down. At Rosmond, four miles west of Pana, four houses were blown off their foundations, much injured. More than one-half of the growing crops are entirely ruined. The citizens of Pana, who are able to attend the wounded and helpless, are doing all they can to make them comfortable. The Physicians, too, are very attentive, and are giving their aid without money or without price. That is right.—Decatur Gazette, Extra.

A Snake Removed from a Woman's Stomach.—The Logansport (Ind.) Phoenix states that Dr. A. Myers, of that city, who has acquired some celebrity as the inventor of a trap for the removal of tape-worms, has recently performed a cure that is worthy of more than ordinary mention.

Mrs. E. Ryan, of Fort Wayne, about 22 years of age, has been severely afflicted for four years with a sensation in the stomach, as though there was some reptile moving in it. During that time she was treated for various diseases by numerous physicians of skill, and by several for tape-worm.

Hearing of Dr. Myers' new process for the removal of parasite from the human stomach, Mrs. R went to Logansport and placed herself under his charge. Within two weeks Dr. M. removed from her stomach a snake about 3½ ft. long, and 1½ inches in diameter, and relieved her of all her sufferings, instead of aggravating them as had been the result of the previous treatment she had received.

The latter part of her illness she was unable to attend to the domestic affairs of her family or even to take care of herself. It required two hours to prepare for retiring at night; and after being assisted into bed, an equal length of time transpired before she could lie down—and often she was deprived of sleep for nights together. Frequently she would walk the floor until exhausted, because unable to lay down without the most excruciating pain. Mrs. Ryan's own words are that "her sufferings were such that she often prayed for death to relieve them."

Mrs. Ryan supposed she swallowed the snake, which was apparently of the water species, while drinking from a spring in the evening at her former residence west of Fort Wayne.

She left the care of Dr. M. for home, feeling as though she was saved from worse than death.

Our Country.

The greatest cataract in the world is the Falls of Niagara, where the waters accumulate from the great upper, forming a river three-quarters of a mile in width, are suddenly contracted and plunged over the rocks, in two columns, to the depth of 160 feet.

The greatest cave in the world is the Mammoth cave in Kentucky, where one can make a voyage on the waters of a subterranean river, and catch fish without eyes.

The greatest river in the world is the Mississippi, 4,100 miles in length. Its name is derived from the Indian word, meaning "the Father of Waters."

The largest valley in the world is the valley of the Mississippi. It contains five hundred thousand square miles, and is one of the most prolific regions on the globe.

The largest lake in the world is Lake Superior, 430 miles long.

The greatest Natural Bridge in the world, is that over Cedar Creek, in Virginia. It extends across a chasm eighty feet in width, and 250 feet deep, at the bottom of which a creek flows.

The greatest solid mass of iron in the world is the Iron Mountain in Missouri. It is 350 feet high, and two miles in circuit.

The largest railroad in the world is the Central Railroad in Illinois, which is 731 miles long—cost \$15,000,000.

The greatest number of miles of railroad in proportion to its surface, of any country in the world, is in Massachusetts, which has over one mile to every square mile of its area.

The greatest number of clocks manufactured in the world, is turned out in the small State of Connecticut.

The largest number of whale ships in the world is sent out by Nantucket and New Bedford.

The greatest grain port in the world is Chicago.

The largest aqueduct in the world is the Croton aqueduct in New York. It is 40½ miles long, and cost twelve and a half millions of dollars.

The Crawford Journal describes a very singular occurrence that took place at Connant Lake, in that county, last week. The landlord of a hotel there, purchased from a canal boat, last week, a barrel purporting to be filled with "Double rectified Old Monongahela Whiskey."—It was safely deposited in his Bar-room, and he proceeded to draw it off into another cask. After taking out some five or six gallons, he heard a strange hissing sound in the barrel, and soon after the bung flew out with a loud report, followed by a lurid flame, shooting from that opening up to the ceiling, then followed a tremendous explosion, occasioned by the bursting of the barrel, the head of which was thrown out with great force, scattering the burning liquid round the room, and knocking down several bottles and demijohns on the shelves, adding their contents to the flammable material. By dint of great exertion the fire was put out, but not until the bar-room was scorched and charred, wherever a wood surface was exposed.—The Journal adds, that "fortunately no lives were lost"—which is more than could have been said, we suspect, had it been dealt out by the drink.

Another Democratic City in Connecticut.—In Waterbury the Democrats elected their entire ticket for city officers by majorities ranging from 80 to 378. About a thousand votes were cast. Henry F. Fish, Democrat, is chosen mayor by 30 majority over J. W. Paul, Republican.

A Day of Executions.—It is stated that no less than twenty-seven executions were to take place on Friday last in Missouri and Illinois. The St. Louis papers contain full accounts of the hanging of Jacob Neuskin, John La Point and Israel Shultz, in that city, on Friday.—Intelligencer of that city says:

The first killed his wife by beating her over the head with a billet of wood, after a long course of inhuman treatment; such as would be expected only from an African savage. John La Point killed Robert Wheaton, at Carondelet by beating him over the head with a shovel, as he lay upon a bed asleep; both of them were employed at the dock yard; La Point having just been pardoned out of the Illinois penitentiary. Wheaton refused to work in the same place, and was murdered in revenge therefor. Shultz killed Henry Inkamp at Carondelet, by shooting him with a pistol, at a drinking saloon; he had a grudge against him, and after inveigling him into a quarrel, for the purpose of instigating an assault, deliberately shot him, with a pistol prepared for the purpose.

The three men met their fate with an apparent resignation. Shultz and Neuskin made short addresses from the scaffold.

Fanny Fern is arguing against matrimonial advertisements, and justly says: "A woman must first have ignored the sweetest attributes of womanhood, have over-stepped the fast barrier of self respect, who would parry with a stranger on such a topic.

* * * never let woman be the wooer, save as the flowers woo, with their sweetness—save as the stars woo, with their brightness—save as the summer wind woos—silently unfolding the rose's heart."

Give us Fanny yet on matrimony. "She has been there."

A Sad and Painful Occurrence.—A correspondent writing to us from Concord, this county, under date of the 18th inst., relates to us the following painful occurrence that happened in the family of Mr. Ezekiel Campbell, on Wednesday last, near Peru, in Juniata county, adjacent to Concord. While Mrs. Campbell was nursing one of the children, another little son was trilled with a gun, supposing it was unloaded, when the little fellow raised it and pointed it at his little brother while in the arms of his mother, and in a playful manner remarked, "Zeke, I'll shoot you," at the same time pulling the trigger, when the load was discharged, the ball passing through the child's body and lodging in the mother's shoulder. The child died in a few minutes after. This is another warning as to the folly of trilling with firearms, and especially allowing children to do so.—Chambersburg Repository.

Singular Accident.—On Friday last, the wife of Mr. Hope Hastings, of Allegheny, on returning from market, found her babe, three months old, suffering from some unusual and painful affection. A physician was called, but he could not tell from whence the pain originated. The little sufferer writhed and twisted, in great agony, until Sunday at noon, when it vomited a small quantity of blood. The mother, on looking into the child's mouth, discovered about one-half of the neck of a small vial, and drew it forth. The cause of the pain was removed—the glass had been lodged in the throat since Friday, and the vomiting had ejected it. It is not known how the glass got into the mouth of the baby, but the supposition is that it was put there by a child, three years old, a member of the same family. The doctor says that the little patient will now recover, whereas, if the glass had reached the stomach, death would have ensued speedily.—Pitts. Union.

EXTRAORDINARY SURGICAL OPERATION.—On Friday afternoon last, one of the most extraordinary, delicate and dangerous surgical operations, perhaps ever attempted, was performed in this Borough, by the removal of a tumor weighing twenty-seven pounds, from the abdomen of a young lady, named Parker. The operation was performed by Dr. Atlee, of Philadelphia, in the presence of six other physicians and surgeons.

The patient was first put under the influence of morphia, and whilst in that state this enormous mass of matter was removed without her giving evidence of any serious pain. The young lady is still living, and we hope may recover.—Easton Sentinel.

FLIES.—In a few weeks, housekeepers, grocers, butchers and all will cry out against the plague of flies. The following method of preventing their ingress into shops, may be of value: A traveller remarks that the butcher-shops of Geneva are all open, and although immense numbers of flies may be seen on the outside walls, not one comes in. This is caused by the inner walls being rubbed over with laurel oil, which is an effective preventive against the intrusion of these troublesome insects. The Courier de Geneve, in alluding to this fact, states that no fly will enter a room in which a wreath of walnut leaves has been hung up. The experiment is worth trying.

The Galveston (Texas) Herald states that "a sack of new flour was received at Galveston on Saturday, June 13th, from Brazoria, the first fruits of the season, and the fore-runner of millions to follow."

A fast man undertook the task of teasing an eccentric preacher:

"Do you believe," he said, "in the story of the Prodigal Son and the Fatted Calf?"

"Yes," said the preacher.

"Well, then, was it a male or a female calf, that was killed?"

"A female," promptly replied the divine.

"How do you know that?"

"Because," looking the interrogator steadily in the face, "I see the male is alive now."