THE OREGON ARGUS.

BY D. W. CRAIG.

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When the money is not paid in advance, Four Dollars will be charged if paid within six months, and Five dollars at the end of the year.

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The Oregon Argus.

—A Weekly Newspaper, devoted to the Interests of the Laboring Classes, and advocating the side of Truth in every issue.—

VOL. V. OREGON CITY, OREGON, MAY 7, 1859. No. 4.

Summer Longings.

Ah! my heart is ever waiting,
Waiting for the May—
Waiting for the pleasant rambles,
Where the pleasant hawthorn brambles,
With the woodbine alternating,
Scent the dewy May.
Ah! my heart is weary waiting,
Waiting for the May.

Ah! my heart is sick with longing,
Longing for the May—
Longing to escape from study,
To the young face fair and ruddy,
And the thousand charms belonging
To the summer day.
Ah! my heart is sick with longing,
Longing for the May.

Ah! my heart is sore with sighing,
Sighing for the May—
Sighing for the sure returning,
When the summer beams are burning,
Hopes and flowers that, dead or dying,
All the winter lay.
Ah! my heart is sore with sighing,
Sighing for the May.

Ah! my heart is pained with throbbing,
Throbbing for the May—
Throbbing for the sea-side billows,
Or the waters-wooing willows,
Where in laughing and in sobbing
Glides the stream away.
Ah! my heart, my heart is throbbing,
Throbbing for the May.

—*Dublin University Magazine.*

For the Argus.

Mr. Logan.

MR. EDITOR: The nomination of Mr. Logan was *not* declared unanimous by the Republican convention, as per statement of the minutes published. My vote to the contrary was perhaps mistaken for the 'no' of some 'outsider,' as I was in the back part of the room. I correct the error for the reasons which appear: 1st. If votes are good for anything, they should be correctly counted, whether given judiciously or not. 2d. At times, nominations are, no doubt, declared unanimous in consequence of the reluctant silence of some, and the hearty approbation of others, who vote with a view to policy and personal advancement by the same means. Believing this to be so, I will the more promptly vote my sentiments on such occasions. I voted against Mr. Logan's nomination because I thought his Republicanism doubtful, and his acceptance of the platform dictated by the prospect of office. Under these impressions, I also decided to vote against him at the coming election, or stay at home, where my vote would not stand recorded against my sense of duty. If any one thinks such a thought treasonable to Republicanism, the answer is, I owe nothing to the Republican party; the party owes nothing to me. We all owe service to the country.—Party should be used as a *means*, and not regarded as an *end*. So long as a convention keeps within the limit judgment prescribes as the proper range of duty, so long will I abide the decision of the same, whether I have my choice or not. But I differ slightly from a friend who said to some of the delegates on the 20th, 'Whatever you fellows do to-morrow, I will agree to.' Such a pledge is rather know-nothing in its character, because given to support platform and candidate about which he could have said '*I know nothing*, except by inference.'

3d. Mr. Coffin of Portland and Dr. McBride inform me that Mr. Logan is a man of decided political character—that he is too much of a man to deceive community by taking a false position for the sake of office. Others, personally acquainted with him, say as much. As I now have before me a Mr. Logan more nearly allied to the lofty character of Logan the Mingo Chief, who would not turn upon his heel to save his life, it becomes my duty to support him—to make him strong, and 'Stout' weak.

4th. I suggest to the State committee and the several county committees that they invite, in behalf of Republicans, all those persons who are known to be sound and capable to canvass the State, or such parts of it and at such times as may contribute most to forwarding the Republican cause. There are numbers of persons, no doubt, who would willingly assist in calling out the minds of the people, were they properly invited to do so; as few modest persons wish to be accused of working to attain political notoriety. Let none be invited for mere courtesy: that spoils the practical value of any measure. I suggest a few names: Pengra, Holbrook, Adams, Starkweather, W. C. Johnson, Applegate, Dr. M'Bride, Hare, Curry, Denny, Davenport, J. R. M'Bride. Respectfully,

C. HOEL.

P. S.—Some of these months, after the election, I intend to offer a better way of nominating candidates—one that will more clearly indicate the wishes of the whole people of any party, than by the common method. C. H.

SALEM, April 27, 1859.

☞ "Plain," says Punch, "is the strongest word in the feminine vocabulary to express ill looks. Some think it mild, but it is powerfully though delicately expressive. That which is plain is conspicuous. It means, therefore, remarkably ugly. A lady never calls a bull-dog plain, or a baboon. That would be too severe."

☞ "Wonderful things are done now-a-days," said Mr. Timmins. "The doctor has given Dick's boy a new lip taken from his cheek!"

"Ah!" said the old lady, "many's the time I have known a pair taken from mine, and no very painful operation either."

Mr. Botts' New York Speech.

The very elaborate and able speech of Hon. John Minor Botts, of Virginia, in New York a few days ago, is deservedly attracting the attention of political circles throughout the North and East. More heed is given to his opinions and positions from the fact that it is understood that he is the mouth-piece of the able and influential, if not numerous, party to which he belongs—the Whig-American party of the South and Southwest. He is supposed to re-echo the views of such men as Crittenden of Kentucky, Bell of Tennessee, Rayner of South Carolina, and less distinguished but hardly less powerful leaders in the organizations of the past, as well as the views of journals like the Richmond Whig, the Louisville Journal, and the St. Louis Evening News—influential exponents of the political opinions of the day. The speech is to be treated as an overture of the minority party of the South—the opposition, no matter how designated—to the majority, the Republicans of the North, for a union by which the Democracy may be dispossessed of the power in the nation which it has so audaciously abused. The pivot upon which Mr. Botts turns toward his would-be Northern allies, is his inextinguishable hatred of the Sham Democracy, which blazes out in every paragraph of his lengthy harangue. With that, and with the conviction which most enlightened men share with him, that there must be a speedy change in the management of our national affairs, or an end of our attempt at self-government, he comes before a Northern audience, and indirectly, though not in terms, asks their co-operation in the work of national regeneration which he proposes to commence. Mr. Botts, with less obscurity on that vexed subject which divides the North from the South—that everlasting slavery question—might make his way easy and his triumph certain. The North will demand of him and his co-laborers, if we understand the position of Northern Republicans, the following:

I. An admission of the power of Congress over slavery in the Territories.

II. A concession of the right of the majority in Congress, when fairly constituted, to exercise its power in any way not inconsistent with the constitutional rights of the North or South.

III. A denial of the Dred Scott dogma, that there is, by virtue of the Constitution, and in defiance or lack of local law, property in man.

These points conceded, the union which Mr. Botts desires is easy. They embody all the principles to which the anti-slavery, anti-Democratic feeling of the North has, since the subsidence of the wild excitement raised by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, fallen back. They carry us back to the days in which the North and South, Whigs and Democrats, were substantially united in their views of the proper political treatment of this slavery question—to a time anterior to the rise of the pernicious heresies by which the North and South have been drawn asunder, and the integrity of the Republic seriously threatened. The principles which once commanded the devotion of Virginia and Kentucky, and which have given renown to their most eminent statesmen and patriots, may be re-established in those States. The fires kindled by Jefferson and Clay may be made to burn up anew and give light to the path and hope to the hearts of tens of thousands who now, discouraged, grope their way in the dark.

Mr. Botts will find that at the North conservatism is the center of the Republican organization. We do not misrepresent the principles of our party friends of the Northwest when we say they will meet him in the kindly and patriotic spirit in which he approaches the Republicans of the East. They will give him and the world assurances,

I. That they will not be parties to any attempt to deprive the South of any constitutional right which she may possess.

II. That they will carry out for her benefit all obligations which the Constitution imposes.

III. That they will not oppose the admission of new States into the Union, if their Constitutions be republican in form, and fairly and legally made, no matter what provisions in relation to slavery they may contain.

Republicanism will demand no more, concede no more, than what we have indicated above, for union and victory. If Mr. Botts and those who think with him are content with the terms, his journey North will not be fruitless. But if he and they indulge the hope that Republicans are prepared to forego their cherished convictions on a question which in importance transcends all mere measures, and patch up a bargain on a commercial or monetary basis, Mr. Botts is wasting his breath. The nation's conscience is not to be weighed down by either a Tariff or a Bank, or both.—*Chicago Press and Tribune.*

SPECIFIC FOR REMOVING THE TAPE WORM.—The Boston Journal says: We have been requested to publish the following specific for eradicating the tape worm, which is one of the worst ills that the human system is subjected to. The names, residences, &c., of a number of persons who have been cured by its use have been communicated to us, together with the peculiar circumstances of each case, but we do not deem it essential to publish them. There can be no reasonable doubt, with the evidence before us, that the remedy has proved efficacious in many cases, not only in this, but other countries. The recipe was published in the Boston Medical and Surgical Journal when that periodical was under the control of Dr. J. V. C. Smith, who repeatedly commended it to the attention of the faculty, and gave publicity to instances where the specific had produced the desired effect. In all the cases communicated to us but a single application of the remedy appears to have been necessary, although some remarkable cures were effected. The recipe is as follows:

"Procure sufficient seed of the pumpkin (those in the West Indies are the best) to make two ounces after removing the outside shell of the seed; put them into a mortar and add half a pint of water; pound them up well and make a liquid orgeat of them, which strain through a cloth. Drink this mixture in the morning on a fasting stomach. If it does not operate in the course of an hour and a half, take an ounce of castor oil. Drink all the time as much fresh, cool water as the stomach can bear or contain; that is, drench yourself with water. After taking the orgeat, if the stomach is well rubbed with ether, and an injection of about sixty drops is taken, you will find it an assistant to the orgeat, but this may not be necessary. Should the first application of the remedy not answer, repeat it the next morning, and there is no doubt your complaint will be removed. The worm will leave the patient all at once, and probably entire. This can be ascertained by finding the small end or head of it, which tapers off almost to a point."

It has been found that the seeds of the marrow squash answer the purpose nearly as well as those of the pumpkin. They were used in a recent case at Plymouth, Mass., with entire success.

Europe.

We have dates from Liverpool to the 5th of March. The war question remains unaltered in aspect. The French government organs are getting more belligerent, but warlike preparations at Marseilles are somewhat relaxed. From Austria it is announced that the Emperor had become determinedly warlike, and embittered against France. The Vienna journals are also more warlike in tone. Military preparations were continued in Italy.

Paris correspondents of the London journals write as if war was almost certain.—Preparations were being made for the arrival in France of some distinguished person, and it is hinted that it might be the Pope. Russia is said to be concentrating 60,000 troops on the Pruth, and augmenting her army in Georgia. The Cabinet at Vienna have agreed to maintain 150,000 men in Lombardy, and will erect fortifications in all directions. The lower classes of Vienna are becoming exceedingly favorable to war. The Austrian army in Italy has been placed on a war footing.

WAR PROSPECTS.—The Paris correspondent of the New York Courrier des Etats Unis recently wrote to that journal as follows:

"Three days ago a gentleman who fills a high office in the Palace of the Tuileries said to me: 'The resolution of the Emperor is irrevocably taken; and war will take place in a month or two at the latest. Napoleon III. will command in person the principal body of the army; this is one of his aspirations, the oldest and most ardent. He has already shown that he possesses the genius of his uncle as a politician; he wishes also to show that he has inherited his military genius. A Bonaparte ought to be a soldier. The determination of the Emperor is well known, and matters are so far advanced that all opposition is henceforth abandoned as useless and dangerous. No one wanted war yesterday, everybody will wish it to-morrow.'"

KENTUCKY POLITICS.—The Opposition State convention, held at Louisville on the 22d February, adopted an address and resolutions, very spirited, but very fair and judicious. The former amplifies the following charges against the modern Democratic party: "1, It is essentially a Disunion Party; 2, It is a Disorganizing, Destructive Party; 3, It is a Double-faced Party, having one aspect at the North and another at the South; 4, It is a party with no Common Policy or Fixed Principles; 5, It is a Sectional Party; 6, It is a corrupt Party; 7, It is an Extravagant, Wasteful Party." The address takes strong ground against the Cuba scheme and the re-opening of the African slave trade, and does not indulge in any reflections upon the opposition party at the North.

PRO-SLAVERY PROGRESS.—The Albany Journal thus gives the essence of the political advance of slavery in this country:

"Seventy years ago the Democrats drew a line around the States, and said to the slavetrader, 'Thus far you may go, but no farther.' This was the Jeffersonian Proviso. Thirty years ago they rubbed out part of the line and said to him, 'You may go into lands south, but not into lands north.' This was the Missouri Compromise. Five years ago, they rubbed out the rest of the line, and said to him, "We will leave it to the settlers to decide whether you shall come in or not.' This was the Nebraska Bill. Now they turn humbly to him, hat in hand, and say, 'Go where you please; the land is all yours; the national flag shall protect you, and the national troops shoot down whoever resists you.' This is the Dred Scott Decision."

CALIFORNIA.—According to the Governor's Message, the State of California has a population of 538,000 persons. There are 756,734 acres of land under cultivation, and in grazing 1,159,813 acres. The sheep in the State number 650,000; horses 43,000, cattle 120,000. The export of hides was over half a million of dollars the past year. The crop of wheat for the year 1858 is set down at 3,568,669 bushels, and that of barley at 5,382,717 bushels. This is 218,798 more bushels of barley than the amount raised in the whole Union in 1850, according to the census. Three hundred and eighty-five thousand gallons of wine and ten thousand gallons of brandy were manufactured in the State last year. The gold yield in 1858 was $65,550,000, and the total yield since the discovery, $600,000,000. The State debt is $4,150,000.

SINGULAR DEFENCE.—A Life Insurance Company of New York insured the life of a wife for the benefit of her husband, and continued for five years to receive the premium therefor. When the wife died, and the money was claimed, it was refused, on the ground that a husband could have no insurable property interest in the life of his wife, and that such a policy, therefore, was a mere bet—a gambling transaction, and as such illegal and void. The company evidently did not believe that gambling debts were debts of honor.

☞ The loss in fruit trees in Illinois within the last three years is estimated at about $3,000,000. The retentive nature of a clay subsoil is supposed to be the cause.

HOOPS.—Every now and then we notice a paragraph going the rounds of the press, announcing on the authority of some pudding-headed correspondent, who avers that he gets his information from the best and most authentic source, that Eugenie, the Empress of the French, and consequently the head and front of the fashionable world, from whose prolific and ingenious brain emanate the edicts by which woman is governed, has officially and formally discarded the wearing of hoops, and that as a natural result, the kingdom of crinoline is about to collapse. Now, we do not propose to discuss the right of the piquant Eugenie to issue her mandate, commanding women to abolish the habit which she herself has appropriated the glory of originating, if she desires its disappearance, but we do question very much whether she would venture her reputation for good taste in the experiment. And it is doubtful, too, whether our fair countrywomen would not exercise their national privilege of disputing the authority, and rebel against the proceeding, and it is doubtful whether the redoubtable consort of the Empress, backed by his half million of *gen d'armes* could reduce the revolted divinities to their primitive skeleton dimensions. If Eugenie has done anything so rash she will be met at the threshold with a whoop of defiance. Crinoline is fairly established. It is one of the few really commendable fashions with which the presiding goddess can be accused. That neatness and rotundity of figure, so pleasing to the eye and so universally popular withal—to say nothing of the convenience, under numerous circumstances, which the institution of crinoline affords—cannot be abolished without shocking the feelings of every man and woman of taste in the civilized world. The result of such an order from headquarters, so momentous in its consequences, and so dubious in its results, cannot be anticipated without a shudder. We hope those gentlemen who write from Paris will say no more about the abomination of hoops. Crinoline, like truth and cheese, is *mighty* and will prevail. In the words of a distingnished Western orator, in clipping the wings of the everlasting "Merican eagle,' we must say—"Gentlemen, it can't be did!"

TURKISH FEMALE SCHOOLS.—Quite a progressive step has been taken by the Sultan of Turkey. He has ordered a reorganization of the Turkish schools, and that provision be made for the education of girls. The Minister of Public Instruction, some time back, presented to the Sultan a complete system of education for males, in which were introduced a number of ameliorations adopted from European establishments. At present, the Minister's attention has been directed to the education of girls, and he has proposed to extend very considerably the range of instruction given to females in Turkey, as a preparatory step towards the intellectual emancipation of the Mussulman women. The Sultan has given orders to have the proposed plan carried into execution with as little delay as possible, so that henceforward Turkish girls will not only learn all the works executed with the needle, but reading, writing, arithmetic, geography, and history. In each of the 13 sections of the Turkish capital, six primary schools are to be established at once; and at a later period, one superior establishment in each section, to complete the education of the inferior schools.

RESPONSIBILITY OF PUBLIC MEN.—Mr. Van Buren, formerly President of the United States, was at one time visiting Hon. Silas Wright at his house in Canton, New York, and had made up his mind to leave on the Sabbath. Mr. Wright, although not a professor of religion, urged him to stay over the Sabbath and attend church with him, adding, "Men in your situation ought to set a better example than to travel on the Sabbath."

HON. JOHN BELL.—This distinguished citizen of Tennessee was sixty-three years of age on the 18th of February last.

☞ The Legislature of Illinois has made a law that no person shall serve oftener than once a year upon a jury.

☞ In Italy, a lover at a ball places two fingers on his mouth, which signifies to the lady 'You are very handsome, and I wish to speak to you.' If she touches her cheek with her fan, and lets it gently drop, that signifies, 'I consent'; but if she turn her head, it is a denial. At a ball in Paris, to take a lady out to dance with her, is only *indifference;* to place yourself near her, is *interest;* but to follow her with your eyes in the dance, is *love.*

☞ A man's heart is as sensitive as that of a woman—perhaps more so, because it is not so quickly beating and elastic—and its emotions should be treated with due respect. Young ladies should not tamper with it any more than men with theirs. True—nor would they, if man did not first set the example. This is so much the fashion of the day, and deception so much abroad, that the sex hardly know whom to trust.

☞ Bill Tompkins says that "a widder is a married woman as has got no husband, kos he's dead; a widower is a man as runs after the widders."

☞ A young man kissing a pretty girl, down South, asked her.—

"What makes you so sweet?"

"Oh," she replied, in utter innocence, "my father is a sugar planter."

OUR FOREIGN TRADE.—According to the New York Courier and Enquirer, the exports from that city for the first eight months of the present fiscal year, exclusive of specie, were $35,000,000, while the imports were $129,000,000—an excess of ninety-four millions at one port in eight months. Well does the editor ask:

"If we do have good crops, can such an enormous expenditure of the 'vitals' of the country, namely, capital and raw material at low prices, be continually made for the high priced manufactures of pauper Europe? The total exports of agricultural products last year from Ohio, the richest agricultural State in the Union, was less than twenty-five dollars for each inhabitant, and not one-third of this, or five dollars for each person, ever floated on salt water or paid debt abroad, and yet we are now importing at the rate of fifteen dollars for each person in the whole country; in rich silks, high priced cotton goods, and *luxuries* of one sort and another, including *iron rails* for our rail roads. We have examined returns from different parts of the country, and will admit that there never was as much land put in cultivation, and, with good weather, there never have been such crops as will be raised. But never had we as many idle nonproducers, never before did it take the profit of as many bushels of wheat to pay for one yard of high priced cotton goods, made in Europe from the raw material raised here. Not for twenty years have there been, proportionably to our size and numbers, as few new cotton mills, iron furnaces, and coal companies, to make a home market, as in this very year."

AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVES TRIUMPHANT.—Two years ago two splendid locomotives called the "Cairo" and "Suez" were manufactured at the works of Messrs. William Mason & Co., in this town, for the Alexandria and Suez Railroad, in Egypt. The Pasha, who is President, Director, Stockholder, and something else of his own road, also ordered two engines of English construction, and Yankee and English engineers went out to run their respective machines. The rivalry has not been trifling, but the result is another triumph for Jonathan. The English engineers, through their Consul, undertook to flatter their patrons, and to disparage Yankee workmanship, and tried every method to get rid of their competitors. At first they were successful.

The Americans were told by the railroad company that their engines were not going to be used, and that their services would not be needed. The cause for hauling them up was that they were not strong enough to haul the heavy trains. One of the American engineers, getting an opportunity to speak with the Pasha, told him he could haul as many loaded cars as would reach from one end of the road to the other. Accordingly, seventy-five heavily loaded cars, which was all they could muster, were put in a train, the Pasha's own car attached, and the whole taken through to Suez—a distance of two hundred miles—in twelve hours, making stoppages for fuel and water. The Pasha exclaimed in Egyptian—"God is great, but a Yankee is very near perfection!" On his return he discharged the English engine drivers, and now uses Taunton engines altogether.—*Taunton Gazette.*

☞ Out of one hundred and twenty-three thousand, five hundred and forty-seven children between the ages of five and fifteen years, in the city of New York, forty-one thousand eight hundred and ninety-eight, more than one-third of the whole number, go to no school, public or private, and receive no sort of education but that received in the streets.

☞ The *Courier de Lyons* says that a few days ago people crowded to the railroad station to see two enormous wagons belonging to Mr. Lees Wilson, of New York, and containing a complete assortment of ancient and modern instruments of execution, which this American has taken it into his head to collect in his travels, and among the rest, the first guilotine that appeared in Paris in the year 1793.

DIVORCES.—Judge Davies, of New York, has decided that Indiana divorces, in which the wife had no opportunity to be heard, are not to be regarded as legal in other States. The court in Indiana never had jurisdiction of the wife in New York, and its proceedings in regard to her were deemed to be void. We think this is quite right, and we hope it will put a check upon the shameful proceedings constantly taking place in regard to divorces obtained in distant States.

VERMONT.—A Vermont paper says: "There is but one city in the State, and not a soldier. We have no police, and no murder has been committed within the State during the past ten years. We have no museums or crystal palaces, but we have homes, for which the father works, votes and talks—where the mother rears men, scholars, and patriots."

SOUND JUDGMENT.—Lord Burleigh, a great English statesman of the time of Queen Elizabeth, used to say, "I never will trust any man whose religious principles are not sound; for he that is false to God can never be true to man."

☞ True worth, like a rose, will blush at its own sweetness.

NEWTON AND THE FALLING OF THE APPLE.—Biot, the French scientific writer, in his *Melanges*, lately published in Paris, gives countenance to this story, which Brewster rejects. A writer in Blackwood, for December, reviewing Biot, thus notices the evidence:

"Except as a biographical anecdote, it is utterly indifferent whether the story be true or mythical; for it is quite clear that the fall of ten thousand apples could have led to no discovery of gravitation, unless observed by a mind already so *prepared* to make the discovery, that any falling body would have served as a starting point. But is it true? Dr. Brewster declared that the circumstance was not mentioned by Dr. Stukeley nor by Conduit, and that 'no authority could be found for it.' In his review of this work, M. Biot replied that Pemberton positively said it was in this very garden, where the apple tree stood, that the idea occurred to Newton, and that Conduit expressly says the idea of gravitation 'was hit upon by observing an apple falling from a tree.' One would imagine this was authenticity enough, especially as Dr. Brewster claims Conduit's silence among his chief reasons for denying the story; yet, after Conduit had been cited by M. Biot expressly in favor of this story, Sir David, in his recent biography, sticks to his incredulity, and furnishes this very equivocal evidence: 'Neither Pemberton nor Whiston, who received from Newton himself the history of his first ideas of gravity, records the story of the falling apple.' Perhaps not; he might have thought it beneath *his* gravity to mention such a detail. But his niece told the story, and Conduit told it. We think, on such testimony, it may be accepted, and rhetoricians may still refer without misgiving, if also without much eloquent effect, to 'Newton and the falling apple.'"

"AND YET THE EARTH DOES MOVE!" OR GALILEO.—The same reviewer, discussing Biot's critical account of Galileo's career, says:

"If the lovers of rhetoric have had their commonplace about Newton and the apple restored to them by M. Biot, they lose forever the still more famous *e pur si muove*—'and yet the earth *does* move,' of the silenced but not persuaded heretic; and they lose all pretext for considering Galileo among the martyrs of science. The epigram, *e pur si muove*, is one of those *mots de circonstance*, invented after the occasion, which tradition eagerly adopts because it so admirably expresses the general sentiment; but as M. Biot remarks, not only is this epigram mentioned by none of the best informed contemporaries, it is also in flagrant contradiction to the whole demeanor of Galileo on his trial. Never was a martyr less disposed for martyrdom. He denied everything with impatient alacrity. He abjured whatever he was called upon to abjure. He offered to *prove* that he had never held the doctrine of the mobility of the earth, and declared himself ready to show, by fresh arguments, the error of that doctrine. In the final examination, when asked if he now held, or had ever held, the doctrine, he replied, 'Formerly, before the decision of the Church, I remained indifferent between the two doctrines of Copernicus and Ptolemy, both seeming disputable, because both might be true; but since the Church has decided, all ambiguity has disappeared from my mind, and I have maintained, as I now maintain, the doctrine of Ptolemy respecting the immobility of the earth and the mobility of the sun to be true and indisputable.' We may pity Galileo, and find ample excuses for him. When a man aged seventy is in the presence of the Inquisition, knowing that a *formal* retraction is all that is demanded of him, and that his refusal will be punished by torture, he may be excused for descending even to such transparent falshood to escape so odious and terrible an enemy, but he cannot be made a hero; a martyr showing *such* reluctance to martyrdom is surely a strange spectacle."

ABOLITION OF THE GRAND JURY IN MICHIGAN.—The Detroit Free Press says the act providing for the trial of criminals by information goes into effect sixty days after Feb. 12, at which time it became a law.—This law virtually abolishes the Grand Jury, which has so long exercised its inquisitorial functions, reserving for the Circuit Judge power to call it into session whenever special cases need its aid. All cases are to be examined before a justice of the peace, and by him committed directly to the higher courts, instead of for indictment as has previously been done.

☞ Iron, nearly pure, has been discovered in Texas, about twenty miles west of McKinney. It admits of a fine polish, and it is supposed will yield about 90 per cent. of pure metal.

☞ The fact that the name of Franklin Pierce is suggested as a probable nominee of the Charleston Convention is the severest comment on Buchanan's administration that could be imagined, says Prentice.

A LONG COURTSHIP.—Married, in Iredell county, N. C., by Jacob Fraley, Esq., on the 20th of January last, after a close courtship of 23 years, Mr. Reuben Barbour and Miss Sarah Thompson, both aged about 60 years.

☞ Socrates, being silent in company, was requested to join in the conversation. He replied, "What I know, would be improper here; and what would be proper here, of that I am ignorant."

☞ He who knows how to study and be silent, to harden himself against his faults and bow to all events, to believe his heart and distrust his eyes, knows how to live and die.