THE OREGON ARGUS.

BY D. W. CRAIG.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

The Argus will be furnished at Three Dollars per annum, if paid in advance.

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

Two Dollars will be charged for six months—No subscriptions received for a less period.

No paper discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

Single copies twenty-five cents.

Dannenbaum & Ackerman,

Opposite the Main St. House,

HAVE ON HAND

WINTER COATS, of all descriptions, and the finest lot ever brought to this market;
Fine Casimere Coats,
Black frock cloth do.,
Raglans,
Casimere Pants,
Satinet do.,
Fine Vests, of all descriptions,
White Shirts,
Woollen and Merino under do.,
Hats & Caps, Boots & Shoes,
White and blue blankets,
and many other articles too numerous to mention, which will be offered at the lowest cash prices.

DRY GOODS,

.....all kinds of.....

Brown muslin, bleached muslin, denims, hickory stripe, satinets, Kentucky jeans, twilled and plain flannels; calicos, furniture prints, oil calico, delaines, cashmeres all wool, French merinos, and a

New style of Poplins,

Bonnet Ribbons, and a large lot of desirable trimmings. Oregon City, *Sept. 22, 1860.*

J. FLEMING,

(AT THE POST-OFFICE BUILDING,)

OREGON CITY,

HAS on hand and for sale, a well-selected assortment of

Books and Stationery,

comprising, in part, the following:

Family Bibles and Testaments,
Downing's Fruits and Fruit Trees of America—revised edition,
New Masonic Trestle-Board,
Masonic Manual,
Odd Fellows' Manual,
Quimby's Mysteries of Bee-keeping,
Livingstone's Travels in South Africa,
Gunn's Dom. Medicine,
Sanders' Old and New Spellers & Readers,
Thomson's Arithmetics,
Fulton & Eastman's Book-keeping, with blanks,
Red, blue, & blk Inks,
Cap, letter, and note paper,
Pens & Pen-holders,
Sand & sand boxes,
Tissue paper, perforated board & drawing paper
Mitchell's and Olney's Geographies and Atlases,
Mason's Farrier,
Dadd's Cattle & Horse Doctor,
Kane's Arctic Explrations,
Blank Books & Bill Paper,
Gillespie's & Davies' Surveying,
Slates and slate pencils,
Dr. Hollick's Works,
&c., &c.,

all of which will be retailed at prices corresponding with the times.

ALSO, FOR SALE,

Dr. Moffatt's Pills and Phoenix Bitters, and the Graefenberg Medicines,

which are recommended to those who wish to live till they die. May 14, 1859.

GENUINE

Lawton Blackberry Plants,

FROM THE

GLEN RUN NURSERY.

I WILL have after the 1st of Nov. Lawton Blackberry and several varieties of Raspberry plants for sale at the following places:
Oregon City,
Forest Grove,
McMinville,
Dayton,
and at any other point in Oregon. I warrant all Blackberry plants to live that are set before the 1st Jan., & all genuine, as I have never raised the plants from the seed. There are cultivated seedlings in this State and California. Look out for them!

PHILIP RITZ.

Glen Run Nursery, Sept. 29, 1860-29w4

Valuable Property For Sale.

THE CHAMPOEG FLOUR MILL.

THIS MILL, situated about three fourths of a mile from Champoeg in the midst of the great grain-growing country in Oregon, is offered for sale. During high water in winter, flour, &c., can be shipped direct from the Mill. Attached to the mill is a granary for receiving and storing wheat, a dwelling-house and garden for the use of the person in charge. The whole property embraces about FIVE ACRES.

The machinery of the mill is of very superior quality, having been imported from Rochester, N.Y. There are two runs of the best French Burrs, and an extra patent run of smaller Burrs for chopped feed, &c. The frame-work, for strength, &c., cannot be surpassed in Oregon, and the mill in all respects is the best in the State.

For particulars, application should be made to

GEO. T. ALLAN, } *Champoeg*,
A. McKINLAY, }
or to AMORY HOLBROOK,

Champoeg, Jan 10, 1860-41tf *Oregon City.*

Land for Sale.

TWO or three land claims of 160 and 320 acres, twelves miles on a good road, no stream to cross, in a south east direction from Oregon City. The improvements costing nearly as much as the price asked for the land. The land is adapted to raising fruit, grain, or grass, and has as good a range for stock as there is in Clackamas county. Will be sold on favorable terms. Enquire of N. W. RANDALL.

Oregon City, Sept. 20, 1860w5

LEGAL NOTICE.

A. F. Hedges, Plaintiff, }
vs.
David McLoughlin, Defendant. }

TO DAVID McLOUGHLIN, a non-resident defendant: You are hereby notified that unless you appear in the circuit court of the State of Oregon for the county of Clackamas, to be held in Oregon City on the first Monday in March, A. D. 1861, and then and there answer the complaint of the plaintiff filed in the above-entitled case against you, for the recovery of the sum of nineteen hundred dollars and interest thereon from the 1st of September, 1859, at the rate of two per cent. per month, upon a promissory note given by you to said plaintiff on the said 1st September, 1859, the same will be taken for confessed, and the prayer thereof granted by the court.

JAMES K. KELLY,

Nov. 24, 1860m3 Att'y for Plff.

IN JUSTICE'S COURT.

State of Oregon, County of Clackamas.

TO ALLEN SMITH:

YOU are hereby notified that a writ of attachment has been issued against you, and your property attached to satisfy the demand of John F. Miller, amounting to fifty-five dollars, and interest from the 27th of September, 1860; now, unless you shall appear before W. P. Burns, a Justice of the Peace in and for said county, at his office, on the 23d day of December, 1860, judgment will be rendered against you; and your property sold to pay the debt.

Dated this 6th day of November, 1860.

JOHN F. MILLER, *Plaintiff.*

OREGON HOSPITAL,

PORTLAND, OREGON.

J. C. Hawthorne, A. M. Loryea
Physician. Surgeon.

The Oregon Argus.

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

Vol. VI. OREGON CITY, OREGON, DECEMBER 29, 1860. No. 38.

CHANCE FOR A BET.—Mr. Charles Reade, in his new work, "The Eighth Commandment," proposes a literary wager in the following terms; "The nations that in matters of copyright have been the most constantly accused of dishonesty by the English press are Belgium and the United States. Very well, I, Charles Reade, of 6 Bolton Row, Mayfair, London, do, by these presents, offer a bet to the first comer of whatever nation. I bet him or her seventy guineas to forty guineas that he or she does not to the satisfaction of able umpires, to be by us approved, succeed in proving that either the kingdom of Belgium or the American Republic has ever, in treating or refusing to treat with another State for international copyright, been guilty of any act as dishonest, disloyal, and double-faced as Great Britain has committed, by treating with France for international copyright; and contriving, under cover of that treaty, to steal the main intellectual export of that empire, and that I will prove the contrary."

CRINOLINE.—Few persons imagine the extent of trade in crinoline wire. For about three years past, the consumption of wire by the crinoline workers in this country has not been far from one hundred tons per week. The wire is of steel, and the price has ranged from fifteen to thirty cents per pound. At the average—twenty-two cents—the yearly consumption amounts to $3,464,000. A few months since, the orders to first hands greatly diminished, and fears were apprehended by the wire-makers that the harvest was over. But the lull was caused by an overstock in the hands of crinoline-makers, who had ordered too freely. At present, the demand is as active as ever, and prices are advancing.—The ladies will be surprised to know how much this part of their dress costs in the aggregate, and think what a weight they carry.

A COMMITTEEMAN IN SCHOOL.—We have the following good one from an authentic source: A sub-committee of a School Board, not a thousand miles from the city of Lynn, were examining a class in a primary school. One of the committee undertook to sharpen up their wits by propounding the following question: "If I had a mince pie, and should give two-twelfths to John, two-twelfths to Isaac, two-twelfths to Harry, and should keep half of the pie for myself, what would there be left?"

There was a profound study among the scholars, but finally one lad held up his hand as a signal that he was ready to answer.

"Well, sir, what would there be left?—Speak up loud, so that all can hear," said the committee-man.

"The plate!" shouted the hopeful fellow. The committee-man turned red in the face, while the other members roared aloud.—That boy was excused from answering any more questions.—*Boston Journal.*

Sands' Sarsaparilla,

For Purifying the Blood,

AND FOR THE CURE OF

Scrofula, Mercurial Diseases, Rheumatism, Cutaneous Eruptions, Stubborn ulcers, Liver complaint, Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Salt Rheum, Lumbago, White Swellings, Hip Disease, Enlargement of the Bones and Joints, Fever Sores, Female Complaints, Erysipelas, Loss of Appetite, Pimples, Biles, General Debility, &c., &c.

It has long been a most important desideratum in the practice of medicine, to obtain a remedy similar to this, and accordingly we find it resorted to almost universally in all those tormenting diseases of the skin so trying to the patience, and injurious to the health. It is a tonic, aperient, and disinfectant. It acts simultaneously upon the STOMACH, the CIRCULATION, and the BOWELS, and thus three processes, which are ordinarily the result of THREE different kinds of medicine, are carried on at the same time through the instrumentality of THIS ONE remedial agent. Its great merit is that it meets and *neutralizes* the active principle of disease itself, and when that is gone, the symptoms necessarily disappear. The rapidity with which the patient recovers health and strength under this triple influence is surprising.

REMARKABLE CURE.

LINN COUNTY, Oregon Ter., }
March 11, 1855. }

Messrs. A. B. & D. SANDS, New York: Gentlemen.—In the spring of 1853, while on our way from Indiana to this place, our eldest boy was seized with a swelling and severe pains in the legs which day by day grew worse, until his legs contracted, and became so painful that he could not walk, and we had to carry him about like an infant. We reached Albany on the 3d of October, completely worn out by fatigue. By this time, he was reduced to a perfect skeleton. Here we were enabled to consult a physician (Dr. Hill) who honestly confessed he could not cure him, although he could give him medicine that would relieve the pain. In this exigency something must be done, or death was inevitable. Being recommended to try your Sarsaparilla, I procured a bottle. After taking some, he appeared worse; but persevering with it, I obtained a second bottle, which seemed to grapple with the disease, and caused a marked improvement: the swelling and pain in the legs were reduced, his appetite improved, and his color began to return. Thus encouraged, I purchased a third bottle; while taking it the swellings in his legs broke, and some pieces of bone one eighth of an inch long came out, after which his legs straightened and healed up. He is now perfectly recovered has no appearance o being a cripple, and can perform most kinds of common labor, as all our neighbors can certify. Yours, respectfully,

CALEB DAVIS

Prepared and sold by *A. B. & D. SANDS*, Wholesale Druggists, 100 Fulton street, corner of William, New York.

Sold also by H. JOHNSON & Co., *San Francisco;* RICE & COFFIN, *Marysville;* R. H. McDONALD & CO., *Sacramento;* and by Druggists generally.

DR. STEELE, Agent, *Oregon City.* j14m3

JUST received, the *latest style* of SILK & SAT IN BONNETS, Leghorn and straw flats.
AINSWORTH & DIERDORFF

City of Damascus--Its Great Antiquity.

Damascus was an important place at least as early as the time of Abraham, so that it is not less than four thousand years old. Etymologists dispute about the meaning of the name. It was the ancient capital of Syria, and was thus the quintessence of the quickwitted race it represented. It is called by some the most ancient city in the world. This is, no doubt, eastern exaggeration, but the fact that everything said by the orientalists about this famous capital is exaggerated, only shows how strongly its real attractions had taken effect upon their vivid imagination. A celebrated epistle of an ancient writer calls it "the great and sacred city of Damascus, surpassing every city, both in the beauty of its temples and the magnitude of its shrines, as well as the timeliness of its seasons, the limpidness of its fountains, the volume of its waters, and the richness of its soil." Its people call it "a pearl surrounded by emeralds."

The descriptions of Buckingham are not considered entirely reliable. But there has seldom anything been written with human pen more beautiful than his picture of the plain of Damascus. He compares it to an English seat in the country, surrounded by an immense park. The visitor inquires for the family, and finds that they have been for a year in Italy. Meanwhile the place has been delightfully unkept. Its rich cultivation is everywhere partially grown up; the trees untrimmed and dipping their branches in the sparkling rivulets; the roses grown almost into trees and covered with innumerable blossoms. Everywhere is seen rich verdure, luxuriant growth, with but such a touch of wildness as to give the finishing grace to the landscape. Such, he says, is Damascus in the bloom of the year.

Damascus was conquered by David, who made it tributary. After being held by Solomon, it revolted, and afterwards was at the head of thirty-and-two kings. It was subsequently taken by Assyria and Persia. After the battle of Issus, it fell into the hands of Alexander the Great, and Pompey annexed it to the Roman Empire. After being celebrated for its wealth and splendor under the Greek Emperors, it was conquered by the Saracens, and became for a time the capital of the Mohammedan world. The scepter of Islam passed over to Bagdad, but Damascus is still famous in the history of Saladin. It was besieged by the Crusaders in the twelfth century, but they failed to take it. Later still, it was captured, with circumstances of great barbarity, by Tamerlane, and finally fell into the hands of the Turks under Selim I. It possesses, too, a high moral interest, for on that beautiful plain it was that St. Paul "became obedient to the heavenly vision."

Among the points of interest connected with this famous city are the Damascus blades, so malleable that they might be bent to a right angle without losing their elasticity, and so keen that they could sever down or gauze floating in the air, or divide iron, without destroying their edge. For ages the secret of their manufacture was unknown. Gen. Anossoff, in the Ural mountains, however, succeeded, in quite recent times, in making a sword which seemed to equal the best Damascus, "with a blade of reticulated lines—such as always appeared on the finest Damascus blades—in broad stripes, and showing a bright, gilded reflection. He cut through a gauze handkerchief in the air, and cleft bones and nails, feats which cannot be performed with the best English steel." Anderson, in his recent travels in Siberia, states, however, that the secret died with Anossoff, as these swords are not now made at Damascus.

Another point of interest is the famous Damask stuffs. They are properly silk, though sometimes made of other fabrics. Large quantities of silk are still manufactured, and the Damask roses have lost nothing of their immemorial beauty.

There is at Damascus a considerable trade both with India and Europe. From India are brought by the Persian Gulf, Bassora, Bagdad, and Aleppo, spices, cotton goods, coarse and fine muslins, and gold stuffs. English goods come through Beyrout and Tripoli. The people are Mohammedans, Druses, Oriental Christians, Jews, &c. The population is about one hundred thousand.

☞ Gen. Joshua P. Haven, of San Francisco, died lately. Wherever he was known, he was not only respected for his noble qualities, but loved for the genial kindness of his heart. He came to California at an early day, and was long a conspicuous actor in the public affairs of the State. The day previous to his death he attended the funeral of Maj. Scott, U.S.A., from which he returned but to go forth to his own funeral. His disease was malignant erysipelas.

☞ Scandal, like the Nile, is fed by innumerable streams; but it is extremely difficult to trace it to its source.

Agassiz on Darwin.

Mr. Darwin has spent twenty years in elaboration of a theory, according to which the oyster, the elephant, the eagle, and man—in a word, all animals, vertebrate and invertebrate, spring from the same original parent! Professor Agassiz has so brewed this theory in a mortar with a pestle, that its author will have some trouble to find its fragments. In his "Contributions to the Natural History of the United States," from advanced sheets of which extracts are given in the July number of the *American Journal of Science and Arts*, he says, among other things:

"The arguments presented by Darwin have not made the slightest impression on my mind nor modified in any way the views I have already propounded."

"Had Mr. Darwin or his followers furnished a single fact to show that individuals change in the course of time in such a manner as to produce, at last, species different from those known before, the state of the case might be different."

"The origin of all the diversity among living beings remains a mystery as totally unexplained as if the book of Mr. Darwin had never been written, for no theory, unsupported by fact, however plausible it may appear, can be admitted in science."

"Suffice it to say that he (Darwin) has lost sight of the most striking of the features, and the one which pervades the whole, namely, that there runs throughout nature unmistakable evidence of thought correspondent to the mental operations of our own minds, and therefore intelligible to us thinking beings, and unaccountable on any other basis than that they owe their existence to the working of intelligence."

"There are naturalists who seem to look upon the idea of creation, that is, a manifestation of an intellectual power by material means, as a kind of bigotry, forgetting, no doubt, that whenever they carry out a thought of their own they do something akin to creating, unless they look upon their lucubrations as something in which their own individuality is not concerned, but arising without an intervention of their mind in consequence of the working of some 'bundles of forces' about which they know nothing themselves. And yet such men are willing to admit that matter is omnipotent, and consider a disbelief in the omnipotence of matter as tantamount to imbecility; for what is the assumed power of matter to produce all finite beings but omnipotence?"

MACHINERY AND WAGES.—When steam power first began to supersede hand labor, the forebodings of the working men of England were awful, and they fought against the introduction of machinery with the ardor of men fighting to maintain their foothold upon the earth. In the last number of the London *Quarterly Review*, is an article which shows how short-sighted and unfounded were those apprehensions, and which conclusively proves that hand in hand with the progress of machinery has been the advance also in the laborer's compensation. The writer directs attention to the great manufacturing districts of England, and shows the continually increasing rate of compensation which has been going on for many years, and which has now brought up the rate of the operator's wages until it equals, in its average, the income of the professional men and tradesmen throughout the Empire. It is mentioned in the same article that a great increase is at present going on in the manufacturing capacity of England. New factories are going up in every direction, and twenty thousand operatives are now wanted in the factories of Lancashire.

☞ M. Poussin, of Paris, announces that he has succeeded in fixing the colors on a daguerreotype plate. His principal agents are the essential oil of gilly-flowers and the chloruret of gold. The recent publication of Lord Brougham's mathematical and physical tracts brings to light the fact that he came "within one" of discovering photography fifty years ago. One of the papers contained remarks on the effect of exposing a plate of ivory stained with nitrate of silver to the rays of the spectrum, and also on the result of submitting the plate to the rays passing through a small aperture into a dark room. These suggestions were considered by Sir C. Blagden to relate more to art than to pure science, and were accordingly omitted from the published copy. Had they appeared, it is morally certain that they would have led to the immediate discovery of photography fifty years earlier than its actual introduction.

☞ 'I say, 'squire, what'll yeou take for that 'ere dog o' yours?' said a Yankee peddler to an old Dutch farmer. 'He ain't a very good-looking dog, but what you cal'latin' may be he'd fetch?'

'Yaw,' responded the Dutchman, 'dat dog ain't wort' not'ing most; he isn't wort' you to buy 'um.'

'Guess tew dollars aheout would get him, wouldn't it? I'll give you that for him.'

'Yaas; he isn't wort' dat.'

'Wall, I'll take him,' said the peddler.

'Shtop!' said the Dutchman; 'dere's one ting about dat dog I gan't sell.'

'Oh, take off his collar; I don't want that,' suggested the peddler.

'Taint dat,' replied Mynheer; 'he's a boor dog, but I gan't sell de wag of his tail when I comes home!'

New Woolen Factory.

At a meeting held at the Brownsville Mill, Nov. 24th, 1860, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of building a Woolen Factory at some point in Linn county, Dr. R. H. Crawford was called to the Chair, and T. A. Riggs chosen Secretary. After the object of the meeting had been stated by the Chair, Dr. Lister was called upon and addressed the meeting.

On motion, a committee of five was chosen to solicit subscriptions in Linn and adjoining counties, for the purpose of building said Factory at the Brownsville Mill.

On motion, it was agreed that $100 should constitute a share, with the privilege to any person to take as many shares as he may wish.

The Mill-wright stated that there is water plenty and that the location is entirely safe.

Wm. T. Templeton, T. A. Riggs, W. R. Kirk, Dr. E. H. Griffin and Joseph Hamilton were chosen a committee to solicit subscriptions.

On motion, the Committee were authorized to call a meeting of the share holders at any time they may think proper.

The Secretary was requested to furnish the Oregon Farmer and other papers in the State with copies of the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

R. H. CRAWFORD, Ch'n.

T. A. RIGGS, Secretary.

☞ Editors, like other shrewd men, must live with their eyes and ears open.—A good story is told of one who started a paper in a western village. The town was infested with gamblers, whose presence was a source of annoyance to the citizens, who told the editor that if he did not come out against them they would not patronize his paper. He replied that he would give them a "smasher" the next day. Sure enough, his next issue contained the promised "smasher," and on the following morning the redoubtable editor, with scissors in hand, was seated in his sanctum cutting out news, when in walked a large man with a club in his hand, and demanded to know if the editor was in.

"No, sir," was the reply, "he has stepped out. Take a seat and read the papers; he will return in a minute."

Down sat the indignant man of cards, crossed his legs, with his club between them, and commenced reading a paper.—In the meantime the editor quietly vamosed down stairs, and at the landing below he met another excited man with a cudgel in his hand, who asked if the editor was in.

"Yes, sir," was the prompt response; "you will find him seated up stairs reading a newspaper."

The latter, on entering the room, with a furious oath commenced a violent assault upon the former, which was resisted with equal ferocity. The fight was continued until they had both rolled to the foot of the stairs, and pounded each other to their heart's content.

PARIS, THE MATERIAL HISTORIAN OF LOUIS NAPOLEON'S DEEDS.—But, altogether, the Bois de Boulogne is a charming creation; and one is lost in admiration of a man whose intellect is so comprehensive and so universal, that while it controls kingdoms, conquers nations, commands armies, and (more than all) governs France, can also recreate itself in laying out streets, planting forests, digging lakes, and making waterfalls. Heaven grant that this may be the only sort of *fall* he ever makes!—For France is so prosperous and so glorious under his reign, that any change would surely be for the worse. Louis Napoleon has probably done more for the improvement of Paris, its adornment, its prosperity, than any other monarch, in the same short space of time; but whether for the good of his people, or for his own glorification, future ages must decide. One thing is certain, and that is, he is earnestly engaged, every day of his life, in linking himself by some new tie to the memory of his Uncle and the gratitude of his people, in recording himself, and his deeds, and the names of his family, all over Paris, in monuments more lasting than brass—in widening its streets, enlarging its borders, and building whole miles of magnificent edifices, along whole miles of broad boulevards—in fortifications and fountains, in parks and forests. Thus Paris shall become his historian, and interweave his name so intimately with all its modern glories, that nothing can ever divide them—no future dynasty ever separate them or blot out his memory from the people of France.

☞ Sir Charles Napier, who has had nine sovereigns surrender their swords to his hand, and had honors enough heaped upon him for his late triumphs in India to satisfy the most ardent seeker for human glory, sighs for his home, and wishes his government would let him go back to his wife and girls, saying that honor and riches cannot repay him for his absence from them.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One square (twelve lines, or less, brevier measure)
one insertion ..... $ 3 00
Each subsequent insertion 1 00
Business cards one year 20 00

A liberal deduction will be made to those who advertise by the year.

☞ The number of insertions should be noted on the margin of an advertisement, otherwise it will be published till forbidden, and charged accordingly.

☞ Obituary notices will be charged half the above rates of advertising.

☞ JOB PRINTING executed with neatness and dispatch.

Payment for Job Printing must be made on delivery of the work.

A Very Common Thought.

An English journalist says: "Is there anybody above an idiot, who has not, at some time or other, thought, with a strange internal thrill, while contemplating a crowd, 'How will all these people die?' The thought comes when the Queen is opening Parliament, amidst the most gorgeous assemblage that this country can show. It comes in the midst of the village fair, when the drums and the trumpets, and the shouts of the showmen, and the great laughs of the rustics, are loudest. It comes when, in war time, the troops march forth through thronged streets, and climb into the transports on the crowded sea. It comes when, in time of peace, the first sod of a great railway is turned, or the first stone laid of a great building which will be a benefit to successive generations for a thousand years. We know how something very like it occurred to the poet Gray and Mrs. Hemans at evening prayer in a girls' school; and few of us can have been present at any celebration in any one of our public schools without being visited by that speculation—'In seventy, or, say eighty years from this day, every individual of this great crowd will be dead.' One would like to know how each one will die; by accident on land, some of them no doubt; by a gun going off in getting through a hedge—their own gun or some comrade's who will never be happy again; some by drowning in bathing at home, or by foundering at sea; some by fire in the dressing room, or in the ship, or in their beds; one or two by suicide in disease of brain or agony of mind; some of the youths, years hence, by apoplexy, brought on by intemperance of some kind or another; some of the young women in the most pathetic possible moment—mothers for an hour or two a day, but prevented from rallying by previous violations of the laws of nature; some few, very few, from mere old age, when they will remember this day, but nothing of a then recent date; a large proportion from the ordinary diseases affecting the three great departments of the head; more from the various diseases of the abdomen, and most from those of the chest. The deaths in the streets from brain seizure are a common item of news in the papers. We need but to refer to liver complaint, cholera, the gout of the olden time, still surviving, and the miserable stomach complaints of our own day.—But all this last class together will not carry off as many as consumption, if we are to judge the next half century by the past. Within fifteen or twenty years a large proportion of the young people who to-day look so full of life and spirits, will have died of the slow strangulation and tormenting fever of consumption."

RELIGIOUS PROGRESS IN ITALY.—The American Messenger well illustrates the progress of religious liberty in Italy by contrasting the present state of religious freedom there with that which existed seven years ago, when Francisco and Rosa Madiai were serving out their long ten months of imprisonment in the gloomiest of Italian dungeons, for the crime of simply reading the word of God. Even as late as 1857 the same persecuting spirit prevailed in Florence, the scene of the Madiai's imprisonment. But the Messenger says:

"Were we to revisit Florence to-day, what should we behold? The Grand Duke in exile, and the Madiai and their co-religionists in honor; the Bible in the hands of thousands of the people, and unrestricted liberty to profess the faith of Savanarola and of Luther; an ample measure of civil liberty under the benign sway of Victor Emmanuel; the dream of ages, of a united Italy, substantially realized!

"We know not how better to sum up the marvelous changes wrought there than by alluding to the circumstances of the transfer of the Waldensian Theological Seminary from La Tour, a little Vaudois village near Turin, to Florence! The Madiai in prison for Bible-reading in 1853; the biblical school of the Waldenses set up in the same city in 1860! If Galileo were alive, and in his old observatory still overhanging Florence, he might assert, with fuller meaning than when condemned for his demonstration of the motion of the earth, 'After all, the world *does* move!'"

☞ In the 'Memoirs of Garibaldi, written by Alexander Dumas, and published some time past in the Paris *Siecle*, Garibaldi relates that so far back as the year 1823, when mate of a ship which was then at Marseilles, he saved from drowning a schoolboy named Rambaud, who, while playing in a barge in the port, had accidentally fallen into the water, and that he had to plunge three times before he rescued the lad. "As I had just before been condemned to death," says Garibaldi, "I had assumed the name of Pane, and it is probable that the person I saved never knew my real name." The Siecle now publishes a letter, signed by 'J. Rambaud, No. 9 Rue de l'Eclose, at the Batignolles,' in which the writer says that it was he who was saved in 1833, and that it is "with great emotion and joy that he had learned the real name of him to whom he owed his life."

☞ He that borrows, binds himself with a neighbor's rope.