Weckly Enterprise. BLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

D. C. IRELAND, South east corner of FIFTH and streets, in the building lately known ie Court House, Oregon City, Oregon. Terms of Subscription.

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dent advertisements, one square nes or less) first insertion ... \$2 50 ich subsequent insertion 1 00 ss Cards one square per annum 12 00 ble quarterly. umn per annum. advertising at the established rates.

Notary Public. JOHNSON & McCOWN, REGON CITY, OREGON. Will attend to all business entrusted care in any of the Courts of the State, noney, negotiate loans, sell real es-'articular attention given to contested

F. O. M COWN.

D. M. MCKENNEY.

Morney and Counsellor at Law ILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ALL E-One door north of Bell & Parker's store Oregon City, Oregon. [3:1y

S. HUELAT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Oregon City, Oregon Office over Charman & Brother.

CLIFF HOUSE. MAIN STREET,

Nearly Opposite Woolen Factory. Proprietors. Oregon City, Oregon.

nvite the citizens of Oregon City, and iveling public, to give us a share of tronage. Meals can be bad at all o please the most fastidious. [15 BARLOW HOUSE,

Main Street, one door north of the Woolen Factory, Oregon City Oregon. Wm. Barlow, P. oprietor.

e proprietor, thankful for the continued ige he has received, would inform the that he will continue his efforts to his guests.

BENNETT HOUSE,

Snlem Oregon L. JAY S. TURNEY. AVING LEASED THE ABOVE HOTEL prepared to accommodate the public good style as any house on the coast.

is determined to make the Bennett as s the best, and better than any public in Salem. Charges moderate. Multnomah Lodge No. 1, A W. & A. M .- - Holds its regular W nications on the first and third Sat-

s of each month, at half past six P. M. thren in good standing are invited to nd. By order of W. M. gon City, Nov. 6th, 1866. Oregon Lodge No. 3, I. O. of O.F .--- Meets every Wednes-

day evening at 7 o'clock, in the nic Hall. Members of the order are in vited to attend. By order N. G. illamette Lodge No. 15--I. O. G. T.

every Saturday evening, at the rooms ier of Main and Fifth streets, at 7 1-2 Visiting members are invited to W. C. T. By order of

J. WELCH,

DENTIST.

unentry Located at Oregon City, Oregon.

oms over Charman & Bro.'s store. Main

JAMES M. MOORE,

Justice of the Pence & City Recorder.

Office-In the Court House and City Council Room, Oregon City. Wil. attend to the acknowledgment of and all other duties appertaining to the office of Justice of the Peace.

Dr. F. Barclay, M. R. G. L., (Formerly Surgeon to the Hon. H. B. Co.)

OFFICE: - At Residence Main Street....(52)....Oregon City. Dr. H. Saffarrans,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON.

OFFICE-In J. Fleming's Book Store. Main street, Oregon City. John Fleming.

MALER in BOOKS and STATIONERY

Thankful for the patronage heretofore re d, respectfully solicits a continuance the favors of a generous public.

is store is between Jacobs' and Ackern's bricks, on the west side of Main street. Oregon City, October 27th, '66.

Professor A. J. Rutjes,

ACHER OF MUSIC. ILL be glad to receive a number of Pupils at his Music Room, at the priresidence of Mr. Charles Logus. He also continue to give instructions at ite residences. No charge for the use e piano. My pupils will please give me when ready to commence. 3:1y

W. H. MARSHALL SMITH & MARSHALL, Black Smiths and Boiler Makers Corner of Main and Third streets,

Oregon City Oregon. acksmithing in all its branches. Boiler Liquors, Ale, Porter. Beer and Cider, Cigars e give satisfaction.

All work warranted and Tobacco. Give me a call

CLARK GREENMAN,

City Drayman, All orders for the delivery of merchandise, or packages and freight of whatever description, to any part of the city, will be executed

William Broughton, CONTRACTOR and BUILDER. Main street, Oregon City.

promptly and with care.

Will attend to all work in his line, consisting in part of Carpenter and Joiner work -framing, building, etc. Jobbing promptly

JOHN NESTOR,

AND DRAUGHTSMAN. Front Street, Portland, Oregon. Plans, Specifications, and accurate after the latest approved style.

OREGON CITY BREWERY HENRY HUBBEL,

having purchased the above Brewery, wishes to inform the public that he is now prepared to manufacture a No. 1 quality of LAGER BEER! As good as can be obtained anywhere in the State. Orders solicited and promptly filled. Or gon City, December 28th, 1866. 10tf

LOGUS & ALBRIGHT, FVORI GIAD MARRIE

EXCELSION MARKET

Corner of Main and Fourth sts. Oregon City......Oregon, TAKE this method of informing the pub-I lie that they keep constantly on hand all kinds of fresh and salt meats, such as BEEF, PORK, MUTTON, VEAL,

CORNED- BEEF, PICKLED-PORK. HAMS, LARD, And everything else, to be found in their line of business. LOGUS & ALBRIGHT. Oregon City, November 1, 1866. 2.1y

Mayer's Market! IN MOSS' BUILDING, MAIN STREET,

Oregon City. THE UNDERSIGNED WILL keep on hand all the vari-

eties of fresh and cured meats: __ POULTRY, VEGETARLES. Corned Berf and Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Tallow

A liberal share of patronage is solicited, as I expect to keep as good an assortment, and of as good quality as the country affords, reasonable distance in the city. B. MAYER.

dec.

JOHN MYERS. 1866. H. C. MYERS. J. MYERS & BROTHER, Cheap Cash Store! Under the Court House, in Oregon City.

Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Groceries, Haraware, etc., etc., Which they propose to sell as cheap as any Oregon City, October 23, 1866.

m JOHN~SCHRAMManufacturer and Dealer in SADDLES, HARNESS, &c., &c., Main street, between Third and Fourth;

Oregon City. THE attention of parties desiring anything in my line, is directed to my stock, before making purchases elsewhere. JOHN SCHRAM.

A. LEVY, Main Street, at the Telegraph Office, Oregon City Oregon

Dealer in

Kester's Ready made Clothing, Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Stationery Cuttery, Willow and Wooden Ware, Yankee Notions. Fancy and staple Groceries, Candies, Nuts,

Toys, etc. Fashion Billiard Saloon Main street, between Second and Third. Oregon City.

J. C. Mann, Proprietor. THE above long established and popular Saloon is yet a favorite resort, and as only the choicest brands of Wines, Liquors and Cigars are dispensed to customers a name at the head of them. The King share of the public patronage is solicited.

SHADES SALOON.

West Side Main Street, between Second and Third, Oregon City.

GEORGE A. HAAS - - - Proprietor. The proprietor begs leave to inform his friends and the public generally that the New York recently : above named popular salcon is open for their

ed supply of the finest brands of wines,

THE GEM.

Main Street, opposite the Post Office, Oregon City. The undersigned takes this method of informing the public that he has purchased the above saloon, and now offers a choice and well selected stock of foreign and domestic given so much notoriety in Harpers wines, liquors, etc., which cannot fail to please those who may extend their patron in the State, always on draught. E. PAYNE.

PONY SALOON.

Main street, Oregon City, Adjoining the Brick Store of S. Ackerman. JAMES MANN, Propr. This popular saloon is always supplied with the very best quality of Wines and

Deeds, Not Words:

Not forever on thy knees, Would Jehovah have thee found; There are burdens thou canst ease; There are griefs Jehovah sees; Look around.

Work is prayer if done for God, Prayer which God delighted hears, See beside you upturned sod One bowed 'neath affliction's rod;

Dry her tears. Not long prayers, but earnest zeal; This is what is wanted more, Put thy shoulder to the wheel; Bread unto the famished deal

From thy store. Not high sounding words of praise Does God want, 'neath some grand dome ; But that thou the fallen raise ; Bring the poor from life's highways

To thy home. Worship God by doing good; Works, not words; kind acts, not creeds, He who loves God as he should, Makes his heart's love understood By kind deeds.

Deeds are powerful; mere words weak Batt'ring at high heaven's door, Let thy love by actions speak; Wipe the tear from sorrow's cheek ;

Clothet e poor. Be it thene life's cares to smother; And to brighten eyes now dim, Kind deeds done to one another, God accepts as done, my brother,

fully compared to a fountain fed by a thousand streams, that perishes if one is dried. It is a silver chord twisted with a thousand strings, that parts assunder if one is broken. Frail and thoughtiess mortals are surrounded by innumerable dangers, which make it much more strange that they escape so long, than that they all perish suddenly at last. We are encompassed with accidents every day to crush the moldering tenements that we inhabit. The seeds of disease are planted in our constitutions by nature. The earth and the atmosphere, whence we draw the breath of pale life, is pregnant with death. Health is made to operate in its destruction! The food that nourishes contains the elements of decay; the soul that animates it by vivifying fire, tends to wear it out by its own action; death lurks in ambush along our paths. Notwithstanding this the truth is so palpably confirmed by the daily exand neighbors perishing among us, but which will be delivered to purchasers at any how seidom does it occur to our thoughts. that our knell shall, perhaps, give the next

> ern village found, one Sabbath, a notice which had been cut from a Saturday's to read to his congregation. But, by a bloody skin hanging by the window. strange coincidence, there happened to be printed on the other side of the same slip the advertisement of a certain shoe dealer, a prominent member of his church, and without turning the paper to read the other side, as the advertisement met his eye, the good man concluded it was expected he would read it. Accordingly, to the surprise of all, he announced, at the usual time for reading notices-' George S. Brown keeps constantly on hand and for sale, a large and well selected assortment of boots and shoes, which he will sell low for cash, at No. 10 Pine street.' And he added: 'Brother Brown is a worthy member of the church and society, and deserving the patronage of the congregation.' The consternation of brother Brown

fruitiess warning to the world!

may be better imagined than described. Who's the Fool."-Some merchants went to an Eastern sovereign, and exhibited for sale several very fine horses. The King admired them and bought them; he moreover, gave the merchants a lac of rupees to purchase more horses for him. The King one day in a sportive humor, ordered the vizier to make out a list of all the fools in his dominions. He did so, and put his asked why. He replied, "Because you entrusted a lac of rupees to men you don't know, and who will never come back. "Ay, but suppose they should come back?" "Then I shall erase your name and insert

A DUTCH TOAST.—The following toast was given at the St. Nicholas banquet in | sighed.

accommodation, with a new and well assort-Dykes, of brooks and Ten Brooks, of pools and Vander Pools, of schooners and Schoonmakers; land of cities with euphoneous names of Saadam, and Edman, and Amsterdam, and Rotterdam; land of cider and Zveer Zees : proprietor of bottom land on the largest known European scale. Broad-based Holland, hail.

WILD BILL.-Wild Bill, who has been Monthly, was formerly a stage driver on age. The best Lager Beer, Ale and Porter | the Overland route, between Denver and Atchinson, and is now a gambler at Junction City, Kansas. There are plenty of as great heroes and reckless fighters, all through the western country.

> CHANGE OF CUSTOM .- According to the Boston Journal the peculiar people of " the Hub" are returning to their old ways. It says that parties are now given to grown people which are announced on the cards as commencing at three o'clock P. M., and | from the branches, fortunately more scared terminating at eight o'clock P. M.

The Sto. y of the Nose.

ONE OF M. LABOULAYE'S NEW FAIRY STORIES. At Dewitz, in the neighborhood of Prague, there once lived a rich and whimsical old farmer, who had a beautiful daughter. The students of Prague, of whom there were at that time twenty-five thousand, often walked in the direction of Dewitz, and more than one of them offered to follow the plow in hopes of becoming the son-in-law of the farmer. The first condition that the cunning peasant set on each new servant, was this: "I engage | Coranda, you." he would say, " for a year, that is, till the cuckoo sings the return of spring ; but if, from now till then, you say once that you are not satisfied, I will cut off the end of your nose. I give you the same right upon me," he added, laughing. And he did as he said. Prague was full of students with the end of their noses glued on. which did not prevent an ugly scar, and still, bad jokes. To return from the farm d sfigured and ridiculed, was well calculated to cool the warmest passion.

A young man by the name of Coranda, somewhat ungainly in manner, but cool. adroit and cunning, which are not bad aids in making one's fortune, took it in his head to try the adventure. The farmer received him with his usual good nature, and, the bargain made, sent him to the field to work. At breakfast time the feeding the chickens, unbooked an enormous ham from the kitchen rafters, took a huge loaf from the cu board, and went their loves. back to the fields to dine and take a nap.

"Are you satisfied?" cried out the farmer, when he returned at night. "Perfectly satisfied," said Coranda; "I

have dined better than you have." At that instant the farmer's wife came rushing in, crying that her ham was gone. Coranda laughed and the farmer turned

"A ham is only a ham," answered his master. "Such a triffe does not trouble me." But after that time he took good care not to leave the student fasting.

Sunday came. The farmer and his wife seated themselves in the wagon to go to church, saying to Coranda, "It is your business to cook the dinner. Cut up the amples before our eyes, how little do we piece of meat you see yonder, with onions, lay it to the heart! We see our friends carrots, leeks, and parsley, and boil them all together in the great pot over the

"Very well," answered Coranda. There was a little pet dog at the farm house by the name of Parsley. Coranda Church Incident.-The following is go- | killed him, skinned him, cut him up with ing the rounds: "A minister of a west- the meat and vegetables, and put the whole to boil over the kitchen fire. When the farmer's wife returned she called her newspaper, and placed in his desk for him | favorite; but, alas! she saw nothing but a

> "What you ordered, me mistress. have boiled the meat, onions, carrots and leeks, and Parsley in the bargain."

"Wicked wretch!" cried the farmer, had you the heart to kill the innocent creature that was the toy of the house?" " Are you not satisfied ?" said Coranda, taking his knife from his pocket.

" I did not say that," returned the farmer. "A dead dog is nothing but a dead dog;" but he sighed.

A few days after the farmer and hi wife went to market. Fearing the terrible servant, they said to him. "Stay at home. and do exactly what you see others do." "Very well," said Coranda.

There was an old shed in the yard, the roof of which was falling to pieces. The arpenters came to repair it, and began, is usual, by tearing down the roof. Coranda took a ladder and mounted the roof of the house, which was quite new. Shingles, lath, nails, and t les, he tore off everything, and scattered them all to the winds. When the farmer returned, the house was open to the sky.

"Villian!" said he, "what new trick have you played me?"

· I have obeyed you master," answered Coranda. "You told me to do exactly what I saw others do. Are you not satisfied ?" And he took out his knife.

"Satisfied?" said the farmer; "why should not I be satisfied? A few shingles more or less will not ruin me." But he

Night came, and the farmer and his wife HOLLAND-Land of Dykes and Van said to each other it was high time to git rid of this incarnate demon. As is always the case with sensible people, they never did anything without consulting their daughter, it being the custom in Bohemia to think that children always had more wit than their parents.

"Father," said Helen, "I will hide in the great pear tree early in the morning. and call like a cuckoo. You can tell Coranda the year is up, since the cukoo is singing; pay him and send him away."

Early next morning the plaintive cry of the cuckoo came from the fields. The farmer seemed surprised. "Welf, my boy, spring has come," said he, " Do you hear the cuckoo singing yonder? I will pay you, and we will part good friends." "A cuckoo!" said Coranda; "that is a

bird which I always wanted to see." He ran to the tree and shook it with all his might, when behold a young girl fell that hurt.

" Villain!" cried the farmer. " Are you not satisfied ?" said Coranda,

opening his knife.

"Wretch? you would kill my daughter, and you think I ought to be satisfied! Begone, if you would not die by my hand!" "I will go when I have cut off your nose," said Coranda. "I have kept my word; do you keep yours?" "Stop!" said the farmer, putting his

hands before his face; "you will surely let me redeem my nose ?"

"It depends on what you offer," said

"Will you take ten sheep for it?"

". No."

" Ten Cows ?"

" No, I would rather cut off your nose." And he sharpened his knife on the door-"Father," said Helen. "the fault was

mine; it belongs to me to repair it. Coranda, will you take my hand instead of my father's nose ?" "Yes" replied Coranda: "I make one condition," said the young

girl. "we will make the same bargain; the first of us that is not satisfied after

marriage shall have his nose cut off by the "Good," said Coranda, "I would rather it were the tongue; but that will come Never was a finer wedding seen at

other servants were called, but good care | Prague, and never was there a happier was taken to forget Coranda. At dinne household. Coranda and the beautiful no trouble about it. He went to the and wife were never heard to complain of house, and while the farmer's wife was each other, they loved with drawn swords. and thanks to their ingenious bargain, they kept for long years both their noses and

> STATISTICS OF THE WAR .- The Washington correspondent of the Chicago Tribune furnishes that paper with an exhaustive compilation of the statistics of the war The following tables are compiled from

ENLISTMENTS BY STATES. .70,500 Missouri 119,364 New H'pshire. 35,012 Kentucky 75,275 34,054 Kansas Rh'de Isl'd ... 26,395 Arkansas . Conn'cut. 58, 157 North Carolina, 3,15 New York 466,521 California 15,725 Penns'tvania. 366,005 Nevada 1,080 Delaware..... 12,265 Oregon... aryland47,350 Washington..... West Virginia 82,902 Nebraska..... 3,157 Dist. Col'mbia 18,693 Colorado 4,903 859,265 Dakota 207,619 New Mexico.... Hlmois......279,006 Alabama......2,579 Michigan . .

....24,932 Mississippi..... 545 New Jersey 79,207 Indian Nation. . 3,530 When the war closed there were in the field, on the thirtieth day of April, 1865, 1.000,516 men actually in service, and an enrolment of 2,245,063 men subject to draft. This would make the total fighting force of the Free States, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, and in good physical health, and not including foreign-"What hare you done?" said she to

Wisconsin.

93.972 Louisiana.....5,224

ers not naturalized, to be 3,245,579 men. CASUALTIES. Deaths from disease............ 184,33 Discharged for disability 224,306 Dishonorably discharged 5,390 Missing, &c..... 7,062

THE CENTAL SYSTEM .- Nearly all the principal grain markets in the country have adopted resolutions agreeing to transact business according to the cental system of weights and measures. The change substitutes sales by the one hundred pounds in place of by the bushel. This will simplyfy the trade greatly. It is

very easy to reduce the price per hundred pounds. The fellowing instances are No. 1 Wheat (per bushel 60 lbs.).... \$2 06 No. 1 Corn (per bushel 55 lbs)......

No. 2 Outs (per bushel 32 lbs)...... No 2 Barley (per bushel 48 lbs). For the price of wheat dividing \$2.06 by 60, gives 0343, the price per pound, or \$2.43 the price per cental. Thus amended the above table would read (adopting

the usual rule with last figure:) No. 2 Barley per cental

Railroad freights are quoted by the cental, and the price of grain would then be on the same basis, and at the opening of navigation, water freights would at once adjust themselves to correspond with quotations of railroad freights.

Perseverance of Inventive Genius .-In accordance with our practice of giving state of development. With a railroad, information upon all improvements in the marketable commodities of this region science, mechanics and the arts, we lay before the public a statement of the means by which it is claimed that the dangerous quired to convey them to Portland. after substance known as nitro-glycerine is which they have to make a long sea voymade non explosive. This is said to be age to reach this city, a great detriment to effected by adding to the explosive oil a perishable articles, as many of those are quantity of wood-naptha. In order to that come to us from Oregon. To the make the nitro-glycerine fit for use again. Umpqua and Willamette Valleys, with a quantity of pure water is added to the their rich farming and grazing lands, their non-explosive mixture, and while the capacities for the cheap and successful naptha mixes with the water the nitro- growing of fruits, vegetables and wool. glycerine is separated, and falls to the bot- and the valuable mining districts of Southtom of the vessel. If all this be so, it is ern Oregon and Northern California, a only another illustration of the maxim that the human mind can control whatever first importance, and, as such, entitled to it can invent.

UNDER THE MICROSCOPE.—The microscope reveals the fact that a little black speck of potato-rot the size of a pin head, contains about two hundred ferocious animals of the beetle shape, and from biting and clawing each other savagely.

The Oregon Railroad.

As regards Oregon, her resources and

railroad necessities, we have repeatedly alluded in these columns to the active competition by steam on this important ronte, and now resume the subject, says the San Francisco Times. The extremely low rates of transportation and passage between San Francisco and Portland, Oregon, are conducing largely to stimulate trade and travel, and promote intercourse generally between these two places, as the long lists of passengers and the heavily freighted steamers running on this route amply testify. There are now engaged regularly in this trade three lines of steamers, creating a competition that has reduced freights from \$7 to \$10 per ton, in 1865, to \$3, in 1866, the present rates varying from \$1 to \$3, while the price of passage may be said to be merely nominal -fare in the cabin being \$15, while in the steerage it is but \$5. At these extremely low figures some of the steamers appear to be doing a living business. though they have forced sailing vessels to relinquish this trade entirely. The quantity of merchandise shipped to Portland. whence nearly the whole of Oregon, Washington and Idaho, with a portion of Montana, derive their supplies, is enormous; the receipts at this port of wheat, flour. apples, wool, and other agricultural staples of the north country being proportionably large; the whole indicating a thrifty and growing trade, and furnishing encouraging data for those contemplating the construction of railroads connecting the Columbia with the Sacramento river, projects that are just now earnestly engaging the attention of the people of both Oregon and California. Of these enterprises, designed to complete this line of communication. there are two: one the California and Oregon road, to extend from Oroville, in this State, to the southern boundary of Oregon. and the other from the latter point to the Columbia river, passing through the Willamette and other important districts of the State. The former company has already organized, and has procured from Congress 6,400 acres per mile of public

land along the line of their road, to aid in its construction, the Legislature of Oregon having by law agreed to pay the interest on their bonds to the amount of \$1,000, 000, at the rate of seven per cent. per annum for a term of twenty years. The other company denominated the Oregon Central have also recently organized under a law ef Congress, with a view to taking preliminary measures for building their portion of the line. Among the names of the incorporators are those of Gov. Woods. United States Senator Corbett, and other leading men of the State, imparting to the undertaking an earnest and substantial apcarance. This company have issued a prospectus, stating that they will be pre pared to open subscription books as seen as a favorable result is obtained from negotiations now pending with railroad men and capitalists in the East, who it is confidently believed will furnish the required aid. Agents have meantime been appointed to canvass the counties and towns along the line of the road for assistance. shares being made payable when preferred in "claimed" or improved lands rated at a fair cash valuation. The most of the being built, and urge the people to render it every assistance in their power. That it would benefit the regions penetrated by it, admits of no doubt, since it would bring the San Francisco markets as near in point of time and cost of transportation as Portland now is to some of the largest and most valuable farming districts of the State. The Willamette Valley and its tributaries, with their salubrious climate, rich soil, fine timber, and extensive water-power, constitute one of the most desirable places of residence, as well as valuable agricultural and manufacturing districts to be found in any country; while in the more southern portion of the State but adjacent to the line of this contemplated improvement, are some of the best paying mines on the coast. In no direction leading out of California could a railroad be made to penetrate a section richer in natural resources, or having before it a more promising future than this. Yet owing to its position, remote from navigable waters, without railways or other means for the expeditious, cheap and convenient transportation of its products to market, the common roads being all but impassable in winter it remains but sparsely settled, and in a very backward could be placed in San Francisco in less time, and at smaller cost, than is now re-

railroad would seem to be a matter of the

the ready and earnest support of the in-

habitants of those regions. That these

roads, if built, would transact a large and

profitable business, seems probable, while

The character of the country through which most of the route lies would be favorable to an easy grade, the right of way would cost little or nothing, while along the entire line timber for the superstructure could be had close at hand, and free of expense. Rich and extensive iron beds are known to exist in the Willamette Valley, with wood, water and other surroundings favorable to the manufacture of this metal, some of which has already been produced on a limited scale. It is found to be of a very superior quality, and is pronounced by judges well adapted to railroad purposes, wherefore it would no doubt be found economical for these railroad companies to manufacture all they may need, instead of resorting to an imported article, and one that generally const tates the most costly item in railroad building. Portions of these roads being at the same time the least expensivesuch as those from Oroville to Shasta, and from Portland to Salem, extending perhaps quite to the head of the Willamette Valley-would beyond any question pay well from the start, while they would confer immense benefits upon the country along their line, their earnings steadily increasing as it became settled and improved. Few sections of the coast are more in want of a railroad than this, while none are more richly endowed with all the elements requisite to building and main-

taining one. THE RISE OF CITIES .- It is carious to mark the decay of cities-to see how incessantly the constituent parts are falling into dust-and to note by the examination of the excavations which are made, the gradual rising of the ground. We were particularly struck says the Bulletin, with this reflection the other day when wandering round the old St. Bartholomew's in Smithfield. Inside the church the pavement has been raised two feet six inches. and yet the ground around the surrounding surface is upwards of five feet higher than the present pavement. In part this is to be attributed to the extensive burial of the dead-but not so altogether : for in all towns there is a constant crumbling of stone, bricks, mortar, and other materials which are being continually deposited. We may form ideas of this by giving the following figures respecting bricks only. It is said that in this kingdom there are about 1,800,000,000, made per annum. Of this quantity Manchester alone makes 130,000,000 per annum, and what are termed the London makers about the same quantity; but besides those made in the suburbs there come to the metropolis vast numbers of bricks by the rivers and canals from distant places. If, therefore, we take the supply of this material at about 230,000,000 a year, and take the low average weight of three tons per hundred, we have about 750,000 tons of bricks rearly consumed in the London district. The weight of iron, stone, wood, &c., used each year throughout the metropolis must e enormous, and yet how soon all these decay and perish. Of Roman brickwork we have but little remaining; and of those early English bricks which may be known by the straw marks, we meet with few traces; even the bright red bricks which were so much used in the reigns of Henry VIII., Queen Elizabeth, Charles I., II., &c., are rapidly disappearing; and of the immense masses of brickwork which are just now being planted in the soil, in 300 years? time there will be very little remaining. In this way the metropolis and other cities Co are raised on the surface by the accumula-

ted decay of passing generations. MEN ONE WOULD RATHER NOT MEST .-Men who tell stories that run into one another, so that you find it very difficult to get away at the end of any one of them.

Men who have quarreled with all their

Men who have been betrayed and abanoned in the most heartless manner be all Men who have been persecuted and swindled by a general conspiracy of every-

Men who imitate popular actors. Men who are always asking, " Don't you Men who are always "putting a case."

Men who agree with you too much.

Men "who feel inclined to join issue

with you there." A FLEA UNDER A MICROSCOPE. When a flea is made to appear as large as an elephant we can see all the wonderful parts of its formation, and are assonished to find that it has a coat of armor much more complete than ever warrior were, and composed of strong polished plates. fitted over each other, each plate covered like a tortoise shell; and where they meet, hundreds of strong quills project like those on the porcupine or hedge hog .-There are the arched nock, the bright

eyes, the transparent cases, pierces to puncture the skin, a sucker to draw away the blood, six long jointed legs, four of which are forded on the breast, all ready at any moment to be thrown out with tremendous torce for that jump which bones one when they want to catch him; at the end of each jeg, nooked claws, to enable him to ching to whatever he alights upon A flea can jump a hundred times his own length, which is the same as if a man jumped of the hight of seven hundred teet; and he can draw a load two hundred times his own weight,

CIDER VINEGAR .- I'me quickest way to make cider vinegar, says a writer in the New York Tribune, is to leach the cider through an open barrel filled with shavings of some tasteless wood; let it drip slowly through the atmosphere-the farther it falls the better. Whiskey and water treated the same way, makes very good "cider" vinegar. He says also that an article called eider vinegar, eagerly sought for and purchased by persons in some localthe cost of their construction, it is esti- ities "because it is sharp," is probably mated, would be comparatively small. nothing more the diluted muriatic acid.