OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

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The Weekly Enterprise.

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By D. C. IRELAND,

OFFICE:—South east corner of FIFTH and MAIN streets, in the building lately known as the Court House, Oregon City, Oregon.

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Multnomah Lodge No. 1 A. F. & A. M.—Holds its regular communications on the first and third Saturdays of each month, at half past six P. M. Brethren in good standing are invited to attend. By order of W. M.
Oregon City, Nov. 6th, 1866. 3:1y

Oregon Lodge No. 3. I. O. of O. F.—Meets every Wednesday evening at 7 o'clock, in the Masonic Hall. Members of the order are invited to attend. By order N. G. [3:1y

Willamette Lodge No. 15—I. O. G. T. Meets every Saturday evening, at the rooms S.E. corner of Main and Fifth streets, at 7 1-2 o'clock. Visiting members are invited to attend. [n7
By order of W. C. T.

W. C. JOHNSON. P. O. M'COWN. *Notary Public.*

JOHNSON & McCOWN,
LAWYERS.
OREGON CITY, OREGON.
Will attend to all business entrusted to our care in any of the Courts of the State, collect money, negotiate loans, sell real estate, etc.
Particular attention given to contested land cases. 1:y1

D. M. McKENNEY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.
WILL ATTEND PROMPTLY TO ALL business entrusted to his care.
OFFICE—One door north of Bell & Parker's Drug store, Oregon City, Oregon. [3:1y

S. HUELAT,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Oregon City, Oregon.
Office over Charman & Brother. [8:tf

Dr. F. Barclay, M. R. C. 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. (52

J. WELCH,

DENTIST.
Permanently Located at Oregon City, Oregon.
Rooms over Charman & Bro.'s store, Main street. (12.1y

JAMES M. MOORE,
Justice of the Peace & City Recorder.
Office—In the Court House and City Council Room, Oregon City.
Will attend to the acknowledgment of deeds, and all other duties appertaining to the office of Justice of the Peace. 2:1y

John Fleming.
DEALER in BOOKS and STATIONERY.
Thankful for the patronage heretofore received, respectfully solicits a continuance of the favors of a generous public.
His store is between Jacobs' and Ackerman's bricks, on the west side of Main street.
Oregon City, October 27th, '66. (tf

William Broughton,
CONTRACTOR and BUILDER,
Main street, Oregon City.
Will attend to all work in his line, consisting in part of Carpenter and Joiner work—framing, building, etc. Jobbing promptly attended to. (52

DAVID SMITH W. H. MARSHALL.
SMITH & MARSHALL,
Black Smiths and Boiler Makers
Corner of Main and Third streets,
Oregon City..... Oregon.
Blacksmithing in all its branches. Boiler making and repairing. All work warranted to give satisfaction. (52

JOHN SCHRAM
Manufacturer 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.
(1y) JOHN SCHRAM.

A. LEVY,
Main Street, at the Telegraph Office,
Oregon City.....Oregon.
Dealer in
Kester's Ready made Clothing, Cigars, Tobacco, Pipes, Stationery, Cutlery, Willow and Wooden Ware, Yankee Notions,
Fancy and staple Groceries, Candies, Nuts, Toys, etc. (52

OREGON CITY
Paper Manuf'g Co.
Manufacture, and have constantly on hand, a very Superior Article of Straw Wrapping Paper.
Orders will receive prompt attention.
32:1y] J. D. MILLER, Secretary.

CLIFF HOUSE.

MAIN STREET,
Nearly Opposite Woolen Factory.
W. L. WHITE, T. W. RHOADES, } .....Proprietors.
Oregon City, Oregon.
We invite the citizens of Oregon City, and the traveling public, to give us a share of their patronage. Meals can be had at all hours, to please the most fastidious. [15

BARLOW HOUSE,
Main Street, one door north of the Woolen Factory,
Oregon City .....Oregon.
Wm. Barlow, Proprietor.
The proprietor, thankful for the continued patronage he has received, would inform the public that he will continue his efforts to pleast his guests. (52

Imperial Mills,
OREGON CITY.
KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE:
FLOUR, MIDLINGS,
BRAN AND CHICKEN FEED!
Parties wanting feed must furnish their sacks. [18.3m*

OREGON CITY
BREWERY!

HENRY HUMBEL,
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.
Oregon City, December 28th, 1866. 10tf

CLARK GREENMAN,

City Drayman,
OREGON CITY.
All orders for the delivery of merchandise, or packages and freight of whatever description, to any part of the city, will be executed promptly and with care. 16:6m

JOHN MYERS. **1866.** H. C. MYERS.
J. MYERS & BROTHER,
Cheap Cash Store!
Under the Court House, in Oregon City.
Dealers in
Dry Goods, Boots and Shoes, Clothing, Groceries, Hardware, etc., etc.,
Which they propose to sell as cheap as any House in Oregon.
Oregon City, October 23, 1866. 2:1y

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 Liquors, Ale, Porter, Beer and Cider, Cigars and Tobacco. Give me a call.
7:1y] JAMES MANN.

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 share of the public patronage is solicited.
(1y) J. C. MANN.

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 above named popular saloon is open for their accommodation, with a new and well assorted supply of the finest brands of wines, liquors and cigars. 52

CANEMAH STORE!
JAMES MORFITT & CO.,
WOULD INFORM THE PUBLIC—ESpecially of Canemah, that they have established a Store at that place, where they will keep on hand a well assorted stock of
Merchandise and Groceries.
which will be sold at reasonable rates, for the purpose of establishing permanently such a necessity at Canemah. Try us. (32:y

BENNETT HOUSE,
Salem .....Oregon.
L. JAY'S TURNEY,
HAVING LEASED THE ABOVE HOTEL is prepared to accommodate the public in as good style as any house on the coast. He has determined to make the Bennett as good as the best, and better than any public house in Salem. Charges moderate.

LOGUS & ALBRIGHT,
EXCELSIOR MARKET!
Corner of Fourth and Main Sts., Oregon City.....Oregon.
TAKE THIS METHOD OF INFORMING the public that they keep constantly on hand all kinds fresh and salt meats, such as
BEEF, PORK,
MUTTON, VEAL,
CORNED BEEF, HAMS,
PICKELED PORK, LARD,
And everything else to be found in their line of business. LOGUS & ALBRIGHT.
Oregon City, April 20th, 1867. [2:1y

Mayer's Market!
IN MOSS' BUILDING,
Main Street.....Oregon City.

The undersigned will keep on hand all the varieties of fresh and cured meats:
Poultry, Vegetables, Corned Beef and Pork, Bacon, Hams, Lard, Tallow, &c
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, which will be delivered to purchasers at any reasonable distance in the city.
6:1y] B. MAYER.

Old Music.

Back from the misty realms of time,
Back from the years agone,
Faintly we catched the ringing rhyme,
And heard the melody and chime
Of golden songs, of strains sublime,
I like the carol of birds at dawn.

And ever we hear them soft and low,
Harping their music sweet,
Songs that we loved in the long ago,
Rippling their liquid ebb and flow,
Drifting their cadence to and fro,
Like the fall of fairy feet.

Some faces our heart will ever hold,
Some smiles we may remember yet,
There were flowing locks like the sunset's gold,
There were parted lips of Cupid's mold,
And the songs they sang can ne'er grow old,
For our hearts can ne'er forget.

Ah, well-a-day! 'tis a story past,
Which I may not tell again,
'Twas a happiness too sweet to last;
The heavy clods on her grave are cast,
And her voice is still, and above her, fast
Falls the Winter rain.

QUARRELS.—One of the most easy, the most common, most perfectly foolish things in the world, is to quarrel—no matter with whom—man, woman or child; or on what pretences, provocation or occasion whatsoever. There is no kind of necessity in it, and no species or degree of benefit to be gained by it, and yet, strange as the fact may be, theologians, politicians, lawyers, doctors, and princes quarrel; nations, tribes, corporations, men, women, children, dogs and cats quarrel about all manner of things, and on all manner of occasions. If there is anything in the world will make a man feel bad, except pinching his finger in the crack of a door, it is unquestionably a quarrel. No man ever fails to think less of himself after, than he did before one; it degrades him in his own eyes, and in the eyes of others; and, what is worse, blunts his sensibility to disagree on the one hand, and increases the power of passionate irritability on the other. The truth is, the more quietly and peaceably we get on, the better for ourselves, the better for our neighbors. In nine cases out of ten, the wisest course is, if a man cheats you, quit dealing with him; if he is abusive, quit his company; if he slanders you, take care to live so that nobody will believe him. No matter who he is, or how he misuses you, the wisest way is generally just to let him alone; for there is nothing better than this cool, calm, quiet way of dealing with the wrongs we meet with.

POPULAR FOLLIES.—To take exercise or walk for the health, when every step is a drag, and instinct urges us to repose.

To guzzle down glass after glass of cold water on getting up in the morning without any feeling of thirst, under the impression of the health-giving nature of its washing-out qualities.

To sit down to the table and "force" yourself to eat, when there is not only no appetite to eat but a positive aversion to food.

To take a glass of soda or toddy, or a sangaree or mint-drops on a Summer day, under the belief that it is safer and better than a glass of cold water.

To economize time by robbing yourself of necessary sleep, on the ground that an hour saved from sleep is an hour gained for life, when in reality it is two hours actually lost and a half a dozen hours actually spoiled.

To persuade yourself that you are destroying one odor by a stronger one: that is, attempting to sweeten your own unwashed garments and person by involving yourself in the fumes of musk, eau de Cologne, or rose-water; the best perfume being a clean skin and well-washed clothing.

BEECHER VS. BALLOU.—We seldom find in a religious controversy anything more spicy than the following:

Once upon a time, says the narrator, Lyman Beecher and Hosea Ballou met to compare Calvinism and Universalism, and each came well armed with textual missils. After several apostolic blows from each, shrewdly parried by the other, Dr. Beecher opened to the ninth Psalm and read: "The wicked shall be turned into *hell* and all the nations that forget God." "There sir, the wicked are *in* hell; get them out if you can!" Hosea Ballou, calm as a summer morning, pointing to the twelfth chapter of John's Revelation, read: "Death and *hell* delivered up the dead that were in them." "There," said father Ballou, they are *out*, get them in again if you can?"

THE GODDESS OF LIBERTY.—The origin of the portrait for the Goddess of Liberty upon our coins is of great interest. Mr. Spencer, the inventor of Spencer's lathe, used by the American Bank Note Company, was the artist who cut the first die for our American coin. He cut an exact medallion of Mrs. Washington, the wife of General Washington, and the first few coins were struck with her portrait. When General Washington saw them he was displeased, and requested the figure to be removed. Mr. Spencer altered the features a little, and putting a cap upon its head, called it the Goddess of Liberty.

THEY OFFER TO SWEAR TO IT.—George T. Bromley's address to the Santa Cruz children is being extensively copied in the East. George's remark that he was "not as good as some little boys," says George's brother, editor of the Norwich *Bulletin*, can be established if necessary by the affidavits of all the rest of the family.

Expansion.

The ratification of the Russian treaty makes another large addition to our national territory—the sixth since the beginning of this century, when the United States had an area of 820,000 square miles. In 1803, Louisiana, with 889,000 square miles; in 1819, Florida, with 818,000; in 1845 Texas was annexed with 308,000; in 1846, California and New Mexico, with 550,000, were conquered, and two years later they were paid for; in 1854, Arizona, with 25,000, was purchased, and in 1867 Russian America—we shall call it the territory of Alexander—with 370,000 square miles, was purchased, making in all five purchases within sixty-four years, at an expense of millions. We began our national career by taking our original stock of land from Great Britain by force, and we have purchased additional stock from France, Spain, Mexico and Russia, and now we have an area of 3,325,541 square miles, or more than four times as much as the country over which the Stars and Stripes were hoisted in the time of Washington. The British Colonies which lay between the Saint Lawrence and Florida, the Alleghanies and the Atlantic, were merely the nucleus of the nation which has since grown up, and which now fills the valleys of the Mississippi, the Columbia, the Sacramento, the Rio Grande and the Great Salt Lake, and having acquired Kirchpah and reached the Arctic circle, is now looking around for something else, such as a slice of Japan or China, an island or two in the West Indies, or any good thing in the way of a land speculation that may be lying around loose anywhere. We have considered the case of Mexico, and have concluded that it is a bad investment, until after the guerrillas and bandits have extirminated one another. Our territory, heretofore, has been compact, all lying in one body, but Alexander Territory is separated from the nearest point of Washington Territory by a distance of about 400 miles. This makes a precedent for annexing and acquiring islands and parts of continents in any part of the world, and in either the Northern or the Southern hemisphere.

ANECDOTE OF CURRAN.—A farmer attending a fair with a hundred pounds in his pocket, took the precaution of depositing it in the hands of the landlord of the public house at which he stopped. Having occasion for it shortly afterward, he resorted to mine host for payment. But the landlord, too deep for the countryman, wondered at what he meant, and was quite sure that no such sum had ever been deposited in his hands by the astonished rustic. After several ineffectual appeals to the recollection, and finally to the honor of Bardolph, the farmer applied to Curran for advice in the matter.

"Have patience, my friend," said the counsel. "Speak to the landlord civilly; tell him you have left your money with some other person. Take a friend with you and lodge with him another hundred in the presence of your friend, and then come to me."

He did so, and then returned to his legal friend.

'And now I can't see how I am going to be the better off for this, if I get my second hundred back again; but how is that to be done?"

"Go, ask him for it when he is alone," said Curran.

"Ay, sir, asking won't do. I'm afraid not."

"Never mind, take my advice," said the counsel; "do as I bid you and then return to me."

The farmer returned with his hundred, glad to find that safe in his possession. "Now, sir, I must be content, but I don't see as I am better off."

"Well, then," said the counsel, "now take your friend with you, and ask the landlord for the hundred pounds your friend saw you leave with him."

We need not add that the wily landlord found that he had been taken off his guard, while our honest friend returned to thank his counsel, exultingly, with both hundreds in his pocket.

WHAT THEY SAY.—The Victoria *News* speaking of the proposd treaty between the United States and Russia for the Russian American Territory says:

"We have said that the cession of Russian America to the United States is as much more important fact than many persons may suppose, and we believe it has not been consummated without a clear realization of the complications and international difficulties to which it seems almost certainly destined to give rise. Great Britain has interests involved in this matter which she cannot overlook or submit to be ignored, either by Russia or the United States. Her right to the free navigation of the rivers entering into the Pacific between 54:40 and 60, which affords an outlet for the people of the possessions lying to the east of the ceded territory, she will not likely forego under any circumstances, and should the United States seek to deprive her of those rights, which she most likely will, her 'traditional policy' being one of exclusion of all foreign shipping from her inland navigation, it is not difficult to forsee the feeling of hostility to which such an act would give rise."

Jay Cooke, the banker Mr. Chase made rich and famous, is setting up an art gallery, and has come into the market as a heavy-paying picture buyer. He has just given $5,000 for two imported pictures, and offered a like sum for George Inness's "Peace and Plenty," but its owner Marcus Spring, preferred painting to money.

An ugly frown is generally a sign of the cross.

Deady, Justice.

From the Sacramento Union.

The American judiciary must be taken in hand. The Judges, not to put too fine a point upon it, are overdoing the sensation business, eclipsing the ten thousand dollar preachers, turning law-making into a comparatively dull and useless task, divorcing law and justice with reckless disregard of the fate of the offspring, and somersaulting with alarming contempt for the gravity of the ermine. The California circuit was recently enlivened by the advent of a new judicial star—a gentleman from Oregon, who signs his opinions "Deady, Justice," but who nevertheless so surprisingly varied the tame routine of the Courts and displayed such capacity for fantastic tricks of reasoning and decision that the honorable Bar of San Francisco broke into glowing congratulations upon his peculiar success. The engagement is concluded, and Oregon once more claims him as her own; but he has left on record two decisions which will keep his memory green—very green—in California during a succession of Sierra winters. The Deady opinion in the "Black Crook" case, to the effect that a dramatic copyright granted under the laws of the United States gives the owner no right to legal protection if the moral of the drama fails to please the Judge of a District Court, would have been sufficient to secure his fame, for a great many people on the other side of the continent will be startled to learn that so fickle and absurd a censorship of the theater has been established in the republic, and not a few interested parties will earnestly inquire whence this Oregon Judge derived his authority to say whether a copyright should have been granted or withheld, or to nullify it after it has been secured and bought and sold as valuable property. But this opinion, which will be classed with the opinion delivered by Judge Cadwalader of Pennsylvania in the "American Cousin" case, as a choice illustration of judicial vagary, was only the prologue to the swelling act of Deady's imperial theme. His monumental performance is the decision in the case of John McCall vs. Irwin McDowell et. al., over which the creatures who cherish the name and the deed of John Wilkes Booth, and regard assassination as a rightful Democratic expedient for attaining political ends, are now rejoicing. This is a perfect wonder of logic and law. It is such an opinion as any Judge in the land might write and then be content to die. It is the crowning achievement of a paradoxical intellect, not partcularly skilled in making the worse appear the better reason, but traveling to conclusions by paths which seem to the ordinary eye to lead to other and directly opposite findings. We can think of no parallel to the learned Judge's odd way of reaching a result except Heller's apparent defiance of the laws of nature. Under the order of Gen. McDowell, one McCall was arrested by Capt. Douglas, upon the charge of using gross and incendiary language, at a time when the public mind was terribly excited by the cowardly murder of the President of the United States, and imprisoned at Alcatraz. It will be remembered that other arrests were made at the same period, upon similar charges. Men who, by the insolent expression of sentiments that would disgrace a band of Sioux, were inviting the rough treatment of Judge Lynch and provoking civil convulsion, were taken into custody and held until somewhat tamed and then mercifully set at liberty. At that time the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus "throughout the United States," which had been proclaimed by President Lincoln, in pursuance of an Act of Congress, on the 15th of September, 1863, was still maintained, and that proclamation was construed and acted upon as a general order by the commanders of military departments in every section of the Union. As a matter of necessity, these commanders were clothed with large discretionary power, and after the rebel armies had been suppressed hundreds of persons who had been arrested and imprisoned by military officers, under the general orders of the President and War Department, were subjected to vexatious prosecutions. This caused Congress to pass the law known as the Indemnity Act, which provides:

"That any search, seizure, arrest or imprisonment made, or any acts done or omitted to be done during the said rebellion by any officer or person, under and by virtue of any order, written or verbal, general or special, issued by the President or Secretary of War, or by any military officer of the United States holding the command of the department, district, or place within which such seizure, search, arrest or imprisonment was made, done or committed, or any acts were so done or omitted to be done, either by the person or officer to whom the order was addressed, or for whom it was intended, or by any other person aiding or assisting him therein, shall be held, and are hereby declared, to come within the purview of the Act to which this is amendatory, and within the purview of the fourth * * section of the said Act of March 3, 1863, for all the purposes of defense * * provided therein. But no such order shall, by force of this Act or the Act to which this is an amendment, be a defense to any suit or action for any act done or omitted to be done after the passage of this Act."

Now Deady, Justice, sustains the constitutionality of both the proclamation and the Indemnity Act, and also decides that the latter is sufficient to shield Captain Douglas, who simply obeyed the order of his superior officer in making the arrest, against liability for damages. But after an elaborate argument in support of these positions, and after full recital of the circumstances which justified the arrest, he holds that McDowell is liable because the arrest was without authority of law and the defendant had received no specific order from the President to take John McCall into custody. In other words, while nearly all the reasoning of the opinion goes to prove that General McDowell was clothed with authority to make such arrests, and that the detention was in pursuance of the general order of the Commander in Chief of the army, Deady arrives at exactly contrary conclusions on both points. With equal felicity of bringing a chain of reasoning to a starthing end, he argues that owing to the extraordinary emergency, the bad conduct of McCall and the patriotic motives of McDowell, this is not a case in which "vindictive or exemplary damages" should be awarded, and then fixes the sum to be paid at six hundred and thirty-five dollars. Allowing the same compensation in similar cases, which will be brought to trial in consequence of this encouraging decision, we shall find that although no "vindictive or exemplary damages" should be awarded, the commander of the department will be bled to the amount of about ten thousand dollars. The law and the fine words are given to the General; the dollars, to the wretches who, while living under the shelter of the nation's flag, proclaimed their adhesion to the cause of treason and glorified the murderer of a President of the United States.

Will the Glacial Period ever Return?

Galignani states that M. Babinet recently delivered an interesting lecture on the causes of the glacial period, which some geologists maintain to have existed many thousand years ago, while others equally eminent refuse to admit this theory. The opinion of the former is founded on the traces left on rocks, and still more on what are called erratic blocks—that is, enormous solitary blocks of stone found in plains where no similar rocks exist. Thus a block of granite region creates no surprise; but if it be found in a region where no granite is to be met with for miles around, the question naturally arises, how did it get there? The theory by which this phenomenon is attempted to be explained, and certainly with great plausibility, is the following: At a certain period of our earth's existence its whole surface was nearly covered with ice, and the blocks of stone detached from the mountains by storms and other convulsions, lay on large sheets of ice, which, as this glacial period gradually wore away, broke up, and were floated to great distances, until at length, in melting away, they deposited their blocks of stone on the bare ground. There are other arguments besides in favor of the glacial period, which we must pass over in silence in order to arrive at the main question treated by M. Babinet, viz: Will the glacial period return, and must it return at stated times, destroying life on our globe for a few thousand years? To answer this question M. Babinet has recourse to the ascertained fact that our sun moves through space towards some point existing in the constellation of Hercules. It is, therefore, a planet belonging to a system, the center or sun of which is too distant for us to descry. The planets of our solar system, are but the satellites of our sun, which most probably describe an ellipse around its principal sun, but an ellipse thousands of times larger than our earth's orbit, and, consequently, thousands of years must elapse before our sun, after describing it, returns to its starting point. Now, as our seasons depend upon the distance of our earth from our sun, it is highly probable that the latter, in running its course round its sun, will produce seasons on a larger scale: it will get colder at one point than at another, and the cooling of our sun will occasion intense cold, that is, a glacial period on our globe, and conversely, at the point where the temperature of our sun will increase, our globe must experience a torrid period.

Polygamy.

There are two daily newspapers published in Salt Lake—one a Mormon organ and the other anti-Mormon, and they keep up a continuous defense and attack of the polygamic system. The Mormon organ—the *Telegraph* of the 3d instant, has the following:

"It has pleased a large portion of the citizens of these United States to rate slavery and polygamy side by side, as 'twin relics of barbarism,' and therefore institutions equally deserving of abolition by the enlightened people of this nation. We, however, must be permitted to say that we can see no relevance, connection, or similtude between those two institutions. With negro slavery very few of the people of this Territory have had any practical experience. It has not come before them as a vital or important question directly in their path, and necessary or expedient to be attended to and disposed of once for all.

With polygamy, however, it is otherwise. The world needs moral reform, more than any other sort of reform just of this time, because such reform is at the root and foundation of every other reform. History shows that the most exalted people the world ever knew, in this respect, were polygamists. It is difficult to find a people on earth, acknowledged of God, who were not of polygamic faith or practice. Since God ceased to acknowledge any people of his own, many of the chief nations on the earth have forbidden a plurality of wives, but have winked at all sorts of lewdness, and in some have actually made it legal and licensed it. Such has been the horrible result of accounting polygamy a crime in Christendom, and forbidding it under severe penalties. Such law and sentiment, forbidding what in the sight of Heaven is honorable marriage, has filled the cities of the nations with prostitutes and the systems of many of the people with rottenness."

These people thus defend their system with energy, just as the Slaveocrats did, and undertake to show that it is sanctioned by Heaven, but it is fast fading away and when the Pacific Railroad lets a full blaze of the light of civilization upon it, it will be made to appear so hideous that it cannot long survive.

How to write history is thus told by a great historian of France: "I prepare, in the first place a table of all the events, the great as well as the small, with the verified dates—the dates not only of the years, but of the months and days; this is the longest and most minute of my labor. Then I efface from my mind all current and preconceived opinions; I consider my dated facts; I see their connection; I feel the progress of events, and I write my book like a novel."

When a man takes more pleasure in earning money than in spending it, he has taken the first step toward wealth.

Fire-Damp.

The cause of explosions in coal mines so disastrous in Great Britain, is the accidental ignition of air containing light carburetted hydrogen, or marsh gas which the miners call fire-damp—a gaseous compound consisting of twelve parts by weight of carbon, and four parts of hydrogen. In the process of mining, crevices are opened containing this gas, which, by the law of diffusion, soon becomes equally mixed with the whole air of the mine. It is well known that diaphrams of animal matter possess the property of absorbing this gas by endosmosis. An empty bladder, for instance, suspended in a mixture of air and marsh gas, will soon be found partially filled with marsh gas. Unglazed earthenware may be substituted for the animal membrane. Mr. G. F. Ansell of the Royal Mint, London, first applied the principle of osmosis, in a very ingenious instrument for the detection and quantitative estimate of explosive gasses, which can be used in mines to give warning of the presence of marsh gas in such quantities as to form an explosive mixture. For certain reasons, which need not here be explained, the diffusion of gasses is not always equal. Several of these instruments, at different hights in the same mine, show that there may be a much larger percentage of marsh gas at the top than at the bottom of the gallery. Mr. Ansell has lately improved the apparatus constructed by him in 1865. It now consists of an iron funnel, provided with an iron U-tube, the end of which is closed by a piece of glass to be fixed in brass, to which one pole of a battery is attached; the upper part of this glass tube carries a brass collar, through which passes an adjusting screw, to the lower end of which is fastened a piece of copper wire with a platinum point. Mercury is poured into the iron funnel till it rises in the glass tube to a convenient height. This mercury is allowed to find its level by opening a valve when setting the instrument. The top of the funnel is closed by a septum, consisting of Wedgewood's ware, secured in its place by common sealing wax. The other end of the battery wire is connected with the instrument. When the apparatus is placed in a mixture of common air and marsh gas, the latter passes through the septum more rapidly than the air within the apparatus can escape, according to the well-known law that gasses diffuse into one another in the inverse proportion of the square roots of their specific gravities. The accumulation of marsh gas within the septum, therefore, increases the pressure on the mercury in the funnel, and thus raises it in the leg of the U-tube until it touches the platinum point, when electric communication is established, and the alarm is given by means of a bell having wheel work for moving the clapper, which is set in motion the instant the circuit is closed. Mr. Ansell has found that his instrument gives warning in four seconds, if the mixture of gas is still below the point of explosion, but, by adjusting the point so that there is not more than the thickness of a shilling between it and the mercury, a dangerous eruption of gas may make itself known in two seconds.

Although this apparatus is said to be efficient, it has not yet been generally adopted. Some superintendents of mines assert that the flame of the safety lamp becomes dull in the presence of marsh gas, and thus warns them of danger, but the numerous accidents in mines prove that such warning is disregarded.

A French savant has suggested the use of Ruhmkorff's induction apparatus for illuminating the galleries of mines, by which ordinary lights would be dispensed with and all danger of explosion avoided.

WHAT WE BREATHE.—Some scientist in Paris has been investigating a curious subject. He carried into a theatre at 10 o'clock at night a bottle of ice placed on a plate, and then collected the vapors which rapidly condensed on the outside of the bottle and flowed down on the plate. At first this vapor thus collected had the smell, the taste, and so far as could be determined, every chemical quality belonging to the waters of the most deadly fever marshes. Under the microscope, this water was at first clear, but soon, that is to say in a week, it was found to be full of fine animalculæ. A little later on, these animalculæ had grown, and the big ones were seen pursuing and devouring the little ones. Still later on, at the end of two months, the water was thick with animalculæ, various forms were seen, and still the work of destruction was going on. At last, but three hideous monsters were seen—microscopic monsters, of course, since they were contained in a drop of water—and these were still fighting to see which could devour the other. At the end of three months the water became clear and miasmic again.

We should test yellow spots for brass. Silver and gold now-a-days like some other virtues are only skin deep. The vitality of jewelry is generally due to galvanism.

A man is never indifferent to the world's good opinion until he has lost all claim to it.

Many travelers journey as extensively as the barnacles on a ship, and to as little purpose.

Many men are willing to express their admiration for a principle in every possible way except by living up to it.