

# OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

Vol. 2.

OREGON CITY, OREGON, SATURDAY, MARCH 21, 1868.

No. 22.

## The Weekly Enterprise.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.  
By D. C. IRELAND,  
112 lines or less first insertion \$2.50  
For each subsequent insertion 1.00  
Business Cards one square per annum  
payable quarterly 12.00  
One half column 6.00  
One quarter 3.00  
Legal advertising at the established rates.

## PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

**Dr. F. Barclay, M. R. C. L.,**  
Formerly Surgeon to the Hon. H. B. Co.,  
OFFICE—At Residence,  
Main Street, Oregon City.  
**Dr. Charles Blach,**  
Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher.  
OFFICE—Corner of Washington and Front  
streets, Parrish's Block, Portland, Oregon.  
**O. P. MASON,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,  
102 Front st., Portland, Oregon.  
**WILL ATTEND TO BUSINESS IN ANY**  
Court in the State or Washington  
Territory, including business under the  
Bankrupt Law.  
**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.  
**J. WELCH,**  
DENTIST.  
Permanently Located at Oregon City, Oregon.  
Rooms with Dr. Saffarans, on Main street.  
**C. W. PARRISH,**  
Notary Public and Com. of Deeds.  
**GIBBS & PARRISH,**  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,  
PORTLAND, OREGON.  
OFFICE—On Alder street, in Carter's  
New Brick Block.  
**E. O. MOWEN,**  
Notary Public.  
**JOHNSON & McCOWN,**  
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 es-  
tate, &c. &c.  
Particular attention given to real estate  
litigation.  
**J. N. MITCHELL, J. N. DOLPH, A. SMITH,**  
Mitchell, Dolph & Smith,  
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,  
Solicitors in Chancery, and Pro-  
curers in Admiralty.  
Office—Over the old Post Office, Front  
street, Portland, Oregon.  
**BENTON KILLIN,**  
Oregon City, Oregon.  
Office in Charman's Brick Block, up  
stairs.  
**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 pertaining to  
the office of Justice of the Peace.  
**J. B. UPTON,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,  
Oregon City, Oregon.  
Office over the store of Pope & Co.,  
Main street.  
**C. A. DOLPH,**  
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,  
Office 106 Front street, Portland, Ore-  
gon.  
**C. P. FERRY,**  
No. 108 Front street, Portland.  
Agent North British and Mercantile  
Insurance Company,  
And Manhattan Life Insurance Co.  
GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS  
& Bonds, and Real Estate bought and  
sold on Commission.  
**DAVID SMITH,**  
Successor to SMITH & MARSHALL,  
Black Smith and Wagon Maker,  
Corner of Main and Third streets,  
Oregon City, Oregon.  
Fitting and repairing. All work warranted  
to give satisfaction.  
**CLARK GREENMAN,**  
City Drayman,  
OREGON CITY.  
Orders for the delivery of merchandise,  
and packages and freight of whatever descrip-  
tion, to any part of the city, will be executed  
promptly and with care.  
**W. F. HIGHFIELD,**  
Established since 1849, at the old stand,  
Main Street, Oregon City.  
An assortment of Watches, Jew-  
elry, and Seth Thomas' weight  
clocks, all of which are warranted  
to be as represented.  
Repairs done on short notice,  
and reasonable for past favors.  
**S. ROSENBAUM & Co.,**  
55 Front st., Portland Oregon.  
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN  
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Stationery,  
Yankee Notions, and Toys.  
Orders promptly attended to.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

**Ladd & Tilton,**  
BANKERS,  
PORTLAND, OREGON.  
Will give prompt attention to collections,  
and other business pertaining to Banking,  
Sight and Telegraphic Exchange.  
San Francisco and the Atlantic States for  
sale. Government Securities bought and  
sold.  
**L. C. Fuller,**  
BROKER,  
Pays the Highest Price for Gold Dust  
Legal Tenders and Government securities  
bought and sold. No. 108 Front st.,  
Portland, Oregon.

## Removed!

The old and well known  
**Portland Foundry,**  
D. MONASTES, Proprietor,  
PORTLAND, OREGON.  
**HAS NOT DISCONTINUED WORK!**  
But has been removed to Second street,  
between Alder and Morrison streets, where  
business will be conducted on as large a scale  
as in years past.

## JOHN H. SCHRAM,

Manufacturer and Dealer in  
**SADDLES, HARNESS,**  
etc., etc.  
Main street, between Third and Fourth,  
Oregon City.  
THE attention of parties desiring anything  
in my line, is directed to my stock, be-  
fore making purchases elsewhere.  
**JOHN H. SCHRAM.**

## William Broughton,

**CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,**  
Main street, Oregon City.  
Will attend to all work in his line, con-  
sisting in part of Carpenter and Joiner work  
on framing, building, etc. Jobbing promptly  
attended to.

## BELL & PARKER,

**DRUGGISTS,**  
AND DEALERS IN  
Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints,  
Perfumery, Oils, Varishes,  
And every article kept in a Drug Store.  
33, MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY.

## L. ZIGLER & SON,

**COOPERS,**  
Oregon City, Oregon.  
THE UNDERSIGNED ARE NOW PRE-  
pared to make all manner of ware in the  
line of cooperage, from a well-brought to a  
hoghead, of both birch and straight work,  
and supply notice, and at reasonable rates.  
Call and examine samples of our work, as  
it is our own recommendation.  
**L. ZIGLER & SON.**

## SHADES SALOON.

West Side Main Street, between Second and  
Third, Oregon City.  
**GEORGE A. HAAS, Proprietor.**  
The proprietor here leaves to inform his  
friends and the public generally that the  
above named popular saloon is open for their  
accommodation, with a new and well assort-  
ed supply of the finest brands of wines,  
liquors and cigars.

## MANN & LEARY, Proprietors.

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.  
Solely N. B.—Families supplied with the  
choicest Liquors, English Ale and Porter,  
in bottles, on the most reasonable terms.

## Garmon Tables.

With the Improved Phelan Cushions, just  
set up at the Cosmopolitan. These Tables  
are comparably superior to any others in  
use.  
**GEORGE H. GREENE,**  
Sole Agent for the Saloon.  
**A. J. MORSE, W. A. K. MELLAN,**  
**MARBLE WORK.**  
MONROE & MELLAN,  
Dealers in California, Vermont, and  
Italian Marbles, Obelisks, Monu-  
ments, Head and Foot stones,  
SALES, OREGON CITY.  
Mantels and Furniture Marble furnished  
to order.

## Excelsior Market!

Corner of Fourth and Main Sts.,  
Oregon City, Oregon.  
TAKE THIS METHOD OF INFORMING  
the public that we keep constantly on  
hand all kinds fresh and salt meats, such as  
**BEEF, PORK,**  
**MUTTON, VEAL,**  
**CORNER BEEF, HAMS,**  
**PICKLED PORK, LARD,**  
And everything else to be found in their line  
of business.  
**LOGUS & ALBRIGHT,**  
Oregon City, April 20th, 1867.

## FARR & BROTHER,

BUTCHERS and Meat Venders.  
Thankful for the favors of the community  
in the past, wish to say that they will con-  
tinue to deliver to their patrons, from the  
wagon, as usual.  
On **Tuesdays and Saturdays** of each week,  
all the best qualities of Beef, Mutton, and  
Pork, or any other class of meats in the  
market.

## Imperial Mills,

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE:  
**FLOUR, MILLINGS,**  
**BRAN AND CHICKEN FEED!**  
Sacks wanted feed must furnish  
their parties.  
**JUSTICES' BLANKS**, of every descrip-  
tion, for sale at the ENTERPRISE OFFICE.  
**BILL HEADS PRINTED.**  
At the Enterprise Office.

## THE WOODSIDE.

I think I hear a murmur, so soft and yet  
so clear,  
Of life within the forests, that it reaches  
even here—  
Even here where I am toiling, 'mid the  
strife and busy din  
Of a world whose gloom and darkness  
never let the sunshine in.

## Politics at the Capital.

The San Francisco Bulletin's Wash-  
ington Correspondent, speaking of the  
surprise expressed in many quarters  
that Gen. Grant should be willing to  
resign so splendid a position as he now  
occupies for a brief rule as President,  
says: "He is General of all the Arm-  
ies of the Republic, has a life tenure  
of his office, receives a very large sal-  
ary, and is young enough yet to ex-  
pect many years' enjoyment of his  
high dignities. Why, then, should he  
give up such brilliant prospects for a  
four years' term in the White House,  
then to sink into comparative obscur-  
ity as a private citizen? But will he  
be reduced to the ranks after his  
Presidential term has expired? His  
friends will prevent it, if possible, and  
all things are possible now-a-days.  
It is proposed to save to him the re-  
version of the high office he now oc-  
cupies, by passing a law at the pres-  
ent session, granting him, in effect,  
four years leave of absence from his  
military duties, with the privilege of  
resuming them, without prejudice, at  
the end of his Presidential term. An  
attempt was made last summer by  
some of his zealous friends to secure  
the passage of such a law, but it failed,  
because the General was by no  
means the favorite for the Presidency  
at that time. When he shall have  
been nominated by the Republican  
National Convention in May next, all  
the Republicans in Congress will be  
his supporters, or, at least, none will  
dare to avow themselves his enemies,  
and it will be only necessary for one  
of his friends to propose a measure  
for his advantage, for it to receive the  
prompt approval of Congress. In this  
way, it is believed, the only objection  
Gen. Grant can have to the use of  
his name will be removed."

## News Papers.

When Richard Pierce, of Boston,  
in the Colony of Massachusetts,  
worked off upon his hand-press, on  
the 23rd of September, 1690, the first  
newspaper ever published in Amer-  
ica, the General court took the shab-  
by little sheet into custody, held sol-  
emn debate over the daring distur-  
ber of the public quiet, and voted that  
it "contained reflections of a very  
high nature," and its publication  
was contrary to law. The poor thing  
was not allowed to appear again.  
Yet if we could read that journal to-  
day—which unfortunately we cannot  
do, because the only copy of it in ex-  
istence is locked up in the State Pa-  
per Office in London—we should prob-  
ably find nothing so very alarming in  
it; we should probably regard it, on  
the contrary, as a particularly stupid  
publication. A newspaper now-a-  
days which does not sometimes dis-  
turb the public quiet, and indulge in  
"reflections of a very high nature,"  
has little chance of long life and pros-  
perity. We have made wonderful  
progress in almost everything since  
the generation of our great great  
grandfathers, but in nothing perhaps  
has our advance been so remarkable  
as in the profession of journalism.  
The newspaper is no longer merely a  
retailer of petty local gossip, or a  
summary record of great affairs of  
state, or a mouth-piece of individual  
opinion, or a social or political essay.  
It is all of these at once. The prov-  
ince of the journalist is to gather in-  
telligence, and to spread it abroad;  
to tell of the quarrels of street fight-  
ers and the revolutions of empires;  
to chronicle with fidelity the thief of  
a dollar and the theft of a kingdom;  
to reflect public opinions, and at the  
same time to guide it; to be the or-  
gan at once of popular sentiment and  
of individual convictions; the repre-  
sentative and the monitor of parties,  
the guardian of great interests, and  
the fireside gossip. If poor Richard  
Pierce could come out of his tomb,  
he would be appalled at the mag-  
nitude of the institution which has grown  
from his unfortunate enterprise. If  
he could compare his rude hand press,  
upon which with much labor and pa-  
tience he struck off perhaps a few  
hundred impressions in a day's work,  
with the complicated and beautiful  
machine whose steel fingers seize up-  
on the huge sheets of white paper,  
whirl them at lightning speed upon  
the revolving types, and hand them  
forth by tens of thousands an hour,  
all ready for the purchaser; if he  
could contrast his little sheet of four  
pages (one of them blank) with the  
forty-eight broad columns of *The  
Tribune*, each one of which contains  
more than the whole of his newspa-  
per; or turn from his narrow office  
to the great busy world of a modern  
newspaper establishment, with its  
thousand workers; its pressmen feed-  
ing the clattering monster *Jeep* in the  
vaults; type-setters, with flying fin-  
gers, busy at their cases; carriers pur-  
suing their rounds; clerks at their  
ledgers; reporters scouring the city  
and all the neighboring country for  
items; the telegraph flashing news  
from the remotest parts of the globe;  
watchful correspondents transmitting  
letters from every quarter of the  
world; editors reducing to order and  
shape the chaos of intelligence, and  
explaining and commenting upon the  
reports and occurrences of the night;  
scholars and critics discussing care-  
fully all that is worthiest of notice in  
science, literature, and art; brilliant  
essayists writing upon all themes  
that are entertaining; and finally men  
making known their wants to one  
another through the far-reaching ad-  
vertisements;—if he should get up  
and see all this he would make haste  
in bewilderment to go back to his  
cuffin.

## The Sunday Law.

Last week we gave a synopsis of  
the late sermon of Rev. Dr. Stebbins,  
of San Francisco, upon the Sunday  
law. The following is the petition  
of the people of California, as pre-  
sented to the legislature at Sacra-  
mento, published by request:  
The undersigned take the liberty to  
present this their prayer to the Legisla-  
ture of the State of California, the granting  
of which is connected neither with party  
nor political platforms.  
This petition is simply an appeal to the  
liberty and magnanimity of an en-  
lightened Legislature, and presented in  
the name of the everlasting principles of  
liberty by which this our country became  
great and was made the asylum of the  
refugees from religious and political in-  
tolerance. Whilst we pray for the repeal  
of the "Sunday Law" we simply ask a  
fulfillment of the Constitution and ac-  
cording to the strictest Christian as well as the  
Christian. What we do ask for is light  
for all, and further that a possible Israel-  
ish majority should just as little enjoy  
the exclusive observance of the Israel-  
ish Sabbath, as Police Regulations now ought  
to compel the keeping of the Christian  
Sabbath.  
Most solemnly protesting that we do not  
harbor the slightest sentiment of dis-  
respect toward any one of the various  
Christian religions, we at the same time  
desire each individual to observe the Sab-  
bath as prompted to by his own tenets;  
but in the name of the dignity of religion  
itself we ask that such observance be  
not made a compulsory one by means of  
Police Regulations; that the State do not  
assume to act as advocate for certain  
religious views, as was the case in the  
Middle Ages, when the civilization of a thou-  
sand years was annihilated thereby.  
We are of the opinion that the most  
valuable of the provisions of a State govern-  
ment to inquire into the religious views of  
the citizen, and the glorious star ranged  
banner of religious liberty sent forth rays  
of light across the ocean unto the oppres-  
sed nations of Europe, as the first dawn  
of a better age.  
Religious persecution forced the Puritans  
to search for an Asylum on our con-  
tinent; can their successors forget whither  
religious persecution may lead? The Puritans  
shed their precious blood for the  
independence of the Church from the  
State, can their descendants have the in-  
tention to again forge the chains which  
weighed down the ancestors? Do they  
desire the return of Papal power, from  
which the ancestors fled? Does it not oc-  
cur to them that at some future day some  
religious sect, different from their own,  
might gain an ascendancy over them and  
claim a majority? Do they not see they  
cause the demolition of that very bulwark  
which might still afford the protection and  
has been erected by the constitution of  
the United States for the protection of all,  
and which bulwark vouchsafes security to  
every one from constraint of conscience as  
imposed by the majority, that shocking  
principle which always caused the State  
to turn executioner of the Church and  
thus killed religion?  
We apply to you, not merely for the  
sake of the Sunday Law, but in the name  
of a principle. Tear away the foundation  
from underneath the temple of religious  
liberty: soon the magnificent structure  
will fall to pieces and beneath its ruins  
Liberty as well as Christianity will be  
embodied.  
By proclaiming the Sunday Law you  
hold out to the world the doctrine of the  
"Christian State," a High Church in  
another form; the State receives from  
your hands the sword, about the posses-  
sion of which the several Christian sects  
will soon in bloody combat tear each  
other to pieces, you unhearken the Furies  
of future wars of religion; from your altar  
you drag the cross and replace it by the  
sword of brutal power.  
The first step only upon the dangerous  
path of religious persecution remains  
within the reach of your power; the fur-  
ther steps will follow the first spontane-  
ously and the end will be the perdition,  
not the glorification of true Christianity.

## THE EARLY DAYS.

We have been considerably inter-  
ested in the articles of some contrib-  
utor to the *Olympia* papers, on the  
early settlement of that region. The  
*Vancouver Register* has also an in-  
dustrious correspondent, who is tak-  
ing a retrospective glance of that  
town. We give place to the follow-  
ing extracts:  
The largest ship, we believe, that  
ever entered the mouth of the Colum-  
bia, was the *Pekin*, which arrived  
here in the Spring of 1852. She  
had been a British man of war, hav-  
ing taken an active part in that  
little disturbance we had with John-  
ny Bull in 1812-13, and after hav-  
ing served the country faithfully for  
about a quarter of a century she was  
sold in defiance of all feeling of  
gratitude for past service, to the  
H. B. Co. who metamorphosed her in-  
to a transport ship. She was laden  
with an assorted cargo, and had been  
quite a large man and the news-  
paper (being the latest from Europe)  
were eagerly sought and devoured.  
Among other interesting items of  
news came the sad intelligence that  
Author Wellesley, Duke of Wellin-  
gton, was no more. No better evi-  
dence of fealty to their government or  
loyalty to their crown could be asked  
than the involuntary gloom that set-  
tled over the place and its inhabi-  
tants for a few days succeeding the  
announcement.  
The *Pekin* arrived here during  
the high water and immediately com-  
menced discharging, hoping to get  
out ere the water receded. She was  
too slow, however, the water went  
down and left her almost high and  
dry for a period of 14 months. The  
officers, who were a real jovial set  
of fellows, made the best of a bad  
bargain by resolving themselves in-  
to a theatrical company, converting  
the capacious cabin into an auditor-  
ium which was always crowded with  
delighted audiences. The *Pekin* was  
eventually liberated from her dis-  
agreeable predicament by the annual  
flood assisted by the steamers *Col  
Wilcomb* and *Wilmotte*. The  
*Pekin* was subsequently loaded with  
spars at St. Helen, with which she  
arrived home in due time.  
THE INNER LIFE OF THE FORT.  
There are many who suppose that  
to have been an employee of the H.  
B. Co. was to have experienced the  
greatest privation, and will not be  
prepared for the statement that those  
holding any position above that of  
common laborer fared not only gen-  
erously, but sumptuously. There  
was a mess, not unlike that of the  
single officers of the army at all points,  
in existence among the clerks and  
the European attaches of the fort. This  
mess was accommodated with a mess  
room in the gubernatorial building,  
and the table was always presided  
over by the governor in *propria per-  
sona*. They breakfasted at half past  
eight, lunched at twelve and dined at  
four. The table furniture was of the  
heaviest silver-ware and the costliest  
china; each plate was supplied with  
a finger glass and napkin, in fact  
nothing was omitted that would add  
to the elegance or completeness of  
all the appointments. The table was  
supplied with the very choicest viands  
and wine of age and flavor. Evi-  
dences of taste and refinements were  
to be met with at every turn, form-  
ing a strange contrast to the primi-  
tive condition of things without the  
fort. The emigrant from Missouri,  
who reluctantly bid farewell to civil-  
ization, with the full expectation that  
he should see it no more until he re-  
turned, must have been both sur-  
prised and gratified to find on his ar-  
rival here many more marks of re-  
finement and culture than he had left  
in his semi-civilized home. The  
clerks were all men of education,  
probity and honor—gentlemen—in  
the full acceptance of that much  
abused term. No defalcations, no  
devanting, no misappropriation of  
funds were ever dreamt of by those  
unsophisticated agents of the H. B.  
Company.  
WHAT GAIL THINKS.—Gail Ham-  
ilton has kicked up a breeze by say-  
ing that the public welfare would be  
promoted by restricting suffrage  
among men, rather than extending it  
to women.  
"Here, you young rascal, walk up  
and give an account of yourself.  
Where have you been?" After the  
girls, father." "Did you ever know  
me to do so when I was a boy?"  
"No, sir; but mother did."  
—A supposed ghost in Albemarle  
county, Va., turns out to be a negro  
hired by a white man, who wanted to  
drive off his neighbors and make land  
cheap. That's progressive;—we  
think of a black ghost! We should  
think he would have to appear in day  
time, to be seen.  
—The *Frontier Index* says that the  
Cheyenne Indians have only killed  
three men since signing the late  
treaty, and that was only to try the  
guns presented to them by the peace  
commissioners.  
—A Bostonian recently astonished  
the librarian of a circulating library,  
by saying: "I'll take the life of  
General Grant."

## THE SUNDAY LAW.

Last week we gave a synopsis of  
the late sermon of Rev. Dr. Stebbins,  
of San Francisco, upon the Sunday  
law. The following is the petition  
of the people of California, as pre-  
sented to the legislature at Sacra-  
mento, published by request:  
The undersigned take the liberty to  
present this their prayer to the Legisla-  
ture of the State of California, the granting  
of which is connected neither with party  
nor political platforms.  
This petition is simply an appeal to the  
liberty and magnanimity of an en-  
lightened Legislature, and presented in  
the name of the everlasting principles of  
liberty by which this our country became  
great and was made the asylum of the  
refugees from religious and political in-  
tolerance. Whilst we pray for the repeal  
of the "Sunday Law" we simply ask a  
fulfillment of the Constitution and ac-  
cording to the strictest Christian as well as the  
Christian. What we do ask for is light  
for all, and further that a possible Israel-  
ish majority should just as little enjoy  
the exclusive observance of the Israel-  
ish Sabbath, as Police Regulations now ought  
to compel the keeping of the Christian  
Sabbath.  
Most solemnly protesting that we do not  
harbor the slightest sentiment of dis-  
respect toward any one of the various  
Christian religions, we at the same time  
desire each individual to observe the Sab-  
bath as prompted to by his own tenets;  
but in the name of the dignity of religion  
itself we ask that such observance be  
not made a compulsory one by means of  
Police Regulations; that the State do not  
assume to act as advocate for certain  
religious views, as was the case in the  
Middle Ages, when the civilization of a thou-  
sand years was annihilated thereby.  
We are of the opinion that the most  
valuable of the provisions of a State govern-  
ment to inquire into the religious views of  
the citizen, and the glorious star ranged  
banner of religious liberty sent forth rays  
of light across the ocean unto the oppres-  
sed nations of Europe, as the first dawn  
of a better age.  
Religious persecution forced the Puritans  
to search for an Asylum on our con-  
tinent; can their successors forget whither  
religious persecution may lead? The Puritans  
shed their precious blood for the  
independence of the Church from the  
State, can their descendants have the in-  
tention to again forge the chains which  
weighed down the ancestors? Do they  
desire the return of Papal power, from  
which the ancestors fled? Does it not oc-  
cur to them that at some future day some  
religious sect, different from their own,  
might gain an ascendancy over them and  
claim a majority? Do they not see they  
cause the demolition of that very bulwark  
which might still afford the protection and  
has been erected by the constitution of  
the United States for the protection of all,  
and which bulwark vouchsafes security to  
every one from constraint of conscience as  
imposed by the majority, that shocking  
principle which always caused the State  
to turn executioner of the Church and  
thus killed religion?  
We apply to you, not merely for the  
sake of the Sunday Law, but in the name  
of a principle. Tear away the foundation  
from underneath the temple of religious  
liberty: soon the magnificent structure  
will fall to pieces and beneath its ruins  
Liberty as well as Christianity will be  
embodied.  
By proclaiming the Sunday Law you  
hold out to the world the doctrine of the  
"Christian State," a High Church in  
another form; the State receives from  
your hands the sword, about the posses-  
sion of which the several Christian sects  
will soon in bloody combat tear each  
other to pieces, you unhearken the Furies  
of future wars of religion; from your altar  
you drag the cross and replace it by the  
sword of brutal power.  
The first step only upon the dangerous  
path of religious persecution remains  
within the reach of your power; the fur-  
ther steps will follow the first spontane-  
ously and the end will be the perdition,  
not the glorification of true Christianity.

## THE SUNDAY LAW.

Last week we gave a synopsis of  
the late sermon of Rev. Dr. Stebbins,  
of San Francisco, upon the Sunday  
law. The following is the petition  
of the people of California, as pre-  
sented to the legislature at Sacra-  
mento, published by request:  
The undersigned take the liberty to  
present this their prayer to the Legisla-  
ture of the State of California, the granting  
of which is connected neither with party  
nor political platforms.  
This petition is simply an appeal to the  
liberty and magnanimity of an en-  
lightened Legislature, and presented in  
the name of the everlasting principles of  
liberty by which this our country became  
great and was made the asylum of the  
refugees from religious and political in-  
tolerance. Whilst we pray for the repeal  
of the "Sunday Law" we simply ask a  
fulfillment of the Constitution and ac-  
cording to the strictest Christian as well as the  
Christian. What we do ask for is light  
for all, and further that a possible Israel-  
ish majority should just as little enjoy  
the exclusive observance of the Israel-  
ish Sabbath, as Police Regulations now ought  
to compel the keeping of the Christian  
Sabbath.  
Most solemnly protesting that we do not  
harbor the slightest sentiment of dis-  
respect toward any one of the various  
Christian religions, we at the same time  
desire each individual to observe the Sab-  
bath as prompted to by his own tenets;  
but in the name of the dignity of religion  
itself we ask that such observance be  
not made a compulsory one by means of  
Police Regulations; that the State do not  
assume to act as advocate for certain  
religious views, as was the case in the  
Middle Ages, when the civilization of a thou-  
sand years was annihilated thereby.  
We are of the opinion that the most  
valuable of the provisions of a State govern-  
ment to inquire into the religious views of  
the citizen, and the glorious star ranged  
banner of religious liberty sent forth rays  
of light across the ocean unto the oppres-  
sed nations of Europe, as the first dawn  
of a better age.  
Religious persecution forced the Puritans  
to search for an Asylum on our con-  
tinent; can their successors forget whither  
religious persecution may lead? The Puritans  
shed their precious blood for the  
independence of the Church from the  
State, can their descendants have the in-  
tention to again forge the chains which  
weighed down the ancestors? Do they  
desire the return of Papal power, from  
which the ancestors fled? Does it not oc-  
cur to them that at some future day some  
religious sect, different from their own,  
might gain an ascendancy over them and  
claim a majority? Do they not see they  
cause the demolition of that very bulwark  
which might still afford the protection and  
has been erected by the constitution of  
the United States for the protection of all,  
and which bulwark vouchsafes security to  
every one from constraint of conscience as  
imposed by the majority, that shocking  
principle which always caused the State  
to turn executioner of the Church and  
thus killed religion?  
We apply to you, not merely for the  
sake of the Sunday Law, but in the name  
of a principle. Tear away the foundation  
from underneath the temple of religious  
liberty: soon the magnificent structure  
will fall to pieces and beneath its ruins  
Liberty as well as Christianity will be  
embodied.  
By proclaiming the Sunday Law you  
hold out to the world the doctrine of the  
"Christian State," a High Church in  
another form; the State receives from  
your hands the sword, about the posses-  
sion of which the several Christian sects  
will soon in bloody combat tear each  
other to pieces, you unhearken the Furies  
of future wars of religion; from your altar  
you drag the cross and replace it by the  
sword of brutal power.  
The first step only upon the dangerous  
path of religious persecution remains  
within the reach of your power; the fur-  
ther steps will follow the first spontane-  
ously and the end will be the perdition,  
not the glorification of true Christianity.

## THE SUNDAY LAW.

Last week we gave a synopsis of  
the late sermon of Rev. Dr. Stebbins,  
of San Francisco, upon the Sunday  
law. The following is the petition  
of the people of California, as pre-  
sented to the legislature at Sacra-  
mento, published by request:  
The undersigned take the liberty to  
present this their prayer to the Legisla-  
ture of the State of California, the granting  
of which is connected neither with party  
nor political platforms.  
This petition is simply an appeal to the  
liberty and magnanimity of an en-  
lightened Legislature, and presented in  
the name of the everlasting principles of  
liberty by which this our country became  
great and was made the asylum of the  
refugees from religious and political in-  
tolerance. Whilst we pray for the repeal  
of the "Sunday Law" we simply ask a  
fulfillment of the Constitution and ac-  
cording to the strictest Christian as well as the  
Christian. What we do ask for is light  
for all, and further that a possible Israel-  
ish majority should just as little enjoy  
the exclusive observance of the Israel-  
ish Sabbath, as Police Regulations now ought  
to compel the keeping of the Christian  
Sabbath.  
Most solemnly protesting that we do not  
harbor the slightest sentiment of dis-  
respect toward any one of the various  
Christian religions, we at the same time  
desire each individual to observe the Sab-  
bath as prompted to by his own tenets;  
but in the name of the dignity of religion  
itself we ask that such observance be  
not made a compulsory one by means of  
Police Regulations; that the State do not  
assume to act as advocate for certain  
religious views, as was the case in the  
Middle Ages, when the civilization of a thou-  
sand years was annihilated thereby.  
We are of the opinion that the most  
valuable of the provisions of a State govern-  
ment to inquire into the religious views of  
the citizen, and the glorious star ranged  
banner of religious liberty sent forth rays  
of light across the ocean unto the oppres-  
sed nations of Europe, as the first dawn  
of a better age.  
Religious persecution forced the Puritans  
to search for an Asylum on our con-  
tinent; can their successors forget whither  
religious persecution may lead? The Puritans  
shed their precious blood for the  
independence of the Church from the  
State, can their descendants have the in-  
tention to again forge the chains which  
weighed down the ancestors? Do they  
desire the return of Papal power, from  
which the ancestors fled? Does it not oc-  
cur to them that at some future day some  
religious sect, different from their own,  
might gain an ascendancy over them and  
claim a majority? Do they not see they  
cause the demolition of that very bulwark  
which might still afford the protection and  
has been erected by the constitution of  
the United States for the protection of all,  
and which bulwark vouchsafes security to  
every one from constraint of conscience as  
imposed by the majority, that shocking  
principle which always caused the State  
to turn executioner of the Church and  
thus killed religion?  
We apply to you, not merely for the  
sake of the Sunday Law, but in the name  
of a principle. Tear away the foundation  
from underneath the temple of religious  
liberty: soon the magnificent structure  
will fall to pieces and beneath its ruins  
Liberty as well as Christianity will be  
embodied.  
By proclaiming the Sunday Law you  
hold out to the world the doctrine of the  
"Christian State," a High Church in  
another form; the State receives from  
your hands the sword, about the posses-  
sion of which the several Christian sects  
will soon in bloody combat tear each  
other to pieces, you unhearken the Furies  
of future wars of religion; from your altar  
you drag the cross and replace it by the  
sword of brutal power.  
The first step only upon the dangerous  
path of religious persecution remains  
within the reach of your power; the fur-  
ther steps will follow the first spontane-  
ously and the end will be the perdition,  
not the glorification of true Christianity.

## THE SUNDAY LAW.

Last week we gave a synopsis of  
the late sermon of Rev. Dr. Stebbins,  
of San Francisco, upon the Sunday  
law. The following is the petition  
of the people of California, as pre-  
sented to the legislature at Sacra-  
mento, published by request:  
The undersigned take the liberty to  
present this their prayer to the Legisla-  
ture of the State of California, the granting  
of which is connected neither with party  
nor political platforms.  
This petition is simply an appeal to the  
liberty and magnanimity of an en-  
lightened Legislature, and presented in  
the name of the everlasting principles of  
liberty by which this our country became  
great and was made the asylum of the  
refugees from religious and political in-  
tolerance. Whilst we pray for the repeal  
of the "Sunday Law" we simply ask a  
fulfillment of the Constitution and ac-  
cording to the strictest Christian as well as the  
Christian. What we do ask for is light  
for all, and further that a possible Israel-  
ish majority should just as little enjoy  
the exclusive observance of the Israel-  
ish Sabbath, as Police Regulations now ought  
to compel the keeping of the Christian  
Sabbath.  
Most solemnly protesting that we do not  
harbor the slightest sentiment of dis-  
respect toward any one of the various  
Christian religions, we at the same time  
desire each individual to observe the Sab-  
bath as prompted to by his own tenets;  
but in the name of the dignity of religion  
itself we ask that such observance be  
not made a compulsory one by means of  
Police Regulations; that the State do not  
assume to act as advocate for certain  
religious views, as was the case in the  
Middle Ages, when the civilization of a thou-  
sand years was annihilated thereby.  
We are of the opinion that the most  
valuable of the provisions of a State govern-  
ment to inquire into the religious views of  
the citizen, and the glorious star ranged  
banner of religious liberty sent forth rays  
of light across the ocean unto the oppres-  
sed nations of Europe, as the first dawn  
of a better age.  
Religious persecution forced the Puritans  
to search for an Asylum on our con-  
tinent; can their successors forget whither  
religious persecution may lead? The Puritans  
shed their precious blood for the  
independence of the Church from the  
State, can their descendants have the in-  
tention to again forge the chains which  
weighed down the ancestors? Do they  
desire the return of Papal power, from  
which the ancestors fled? Does it not oc-  
cur to them that at some future day some  
religious sect, different from their own,  
might gain an ascendancy over them and  
claim a majority? Do they not see they  
cause the demolition of that very bulwark  
which might still afford the protection and  
has been erected by the constitution of  
the United States for the protection of all,  
and which bulwark vouchsafes security to  
every one from constraint of conscience as  
imposed by the majority, that shocking  
principle which always caused the State  
to turn executioner of the Church and  
thus killed religion?  
We apply to you, not merely for the  
sake of the Sunday Law, but in the name  
of a principle. Tear away the foundation  
from underneath the temple of religious  
liberty: soon the magnificent structure