

OREGON CITY ENTERPRISE.

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OREGON CITY, OREGON, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1868.

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The Weekly Enterprise.

By D. C. IRELAND,
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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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One column per annum, 120 00
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PROFESSIONAL CARDS

Ladd & Tilton,
BANKERS,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Will give prompt attention to collections, and other business pertaining to banking, Sight and Telegraphic Exchange, On San Francisco and the Atlantic States for gold and 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.

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 Accoucheur.

OFFICE—Corner of Washington and Front Streets, Garrish's Block, Portland, Oregon.

RESIDENCE—Washington street, between Fourth and Fifth streets. [32.1y]

J. WELCH,
DENTIST.

Permanently Located at Oregon City, Oregon.

Rooms with Dr. Sullivan, on Main street.

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 estate, etc.

Particular attention given to contested land cases.

DENTON KILLIN,
Oregon City, Oregon.

Office in Charman's Brick Block, up stairs. [32.1y]

J. B. UPTON,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
Oregon City, Oregon.

Office over the store of Pope & Co., Main street. [32.1y]

D. M. MCKENNEY,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

Office—One door north of B&I & Parker's Drug store, Oregon City. [32.1y]

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 pertaining to the office of Justice of the Peace.

BELL & PARKER,
DRUGGISTS,

AND DEALERS IN
Chemicals, Patent Medicines, Paints, Perfumery, Oils, Varnishes,
And every article kept in a Drug Store.
33 1/2 Main Street, Oregon City.

Mitchell, Dolph & Smith,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
Solicitors in Chancery, and Proctors in Admiralty

Office—Over the old Post Office, Front street, Portland, Oregon.

GIBBS & PARRISH,
Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

Office—On Alder street, in Carter's New Brick Block. [32.1y]

O. P. NASOM,
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. [32.1y]

DALY & STEVENS,
GENERAL AGENTS,
Office—Removed to No. 104 Front street, Portland, Oregon.

Will give SPECIAL ATTENTION to the collecting and adjustment of accounts, bills and notes, negotiating inland bills, collecting loans, selling and leasing real estate; home renting, and to the general agency business in all its branches.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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.

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, by forwarding purchases elsewhere.

CLARK GREENMAN,
City Brayman,
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.

W. F. HIGHFIELD,
Established since 1849, at the old stand,
MAIN STREET, OREGON CITY.

An assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Seth Thomas' weight Clocks, all of which are warranted to be as represented.

Repairs done on short notice, and thankful for past favors.

GRADON & Co.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Wagons & Carriages,
201 and 203 Front st., Portland, Oregon.

Wagons of every description made to order. General Jobbing done with neatness and dispatch.

Orders from the country promptly attended to.

DAVID SMITH,
Successor to SMITH & MARSHALL,
Black Smith and Wagon Maker,
Corner of Main and Third streets,
Oregon City.

Blacksmithing in all its branches. Wagon making and repairing. All work warranted to give satisfaction.

Removed! Removed!
The old and well known
Portland Foundry,
D. MONTANES, Proprietor,
PORTLAND, OREGON.

HAS NOT DISCONTINUED WORK; business will be conducted on as large a scale as in years past.

I. S. ROSENEBAUM & Co.,
No. 45 Front st., Portland, Oregon.

Wholesale Dealers in
Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Stationery,
Yankee Notions, and Toys.

Orders promptly attended to.

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 Ales are dispensed to customers, a share of the public patronage is solicited.

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

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

GEORGE A. HAAS, Proprietor.
The proprietor here begs 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 best brand of wines, liquors and cigars.

FARR & BROTHER,
Dutchets and Meat Venders.

Thankful for the favors of the community in the past, we wish to say that they will continue 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,
OREGON CITY.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND FOR SALE:
FLOUR, MILLINGS,
BRAN AND CHICKEN FEED!

Parties wanting feed must furnish their sacks.

MARBLE WORK.
MONROE & HELLEN,
Dealers in California, Vermont, and Italian Marbles, Obelisks, Monuments, Head and Foot stones,

SALEM, OREGON.
Mantles and Furniture Marble furnished to order.

RANCH FOR SALE.
SITUATED BETWEEN THE CLACKAMAS and the
OREGON CITY TOWN PLAT!

In the vicinity of the place of T. J. Hunsaker.

Will be sold cheap for cash.

Apply to LEVY & FECHLEIMER,
Main street, Oregon City.

Corbitt & Macleay,
Importers & Wholesale Grocers,
74 FRONT STREET,
Portland, Oregon.

GOODS SOLD FOR CASH AT A SMALL advance upon
SAN FRANCISCO JOBBING PRICES:
C. & M.

Would thank merchants visiting the city to price their stock before purchasing.

YOUR MISSION.

If you cannot on the ocean
Sail among the swiftest fleet,
Rocking on highest billows,
Laughing at the storms you meet,
You can stand among the sailors
Anchored yet within the bay,
You can lend a hand to help them
As they launch their boats away.

If you are too weak to journey
Up the mountains steep and high,
You can stand within the valley
While the multitude go by;
You can chant in happy measure
As they slowly pass along—
Though they may forget the singer,
They will not forget the song.

If you have not gold or silver
Ever ready to command,
If you cannot toward the needy
Reach an ever open hand,
You can visit the afflicted,
Or the erring you can weep,
You can be a true disciple,
Sitting at the Savior's feet.

If you cannot in the conflict
Prove yourself a soldier true,
If where smoke and fire are thickest
There's no work for you to do,
When the battle-field is silent,
You can go with silent tread,
You can bear away the wounded,
You can cover up the dead.

Do not, then, stand idly waiting
For some greater work to do—
Fortune is a lazy goddess,
She will never come to you;
Go and toil in any vineyard,
Do not fear to do or care;
If you want a field of labor,
You can find it anywhere.

Appointments for the Campaign.

Hos. DAVID LOGAN, and Hon. JOSEPH S. SMITH, the Union and Democratic candidates for Congress, will address the people as follows. Speaking to commence each day at 1 o'clock P. M.:

Jacksonville, Monday, April 20th.
Kerbyville, Wednesday, April 22d.
Gandyville, Friday, April 24th.
Harrisburg, Tuesday, April 25th.
Brownsville, Wednesday, April 26th.
Silo, Friday, May 1st.
Silverton, Saturday, May 2d.
Dallas, Monday, May 4th.
McMinnville, Tuesday, May 5th.
Hillsboro, Wednesday, May 6th.

BEING SECURITY FOR A FRIEND.—I am the last man to say, "don't help your friend," if you honorably can. If we have money, we manage it all when we cannot help a friend at a pinch. But the plain fact is this, Pythias wants money. Can you give it, at whatever stint to yourself, in justice to others? If you can, and you value Pythias more than the money, give him the money, and there is an end of it; but if you cannot give the money, don't sign the bill. Do not become what in truth you do become—a knave and a liar—it you guarantee to do what you know you cannot do should the guarantee be enacted.

He is generous who gives, but he who lends may be generous also; but only on one condition, that he can afford to give what he can afford to lend; of the two, therefore, it is safer, friendlier, and cheaper, in the long run, to give than to lend. Give, and you may keep your friend if you lose your money; lend, and the chances are that you lose your friend, if ever you get back the money. But if you do lend, let it be with the full confidence that the loan is a gift, and count it among the rarest favors of providence if you ever be repaid. Lend to Pythias on the understanding, "This is a loan, if you can ever repay me. I shall, however, make this provision against the chance of a quarrel between us, that if you cannot pay me, it stands as a gift." And when you lend let it be money, and not your name. Money you may get again, and, if not, you may contrive to do without it; name once lost, you cannot get again, and if you can contrive to do without it, you had better never be born.

PROPOSED ABOLITION OF THE PRESIDENCY.—The following is an extract from a novel memorial presented in the Senate February 17th by Senator Sumner, from citizens of Roxbury and Boston, Mass., asking for the abolition of the Presidency:

The Presidency is a copy of royal ty. It is an essential unrepresentative institution; for it exists an individual in a ruling power over all the rest of the population. It is a constantly menacing, growing cause of danger to the Republic, whose eventual ruin it must inevitably occasion. If it does not cause such ruin by direct violent subversion, it must effect the same through corruption. In the opinion of the petitioners, the earliest possible abolition of the Presidency is imperatively necessary to secure the Republic from the loss of its liberties through the ascendancy of the executive power.

To avoid these dangers they suggest that Congress propose an amendment to the Constitution abolishing the Presidency and transferring the executive functions to an Administrative Commission or Congressional Ministry, to be chosen by Congress from their own body.

National Monument to Lincoln.

The State of New York has appropriated the sum of \$10,000 to this monument fund, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Association, when evidence shall be furnished the Comptroller that the additional sum of \$240,000 has been contributed to the fund to be raised for such purposes, and that the amount secured will be sufficient to build such monument: Twenty-four States will be required to raise the amount, according to this programme. The Washington Chronicle contains the following in relation to it:

Clark Mills, the sculptor, has furnished the design of a LINCOLN monument, to be erected in this city, at a cost of two or three hundred thousand dollars. Circulars have been sent to parties throughout the country, from whom subscriptions were expected, and encouraging replies have been received. This monument is designed to commemorate the signing of the Declaration of Emancipation. It is proposed that the pedestal be of granite, and the figures bronze. The whole structure to be sixty feet, surmounted by thirty-five colossal figures, presenting slavery. The first (to the right) presents slavery in its most abject state, as when brought to this country. Here we behold the nude, timid slave, deprived of all which tends to elevate the heart with any spirit of pride or independence, galled by the yoke of slavery. The second represents a less abject stage. The slave here is partly clad, more enlightened, and hence, realizing his bondage, starts with a love of freedom. The third (behind) is the ransomed slave, redeemed from bondage by the blood of liberty, who, having struck off his shackles, holds them triumphantly aloft. The slave is pictured gratefully bowing at his feet. Between these groups are three bas reliefs. The first representing the firing on Fort Sumpter. The other two present the Senate and House amending the Constitution. The second story, first group, represents the members of the Cabinet in council, as though in consultation. Bates is here pictured desponding; while Seward points toward Europe, as though explaining the importance of the act. The second group, the principal leaders of the Emancipation cause. The third, of the Richmond and Surrender of Lee. The crowning figure is the President in the act of signing the Proclamation. At his feet are Liberty and Justice; while behind sits Time, watching the hour glass, misnamed, as it were, from Heaven. At the base of the steps leading from the center structure are represented the leading commanders of the army and navy.

THE LAST FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—In November 1852, the 22d Wisconsin regiment was encamped near Lexington, Kentucky, where in a severe snow storm, one night, a small negro boy was brought to Colonel Utley's tent, barefoot and with not clothing enough. Colonel U. said "to wad a gun." Some days after, the Colonel was waited upon by a portly old gent, who came in an elegant carriage and announced himself as Judge Robertson of the Kentucky Supreme Court. He produced an order from General Colburn, commanding the brigade, permitting him to enter the lines and get a boy that he claimed. Colonel U. told him he did not allow negro hunters to ransack his camp; but if the boy was there, and voluntarily chose to go with the Judge, there would be no interference. The boy refused to go, asserting that he had been whipped, and starved, and overworked, and then hired to an Irishman, who found him too small for his work, but swore to whip it out of him. Finally, he ran away into the woods, and lived on black walnuts until the snow came, when he sought protection among the soldiers. The Judge declared he lied; but he told so straight a story that all who heard the conversation believed the boy. Colonel Utley finally told the Judge: "I don't think you can get the boy. If you think you can, there he is—try it. I shall have nothing to do with it." There were a good many of the Twenty-second boys standing about, and the Judge concluded not to try it. The Judge was as good as his word, and has obtained a judgment against the Union officer in a Kentucky court, with vindictive damages assessed by a Kentucky jury, and now proposes to enforce the judgement in Wisconsin. The Wisconsin people do not mean to let it be collected.

A little boy in Lowell was asked how many mills make a cent. "Ten, sir," was the prompt reply. Immediately a bright-faced little girl held up her hand in token of dissent. "Well, miss, what have you to say?" "Please, sir, ten mills don't make a cent. Pa says all the mills in town don't make a cent."

NOTES ON SCIENCE.

ELECTRICITY IN VACUUM.

A new apparatus has been brought out in Paris by MM. Alvergniat for demonstrating the fact that electricity will not pass through a perfect vacuum. The tube which serves for experiment contains two platinum wires, the free ends of which are separated by the space of about one-eighth of an inch. A nearly absolute vacuum is first created by means of a mercurial pneumatic machine; then, after a half hour's action, the tube is heated to dull redness, and the exhausting process continued until a point is reached when, in spite of the slight distance between the platinum points, the electric spark ceases to pass. This experiment, which is but a confirmation of the observation first made by Gassiot, bears in an important manner on the phenomena of the Aurora Borealis, proving that that electrical display can only take place within the limits of our atmosphere, and conversely that the atmosphere, although in an extremely attenuated state, extends to an immense height.

CAUSE OF DEATH FROM SNAKE BITES.

Prof. Halford of Melbourne University, investigating this subject, found the blood of the victim in all cases dark, very fluid, without any tendency to coagulation on exposure, and containing a large number of foreign cells, which, under the microscope, were seen to contain nuclei. He concluded that when the person is bitten, molecules of living germinal matter are thrown off, which speedily grown into cells and multiply with astonishing rapidity. This sudden increase takes place at the expense of the oxygen absorbed into the blood at each respiration; hence the gradual decrease and ultimate extinction of combustion and chemical change in the body, followed by coldness, drowsiness, insensibility, slow breathing, and finally death. Prof. Halford claims to notice a strong comparison between the effects resulting from snake bites and cholera, and considers the above explanation a probable clue to the study of zymotic diseases.

POISONERS VISITING CARDS.

The sale or manufacture in the city of Munich of the much admired crystallized or "mother of pearl" visiting cards has been forbidden by law. For a short time subsequent to their introduction into that city, these cards had great popularity, the demand far exceeding the supply, but falling under the notice of the medical director of the sanitary department of Munich, he caused an investigation to be made concerning the composition of the crystallized surface, and consequent upon the report of Professor Wittstein, to whom the examination was committed, the tabooing order was issued. The crystallizing material, the professor found on applying the necessary tests, is a soluble salt of lead, a poison more dangerous, especially to children, from its pleasant sweet taste.

CARBOLATE OF IODINE.

The external use of iodine and its preparations, remedies whose therapeutic efficacy in certain cases cannot be questioned, has hitherto been exceedingly limited, indeed almost abandoned, on account of its leaving stain marks on the linen and on the skin. A very simple means of getting rid of this drawback has lately been discovered by Dr. Percy Boulton, which will be welcomed by all the medical profession. The remedy consists in adding to the iodine solution a few drops of phenic or carbolic acid. The effect of this addition is not only to render the solution perfectly colorless, so that it may be employed with impunity, but the compound is rendered intrinsically a more efficacious agent than iodine alone. In sore throat, abscess in the ear, etc., this preparation is said to be a sovereign remedy, causing all local sensibility to disappear, and curing the patient much sooner than if either of the agents were employed separately.

A NEW REAGENT.

A new and highly sensitive chemical test for acids and alkalis has been prepared by Professor Botger from the leaves of an ornamental plant, *Coleus Verschuifii*—so called in honor of the Dutch horticulturist, Verschuif. The fully developed leaves are digested in alcohol, and slips of Swedish filter-paper soaked in the decoction take a beautiful reddish tint, which becomes green under the influence of an alkali or alkaline earth. As this reagent is not affected by free carbonic acid, it may

OREGON.

The republican State Convention of Oregon has put in nomination the most popular man in the State, says the *Olympia Transcript*—Hon. David Logan. Whenever there is a hard fight in store no man is equal to Dave Logan. When the champions of the "time-honored principles" are in the field or on the stump, all eyes are turned to Dave Logan to save them from the serpents as were the eyes of the Israelites turned to the leader to save them from the serpents of Egypt.

THE VALUE OF A SCRAPBOOK.

Every one who takes a newspaper which he in the least degree appreciates, will often regret to see any one number thrown aside for waste paper which contains some interesting and important articles. A good way to preserve these is by the use of a scrap-book. One who has never been accustomed thus to preserve short articles, can hardly estimate the pleasure it affords to sit down and turn over the pleasant, familiar pages. Here a choice piece of poetry meets the eye, which you remember you were so glad to see in the paper, but which you would long since have lost had it not been for your scrap-book. There is a witty anecdote, it does you good to laugh over it, though for the twentieth time. Next is a valuable receipt you had almost forgotten, and you found just in time to save you much perplexity. It is a sweet little story, the memory of which has cheered and encouraged you many a time, when almost ready to despair under the pressure of life's cares and trials. Indeed, you can hardly take up a single paper without perusing it. Just glance over the sheet before you, and see how many items it contains that would be of service to you a hundred times in life. A choice thought is far more precious than a bit of glittering gold. Hoard with care the precious gems, and see at the end of the year what a rich treasure you have accumulated.

MARRIAGES IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The press has been furnished by the Registrar-General of Great Britain with fresh material for attacks upon the "disease of marriage" in the upper classes of that nation. Among the lower orders marriage at a pretty early age is the rule, while the unmarried ones belong disproportionately to the higher and the upper-middle ranks. Of the women above the age of twenty in England and Wales, between 200,000 and 400,000 must remain single, on account of the actual excess of females over males. The number who are single is 1,537,000, nearly all between twenty and forty years of age. Fifty-eight per cent of English women are married, three per cent are spinsters—two out of every five. These and other facts are collected by a writer in a leading British *Review*, to show a sad state of things among the young, increase of luxury and self-indulgence among the men, and of extravagance and "fistiness" among the maidens, and he predicts grave consequences—falling health and temper, idle lives, morbid extravagance in pleasure seeking, deterioration of manners and social morals, and many other evils significant of decay in a community.

—Capt. Bughman, late of the

Alert, has returned from the wheel, and proposes, before long, to steer for the States where his father resides. The Captain has long been in the employ of the P. T. Co., and he retires with an enviable reputation both as an officer and a gentleman. Capt. Geo. A. Pease, one of the pioneer steamboat men of the upper Willamette, takes the command of the *Alert*, says the *Oregonian*.

—The Portland Philharmonic Society

relieved a vast amount of distress at Portland during the last winter. This organization is one of the very best in the world. The members are all christian people, who believe in doing all the good they can. We cheer them!

—The people east of the monn

tains seem to possess considerable railroad fever. A railroad from the Columbia river to Walla Walla will soon be in process of construction.

—The Oregon and California Stag-

es are now making time between Portland and Sacramento. The average will be six and a half days this Summer.

—Oregon produces the finest wool

on the coast. Buyers are already looking out for the Spring clip.

—The wire for a telegraph to

Dalles City reached Portland on Sunday.

—The Oregon-Alaska prospectors

will leave Port Townsend in a schooner fitted for the cruise.

THE CIRCUS.

People wonder why it is that when the horse and rider are sweeping round the ring at full speed, and inclining at an angle which seems to threaten to send them both flying into the sawdust, the horse doesn't fall into the ring altogether, and the man tumbles when he is jumping on the horse's back. We shall try to explain the mystery. No doubt many, even of younger readers, know that there are two mechanical forces—the centrifugal and the centripetal; the first being a tendency to fly from the centre, the second a tendency to seek it. A horse galloping round the ring is forced to incline inward, and the greater its speed the greater must be the inclination, but whatever the latter may be, the horse could not maintain it for a moment if at rest. Were it to be brought to a sudden standstill it would at once fall inward. If it tried to gallop round the ring and to keep upright at the same time, its impetus would drive it outside the circle. But it is upheld by an antagonism of the two forces, although when it is going round it is inclined many degrees beyond the centre of gravity. As concerns the man, no matter how high he may leap, he is sure to come down upon the animal's back, for the motion of the horse is communicated to the rider.

If any of our readers have thought

of starting an amateur circus, and want to teach a horse the common trick of picking up a handkerchief, let them proceed as follows:

Spread on the sawdust a white cloth containing a liberal supply of oats, lead the animal round the ring, and let him take some of the oats. This is lesson No. 1, its object being to fix in the horse's mind a connection between the cloth and the oats. The march round the circle being once or twice repeated, he stops at the handkerchief as a matter of course. By dint of practice, say in a couple of weeks, he will learn to stop as readily in a trot or gallop as in a walk. After a time, the handkerchief must be doubled over and tied in a knot; the animal shakes it to get at the grain, but not succeeding, lifts it from the ground, which is just the thing wanted. When the horse has done this a few times, and finds that though he can shake nothing out, he will receive a handful of oats as a reward, he may be trusted to perform in public.

The last step of all, the pursu-

ing the horse to carry the handkerchief to his owner, is easily done. Of his own accord he will hold the cloth till it is taken from his mouth, and there will be little difficulty in coaxing him to walk a few paces when he knows that he will get a handful of oats, or a carrot, for his obedience. If the animal be mettlesome and high spirited a different course must be followed at starting. A smart hour's gallop round the ring twice a day, and an occasional short allowance of oats will soon bring to his senses. To teach a horse to fire a pistol, let the fire-arm be fixed to a post, and a piece of white cloth being attached to the trigger, the animal will seize it in his mouth and pull it, with the hope of a reward from his master.

A horse may be taught to dance

thus: Fasten the animal with two side reins between the posts supporting the leaping-bar. Take a long whip and, as the music plays, gently touch him with it, using the "j-k, j-k" of the groom as you go on. The horse being tied to the posts can move neither backward nor forward, but will be induced to lift his legs, and thereby gains the rudimentary movement of his lesson. After a while the teacher must mount on his back, the horse being fastened by the side-reins. Just when he is to raise his leg, a gentle pull must be given to the rein at the proper side, to help the movement. In the course of time the reins must be loosened, and the horse, if tolerably ready, will soon learn to mark time, quick or slow, in answer merely to a slight jerk of the bridle. The rider must then dismount, and pommel before the horse, teach him to dance or keep time with a wave of the hand, or by a pat on the foot which he is wanted to lift.

A REMARK "APPLIED."—Daniel

Webster in a discussion on the influence of the Press, spoke as follows: "Every parent whose son is away from home at school, should supply him with a newspaper. I well remember what a marked difference there was between those of my schoolmates who had and those who had not access to newspapers. The first were always superior to the last in debate, composition and general intelligence."