



Oregon City, Oregon,

D. C. IRELAND, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Saturday : March 13, 1869.

THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

President Grant had his Cabinet matters finally settled on the 10th. Good feeling appears to prevail at Washington, and no disarrangement whatever was caused by the ineligibility of Mr. Stewart. Grant, when he nominated Stewart was clearly unaware that he was ineligible; but as the law on the subject is a very old one, the mistake was one very liable to be made. But it was an error to ask its repeal for a special purpose, and Grant exhibited his good sense in not insisting upon a reply from Congress, hence Mr. Stewart resigned—and the Cabinet as completed is as follows:

- Secretary of State, Hamilton Fish, of New York.
Secretary of the Treasury, Geo. S. Boutwell, of Massachusetts.
Secretary of the Navy, A. H. Bovie, of Pennsylvania.
Secretary of War, John A. Rawlings, of Illinois.
Secretary of the Interior, Jacob D. Cox, of Ohio.
Postmaster General, Jno A. Cresswell, of Maryland.
Attorney General, E. B. Hoar, of Massachusetts.

In other respects, says the Oregonian, the President commences well. He is beginning to fire some center shots into the foul brood foisted in office by Johnson, for which he has the thanks of the country. It is not worth while to become excited over the "situation," as everything at Washington is tranquil and the course of affairs will soon begin to run smooth. It will naturally take a little time to accommodate matters and get things into working order.

A bill was recently introduced into the Senate of the United States which provides that all steamships heretofore built and registered in the United States, or which may be built in the United States within five years, shall be released from the payment of all dues and taxes to the United States so long as they are employed in transporting the United States mails at a compensation not exceeding the amount of ocean and inland postage, and exempts all materials used in their construction or equipment from payment of duties and taxes to the United States. This became a law, and it will give an impetus to ship building on Puget Sound which will be remarkably active, for reasons which we shall state in a future article.

The copperhead press of Oregon still continue their abuse of Mr. Minto, editor of the Farmer, knowing full well that he cannot give them blow for blow—if he could they would weaken. It seems from these events that Democrats are afraid that knowledge will reach their Klan through the Farmer, and thereby the party will lose its standing in opposition to the onward march of Progression. The latest slurs of the Herald and Democrat are mean—low-flung—and show that they are the products of despicably diseased minds. The Republican journals of the State have just as good cause to abuse Mr. A. L. Stinson, who is a Democrat but they have too much honor among them to do such a thing.

All Republican Editors in this State, (except the Editor of the American Unionist) who excepts himself—are "lick spittle editors"—according to that self devoted oracle. The Editor of the Unionist should apply the term as it was originally derived, from having licked up the spittle of his Salem masters, declaring it delicious to his taste, as did the ancient parasites.

The old steamship Oregon has been sold to a firm who will convert her into a bark, for the Seabeck and San Francisco lumber trade. The Oregon was one of the three steam ships built in 1848 by the P. M. S. S. Company, to ply between Panama and California. She arrived at San Francisco on the 31st of March 1849.

The New York Grand Jury recommend that the Legislature make the carrying of a loaded pistol a penal offense. Murders and robberies were never so rife in New York as they are now.

GRANT AND TEMPERANCE.

Many of the friends of President Grant have been anxious to know his position upon the temperance question. His most earnest supporters have sought to impress upon the public mind the fact that he was strictly temperate in all his habits—the cigar question being left out—in order that his prospects in the canvass might receive no injury. On the other hand his political enemies have assiduously maintained that he was grossly intemperate. Now it is a matter of little concern to us, what his habits may have been in years past, the question is what will he do in his present position? It would not be strange, if as a Captain in the regular service, in the society of jovial companions, he should fall into irregular habits, but will he now abandon those habits and maintain the honor and dignity of the place he has been called to fill. More than once during the last few years a sad spectacle has been held up to the gaze of the American people. The robes of office have been dragged in the dust, and the good sense of the nation insulted, and we involuntarily ask, as a new incumbent fills the seat of power, are these things to continue? We do not presume to speak authoritatively upon this subject.

All the evidence we can gather is circumstantial. It is not in accordance with the character of the new President himself to disclose all his intentions. Yet from the evidence we can gather we are hopeful of the future. We believe that we have a President who is a temperance man in theory and practice. We do not say that we believe him to be a total abstinence man. We wish we could. We do not believe that he will suffer an enemy to steal away his brains, who will not suffer his political friends to become cognizant of his secret purposes. In support of our belief, we may be permitted to indulge in a little a priori reasoning.

In the first place, we believe that Gen. Grant feels the responsibility of his new position. To a careless observer he may seem at times as stolid as fate and assume the appearance of indifference to passing events. Men accused him of this during the trying scenes of the war, but beneath a calm and quiet exterior, he seemed to know and to feel that mighty issues were depending upon his movements. In the greatest crisis through which the nation passed, he gave the evidence that he had "a heart to resolve, a head to contrive, and a hand to execute."

Though relieved from the excitements of war, yet the voice of the Nation has called him to fulfill the sterner duties of peace, and can he bear any less lightly the load that rests upon him? We believe a sense of duty will compel him to devote all the energies of his mind to the task before him.

In the second place, we believe Gen. Grant has too much respect for the feelings of the people, to allow himself to become a slave to any personal vices. He cannot be ignorant of the reproach brought upon the office, by the conduct of his predecessor. He cannot have forgotten how the Christian sentiment of the people was outraged, and the cry of indignation that went up from all parts of the land. He cannot be unconscious of the position he occupies as the representative of the party of order and progress, and whatever his views and personal habits may have been we believe that he will seek to live without reproach in this one thing.

In the third place, we believe him to be master of his own passions. He has shown his ability to rule over an army. We lack any direct evidence to show that he was ever disqualified by intemperance for the position he filled. He seemed to be always ready for action when the moment for action came. His record during the war he hold as a pledge for his upright conduct in times of peace. But how do facts correspond with this reasoning? We can gather no evidence to substantiate it, on the contrary our evidence sustains it. We do not learn that he became intoxicated during the progress of the campaign after his election, yet his temperance principles were put to the severest test.

The National Temperance Advocate sets Gen. Grant down as a thorough teetotaler, if his course at New York during one of his late visits is a fair indication of his usual practice. He refused to taste wine at the dinner given to Mr. Everts at the Astor House. He did the same at a dinner given by one of the merchants of the city. Bunker, of the Ledger, who took him about the city, says he politely refused several gentlemen, the honor of a "little sunthin" to drink with them, at a fashionable hotel where they stopped to warm. Let us congratulate ourselves upon the accession of a President who enters office as a temperance man, and if the devil in human form ever holds a cup to his lips, let us pray that he may have strength to "fight it out on that line."

STAMP DUTIES.

The following circular concerning stamp duties, prepared by Mr. Wm. Wadhams of R. G. Sneath's, wholesale grocer, 32 Front street, Portland, is a clear statement of what the law requires, and we therefore publish it here, though the law has been frequently published:

"Having had many inquiries about the law in regard to canned goods and tobacco, and it being impracticable to obtain a copy of the law for each of my patrons, I take this opportunity and method of communicating the substance of each act.

The law relative to "Canned Meats, &c.," provides that every can, bottle, or other single package containing fish, (Sardines), sauces, syrups, prepared mustard, (French mustard), jams or jellies, when such can or bottle, with its contents, does not exceed two pounds in weight, shall be stamped with a one-cent proprietary stamp. For ever additional pound or fractional part thereof, an additional one cent stamp is required. Shell-fish (oysters, clams and lobsters) require no stamps. Canned and preserved meats, vegetables and fruits are also exempt.

The stamp tax is in addition to the import duties; but when such imported articles are sold in the original or unbroken packages, in which the bottles or enclosures were packed by the manufacturer, no penalty is incurred for want of the proper stamp. When the packages are opened stamps should be affixed.

The new tobacco law provides that the tax on all tobacco and snuff shall be paid by stamps prepared expressly therefor. The tax on snuff, tobacco and fine cut chewing tobacco, is 32 cents per pound; the tax on smoking tobacco is 16 cents per pound.

Tobacco stamps are prepared of the following denominations: half one cent, one, two, four, eight and sixteen ounces, and from one to one hundred pounds, and are classed 16 and 32 cent. Fine-cut, (Solace, &c.) requires a one ounce stamp of the 32 cent class upon each paper or package. Smoking tobacco, half pound packages, requires an eight ounce stamp of the 16 cent class. The law is now in force on snuff, fine-cut and smoking tobacco. Plug tobacco can be sold without stamps until July 1st, 1869.

The greatest possible care should be taken to properly stamp all receipts, bills, notes, &c., with the proper Internal Revenue stamps—all canned or bottled fish, sauces, syrups, French mustard, prepared meats, hair oils, &c., with the proper proprietary stamps, and all fine-cut chewing and smoking tobacco and snuff with the proper tobacco stamps, and thereby avoid the penalties provided for a violation of the law."

A correspondent at Buena Vista Polk county, leads us to understand that that place would be benefitted by the erection of a flouring mill, and that the investment would pay. There is also a good opening at that place for a tin-ware and stove store, and a cabinet shop. Buena Vista is a flourishing country town, beautifully situated upon the west bank of the Willamette, in the heart of a fine agricultural region, twelve miles south of Salem. It has at present three black stone shops, three wagon shops, a stone ware manufactory which produces the very best quality of goods in that line, one dry goods and three grocery stores, one drug store, one saddlery and harness shop, where work is turned out that for quality is equal to the best, a cooper shop, one lodge of Odd Fellows, one of Good Templars, and a flourishing organization of the Band of Hope. There is also one "dougery" in the place, but the proprietor having recently been fined, had to pay nearly \$100 for the luxury of retailing without a license, in addition to which, later still, he has been compelled to pay penalty and costs amounting to about \$250 for selling to a minor, so it will be observed that this branch of business is not prospering there.

We have a letter from Silverton which informs us that the farmers in that vicinity have been making good use of their time during February, by sowing grain. There will be thirty per cent. more seeding done in Oregon this season, compared with last. The farmers of our State appear to have awakened from their lethargy, and propose to make a market for their products by producing a surplus which will attract innage and purchasers. Seed is at this time very cheap, and gang plows are abundant, both of which, taken in connection with the fine weather, tend to stimulate increased production.

Silverton appears to be keeping pace in improvements with the balance of Oregon. Davenport & Wolfard have just moved into their new brick, and other merchants talk of building this season. Messrs. Lowe & Remington have also just moved into their new wagon and blacksmith shop.

James Connolly has been convicted of murder in the second degree, for the killing of Buckskin Bill at Portland.

A CHANCE FOR SYMPATHY.

Referring to the action of Spain in dealing with Cuba, the Sacramento Bee pointedly asks: "Where is civilized Europe! Where is that Europe that could not stand by and behold the United States casting rocks into one of her own roadways without uttering a protest in the name of humanity against this act of so-styled vandalism? We have now a fit subject for her tender sensibilities—and that subject is a sovereign power of Europe itself? Spain has (if the news by telegraph may be believed,) raised the black flag upon the Island of Cuba, and almost with in sight of British, French and Danish possessions! The troops of the home Government have been instructed to take no prisoners, but to shoot all the enemies that fall into their hands—just as that little Creole, Beauregard, advised the Confederates to do. Shall enlightened Europe permit this rank barbarism without uttering a protest? Shall wholesale murder like this escape the official attention of a people who lamented and wept and became greatly exercised because this nation threw a few insensate stones into Charleston harbor? Are men of less account than matter? Is there no philanthropy left which is large enough to embrace humanity within its folds? or is it all kept for commercial purposes? What say you, Great Powers, you of the ancient holy alliance who assume to lay down the moral law that shall be obeyed by all people but your own? Speak now and save a whole people from indiscriminate slaughter, or if you do not and the Cubans shall retaliate in kind, remember that the responsibility rests with you."

The arrest and examination of Dr. McAfee, of Salem, charged with one of the most outrageous crimes—the murder of his wife—is productive of much comment, although the press have but little to say respecting the case. There is scarcely a doubt in the minds of the public but that he richly deserves to be hanged—let juries decide as they may. The action was instituted by Mr. W. P. Crow, a brother of the deceased wife, who has facts which leave not a shadow of doubt upon his mind as to the guilt of McAfee, who, it seems, brutally treated his wife, and drove her off—she afterwards returned to his house, and assumed all the blame of their domestic troubles, for the sake of her husband and his profession. She did not long survive, however, but died under circumstances strongly indicating that her husband administered slow poison, and gradually smothered her out of existence. During this time it is said that McAfee and a woman named Green; whose husband it is also suspected was made way with in the same professional way by McAfee; were criminally intimate, and since married.

The Commercial is of the opinion that the negro school in Portland "is not many removes from a nuisance." The reason set forth for this conclusion is: "That no sooner is school let out than a crowd of young white vandals set upon the colored children, and a regular pitch battle ensues, in which stones and clubs are used indiscriminately. Portland is a Democratic city; its moral atmosphere is impregnated with the teachings of Democracy, and even in such cases of lawlessness as the one above recorded, the Commercial unblushingly remarks that—"We do not criminate one side more than the other?" Can comment be necessary?

The Roseburg Ensign, speaks of the operations of the O. C. R. R., south of that place, at which the Herald concludes that the Company propose constructing the line "far beyond Eugene." If the Herald had inquired with respect to these things, it would have learned that a contract had been entered upon, made several months since, by which Holladay & Co., are to build the road from Portland to the southern boundary of this State, as well as to Puget Sound.

The Herald says that a Minister of this city contributes to the columns of the ENTERPRISE. It might perhaps have a salutary influence upon the community of patrons to the Herald, were its Editor to change his base, and cease his whole appeals to depraved tastes by dividing his talent and pledging more of his sentiments "To Religion, Liberty and Law."

Governor Woods was in this city on Thursday, en route to Portland. We presume while there he will give the Editor of the Herald an opportunity to administer that castigation. We are pleased to know that every joint of the Governor's back bone was in its right place, when here.

Legal tenders are worth from 70¢ to 77¢. Gold in New York 131½. The S. F. Bulletin attributes the fall in the premiums on gold and corresponding rise in the value of greenbacks, in great part to the recent decisions of the Supreme Court, the passage of a Special Contract Act, and the prospect of a harmonious administration.

We understand that the P. T. Company are petitioning the Common Council for the right of way through a portion of the city for the locks proposed to be built by the Company. The Council should grant no more "exclusive" privileges to parties desiring river frontage, and the Board should see to it that as soon as the shanties at the foot of Third street are sold by the Sheriff, the purchaser shall remove them. There is plenty of private property that can be had for these depots, warehouses, and canals, without the city ceding its property to persons for self aggrandizement. We do not wish to be understood as opposing the P. T. Co.'s canal project—but we throw this out as an intimation that the Council may be hemburged, and commit an error unless they watch themselves closely.

On Monday afternoon Capt. Pease and Kellogg, of the steamer Alert, attempted to run the chute at Clackamas rapids, but the steamer being heavily laden and the wind southerly, she took a shear on the Captains, and all that they could do, with the wheel hard up, they could not fetch her out, in consequence of which she drifted broadside over the dam, fortunately doing no worse damage than breaking a hog chain. Passengers were generally alarmed, but there was no cause for it, as the water was not more than waist deep, and all could have gone ashore easily had the boat even broken up.

The Enterprise says that the wife of J. M. Bacon, of Oregon City, presented her husband with a boy on the 4th of March, which has been christened Grant Colfax Bacon. It will need smothering pretty thoroughly if it ever finds its way into market.—Herald.

It is safe to predict that Grant Colfax Bacon will, if he lives, not be ashamed of his name as will many of the Stone-wall Jackson's, Jeff Davis', Andrew Johnson's and J. Wilkes Booth's, named since 1860.

Mr. Cisco, late of the firm of Walling & Cisco, nurserymen of this county, is preparing for a trip to the East. The nursery is now owned by Messrs. Geo. W. Walling & Son. On last Tuesday we found them hard at work, grafting cherries, of which they will have, new grafts this year 25,000. They will also have 5,000 plums, and 5,000 pears, in addition to the old stock.

We are gratified to learn that Mr. Thomas Armstrong, late of Milwaukee, proposes to keep a stiff upper lip—despite his recent embarrassment—and that he will come out unscathed in time. There is no better mechanic in Oregon than Mr. A., and it will be a pleasure to us to chronicle his success.

There is some feeling amongst farmers on the west side of the Tualatin, who wish to visit and trade in this direction, that the bridge at Moore's Mill on the Tualatin is not rebuilt. They seem to think that their section is being overlooked by the Commissioners, but we guess not willfully, if at all. A bridge is much desired at that place, both by the farmers and citizens of Oswego.

The Apollo Minstrel Troupe returned from the Valley on Thursday, and gave an exhibition at Washington Hall last evening. On Wednesday evening they will again appear at the same place, at which time new plays and starting effects will be produced.

A letter from the State Rights fishery, at Cathlamet Head, W. T., leads us to infer that there will be brisk business in the Salmon trade this season.

Spurious gold coin and legal tender notes are being manufactured in Portland.

Bro. Hand "threatens" to enlarge the Mountaineer if his patrons continue to increase, and his business prospers as at present. We rejoice in our brother's prosperity.

The citizens of French Prairie have reported a Fire King Ghost, in their vicinity, which travels with greater speed than a velocipede.

The Irish citizens of Vancouver and Portland will combine and celebrate St. Patrick's day at the latter city. Appropriate ceremonies will be held at the Catholic Church; S. J. McCormick will deliver an oration at Oro Fino Hall; a dinner will be given at the White Chert; and in the evening a ball at Washington Guard's Armory, under the auspices of the Hibernian Benevolent Society.

Mr. T. B. Newman, of Salem, has a patent coupling for carriages, which will be in general use before many months. It is safe, simple, and durable—does away entirely with the wrench, nut, bolt, etc., now in demand whenever it becomes necessary to change from thills to pole, or vice versa. It can also be applied to gates, etc., as a hinge, to tugs for safety, and thousands of other uses made by it.

Several parties have been convicted and fined for selling liquor on Sunday, in Marion county.

The Vancouver Register speaks of having seen new potatoes, on the first of March, raised in Clark county.

W. D. Carter, a printer, was the first who mounted and successfully propelled a velocipede in Portland.

The Transcript is informed that the O. S. N. Co. intend putting on a line of stages to connect Olympia and Pumphrey's, on the Cowlitz.

The names of the principal Civil Engineers in Oregon each begin with the letter B—Brooks, Brown, Burrage, Beldon, and Brazee.

Peter Runey, who was badly injured by a fall, some months since, from Walker's sash blind and door factory, has, so the Register says, entirely recovered. He speaks highly of the skill of Dr. Chapman, and his recovery will add laurels to the fame of a physician already celebrated.

PROTECTION TO NEWSPAPER PUBLISHERS.—The following are the laws of Congress touching the liability of subscribers to newspapers:

- 1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscription.
2. If subscribers who have not paid, order their papers stopped, the publisher may continue to send them until paid.
3. If subscribers refuse or neglect to take their papers from the office, they are held responsible until they settle the bill and order the paper discontinued.
4. If subscribers remove to another place without informing the publishers, and their papers are continued to the former direction, they can be held responsible.
5. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a paper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud on the part of the subscriber.

Of course an important reason with us in urging the duty of sustaining a local paper, is that it inures to our advantage. But aside from any personal or pecuniary consideration, it is both right and just to do so. A local paper many times contains that most important to those in the country. It is made up, and must necessarily be so, of that kind of matter that is most interesting to our citizens. Even the local notices have a value that is not found in the foreign papers. So also the weekly record of deaths and marriages. Nor are my business with all who favor me with their patronage, will be done on a gold basis—but Legal Tender will be received at the market quotations.

Accident WELL'S FARGO & CO., and of the METEAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of N. Y.

I desire to say to all who favor me with their patronage that I shall use my best ability to please them, and all orders shall meet with prompt attention. My facilities for doing business are as good as any house in Oregon, and I pledge myself to sell as cheap as any house in good standing in the State. I will not be undersold by any one—Please give me a call and examine for yourselves. Thanking you for past favors, I remain, Respectfully yours, THOMAS CHARMAN.

THE OREGON DISPENSARY!

73 FIRST ST., PORTLAND. Bet. Stark and Washington.

LORVEA & KALLENBERG,

Dealers in DRUGS, MEDICINES, Chemicals, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Fine Wines, Brandies, and Whiskies, For Medicinal Purposes, Brushes and Perfumeries, Of the Latest Styles and Finest Qualities, Cooking Extracts, Essential Oils, Herbs, etc., etc., And an Assortment of all Popular Patent Medicines.

Everything Kept in a First Class Drug Store WILL BE SOLD At Greatly Reduced Prices!

AS—Soothing Syrup... 25 Cents. Citrate Magnesia... 25 Cents. Brown's Bronchial Troches 25 Cents.

And Other Articles in Proportion. ALSO OFFER—

Medical and Surgical Aid FREE OF CHARGE!

Patients Visited at their Homes. Physician's Prescriptions Carefully Compounded, under the Special Supervision of

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AUCTION AND COMMISSION

A. B. Richardson, AUCTIONEER! Corner of Front and Oak streets, Portland.

AUCTION SALES Of Real Estate, Groceries, General Merchandise and Horses, Every Wednesday and Saturday! A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

AT PRIVATE SALE. English refined Bar and Bundle Iron; English Square and Octagon Cast steel; Horse shoes, Files, Rasps, saws; Screws, Fry-pans, sheet iron, R. G. Iron; ALSO: A large assortment of Groceries and Liquors. A. B. RICHARDSON, Auctioneer.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Thomas Charman!

Successor to CHARMAN & BRO., THE DEATH OF MY BROTHER HAS compelled me again to change the name of the firm of CHARMAN & BRO. to that of THOMAS CHARMAN—having purchased of the estate all the interest held by my brother in the stock of goods owned by Charman & Brother, taking effect January 3d, 1869.

The Business Will be Carried on as Usual AND A FULL STOCK

Will be kept up by me, and will consist in part, of the following branches of trade: Dry Goods and Clothing, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, Fancy Notions, Perfumery And Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Colors, Dye Stuffs and Varnish, Queensware, Crockery & Lamps, Sash, Doors, and Window Blinds, Hardware, Tools and Cutlery, Rope, and Nails, Of Every Description, I ask Especial Attention to my FINE TEAS, COFFEE AND SUGAR. GROCERIES OF EVERY VARIETY. Farming Implements OF ALL KINDS.

Attention will be paid to any business left with me on Commission. Notice.—My Business with all who favor me with their patronage, will be done on a gold basis—but Legal Tender will be received at the market quotations. Accident WELL'S FARGO & CO., and of the METEAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of N. Y. I desire to say to all who favor me with their patronage that I shall use my best ability to please them, and all orders shall meet with prompt attention. My facilities for doing business are as good as any house in Oregon, and I pledge myself to sell as cheap as any house in good standing in the State. I will not be undersold by any one—Please give me a call and examine for yourselves. Thanking you for past favors, I remain, Respectfully yours, THOMAS CHARMAN.

HOME MADE FURNITURE!

M. WERTHEIMER, Manufacturer of and Dealer in Furniture, OREGON CITY.

TAKES THIS METHOD OF INFORMING THE public that he has now on hand a large invoice of SQUARE AND EXTENSION TABLES, BUREAUS, BED-STEADS, LOUNGES, DESKS, STANDS, CHAIRS, And Various other Qualities of Rich and Medium Furniture!

Forming a complete and desirable assortment, which merits the attention of buyers. He MANUFACTURES FURNITURE Using good materials, and employing the very best mechanics in the State, hence he can warrant his goods to be as represented, and he is prepared to fill all orders with promptness.

He would call the attention of the public to his salaroom as containing the most complete assortment of desirable goods in the State. M. WERTHEIMER, Main street, Oregon City.

C. H. MYERS, PLUMBING, GAS & STEAM Fitting Establishment,

No. 110 First Street, Portland Gas Fixtures, Cooking Ranges, Hot Water Boilers, Marble Top Washstands, Sheet Lead and Block Tin, Water Closets, Bath Tubs, Lead Pipes, Wrought Iron Pipes, all Sizes. TEES, ELBOWS, RETURN BENDS, NIPPLES, BUSHINGS, &c., for Steam, Water and Gas. ALSO—Scotch Tubes, Water Gauges, Whistles, Tallon Pumps, Steam Goggles, Globe, Angle, and Check Valves, Gunge Cocks, Air Cocks, and all kinds of Brass Work, Rubber Hose, Hose Pipes, &c. Hotels, public buildings, and private residences heated with the latest improvements in steam or hot air apparatus. I invite citizens generally to call and examine my stock, which has been selected with great care, and especial attention given to the wants of this market. C. H. MYERS. BILL HEADS PRINTED. At the Enterprise Office. Ask your neighbor to subscribe for the ENTERPRISE.