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THE WEEKLY ENTERPRISE.
A DEMOCRATIC PAPER,
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And the FAMILY CIRCLE.
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Telegraphic Clippings.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 5.—The judicial election yesterday resulted in the defeat of the Republicans by 2,000 majority. Some arrests were made for the violation of the 14th and 15th amendments.

The President has appointed Bailey, of Ohio, Consul at Hongkong.

It is known from the President himself that he will not call an extra session of Congress, unless the war in Europe shall so affect our interests as to render one necessary.

A dispatch from Raleigh says that the Conservatives have carried the North Carolina Legislature.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6.—Official notification of war between France and Prussia having been received yesterday, the fact is made known that the President is determined to issue a proclamation of neutrality. The proclamation will particularly explain the neutrality laws, so that they may be fully understood by the people.

A *Tribune* special correspondent writes from Paris: Thursday evening there was almost a mutiny in the Chalons Camp among the Garde Mobile. Marshal Canrobert inspected them yesterday. He had two ringleaders brought to a drum-head court martial and shot directly. It is known here that the commissary of the Garde Mobile is very bad, and they want shelter and food.

GREEN BRIAR, (White Sulpher Springs, Va.) Aug. 6.—A terrible accident occurred to night on Cheapeake and Ohio railroad, to the up train, at Terris Run. The next car from the rear coach was precipitated down an embankment a hundred feet, and shattered to pieces. Twelve passengers were killed and twenty wounded.

EUROPEAN WAR NEWS.

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 4.—A special to the *Herald* at 8:30 p. m. says there has been hard fighting at Weissenbery yesterday and to day. A large force of Prussians advanced between Weissenberg and Lanterburg, ten miles into French Territory, driving the advance posts of the enemy and destroying several miles of railroad between Lanterburg and Strasburg, along which it is supposed McMahon was preparing to advance. The French loss is heavy, including many prisoners.

A special of the *Tribune* telegraphs from the Prussian headquarters that the Crown Prince's army stormed the Weissenberg troops of the 5th and 11th divisions. The Prussian army corps was reinforced by the 2d Bavarian corps, and engaged Gen. Donay's division of Marshal McMahon's corps. The French were driven off the field. The Prussians now occupy the French camps. Several hundred French soldiers were taken prisoners. The Prussian loss is considerable. No movement is announced from the Lower Rhine. The French force consisted of Donay's division of McMahon corps. Weissenberg and Gerschell, in rear of town, were carried by storm at the point of the bayonet.

Another special adds: Latest.—The Prussian victory at Weissenberg is decisive, after an obstinate resistance. Gentrol, who commanded the French, in the absence of Donay, was killed, with two officers of his staff. The French lost one piece of artillery and 500 wounded prisoners, including many Tucos, fell into the hands of the Prussians. On the German side, Gen. Kirschback was wounded. The Grenadier Guard and the 15th regiment suffered severely.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—A correspondent endorsed by the *Times* as trustworthy and neutral, gives the following interesting details of the battle of Saar Brucken: The French took some prisoners, but no cannon. They lost 40 killed and 60 wounded. The French force in the battle is estimated at 30,000; Prussians only 6,000. Artillery won the fight. There was but little infantry, and no cavalry engaged. It was the 59th Prussian regiment, not the 50th, as reported, which was engaged in the battle. Three companies of the 40th held their ground against the French until the latter's force had fully developed their strength. The small force of Prussians then retired.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 5.—Noon.—A train has just arrived bringing 500 French prisoners from Weissenberg. They will be sent to Northern Prussia. The total number of prisoners taken by the Prussians in the fight was 800, including 18 officers.

The North German three masted schooner Saare, captured by a French man-of-war, was brought to Brest Aug. 5th.

It is understood that England has determined to make the invasion of Belgium a *casus belli*. The King of the Belgians will summon the powers who guaranteed her neutrality to her assistance as soon as her territory is invaded and England will respond.

Negotiations at Flarence for the preservation of neutrality of the Pontificial territory were successful. It is reported that England will send two frigates to the Tiber to protect the Pope.

Advices from Rome represent that the Jesuits are endeavoring to induce the Pope to remove to Malta.

PARIS, Aug. 6.—*La Liberte* publishes a private dispatch sent at midnight last night from Strasbourg, that McMahon beat the Prussians yesterday evening, the latter evacuating Weissenberg. Telegraph communication with Weissenberg has been established. The same journal adds, that McMahon moved yesterday towards Weissenberg. He was but two hour's march from that point, and his men marched at quick step. He has between 60,000 and 70,000. To-day there will be about 150,000 concentrated near Weissenberg. Loss of Prussians in the recent engagement reached 10,500 in killed and wounded and prisoners.

The French forces defending the town were but 8,000 to 10,000 strong, while the attacking force combined fully 40,000 men. The enemy was so severely crippled that he could not follow the French when they retired.

The *Journal Officiel* says the French troops, to the number of 7,000 or 8,000, who were engaged in the affair before Weissenberg, had to contend with two Prussian corps, including picked men of the Prussian Guard. It adds, in spite of inferior numbers, our regiment resisted the assaults of the enemy for several hours with admirable heroism. When they were forced to give way, the loss of the enemy was so severe that he did not pursue. While at Saar Brucken we have broken the Prussian line, our own remains intact. The army of Baden yesterday crossed the French frontier, and advanced to Lonterberg, where it established its headquarters, and seized some boats in the river. The French loss at Neutkircher was three killed and one wounded. They shelled St. Jean station.

The New York *Herald* has a special from London, dated Aug. 5th, which says a dispatch from Hogaren to-day says the defeat of the French at Weissenburg was disastrous. Gen. Donay's division, composed of picked fighting men, was utterly routed and several of them reached here in a demoralized condition. Weissenberg is in the possession of the Prussians. A general advance from here and Saar Louis is expected.

LONDON, Aug. 5.—The statement is reiterated that Russia's relation to the billigerent powers depends on Austria. If the latter maintain neutrality, Russia will also remain neutral. The only event that could alter this situation, would be the rising of the Poles.

St. Petersburg journals report that Prussia has no designs on the Danubian principalities.

The mission of the Duke of Cadore to Copenhagen to induce Denmark to form an alliance with France, has failed. Since his arrival there Denmark has declared neutrality.

Don Fernando, of Portugal, is not disposed to accept the crown of Spain.

BERLIN, Aug. 6.—The substantial fruits of the Crown Prince's victory are the destruction on the side of France of the quadrilateral and cutting off of McMahon's corps from his northern connections.

Ten French men-of-war have entered the Baltic. This makes 19 French war vessels now in the Baltic.

LONTON, Aug. 6, 9:30 p m.—The following dispatch is just received here:

WEISSENBERG, via Berlin, Aug. 6.—The Prince Royal has defeated Marshal McMahon. The official report of the victory of the crown Prince is as follows:

BERLIN, Aug. 6, 1:30 p. m.—The Prince Royal telegraphs the following bulletin from the field of battle: A victorious battle has been fought near Worth. McMahon was totally beaten. The battle was fought by the larger portion of my command. The French retired upon Bitsche.

Bismarck's organ at Berlin now approves England's observance of her neutrality obligations.

The New York *Herald* has the following:

CARLSRUHE, Aug. 6.—The forward movement of the right of the Prussian army from Treves and Saar Louis commenced yesterday. The Prussians captured Sieck, and vigorously attacked Theonville in overwhelming numbers. After some resistance the French threw away their arms and took to flight. At the same time yesterday the army commanded by the crown Prince made in the direction of Bitsche. To-day there was a general advance of the whole army. Upward of two thousand prisoners have been forwarded to Frankfort. The position of the main body of the French army is at present unknown. Prussian troops are advancing on Metz.

SAAR BRUCKEN, Aug. 6, 7 p. m.—Siar Brucken has just been retaken by the 1st Prussian army corps under Gen. Steinemetz.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The French Emperor has withdrawn his entire force and is concentrating his troops for the defence of Paris. His losses are enormous. The Prussians overtook the retreating French forces early Saturday morning west of Saar Bucken, near Spechen Hills. Gen. Kamos commanded the forces, supported by Gens. Barneckw and Stabpnagel. The action was severe. The position at which the French endeavored to make a stand, during the retreat, was carried by the Prussians at the point of the bayonet. The battle is known as that of Hagenan.

King Williams sends the following dispatch to the Queen: "Good news! Great victory won by our Fritz. We have captured 4,000 prisoners, thirty guns, two standards and six matrailleurs.

McMahon, during the fight, was heavily reinforced from the main army. The contest was severe and lasted from 11 a. m. till 9 at night, when the French retreated, leaving the field to us. Our losses are heavy.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A special cable to the New York *Herald* report by dispatch from Berlin says: The forces of Southern German Volunteers crossed the Rhine and advanced to Strasbourg. The whole French army was driven back, and is supposed to occupy the line between Metz and Nancy.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The Senate and Corps Legislatif have been summoned to meet on the 11th inst.

The dispatch from the Emperor announcing McMahon's defeat and his separation from the main army caused the utmost consternation. The Prussians are over the frontier and advancing on Paris.

La Liberte has the following from official source: McMahon fought near Niederbroun; his headquarters were at Hagenan, and he has fallen back to Avonne. Strasbourg is menaced.

A *Herald* London special says, from official news received here the situation may be summoned up as follows: The Crown Prince has driven Marshal McMahon's army from Weissenberg, and Luterberg, and Worth, and will probably compel a complete evacuation of Hagenan and Strasbourg. McMahon's corps is at present cut off at Metz. The prisoners taken by the Crown Prince and Gen. Goeben number 8,000; number of killed and wounded unknown. An immense quantity of army stores were captured.

A special Paris correspondent of the same paper says: The Prussians were hoaxed by a report of victory by the French forces, and the wildest enthusiasm was manifested. The Garde Mobile will be sent to the frontier.

Belgium is not protected by the treaty of 1839.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—One thousand Italians will be fighting with France in a few days under the treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive; as for Austria she remains the Austria of 1811. She sold herself to her enemy, King William, for the German subjects which were left her by the treaty of Portugal. If victory should crown our arms, France will remember Italy, and she will not forget Austria.

The *Journal Officiel* says the defense of Paris is assured. It would require an army of half a million to invest its fortifications, while 30,000 would suffice to defend them, and there troops enough now in and around the city to furnish the necessary garrison. These with the sailors from the fleet, which could be procurred, the Garde Nationale, the Garde Municipale, and the firemen, would make up a solid army of 100,000. Paris is free from danger.

A dispatch from the Emperor, dated 3:30 a. m. on Sunday, says: Communication with McMahon having been cut off, nothing was received from him until last evening. Gen. Sligle has been wounded. McMahon's loss was great in the battle, but his retreat was effected in good order. All is quiet to-night. I go to the center of the position.

The London *Times* says, the French are in a critical position. The momentuous question arises whether the Emperor's health leaves him in possession of his ordinary faculties, as is marked by his usual hesitation, to which is attributed the random and purposeless strategy and puzzling inaction which probably brought the calamity to the national arms. The Emperor is now bound to accept battle instantly. He has an entire lack of controlling forces for restoring spirits to a defeated army and this while the enemy is concentrating in the heart of Lorraine. Circumstances will soon exact the reappearance of England in the character of a mediator.

The British foreign office has received an imperative demand from Prussia that England shall stop the shipment of coal to France, or abandon her position of neutrality.

It is believed at Antwerpt that the war will end in a week.

McMahon reports his headquarters at Saverne, and that his corps suffered less than was reported. The Prussians have occupied St. Avold. All males at Metz are pressed into service by Napoleon.

The condition of Paris is believed to be dangerous.

HEADQUARTERS AT CHALOS, SUR MARIE, Aug. 8.—Prussian reserves are rapidly gaining their advance.

The national guards are assigned to the defense of Paris. Guns are mounted on the new fortifications. All citizens between the ages of 30 and 40 are incorporated in a national guard. Those under 30 are enrolled in the garde mobile.

It is said positively that the Emporer is ill at Chalons.

Prussians menace Metz and St. Avold. McMahon continues his retreat towards Waney.

There were illuminations and public rejoicings last night at Hamburg, Dresden and other cities.

French prisoners are every where kindly treated.

Grant Photographed.

Charles a Dana, one of the oldest Republican editors in the United States, says in his N. Y. *Sun* of a recent date: "Grant's administration is bad, foolish, weak, cowardly, corrupt, anti-American, contemptible at home, and more contemptible abroad. It is impossible to speak the truth and deny that this is so. It is impossible for an independent journalist, anxious to discharge his obligations to the people, to conceal or palliate facts so fearful and so notorious.

The President is incompetent, lazy, neglectful of his duties, unable to comprehend them, and careless about performing them. He appoints men to office simply because they have made him presents, or are his relations, or because some foolish caprice prompts it. He degrades the country in the eyes of all the world, and stands trembling like a coward for fear of a corrupt and bankrupt power like Spain. The man who saved the nation as a soldier is covering us with shame as a President."

Just as the *Democrat* predicted weeks ago has the Howard investigation terminated. Howard is a whining Republican—the majority of the investigating committee were Republicans, and the result is a whitewashing report by the majority, while the minority brings in a very different affair. This latter simply shows that of the fifteen distinct charges against Howard, fourteen are fully substantiated by the testimony taken, which covers three thousand pages.

There is a sensation in Columbus Ohio, the wife of a prominent newsdealer having eloped with a young clerk. The wife's name is Mrs. Roselle.

Chinese Labor.

[From Pomeroy's Democrat.]

New England wanted the black people of the South released from slavery. And now, when they are free, and by legislation made the peers of white men, New England abolitionists, aristocrats, and monopolist legislate the entire black and white working population of the South into continued work at great disadvantages, for the benefit of Northern bondholders, who pay no taxes.

And New England to-day, instead of giving employment to the liberated black people of the South, turns up her pious nose in horror at a negro, and sends abroad for *ship-loads* of Chinese laborers, ignorant Pagans, who believe not in God, to fill her factories and workshops, to the robbery of white workmen. Does this scheme not serve the white workmen of New England right for their aiding to build up an aristocracy that robs labor everywhere?

Is this serving the black population right?

The Chinese work for less wages than a white man. A white man in New England has a family to support. The ignorant Pagan has none. But the New England monopolist care not for the poor, be they white or black.

The Chinese comes here with his heart behind him. He comes here virtually a slave to the contractor who employs him.

Shall we now tolerate slavery in America? Is the aristocracy of the North better than that put down at the South?

The Chinese live like a dog. He builds no houses, he adds nothing to the general wealth, but sends his earnings back to the Celestial Empire to await his coming. Of what use is he to America? He cuts down no trees. He reclaims no land from its wild state. He brings no money here to invest. He does not even help enrich our gravestone cutters. He is not found pioneering his way to the West, side by side with the earnest young laborers who are by the Government being robbed for the benefit of Bondholders. He is not in sympathy with us as a people, or with our laws and institutions.

You say he works cheap.

But the poor consumer is not benefited. The object of the employer is not to cheapen goods for the poor. He employs the Chinese workman only to make more profits to himself!

He can undersell by a penny or two; then while workmen must come to the new standard in time. And God knows they have none too much money now to pay for home articles when comes Saturday night.

As wealth increases it becomes cold, proud, selfish, grasping, avaricious and unfeeling. The rich have no sympathy with the poor. The man who works, as a general thing, may call at the backdoor for the master, but he is not wanted in the parlor.

Little by little wealth steals its way, ever protecting itself. Little by little it crowds labor back under the hetcheling of laws for collection of taxes.

First, it takes to itself the notes of all the working-people of America, dignifies them with the name of bonds, exempts these notes from being taxed, and makes workingmen pay taxes on all they have invested in land or tools.

Then it adds to these bonds year after year—lifting up the rich, crowding down the poor. Then it brings here a cheep, unmarried Pagan labor to rob it and make it help them rob our own working-people, and our people who toil, tamely submit to paying taxes and to this importation of labor's degradation.

Thank God that in the Democratic city of New York this insult to labor will not be tolerated!

In Republican districts where those who work are the slaves of the monopolists, men may submit to this shame, insult, and robbery of their families. But it cannot be done here. Democracy does this much for the laboring man.

If a negro, a white man, or a Chinese Pagan wants to come here and make his home with us, he will be welcome. But no cowardly, labor-cheapening contractor God ever gave life to can bring to New York a ship-load or a car-load of rat-eating Pagans and work them in opposition to our workingmen at prices less than a little street-sweeper can earn of a wet day.

But the negroes of the South are forced to submit to this new order of things, as are the workingmen of New England. Republicanism compels them to this. And the more we have of Republicanism, the more will we have of this

Insult to labor—
Aiding monopolist—
Enriching of contractors—
Making of wealth to invest in United States bonds—
Exempting the rich from taxation—
Crowding back the poor—
Robbing of white and black workingmen—

Disregard for the right and cementing aristocracy with the life-blood and sweat of overtaxed and underpaid labor. Shave the heads of these Chinese contractors that we may know them, and if this does not cure them of their desposition to rob and insult, send them to New York, where they will be taught better lessons than they dare give in Republican districts, where the doctrine is that labor is the slave and the dollar the master.

No Chinese laborers and Chinese contractors for us.

Better a riot if you will—a revolution at once.

For the workingmen of America have rights, and it is their duty, before God and man, their rights to maintain, no matter at what cost of blood, life or sentiment.

Know Nothingism Revived.

Congress just previous to its adjournment passed a new naturalization law, the text of which we have given in the *Plaindealer*. By this bill no foreigner can become naturalized except by the District or Circuit Court of the United States or by one of the registers in bankruptcy. The effect of this bill will be to almost entirely prevent, in Oregon at least, the naturalization of foreigners; as to accomplish this hereafter it will become necessary for the applicant to go to Portland with his witnesses, a distance of two hundred miles from Douglas and three hundred from Jackson county. In this we see the revival of the old Know Nothing party which we had supposed was buried by the Democracy in 1856, but it seems we had "only scotched the snake, not killed it."

The enormity of this act is the more apparent when we consider that the Radical party have just made voters not only of the field negroes of the South but of every worthless negro barber and boot black in the Northern States. While these are considered to be fully competent to exercise the right of suffrage the foreign born white immigrant is to be put under the ban, simply bacause he has sense enough to have an opinion of his own and cannot be forced either by money or threats to vote against his own interest. We take the position that this sort of Legislation is entirely without authority in the Constitution of the United States, and therefore void. This sacred instrument gives power to Congress "to establish an uniform rule of naturalization," but it gives to Congress no power to exercise exclusive control of it. There is no such thing as a person being a citizen of the United States, he is such by becoming a citizen of one of the States or Territories. The reason for the provision we have quoted in the Constitution is, that as by that instrument the citizen of one State was entitled to the same privileges and immunities of a citizen of any other State, it became necessary to establish an uniform system of naturalization. It is therefore evident that while Congress may dictate to each State, how they can make citizens of the United States, they have no authority to take this subject from the control of the State and give it to the United States Courts. We hope the people will not quietly submit to thsse continual encroachments by Congress upon the right of the States, but that they will make resistance before it shall be too late to break their chains.—*Plaindealer.*

Colonel Jim Fisk has been raising a row at the Continental, at Long Branch. He took a corps of his young lady friends to attend the hop on the 18th inst., whereupon the boarders withdrew their wives from the room, and have since left the hotel with their families.

The saying that "there is more pleasure in giving than receiving," is supposed to apply chiefly to medicine, kicks and advice.

"New York's White Slaves."

The New York *Sun* has elicited a correspondence from different classes in regard to compensations for employment, which presents a fearful contrast to what is necessary for obtaining the plainest elements of existence.

A lawyer's clerk writes as follows:

It happens I have that seven good friends who are employed by lawyers in first-class practice; and further that I myself am engaged as clerk in the office of a legal gentleman. These facts render it unnecessary for me to "inquire at respectable offices," as your correspondent advises, for they furnish such equivocal proof of his accuracy as may be needful.

Friend No. 1—17 years of age, employed by Brown, O'Hall & Vanderpool, receives the munificent salary of $3 per week.

Friend No. 2—17 years of age in the office of Rufus E. Andrews, $2,50 a week.

Friend No. 3—18, with Hirsch & Newcombe, $2.

Friend No. 4—18, with Laroque & Barlow, $3,50.

Friend No. 5—19, with Hoove & Hummel, $5.

Friend No. 6—19, with ex-Surrogate Tucker, $5,

Friend No. 7—19, with Goldsmith, Dyat & Townsend, $5.

I am 24 years of age; I supervise nearly all of the office business of a certain lawyer in large practice: I work from 8:30 a. m. to 6 p. m.; occasionally appear in Court in place of my employer, and have been his only clerk for the last eighteen months; salary $6 a week.

A "white slave," who signs herself "Flora," writes that she has to maintain a family of five upon an income of $3 65 per week, and pay her daily car fare out of that pittance.

In the large retail stores there are employed little girls called "cash girls," who stand on their feet from twelve to fifteen hours daily (they are not allowed to sit) for the price of $1 50 per week.

Commission agents and brokers' clerks come along with a wail, and we think not without reason. It is stated as a positive fact that clerks, from eighteen to twenty years of age, are employed every day at $100 per annum; and that not five per cent, of the young men engaged in those positions receive as high as $4 50 per week.

The mammoth millionaire, Mr. A. T. Stewart, is held forth as one of the hardest taskmasters, who pays starvation salaries. It is no wonder that New York is filled with a desperate class who prey upon the community for bread, where labor cannot satisfy the pangs of hunger.

THE Portland *Press* gives currency to a funny incident which occured in that city a few days since. It seems that an Irishman, living at the North End, is possessed of a wife whose fondness for the "craythur" is inordinate. On the morning in question, she purchased a leg of lamb for dinner, and putting it in the oven to bake, she turned to get some wood, when pussy, who had stood with longing eyes on the meat, jumped into the open oven. The woman not perceiving the cat, closed the oven door, and proceeded in the discharge of her accustomed duties. Tabby cried, but Biddy couldn't find her, and during the forenoon the woman imbibed too freely of her favorite beverage and became oblivious to all about her. Pat. came home to dinner; the dish of meat was set before him, which he pronounced *rabbit*. His wife asserted it was lamb, but Pat. turned it over, discovered, to his horror, the hair of poor pussy. A scene ensued, in which Biddy was summarily sobered.

An Irish woman, seventy-five years of age, and unable to read or write, whose property was ascertained to be worth $105,000, was found by a census-taker living in the third story of a large tenement house in the Eighteenth Ward, New York.

Mrs. Reade paid $150,000 for a new church at New Derby, near Liverpool, England, and the Bishop of Chester refused to dedicate it because it is too elaborately ornamented. She threatens to sue the Bishop.

"Why do women spend so much time and money on dress?" asked a gentleman of a belle. "To worry other women," was the diabolical but truthful answer.

Be Something.

It is the duty of every young man to take some active part as actor on the stage of life. Some seem to think that they can vegetate, as it were, without being anything in particular. Man was not made to rust out his life. It is expected that he should "act well his part." He must be something. He has a work to perform, which it is his duty to attend to. We are not placed here to grow up, pass through the various stages of life, and then die, without having done anything for the benefit of the human race. It is a principle in the creed of the Mahometans that every one should have a trade. No Christian doctrine could be better than that. Is a man to be brought up in idleness? Is he to live upon the wealth which his ancestors have acquired by frugal industry? Is he placed here to pass through life like an automaton? Has he nothing to perform as a citizen of the world? A man who does nothing is useless to his country as an inhabitant. A man who does nothing is a mere cipher. He does not fulfill the obligations for which he was sent into the world, and when he dies, he has not finished the work which was given him to do. He is a mere blank in creation. Some are born with riches and honors upon their heads; but does it follow that they have nothing to do in their career through life? Their are certain duties for every one to perform. *Be something!* Don't live like a hermit, and die unregretted.

See that young man, no matter what are his circumstances, if he has no particular business to pursue, he will not accomplish much. Perhaps he has a father abundantly able to support him. Perhaps that father has labored hard to obtain a competence that is sufficient for his sons to live in idleness. Can they go abroad with any degree of self-complacency, squandering away the money which their fathers have earned by hard labor? No one who has the proper feelings of a citizen, who wishes to be ranked among the useful members of society, would live such a life.

Be something! Don't be a drone! You may rely upon your present possessions, or on your future prospects, but these riches may fly away, or other hopes may be blighted, and if you have no place of your own in such a case, ten to one you will find your path beset with thorns. Want may come upon you before you are aware of it, and having no profession, you will find yourself in anything but an enviable condition. It is, therefore, important that you should *be something!* Don't depend upon Fortune, for she is a fickle support, which often fails when you lean upon her with the greatest confidence. Trust to your own exertions.

Be something! Pursue that vocation for which you are fitted by nature; pursue it faithfully and diligently. You have a part to act, and the honor in performing that part depends upon yourself. It is sickening to see a parcel of idle boys hanging around a father, spending the money which he has earned by his industry, without attempting to do anything for themselves. *Be something!* should be their motto. Every one is capable of learning some "art, trade, or mystery," and can earn a competence for himself. He should *be something*, and not bring down the gray hairs of his father to the grave. He should learn to depend upon himself. Idle boys, living on a parent without any profession or employment, are ill qualified for good members of society, and we regret to say that it is too often the parent's fault that they are thus brought up. They should be taught to *be something*, to know how to provide for themselves, in case of necessity, and to act well their part, that they may reap the honor which therein lies.

"If I were to lose you I would never be such a fool as to marry again." Wife—"If I were to lose you, I would marry again directly." Husband—"My death would be regretted by at least one person." Wife—"By whom?" Husband—"My successor."

An American woman named Lucy Foster, has been graduated at the College of France, in the medical department, which entitles her to practice in any part of France.

Rhode Island is to have a Board of female inspectors for its prison.

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