

The Weekly Michigan Argus.

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The Michigan Argus.

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I. O. O. F.

WARREN LADGE, No. 9, of the Independent Order of Odd Fellows meet at their Lodge Room, every Friday Evening, at 7 1/2 o'clock. W. B. ROSE, Secy.

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ATTORNEYS, Counsellors, Solicitors, and Notaries at Law. Public, have Books and Papers showing titles of all lands in the country, and are prepared to conveyancing and collecting demands, and to pay taxes and school interest in any part of the State. Office east of the park.

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B. F. GRANGER, Ann Arbor, Mich.

H. F. FINLEY, Jan. 28, 1864. 9411f

SHADOWS.

When the children are hushed in the nursery,
And the swallows sleep in the eaves,
And the night wind murmurs secrets
Apart to the listening leaves;
Then I open the inner chamber
That was closed from the dust of day,
And gently undraw the curtain
Where my holiest treasures lay.

Sweet spirits that may not slumber;
Cool shadows from lights now gone;
And the echo of voices sounding,
All sounding for me alone.
And, bleeding among the others,
One echo is softer yet,
One shadow is cooler, deeper,
And my dimming eyes grow wet.

For the image I gaze on longest
Is the image that blessed my youth;
The angel that lit my journey
With her lamp of love and truth.
We traveled life's way together
A little while side by side;
And, when I grew faint and weary,
That light was my strength and guide.

And dearer it grew—how dearer!
Till I watched it wane and fade;
And my angel said as we parted,
Be patient, be not afraid,
And when I am sick and weary
With the heat and the dust of day,
How the sense of her words comes o'er me,
Her words ere she went away.

And I ask for a patient wisdom,
As I journey the way alone;
Till I tread on the golden threshold
Of the heaven where she is gone.
When the children are hushed in the nursery,
And the swallows sleep in the eaves,
And the night wind murmurs secrets
Apart to the listening leaves.

The Schools and the Nation.

[We extract the following paragraphs from the recent annual report of Hon. JOHN M. GARRISON, Superintendent of Public Instruction, and commend them to the careful attention of every reader of the Argus. The subject is one of the utmost importance in these days of the nation's trial.]

American statesmen have always asserted the close dependence of free government on the cultivated intelligence and virtue of the people. Washington and his colleagues early proclaimed it, and the mightiest names that have followed have reiterated the same truth.—Out of this belief of American statesmen have grown, principally, the American school systems; and out of it too have come those munificent donations of school and University lands, by which education has been enabled to keep pace with the march of population, in the new and forming States of the Republic, and to plant its school-houses beside the cabins of the pioneers. No American mind will question the essential truth of this great American idea, and yet but few minds have paused to mark how profoundly and widely the education of the people is interlinked, not only with the policy of the government, but with all the interests of the nation; how it sweeps through the entire realm of our private and our public life, and touches, with an electric energy, every industrial, commercial, moral, social, political and military element in the national character; how, in short, it is the great nurturing mother, at once, of our material prosperity and our intellectual progress.—The grandest of the wealth-producing powers,—adding the science-compelled and unwearied forces of nature to the feeble energies of mere human toilers,—multiplying riches in countless profusion,—finding new values in all the crude materials of nature, and giving to property itself new and higher worth, in the increased security of its possession, and in the more elevated and excellent capacities for its enjoyment—it might well claim the regards of even a merely commercial nation. But in its power to elevate and enlarge the sphere of life—to make manhood more manful, and humanity more grandly and gloriously human—it lends to liberty new charms, and magnifies the national life into a power and grandeur such as no mere extension of territory, and no numerical increase of population can ever give.

In this country, possessed as it is of a vast unoccupied territory, great efforts have naturally been made to induce a large immigration from the over-crowded states of the old world. With immense domain, and we have wanted an immense population; and, in the anxiety to secure this, we have been in danger of forgetting that it is not the numbers, but the character of its people that renders a nation great, prosperous and happy.—China with its uncounted millions of people and its continental stretch of territory, has wielded less influence and filled a less place in the world's history than the little peninsula of Greece, or the rock-girt British isles. What would it avail us as a State if, with one great effort, we could fill our entire northern wilds with an imported people? Speculation would sell its lands, and the State would have more voters, and more members of Congress; but what then? Would our liberties be greater or safer? Would these children of the old world be made much happier by being welcomed to a wilderness? Well might they sing:

"Better dwell in the midst of alarms,
Than reign in this horrible place."

I would not forbid nor discourage the oppressed sons of Europe from following the westward path opened by our fathers, and from seeking an asylum for themselves and their children in this "land of the free." Let them come with their strong arms and liberty-loving hearts; but let us remember that not merely by waving our flag over them, shall we transform them and their children into American citizens. American ideas taught by American schools, by an American literature, alone can properly melt this immense foreign element into the great body of American citizenship, and keep our beloved country what the fathers made it and left it. Let us be warned that with every new wave of immigration that sweeps to our shores, we

must, not in a spirit of narrow jealousy, but in equal love of our visitor and ourselves, build higher the bulwarks of liberty in the public mind, and strengthen the bonds of national unity in the common cultivation of the people. The wisest men of both great classes of citizenship—native and foreign born—will recognize the urgent wisdom of these suggestions. Let our law makers give them heed. Let us Americanize them, lest they Europeanize us.

The terrible history of this most causeless and wicked rebellion—a rebellion precipitated by the passion-impelled leaders of an untalented people—has added a new evidence to the truth taught by our statesmen, and given a new revelation of the value of our schools. The grand "uprising" of the loyal and school-taught North has been more than equalled by its grander endurance.—While incredulous Europe has looked for our bankruptcy and downfall, we have met every call for men and means not only with unthought alacrity, but with unwearied strength; and to day the loyal States are richer and greater than when the first gun woke the echoes of war.

We should be equally blind to our best interests, and ungrateful to our schools, if we should refuse to recognize the agency of education in these magnificent results. It matters not that not every soldier can read, and that many have never perhaps been in the school room. All have drunk in of the general tide of free thought ever flowing from the halls of learning. Through their educated pupils, our schools have transformed even the shops and streets into wider school rooms for the instruction of the people and the dissemination of practical knowledge. The mind-power of the nation has not only enabled it to comprehend and accept the great issues of the conflict, but has taught it how to produce, on a sudden, all the needful material of war. Its skilled industry has stood in stead of mighty arsenals, filled with gathered munitions, and out of the brain of the nation have sprung, ready armed, the grandest army and navy on the globe. The schooled conscience of the people has inspired it to overcome the cherished prejudices of generations, and to keep abreast with the magnificent moral revolution that has rolled onward along the battle-fields. It is the grand, noticeable fact in this great war, that the people have led the government, not the government the people. The people have thought faster and better than their rulers, and yet, with a noble reticence and trust they have waited patiently till their rulers could find out the public mind and follow it.

Did free public schools need a new argument for their defense, it is here afforded them. Did their friends need a new call to labor for their improvement, it comes thunder-toned from this war.—Who henceforward can doubt that the free school is the necessary adjunct of a free State? And in the great future of national growth and power which begins already to rise to sight beyond the battle fields, how much shall we need to work with a double energy and zeal these agencies by which the people can alone be lifted into some sort of equality with their destiny, and the national conscience made equal to the control of the national career? If our land shall escape the fate of the republics of the old world, it must be through the aid of a christian civilization made prevalent and powerful by universal education.

Three great reforms are needed in the free schools of our country:

1st. As the schools are made free to the pupils, the pupils should be made sure to the schools. The right to maintain schools by public tax, implies the right to send to school by public authority; and while the State should sacredly guard the right of parents to be the educators of their children, it should equally protect the right of the child to be educated, and should above all, enforce the grander right of society to secure education to its own future citizens. Leaving every parent to choose his own school, it should see to it that no child is reared to manhood without an education suited to his wants.

2nd. A purer and nobler moral culture should be made a regular part of school instruction. Not a mere negative morality, consisting in a puritanic avoidance of wrong doing, but a great-souled, active, and earnest love and practice of the right—a daily inculcation by word and deed of every noble sentiment, of philanthropy, and truth, and duty—such should be the moral education of every pupil of the public schools. The good of society and the safety of the schools, demand that we shall no longer rest content, with a mere intellectual culture which affords to the State no pledge that those whom it has paid to educate, will use their education for the public good, and not for the public damage. Let the teachers be made free, while they teach the mind knowledge, to lead their pupils as far God-ward and Heaven-ward as they can.

3rd. It should be insisted on that public education shall conform more to its public uses. Instead of instructing the pupil as if for his own personal and private good, we should demand that he be thoroughly educated also for the uses of society and the service of the State, and thus the public school be made public in a higher sense. Let the knowledge and sentiments necessary to a good citizen be made a part of each school course. Let each pupil be taught the history of his country, the principles and framework of its government, the rights and duties of the people in a republic, the obligations of public law and the principles of civil and religious liberty. All this may be accomplished in the common school by a simple course of reading and oral instruction, and in the higher schools by a more extended and systematic course of study. And to this let there be added a

profound reverence for the Constitution and the laws of the land, an intelligent love of country, and a passion for liberty indicated by a frequent rehearsal of our national struggles, and of the heroic endurance and noble achievements of patriot soldiers and citizens. Let story and song be invoked to fill the souls of our children with the grand and useful sentiments of national honor and national defense. Let childhood in all the land be taught to reverence the memories of the noble dead who on the great battle-fields, as at Gettysburg, Chattanooga, and a hundred more, bared their bosoms and offered their lives for their country.—Thus let the State care for its children, providing them a culture which may give them sound bodies, intelligent minds, and pure hearts; and in their manhood, it will not lack for loyal citizens and valiant defenders.

An Old Saying.

Little people, as everybody knows, are apt to forget the proverb, "A place for everything, and everything in its place." This is a very serious fault, and often causes great inconvenience to themselves and others. A boy is sent on an errand, and must go immediately; but he cannot find his hat, and he cannot go without it. He runs one way and another, and much time is lost before the missing hat is found.

Or a little girl is going to school. It is but fifteen minutes to nine o'clock; but where is her bonnet? She can not remember where she has put it, and looks in all directions, but in vain. "Oh, dear, what shall I do?" she says; "do, Mary, help me find my bonnet." After searching some time, Mary finds it behind the wood-box in the kitchen, where it was thrown, in haste, the day previous; and the little girl goes to school crying, late, and displeased with herself and everybody else.

Another is making a dress and apron for her doll, but can not find her needle and thread, or scissors. She runs to her mother, and asks for hers; but her mother says, "No, dear, you must look for your own." At length the needle is found on the table-cover; the thread had rolled away under the table, the scissors were left where she had been cutting paper dolls, and the thimble cannot be found. All this consumes time and patience; children think little of the value of time, yet

"the little moments,
Humble though they be,
Make the mighty ages
Of eternity."

I have a work-box which belonged to a little girl five years old, who has gone to the Savior. It is now just as she left it, four years ago. The key is tied to a green ribbon, and I often take it, unlock the box and look at the contents. This little girl liked to have her own things, and was careful to keep them in their places. One day a little peddler boy came in, and she asked me to buy for her some needles, thread and tape. I did so, and what she did not use is still in the work-box. In one compartment are some little books, laid up carefully, the largest at the bottom, and the smallest at the top. In another are some pencils, and a small hair brush, which she used in painting pictures, a spool of thread and a roll of tape. In the middle are two needles and some pins upon a cushion; also, a thimble and paper of needles; a knife and scissors, in places made for them. Whenever she had used them, perhaps several times a day, she always returned each article to its place again. A bureau drawer was given up to her, and each article in it was always laid smoothly; and when two nails were driven in a particular place for her bonnet and cape, she was careful to hang them there.

It is pleasant to recall these things, now that she is gone. Would that all my young friends had this habit of order, and were as careful to "have a place for everything, and everything in its place."

The Valley of Jehoshaphat.

The efforts the Jews have made, and the sufferings, losses, and humiliations they have borne, for the purpose of obtaining sepulture in the Valley of Jehoshaphat, form a singular feature in human history. No other nation has thus struggled, not to live in their own land, but to be suffered to lay their dust there. Many descriptions have been made of this marvelous place; but I confess none of them ever afforded me a notion of its actual appearance. Wandering alone past the fountain of Siloam, and by the arid bed of Kedron it suddenly opened on me a perfect mountain of graves.—Each side paved with sepulchral slabs.—A hill stone is small, so small as to lead to the conclusion that the bodies must be buried perpendicularly. At all events if the multitudes there interred were to arise, they would form a crowd as dense and compact as it would be enormous.—Short Hebrew inscriptions (some evidently of great age) are on all the stones; and these are laid together with intervals only of a few inches, as in our old churchyards. The slabs are almost on the level of the ground, and of equal height, so that it is literally one large pavement of death—an appalling, almost an overwhelming sight.—*Frazer's Magazine.*

Mr. Lincoln is held responsible for the following. A gentleman visited Mr. Lincoln to solicit a pass into Virginia to see a brother outside our lines. "Have you applied to Gen. Halleck?" inquired the President. "Yes, and met with a flat refusal." "Then you must see Stanton." "I have, and with the same result," was the reply. "Well, then," said Abe, with a smile of good humor, "I can do nothing; for you must know that I have very little influence with this administration."

Columbus.

A poor traveler knocked one day at the gate of an old convent in the South of Spain, to beg bread and water for his boy. While eating this humble meal, the Prior of the convent passing by, was struck with the noble and intelligent look of the stranger. He stopped and spoke, and observing that he was a foreigner, he kindly inquired into his history. The conversation of the stranger kindled a lively interest in the Prior, who invited him to come in and rest from the fatigues of his journey; he then sends for some friends from a neighboring village, and every one is impressed with the appearance and words of the stranger. They enter into his plan with a friendly zeal; never had he found such sympathy before; it was as unexpected as grateful, and grateful as unexpected.

The poor wayfarer was Christopher Columbus, unfolding to a little circle of new-found friends his grand and cherished enterprise of exploring the ocean to discover that new land, which he was firmly persuaded existed on the other side of the globe, and which turned out to be the great American continent.

The views of poor Columbus had never before found such favor. No body in his own country believed in him, and he had just come to Spain, in order to seek for that help in the furtherance of his plans which had been elsewhere denied him. Though the Prior beholds him alone, poor, and friendless, he discerns a superior mind, and persuaded that the enterprise which Columbus proposes would be of great advantage to his country, offers to give him a letter of introduction to the king; and Columbus, comforted and encouraged by the sympathy of his new friends, departs from the convent to present his case before King Ferdinand and Queen Isabella, the sovereigns of Spain. They were then at Cordova, engaged in wars which occupied all their time and thoughts; so that when Columbus arrived there in the spring of 1486, he found it impossible to gain a hearing; and almost every one to whom he opened his mind, looked upon his project as weak and unworthy of confidence.

At last he was directed to present his views to a body of learned men, in order to have their judgment upon them.—They heard all his reasonings and arguments in relation to the existence of a new continent, but they were not convinced; indeed, they ridiculed the notion, and pronounced it contrary to sound knowledge and Scripture. This was a severe blow to poor Columbus, but it did not crush him. He would not give it up. He had his case presented to the king and queen. They were told the decision of their learned men, and that it did not become such great princes to engage in an enterprise of the kind on such weak grounds as had been advanced. Upon this they declined helping him, and in sorrow and disappointment he left the city.

When the worthy Prior beheld Columbus once more arrived at the gate of his convent, after nearly seven years of vain effort, and saw how poor and disappointed he was, he was deeply affected. Columbus was now determined to try the French king. "No," said the Prior, "you must not leave Spain; my queen must befriend you; she is noble and generous and she will." And the old Prior saddled his mule and started off to the queen himself, bidding Columbus stay at the convent until his return. He reached the place, was admitted into her presence, whose teacher he had once been, and pleaded the cause of Columbus with such honest zeal and sound judgment, that Isabella was immediately interested; she had never heard the case so presented before. "Send Columbus back," she cried, "and forward him money for his expenses; I will befriend him." How delighted must the old Prior have been, at the generous enthusiasm of his queen.

As soon as possible, Columbus was on his way back to the palace, with some fears, I dare say, mingled with his hopes. The king looked coldly on the matter, and it was objected that there was no money in the treasury to furnish ships for such a voyage. "No money!" exclaimed the queen, "I will pledge my jewels to raise the necessary funds."—With the interest of such a queen in his behalf, his propositions rapidly gained favor, and in a short time orders were issued for ships and men to engage in this great voyage of discovery; and Columbus took leave of the palace and joyfully set out for the convent of his friend.

Let those who are ready to faint under difficulties in carrying out any great and worthy undertaking, remember that Columbus was eighteen years trying to carry his plans into effect; the most of that time was passed amid poverty, neglect, and ridicule; that the prime of his life had wasted away in the struggle, and that when his perseverance was finally crowned with success, he was in his fifty-sixth year. Let his example encourage us never to despair, never to give up in the pursuit of high and worthy objects; or as the Bible expresses it in relation to the highest aim of life, "Be ye steadfast, immovable, always abounding in the work of the Lord."

The Lord Ashburton whose death is announced by the last arrival from Europe, is not the distinguished statesman whose name is so closely identified with a critical period in our own history, (the Webster-Ashburton controversy), but his son. The former died in 1848—eight years after the conclusion of the famous treaty between our government and that of Great Britain, determining the Northwestern boundary.

The moment a man is satisfied with himself, everybody else is dissatisfied with him.

Flax Culture—Profits.

Flax grows well wherever oats will so far as climate is concerned. It requires good corn ground, neither too stiff nor too light. It will not bear fresh manure in any quality, yet needs a fertile soil. Good sward plowed in the fall and sowed in the spring, or corn stubble ground is adapted to it. When raised for seed, grass or clover seed may be sown at the same time—that is, after, or with the flax. A common rule for the quantity of seed to sow is, 3 pecks per acre when the crop is raised for seed, and 2 bushels when raised for fibre. The object with American farmers has hitherto been chiefly to obtain the greatest quantity of seed, but now the fibre is in demand at very remunerative prices, at least in some parts of the country, and the demand is rapidly widening. It is not customary for us to spend the home labor upon the straw usual in Europe, but it is got in marketable condition at the least possible expense of labor.

Mr. J. E. Cookingham, of Dutchess Co., N. Y., who is a successful cultivator, gives us briefly an account of his last year's crop, a fair average one, as follows: Plowed in last year's stubble (the corn was well manured), sowed broadcast 5 pecks good North River seed, harrowed it in lightly and rolled the ground. The sowing was done at the time he sowed oats, about the first of May. When the top balls turned brown, the crop was pulled and laid in swaths from a cradle; after two or three days it was bound with rye straw in bundles about 6 to 8 inches in diameter at the bands, and housed. As soon as convenient it was threshed, one man opening the bundles, another spreading the straw out by large handfuls in a fan shaped form, and applying the heads to the cylinder of a threshing machine, the "concave" being raised so that the teeth scarcely touched. (The straw is all retained in the hands in this process.) Another man raps out any seed which may still be lodged in the straw, and re-bundles it. After moving, in the month of September, the straw was spread out upon the meadow, just thick enough to cover the ground.—Here it lay about one month, being turned at the end of two weeks, by which time it was rotted enough. (The length of time depends upon the weather.) At this time it was raked and bound as at first, but whether stacked or housed, Mr. C. does not mention. His crop was 784 bushels of seed, which sold at \$3.00 per bushel, and nearly 5 tons of straw, which sold at \$40 per ton, making in all \$4354.

Male Fashions.

The men of every generation have had their laugh at the fashion of the ladies; but the ladies have had their opportunities of triumph in return. If the women once bore horned head dresses, that made them look like human oxen, did not the men till very lately wear huge periwigs and long tails or queues that made them look like lions? If the women, with their hoops or farthingales or ermines, have occupied a space in the world disproportionate to their real size, have not the men with their bags and queues and enormous trousers, stuffed out like mammoth bolsters with horse-hair or cotton, and doublets puckered and distended, looked four times their natural size, and scarcely like human beings? In Henry the Eighth's reign, a scaffold was erected round the parliament house for the accommodation of such members as carried the fashion of magnificence in dress to an extreme. Even in point of cost, the dresses of the gentlemen have often been more extravagant than those of the fairer sex. Sir Walter Raleigh's doublet was embroidered with pearls. His buff shoes were covered with precious stones of the value of £5,000. His armor blazed with diamonds and pearls. The Duke of Buckingham, King James's favorite, sometimes had his diamonds so loosely put on his garments that when he pleased he could, with a sudden shake, sprinkle the ground with them, that the Dames de la Cour might pick them up. He had a suit of white velvet, embroidered with diamonds, the value of £70,000. Some of the English nobles, at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, carried their whole fortunes on their backs.

John C. Calhoun.

The Hon. Edward Everett furnished to a recent number of the New York Ledger an interesting paper on John C. Calhoun. Speaking of the nullification excitement of 1832, Mr. Everett says: "Being at that time a member of Congress, and having occasion to call upon the President on some business of a constituent, I found him in the reception room, in the presence of some fifteen or twenty persons casually assembled there, most of whom he had probably never seen before, to whom he was discoursing warmly on the great topics of the day. 'Mr. Calhoun,' said he, 'talks of a reserved constitutional right of nullification, as if any constitution could provide for its own destruction. He has got a few country-club lawyers to back him; but, and this the President said, placing his hand on a large file of letters, 'I've got the people of the United States. If he means the law of nature, that's another thing. But what is the law of nature? It's Andrew Jackson with his musket on his shoulder, and that's a game, he'll find, that two can play at.' As he uttered the last words, he straightened himself up and made the motion of 'carry arms.' This was a definition of *jus natura*, (law of nature) different from those of Grocius and Puffendorf, but not ill adapted to the exigencies of the times."

As it is man's destiny to be ruled by woman, he should for his own sake, render her as fit for the task as possible.

Beet Sugar in the West.

The Rural New Yorker gives an account of an experiment at Chatsworth, near the Chicago Branch of the Illinois Central Railroad, which has been in progress during the past year, to which Western men, interested in the highest development of the agricultural resources of those great prairies, have looked with no little anxiety and no little hopefulness, for results. And it was with no little apprehension that the writer saw in a recent western paper an advertisement of sugar beets for sale to herdsmen, at a very cheap rate indeed. But we breathe easier. It seems the reason why we have not heard of results before, is not found in the want of sugar in the beet. The beets do contain sugar that is available. Disappointment in the arrangement and preparation of machinery has prevented the manufacture of a large crop of beets produced on the Chatsworth farm. The last of February, however, the machinery and weather permitted an experiment, or series of experiments. The editor of the *Prairie Farmer* was present and gives the process, which we condense as follows:

"The beets are washed, topped, decayed parts cut away, or the whole discarded, if imperfect. A toothed cylinder, two feet in diameter, driven at a high rate of speed, is used as a grater. The beets are fed up to it by a pair of plungers. The pulp and juice fall below in an iron tank, fine, and white as snow. Two hundred pounds of the pulp is put in a centrifugal machine at once, and the juice separated from it by centrifugal force in a few moments.—The juice goes thence into clarifying tanks, where it is clarified preparatory to evaporation. In the recent experiments, no bone filters were ready, and hence other methods were resorted to defeat the juice. The evaporation was done both in a kettle with steam coil, and on sorgho evaporators. The editor says of the first experiment:—"When it had reached a constituency supposed to be right for granulating, it was taken off and set in a warm room for the night. With many anxious feelings we approached the vessel holding it the next morning, when, to our great delight, we found the whole mass had crystallized from top to bottom, showing large and splendid crystals of sugar, which after standing twenty-four hours longer, was allowed to drain. Not more than twenty per cent of it drained out, much of which was sugar. This would have been less had it been allowed to stand longer."

Repeated experiment produced similar results, although the arrangements were so imperfect as to involve much delay in the process, and repeated handling of the juice. The quicker the process the more perfect the granulation.

So we are confirmed in our convictions, expressed heretofore in these columns, based upon a careful examination of facts and upon the intelligent judgment of men thoroughly acquainted with sugar beet culture and manufacture in Europe, that beet sugar is to become a staple product in American husbandry—that the prairies of the West are eminently adapted to the production of this root for manufacture, and that the sturdy, practical, skillful, persevering and economical German population there, will develop this branch of industry until the American can see the dollars in it, seize hold of it, simplify and perfect processes and make

Wm. H. Burk,
Advertising Agent, No. 53, Griswold St.
Detroit, is authorized to receive advertisements for the
Argus, as well as for all other leading north-west-
ern papers.

Closing of the Mails.
Mails leaving Ann Arbor for the East and West close
as follows: 4:30 P. M. 10:30 A. M.
GOING WEST, 11:30 A. M.
JOHN L. THOMPSON, P. M.

Somebody, who has forgotten who,
has borrowed from us the last November and
December numbers of Blackwood's Edinburgh
Magazine, and for the early return of the same,
we should be much obliged.

Watch our columns for adver-
tisements of Spring Goods. The merchants
who advertise are the ones of whom to buy.

Bacon, Beans, Beef, Bread,
Butter, Cheese, Chickens, Coffee, Cod-Fish,
Eggs, Flour, Hams, Lard, Mutton, Pork,
Potatoes, Shoulders, Sugar, Tea, &c., &c.,
&c., &c., have attained such prices that we
shall be compelled to put our numerous
family on short rations unless every man who
gives us a single dollar—or several single
ones—shall make payment immediately.
Don't compel us to make out bills and send
by mail (or the constable), but call early and
settle.

If you wish to take an Ann
Arbor paper, bear in mind the fact that the
Argus gives nearly twice as much reading
matter every week as either of the other city
papers.

If you wish to advertise in an Ann Arbor
paper, remember that the Argus has the
largest circulation, and also that your adver-
tisement will not be buried among dead ones
kept in month after month to save composi-
tion.

These facts kept in mind will enable you to
select the best paper for news or in which to
make known your business.

Now is the time to have in your names and
the cash, or your business cards and adver-
tisements.

Business—like the Army of the
Potomac—is yet stuck in the mud, and inac-
tivity prevails in the market.

Wool we quote at 65 cts. with little coming
forward.

Wheat, stimulated by the great advance in
gold—where it goes quick at \$1.35
for red, and \$1.50 for white.

Butter still commands 25 a 30 cts., and
Eggs 15 cts.

SOME CATTLE.—We saw a yoke of
fat steers—half Durham, and twins—driven
through our streets a few days since, which
were bought of SMITH BORSFORD, by PEACH
and DALE for \$300, or about 8 1/2 cents per
pound live weight. They go to the eastern
market.

School Statistics.
From the statistical tables in the report of
the Superintendent of Public Instruction, we
abstract the following items concerning Wash-
ing-ton County:

Number of Townships,	22
" " Districts,	164
" " Children between 5 and 20,	11,927
Increase for year,	194
Number attended school in year,	10,099
Increase for year,	390
Number of scholars under 5 or over 20 attended school,	310
Average number of months attendance of scholars between 5 and 20,	4.7
Average number of months school by qualified teachers,	7.1
Volumes in District Libraries,	3,374
Increase for year,	128
Value of school houses and lots, \$191,779.97	
Graded schools,	5
Number of qualified male teachers,	93
Average wages per month,	\$33.83
Number of qualified female teachers,	272
Average wages per month,	\$14.32
Number of months school by male teachers,	397.1
Number of months school by female teachers,	1227.7
Two-month tax reported,	\$17,161.34
Primary school fund apportioned May 1863,	\$5,554.50
Collected on rate bills,	\$67.75
Tuition from non-resident scholars,	\$2,020.15
District taxes for teachers wages,	\$7,998.95
Other district taxes,	\$8,665.65
Library money,	\$2.42
From all other sources,	\$7,642.22
Total receipts for year,	\$45,495.52
Full male teachers,	13,237.58
" female "	17,586.73
" for buildings and repairs,	\$2,304.47
" " library books,	\$233.60
" " all other purposes,	\$12,152.41
Balance on hand Sept. 7, 1863,	\$4,216.24
Total expenditures for the year,	\$45,515.51
Total indebtedness of districts,	\$15,141.35
No. of volumes in Township Libraries,	5,607
Increase for year,	55
Teachers examined,	299
Certificates granted,	277

At the hour of Monday noon
last, a team belonging to JOHN GALL took a
turn through Main Street on their own ac-
count, getting up considerable excitement.
They started from Krause's cellar, dropped the
hind wheels at Washington street, "rode" the
side-walk posts at the Exchange corner, and
turned short into Ann street, where they
cleared themselves from the wagon and stop-
ped. For a wonder they were not materially
injured, and did no great amount of injury
in their course. An "ex" was taken out of
a wagon in front of the American block, but
they managed to steer clear of all other car-
riages and wagons in the street.

The First National Bank of
this city is now receiving subscriptions for
the new U. S. 10-40 Bonds. This loan is sel-
ling rapidly in the eastern cities, and bids
fair to become as popular as the 5-20 loan.
It is a five per cent stock—Congress is now
considering a proposition to make it six—
with interest payable semi-annually in gold,
and is payable forty years from date, with the
privilege of being redeemed at the expiration
of ten years. Those having greenbacks or
National Bank bills to invest should "go in"
on the 10-40s.

Gold reached 179 in Wall
Street on Wednesday.
A greenback dollar is now worth a fraction
over 56 cts. We have none on hand to de-
preciate.

Ballou's Dollar Monthly for May,
has a table of contents that would do credit
to some of its more pretentious rivals. It
gives about as much—quantity and quality
both considered—for \$1.00 as the most greedy
could expect. Address Messrs. ELLIOTT,
THOMAS & TALBOT, Boston.

The Ladies' Repository has a
beautiful landscape view, "Tamworth Scen-
ery—New Hampshire," a portrait of Harriet
Newell, and a varied, readable, and in-
structive table of contents. The Repository is al-
ways welcome to our family side-board. \$2.
60 a year. Address Messrs. POK & HIR-
SCHER, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Proceedings of the Common Council.
The old Council held their last meeting on
Monday evening, April 11th, 1864, and com-
pleted its labors, after which the new Council
was organized and proceeded to business.

Present—Mayor Wells, Recorder Chapin,
and Aldermen Thompson, Gott, Henderson,
Schumacher, Smith, Parsons, Slawson, Horn,
and Taylor.

The Mayor announced the following Stand-
ing Committees:
On Finance—Aldermen Slawson, Parsons,
Gott, Schumacher, and Rhodes.
On Streets—Aldermen Henderson, Horn,
Thompson, Smith, and Taylor.

Alderman Horn moved that the Mayor ap-
point a committee of three on Sidewalks—
Carried.

The chair appointed Aldermen Horn, Gott,
and Schumacher.

On motion, the Mayor and Aldermen Hen-
derson and Thompson were appointed a com-
mittee on Licenses.

The following officers were elected:
Gov. Felch, City Attorney, salary \$100.
C. H. Richmond, Treasurer.
E. B. Pond, City Printer.

On motion of Alderman Henderson the
Recorder was instructed to furnish the City
Printer with the proceedings for publication.

The Bonds of the Recorder, Collector,
Marshal, and Constables Bliss, Eisele, and
Donnelly were presented and approved.

Petition of J. F. Miller, H. Bower, and
W. C. Voorheis, for the laying out of a Street
from Miller Avenue to Huron Street, between
1st Street and city limits, was referred to a
special committee consisting of Aldermen
Parsons, Gott, and Henderson.

Alderman Slawson offered the following
resolution, which was adopted.
Resolved, That \$200 dollars be appropriated
out of the Street Fund for each Ward. The
same to be expended by the Street Commis-
sioner under the supervision of the Aldermen
of said Wards. Carried.

The report of Fire Department was re-
ceived, nominating the following officers:
Chief Engineer—Charles Tripp,
1st Assistant—Conrad Krapp,
2nd "—James Monaghan.

Secretary—Jacob T. Wise,
Treasurer—Christian Eberbach.
Fire Wardens—
1st Ward—O. M. Martin, L. C. Risdon.
2d "—W. C. Voorheis, A. Widemann.
3d "—P. Wiegner, Thos. J. Hoskins.
4th "—E. W. Morgan, L. R. Bucher.
5th "—J. T. Swathell, Jacob Seabolt.

Nominations approved.
Marshal Dillon nominated as Deputies,
Messrs. O. M. Martin, N. H. Pierce, and A.
A. Terry, which nominations were confirmed.

On motion of Alderman Thompson, the
Marshal was ordered to open the alley be-
tween 4th and 5th streets, from Washington to
Liberty streets.

Alderman Slawson moved that Eagle Fire
Company be accepted as a Fire Company of
this City. Carried.

On motion a street from Main to Spring
street was ordered opened, and Aldermen
Gott, Parsons, and Smith were appointed a
committee to procure right of way of Mrs.
McCort on the most favorable terms.

Alderman Thompson moved that the Street
Committee cause Felch Street to be opened
to the east line of John Freeman's land. Car-
ried.

Regular meetings of the Board were fixed
for the first Monday evening in each month,
at 8 o'clock in Summer, and 7 o'clock in Win-
ter.

On motion adjourned.

We hear a daily inquiry on the
street for houses. Large numbers are seek-
ing a home in our city, for the purpose of
enjoying the educational advantages offered,
in connection with the beautiful and healthy lo-
cation, and intelligent society, all of which
combine to make it the most desirable place
of residence in the State. Property is chang-
ing hands so rapidly that it will trouble the
assessor to keep track of the ownerships—
And as those who sell only do so from a Yan-
kee propensity for traffic or change, the new-
comers are decidedly more than those who
shake the dust of our city from their skirts
and depart from among us, so that there are
not houses enough to meet the demand. Our
fortuitous ought to build good, snug, com-
fortable houses on their vacant lots. A hun-
dred such could be sold or rented within a
week, and at remunerating figures, and thus
largely increase our population and prosperity.
What say those interested?

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last, a team belonging to JOHN GALL took a
turn through Main Street on their own ac-
count, getting up considerable excitement.
They started from Krause's cellar, dropped the
hind wheels at Washington street, "rode" the
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ways welcome to our family side-board. \$2.
60 a year. Address Messrs. POK & HIR-
SCHER, Cincinnati, Ohio.

Dr. R. J. Lyons, the celebrated
Indian Herb Doctor, will be at the Monitor,
on Wednesday next, the 20th inst., where his
numerous patients and the afflicted public
can give him a call.

Miscellaneous and News Items.
Gen. Buford has invested Fort Pil-
low, Columbus, Ky.

The British army this year number
147,118 men.

Creditable specimens of tobacco have
been raised in Pennsylvania recently.

Peach and plum trees are in bloom
in North Carolina, and peas are well up.

On the 26th of February, 1862, gold
rose to 172 1/2, the highest point in that
year or previous.

The Medical Purveyor in Washing-
ton receives and delivers \$5,000,000
worth of stores annually.

Emigration from Indiana to the ter-
ritories of Idaho, Nevada, Arizona and
Colorado is becoming brisk.

A new conservative paper, with Geo.
D. Prentice as chief editor, is contem-
plated in Washington.

The total amount expended in the
city of Buffalo during the year 1863 for
the common schools was \$99,075.82.

Every railroad train has a smoking
car. It might save the feelings of la-
dies and gentlemen if each one had a
swearing car.

Washington Territory is 600 miles
long, 290 broad, and contains 123,022
square miles. It is now principally
valued for its lumber.

JOHN C. RIVES, publisher of the
Congressional Globe, and a well known
and prominent Washington politician,
died April 10th, at Washington.

A mass meeting of working men, 26,
000 strong, was held in New York last
week to protest against the bill now
pending in the Legislature in relation
to strikes.

General George W. Bickley claims
in his diary to have been the father of
the rebellion. We hear nothing about
its mother. In truth, it never was
worth a dam.

The Turners of Chicago have rented
their Hall to the Democratic National
Convention to be held in that city on
the fourth of July next. The rent to
be paid is \$2,000.

Every family is a school. All of its
members are teachers, and all are scholars.
Without text books, all study, and by
instinct all learn. Looks, smiles, frowns,
caresses, reproaches, shrugs, words,
deeds, make up daily household lessons,
from which the learner derives first im-
pressions, next convictions, then charac-
ter.

One of the chief causes of the prices
now prevailing for all the necessities of
life, is the combination of speculators in
the large markets, who buy up pro-
duce, etc., and force it up. The last
instance is stated to be the purchase of
all the tea that can be bought, and
over \$2,000,000 worth is now held by
the New York extortionists, and it will
be speedily advanced in price. The
same game is also being played in regard
to coffee.

Special Notices.
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Passenger trains now leave Detroit, Chicago,
and the several Stations in this County, as follows:

GOING WEST.
Leave Detroit, Mich., 10:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M., 10:00 P. M.
Chicago, Ill., 11:20 A. M., 6:10 P. M., 8:40 P. M., 11:30 P. M.
Ann Arbor, Mich., 11:30 A. M., 6:25 P. M., 8:55 P. M., 11:45 P. M.
Dexter, Mich., 12:05 P. M., 7:10 P. M., 9:40 P. M., 12:15 P. M.
Chicago, Ill., 12:25 P. M., 7:30 P. M., 10:00 P. M., 12:35 P. M.
Ar. Chicago 10:30 P. M., 6:00 A. M., 10:30 A. M.

GOING EAST.
Leave Detroit, Mich., 5:40 P. M., 10:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M., 6:30 P. M.
Chicago, Ill., 6:10 P. M., 10:30 A. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:40 P. M.
Ann Arbor, Mich., 6:25 P. M., 10:40 A. M., 4:55 P. M., 6:55 P. M.
Dexter, Mich., 6:40 P. M., 10:55 A. M., 5:05 P. M., 7:05 P. M.
Chicago, Ill., 7:05 P. M., 11:10 A. M., 5:15 P. M., 7:15 P. M.
Ar. Detroit, 6:00 A. M., 8:30 A. M., 10:00 A. M., 6:30 P. M.

The Day Express each way is the Mail Train.
Trains do not stop at stations where there are no com-
modities to be loaded or unloaded.
Trains connect at Detroit with the Great Western and
Grand Trunk Railways of Canada, and the Detroit and
Ann Arbor, and Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads, and
Cleveland Steamers.

At the Company's Ticket Office at Detroit, Chicago,
Ann Arbor, and Detroit, and at the several Stations,
tickets can be purchased for the following named places:
To all the principal cities and towns in the United States
and Canada.

LUXURIOUS SLEEPING CARS upon all night trains.
Rutten's celebrated Ventilating Apparatus upon all
day trains—the best and most perfect in use.

PROF. R. J. LYONS' Patients and all others
interested will please take notice that he will continue
his visits at the Monitor House, Ann Arbor, during
1864 and '65 and at the expiration of which he will dis-
continue his visits and open an Infirmary at Cleveland,
Ohio, for the treatment of Lung and Chest diseases.

The Great French Remedy!
MADAM BOVIN'S CELEBRATED SILVER-COATED
FEMALE PILLS.

The only certain and safe Remedy for all Uterine Ob-
structions, Monthly Difficulties, Irregularities, and all
the other diseases to which the Woman, Wife and
Mother is peculiarly liable.

These Pills contain no deleterious ingredients, but are
entirely of vegetable origin. They will be found to
exert the happiest effect in all cases of Prolapsus Uteri,
in Leucorrhoea, or the Whites; they will be found the
easiest and most certain Cure that can be found. It is
on account of this certainty they should not be taken
by Pregnant Females (during the first three months, as
miscarriage is certain) to be brought on, but at other
periods their use is perfectly safe.

N. B.—One Dollar enclosed to any authorized Agent,
will ensure package of Pills by return of mail.
C. CROSBY, General Agent,
Fort Erie, C. W., Buffalo, N. Y.

CAUTION.—Beware of Counterfeits, the genuine have
the signature of C. CROSBY, on the outside wrapper.
For sale by all respectable Druggists. 12c per box.

A GOOD TREE IS KNOWN BY
ITS FRUIT.
So is a good Physician by his Successful Works.

PROFESSOR R. J. LYONS,
THE GREAT AND CELEBRATED PHYSICIAN OF THE
THROAT, LUNGS AND CHEST,
Knows all over the country as the Celebrated
INDIAN HERB DOCTOR!
From South America, will be at his rooms,
RUSSELL HOUSE, DETROIT,
On the 15th and 16th inst., on the same date of each
every subsequent month during 1864 and 1865.

Wright's Rejuvenating Elixir.
Lar not despondency any longer be the ever prevailing
bane of the fallen state of the human family. But,
you ask, how is this to be prevented? Dependence, low
spirits, despair, a tendency to look upon the gloomy
side of everything, are all difficult to drive away. Doc-
tors and medicine will not do it; the ordinary stimu-
lants of the body will not do it; but before you give
up the case as hopeless, try WRIGHT'S REJUVENAT-
ING ELIXIR. As its name designates, it will put new
life and animation into the drooping energies; yes, even
young blood into your veins. Yet who pine upon the
brink of the grave, who have tried in vain to raise
yourself from the "dough of despair"? he induced,
even though it may be at the eleventh hour, to try its
soothing influence. Sold by all respectable druggists
throughout the United States and Canada. See adver-
tisement in another column. 951-1

Take no more unpleasant and unsafe Medicines.
For unpleasant and dangerous diseases, use
HELMHOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
Which has received the endorsement of the most
PROMINENT PHYSICIANS IN THE U. S.

Is now offered to afflicted humanity as a certain cure
for the following diseases and symptoms originating
from diseases and abuse of the Urinary or Sexual Or-
gans.
General Debility,
Mental and Physical Depression,
Imbecility,
Determination of Blood to the Head,
Confused Ideas,
Hysteria,
Genital Irritability,
Restlessness and Sleeplessness at Night,
Absence of Muscular Efficiency,
Loss of Appetite,
Emaciation,
Low Spirits,
Disorganization or Paralysis of the
Organs of Generation,
Palpitation of the Heart,
And, in fact, all the concomitants of a Nervous and De-
bilitated state of the system.

To insure the genuine, cut this out,
and ask FOR HELMHOLD'S. TAKE NO OTHER
CURES GUARANTEED.
See advertisement in another column.
2nd01

DIPHTHERIA.
DR. DEGLUBOS'
DIPHTHERIA SPECIFIC.
CERTAIN CURE FOR DIPHTHERIA AND CROUP.

In the past year over 200 CASES OF DIPHTHERIA in
and around Rochester, N. Y., CONSIDERED HOPE-
LESS, have been cured with this medicine. Names and
residences can be given.

ALL THE PHYSICIANS THERE NOW USE IT.
It never has failed to cure!
Get a bottle, it costs 50 cents.
For sale by
E. EBERBACH & CO
1913 W. E. SKINNER, Rochester, N. Y.

A CARD.
The undersigned having sold his Stock in trade to Mr.
DEWANT, takes this method to return his thanks
to his friends and customers in general for their
liberal patronage, while in the Tobacco and Cigar busi-
ness; and would further state that he is now with Mr.
DEWANT, where he will be happy to have his former
customers and friends call and trade with him—the es-
tablishment being replenished with a large and exten-
sive stock of the best brands of Cigars and Tobacco, to-
gether with the usual variety of articles generally kept
by Tobaccoists.

Remember the place is on Huron Street, at the
sign of the Red Indian.
Ann Arbor, March 16th, 1864.
B. LORING,
9401

Mathews' Chocolate Worm Drops?
NEVER fail to destroy and exterminate all kinds of
Intestinal Worms. Are perfectly reliable in all cases
and far superior to any and all of the Fanciful Worm
medications, and nauseous Vermifuges in use. They
may be taken at all times with perfect safety, as they
contain NO MERCURY, or other deleterious drugs.
Mothers should always purchase them and give their
children no other.

(No Cathartic whatever, is necessary to be given.)
Each box contains 24 Drops or Lozenges. Price 25
cts. For Sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Medi-
cine.

C. R. WALKER, General Agent,
Buffalo, N. Y., and Fort Erie, N. Y.

As an interesting Lecture—Messrs Post & Bruff,
Agents N. Y. Sanitary Society, Rochester—Office, I
deem it due to you to state the magical effect of that
little bottle of your Cure which I obtained from you in
November last. Seeing the advertisement of your Cure,
daily offering to give your medicine to clemency for
the poor of their parishes, I obtained a bottle for a poor
girl of my congregation, who had long been nearly help-
less from Rheumatism, and strange to say, that one
bottle cured her entirely. I write this hoping it may
lead the Society to its efforts to introduce this medicine,
and bless those who may need such a remedy; and
use strong terms, as I believe its merits will fully justify
the most superlative forms of speech.

Yours, Respectfully,
C. R. WILKINS,
Pastor of the First Presbyterian Church
927-1 Pittsford, Monroe Co. N. Y.

TOBACCO.—You can buy the best
grades of FINE CHEWING TOBACCO at
from 50 cents to One Dollar
SMOKING from fourteen to twenty cents
at
M. DEVANY'S TOBACCO AND CIGAR
STORE
Sign—Red Indian. South side Huron street,
a few doors from Cook's Hotel.

FOR SALE!
A NEW GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINE,
A new SINGER MACHINE, either Family or
manufacturing pattern. Apprais-
THE ARGUS OFFICE.

THE Household Furniture of Mrs. H. Becker, con-
sisting of Sofa, Bureau, Table, Chair, Carpet,
Beds, Stoves, Pipe, &c., will be sold at
Auction at her residence on Main Street,
on TUESDAY, APRIL 19th,
Commencing at 10 o'clock A. M. Sale absolute.
TERMS—All sums under \$5, cash; all sums over
\$5, six months credit with approved paper with interest.
Ann Arbor, April 17th, 1864. Mrs. H. BECKER.
901-2

CAUTION!
ALL PERSONS are forbidden trusting any one on my
account without a special order from me, as I
shall pay no debts of others' contracting, and I
shall not be responsible for any loss.
HARVEY ANNABILL,
Sharon, April 13th, 1864. 901-6

NOTICE.
THE BUSINESS CARDS issued by the undersigned
and circulated as coin, will be redeemed at either
of our places of business.
C. H. MILLER,
P. H. BACH,
Ann Arbor, April 20th, 1864. 901-5

NEW YORK
STEAM DYE HOUSE,
No. 2 Bacher Block, Detroit St., Ann Arbor, will be
open on

MONDAY, APRIL 11th, 1864.
W. M. ROBERTSON, the celebrated English Dyer, has
opened Rooms in this city. Goods entrusted to
his care will be promptly attended to. All goods
warranted equal to any establishment in the Union.
Ladies and gentlemen are invited to call and examine.
901-4 Wm. ROBERTSON, Proprietor.

100 BUSHELS
PRIME CLOVER SEED!
For Sale by
P. BACH.
Feb. 20th, 1864.

DR. WRIGHT'S
Rejuvenating Elixir!
Or, ESSENCE OF LIFE.
Prepared from Pure Vegetable Extracts, con-
taining nothing injurious to the most delicate.

"As the Phoenix rises from the ashes of its fire,
animated with new life"—so does this Elixir
rejuvenate the system and overcome disease.

The Elixir having been the result of modern
discoveries in the vegetable kingdom, being an ex-
actly new and abstract method of curing, irrespective
of all the old and worn-out systems of medicine,
it is the only medicine that has been proved to be a
mental medium of the day, and of the most impor-
tant to be one of the greatest medical discoveries of the
age.

One bottle will cure general Debility.
A few doses will restore the system to its
normal state, and give the system a new lease of
life. From one to three bottles restores the man-
liness and full vigor of youth.
A few doses cure the worst case of Impotency.
A few doses cure the low and debilitated.
One bottle restores man and power.
A few doses bring the system to the cheek.
This medicine restores to men vigor and re-
freshes the poor old and infirm, worn down and
de-spiring.

The Elixir, prepared by the undersigned, is the
most powerful and effective of all the medicines
of the day, and is the only one that has been
proved to be a mental medium of the day, and of the
most important to be one of the greatest medical
discoveries of the age.

All such orders must be sent to C. A. COOK, Chi-
cago, or General Agent, to the West.
Wholesale Druggists, and by all Druggists everywhere.
C. A. COOK, Chicago, General Agent for the
States of Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Michigan and In-
diana.

DR. W. E. MEERWYN & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
No. 59 Liberty Street, New York.

CHEROKEE PILLS!
SUGAR COATED.
Female Regulator.
Health Preserver.
CERTAIN AND SAFE.
For the Removal of Obstructions, and the In-
crease of Regularity in the Recurrence
of the Monthly Periods.

They cure or obviate those numerous diseases
that spring from irregularity, by removing the regu-
larity itself.
They cure Suppressed, Excessive and Painful
Menstruation.
They cure Nervous Sickness (Chlorosis).
They cure Gout and Spinal Affections, pains
in the back, and lower parts of the body. Head-
aches, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart,
Loss of Sleep, Spasms, Stomachic Disorders, Gid-
diness, etc. In a word, in removing the Irregu-
larity, they remove the cause, and with it all the
effects that spring from it

Salt on Wheat.

In the course of the discussion on salt as a manure, before the Royal Agricultural Society, of England, one of the speakers, Mr. Hooker, said that he agreed with Professor Voelcker that a small quantity of salt was better than a large quantity of straw. In an experiment of his last year, 1 1/2 cwt. of salt was sown broadcast per acre on the 12th of May, 1863. A portion of the land was not sown with salt. "The following was the result. The land salted gave a produce of 2,475 lbs. of wheat per acre; and the land not salted gave a produce of 2,337 lbs. per acre, showing an excess of 138 lbs. per acre on the salted land. Further, the land salted gave a produce of 3,839 lbs. of straw per acre, and the land not salted a produce of 3,150 lbs. per acre, showing 289 pounds per acre extra on the salted land. This showed a large excess of straw in proportion to the wheat, and that was accounted for by the finer quality of the straw. The straw grown on the salted land contained more mineral than the other straw, and consequently had a greater weight." His soil was "rather a stiff clay."

Miscellaneous and News Items.

"Tis little trouble to brew beer" but beer brews much trouble.

Jones calls crinolines the large circle of his female friends.

The trout is said to be a keen sighted fish; the fact is he wears specs.

Happiness grows at our own firesides, and it is not to be picked in strangers' gardens.

"Can you tell me how to find the sheriff's office?" "Yes, every time you earn five dollars spend ten."

"See here, mister," said an Irish lad of seven summers, who was tired by a dog, "if you don't take that dog away, I'll eat up all your apples."

Gov. Andrew, of Mass., has appointed the 17th of April to be observed as a day of fasting and prayer in Massachusetts.

A Dutchman, being called upon to give a toast, said: "Here is to de heroes who fit, pled, and died at the Battle of Bull Run—of which I am one."

Fort Delaware at the present time is occupied by 5,000 Confederate soldiers, and 335 officers, all of whom are prisoners of war. Among the officers are Jeff. Thomson and Basil Duke.

A Boston paper suggests the organization of "a grand Lady Ladies' League" composed of women who are willing to pledge themselves to maintain, while the war lasts, a decent economy in their attire."

The *Intelligencer*, of New York, contains a lengthy article on the German population of New York city, from which we learn that there are 15,000, of whom 41,000 are Jews; 63,000 are Protestants, and 46 Roman Catholics.

The Boston *Traveller*, speaking of the "hazing" of Freshmen in Harvard College, very justly observes that the blackguard practical jokes played upon students "can be found in private schools and other assemblings of young men, but they are nowhere found in assemblies of gentlemen."

An old toper bet that he could when blindfolded tell each of several kinds of liquors. When brandy, whisky, gin and other drinks were presented to him, he pronounced correctly what they were. At length a glass of pure water was given him; he tasted it, paused, tasted it again and again, considered, and shook his head. At last said he, "Gentlemen I give it up. I am not used to that kind of liquor."

THE WILLIAM PENN RESIDENCE.—The Philadelphia *Age* says the old house at the southeast corner of Second street and Norris alley has been purchased by a citizen of Philadelphia and will shortly be torn down to make room for buildings more in accordance with the present age. This old house derives its chief interest from its having been the residence of William Penn, the founder of Philadelphia. The house was built in the origin of the city for Samuel Carpenter. It was occupied as the city residence of William Penn and family, while in Philadelphia, in his second visit in 1700, and in this house was born his son John Penn, "the American," the only one of the race ever born in Philadelphia. The house is now almost 175 years old, and is the last relic of the Penn family. The demolition of this interesting relic of William Penn does not speak well for the citizens of Philadelphia. Surely there ought to be respect and veneration enough to perpetuate this memento of the founder of the great State which bears his name. Its destruction would certainly be a discredit to the citizens of Philadelphia.

BUGS.—As the season of bugs approaches, says the Cincinnati *Times*, it will be well to bear in mind the advice of the Country Gentleman. Persons not desirous of being carried off of the world by bugs, will be glad to learn that they can't stand hot alum water. Take two pounds of alum, bruise it, and reduce it to powder; dissolve it in three quarts of water; let it remain in a warm place till the alum is dissolved. The alum water is to be applied hot by means of a brush to every joint and crevice. Brush the crevices in the floor of the places, whitewash the ceiling, putting in plenty of alum, and there will be an end to their dropping thence.

MICHIGAN PETROLEUM.—The Michigan petroleum, lately discovered, has been analyzed and found to be of a very superior quality. It has less odor than the crude Pennsylvania oils, and will yield 20 per cent. more of the refined article. Its specific gravity is 40°. That of the Pennsylvania ranges from 45° to 47°. Albin petroleum is easily deodorized, and when refined, makes a clear white oil that burns freely, and is entirely non-explosive. It yields but little naphtha, and stands a fire test of 140°.—Free Press.

THE ROOTS AND THE LEAVES

Will be for the Healing of the Nations.

Prof. R. J. LYONS, D.D., F.R.S., F.R.C.S., F.R.M.S., F.R.C.P., F.R.C.O., F.R.C.S.D., F.R.C.S.E., F.R.C.S.N., F.R.C.S.I., F.R.C.S.A., F.R.C.S.F., F.R.C.S.G., F.R.C.S.H., F.R.C.S.L., F.R.C.S.M., F.R.C.S.N.Z., F.R.C.S.O., F.R.C.S.P., F.R.C.S.Q., F.R.C.S.R., F.R.C.S.S., F.R.C.S.T., F.R.C.S.U., F.R.C.S.V., F.R.C.S.W., F.R.C.S.X., F.R.C.S.Y., F.R.C.S.Z.

Known all over the country as the CELEBRATED INDIAN HERB DOCTOR!

Will visit the following places, viz: Office days, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1866, 1867, 1868, 1869, 1870, 1871, 1872, 1873, 1874, 1875, 1876, 1877, 1878, 1879, 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883, 1884, 1885, 1886, 1887, 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, 1895, 1896, 1897, 1898, 1899, 1900, 1901, 1902, 1903, 1904, 1905, 1906, 1907, 1908, 1909, 1910, 1911, 1912, 1913, 1914, 1915, 1916, 1917, 1918, 1919, 1920, 1921, 1922, 1923, 1924, 1925, 1926, 1927, 1928, 1929, 1930, 1931, 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946, 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952, 1953, 1954, 1955, 1956, 1957, 1958, 1959, 1960, 1961, 1962, 1963, 1964, 1965, 1966, 1967, 1968, 1969, 1970, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1974, 1975, 1976, 1977, 1978, 1979, 1980, 1981, 1982, 1983, 1984, 1985, 1986, 1987, 1988, 1989, 1990, 1991, 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 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