

The Weekly Michigan Argus.

Vol. XX.

ANN ARBOR, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1865.

No. 1030

The Michigan Argus.

Published every Friday morning, in the third story of the brick building, corner of Main and Huron streets, ANN ARBOR, Mich. Entrance on Huron street, opposite the Franklin.

ELIHU B. POND, Editor and Publisher.

Terms, \$3 00 a Year in Advance.

Advertising—One square (12 lines or less), one week, 75 cents; three weeks, \$1.50; and 25 cents for every insertion thereafter, less than three months. One square 3 mos. \$4.00 Quarter col. 1 year \$20.00 One square 6 mos. 6.00 Half column 6 mos. 20.00 One square 1 year 9.00 Half column 1 year 35.00 Two squares 6 mos. 8.00 One column 6 mos. 35.00 Two squares 1 year 12.00 One column 1 year 60.00 Cards in Directory, not to exceed four lines, \$4.00

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Business Directory.

MISS E. A. HORAN

PREPARED to give lessons in Wax Fruit and Flower making, also other branches of Ornamental work. Residence on Detroit Street, opposite the Argus office. Call on 1022

W. F. BREAKEY, M. D.,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office in Dr. Haven's Block, 3 doors East of Court House. Residence on East of Presbyterian Church, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

W. E. LOCKARD,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Consulting and collecting promptly attended to. County, Penalties and Back Pay collected. Office in New Block, East of Cook's Hotel, Ann Arbor, Mich.

C. H. MILLEN,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery, &c. &c. Main Street, Ann Arbor.

PHILIP BACH,

DEALER in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots & Shoes, &c. &c. Main St., Ann Arbor.

RISDON & HENDERSON,

DEALERS in Hardware, Stoves, House Furnishing Goods, Tin Ware, &c. &c. New Block, Main St.

A. J. SUTHERLAND,

AGENT for the New York Life Insurance Company. Office on Huron street. Also has on hand a stock of the most approved sewing machines.

WILLIAM LEWITT,

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office at his residence, north side of Huron, two doors west of Division street.

M. GUTTERMAN & CO.,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Manufacturers of Ready-Made Clothing, Importers of Cloths, Cassimeres, Dressings, &c. &c. No. 5, Phoenix Block, Main St.

WM. WAGNER,

DEALER in Ready-Made Clothing, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Vestings. Hats, Caps, Trunks, Carpet Bags, &c. &c. Phoenix Block, Main street.

SLAWSON & SON,

PROCEES, Provision and Commission Merchants, and Dealers in Water, Ice, Lead, Plaster, and Plaster of Paris, one door east of Cook's Hotel.

SCOTT & LOOMIS,

A Over-Campbell's Clothing store, Phoenix Block. Perfect satisfaction given.

C. B. PORTER,

DUNGEON DENTIST. Office Corner of Main and Huron streets, over Bach & Piersen's Store. All calls promptly attended to. April 1859

MACK & SCHMID,

DEALERS in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. &c. Corner of Main and Liberty sts.

ANDREW BELL,

DEALER in Groceries, Provisions, Flour, Produce, &c. &c. Corner Main and Washington Streets, Ann Arbor. The highest market prices paid for country produce. 866

D. CRAMER,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Agent for the Phoenix Fire and Marine Insurance Co. and the Commercial Union Assurance Co. Office over Stebbins & Wilson's Store.

M. C. STANLEY,

Photographic Artist. Corner Main and Huron streets, Ann Arbor, Mich.

PHOTOGRAPHS, AMBROTYPES, &c. &c.,

in the latest styles, and every effort made to give satisfaction. 956ft

D. DEFORD,

WHOLESALE and Retail Dealer in Lumber, Lath, Shingles, Sash, Doors, Blinds, Water-Lines, Gleaner Plaster, Plaster Paris, and Nails of all kinds. A full and complete assortment of the above, and all other articles of building material constantly on hand at the lowest possible rates, on Detroit St., a few rods from the Michigan Depot. Also operating extensively in the finest Cement Roofing.

HACK LINE.

M. M. BOYLAN

Prepared to carry passengers and baggage to and from the depot to any private residence in the city. He also has a list of boarding places, and will direct students and strangers where they can find board and room. Orders may be left at his residence, first door South of the M. E. Church. M. M. BOYLAN. 6-1022

NEW MUSIC STORE!

Persons wishing to buy

Pianos or Melodeons,

should go to WILSON'S MUSIC STORE, before purchasing elsewhere. He will warrant satisfaction to purchasers, and takes pleasure in referring to those who have already purchased of him. He takes pride in saying that he has given the best of satisfaction thus far, and intends so to do in all cases. Any Piano will be furnished that purchaser may require. He wishes it to be distinctly understood that he will not be undersold.

UNDERSOLD

by any dealer East or West.

N. B.—The latest SHEET MUSIC for sale, PIANO STOLDS, &c.

ALVIN WILSON.

Ann Arbor, Dec. 27th, 1864. 92916

FOR SALE.

A grand piano—one of the best instruments made—entirely new. Inquire at the ARGUS OFFICE.

BUILDING ON THE SAND.

'Tis well too woo, 'tis well to wed,
For so the world hath done
Since nuptials grew, and roses blew,
And morning brought the sun.
But have a care, ye young and fair;
Be sure you pledge with truth;
Be certain that your love will wear
Beyond the days of youth!
For if ye give not heart for heart,
As well as hand for hand,
You'll find you've played the "unwise" part,
And "built upon the sand."

'Tis well to save, 'tis well to have,
A goodly store of gold,
And hold enough of shining stuff,
For charity is cold.
But place not all your hope and trust
In what the deep mine brings;
We cannot live on yellow dust,
Unmixed with purer things.
And he who piles up wealth alone
Will often have to stand
Beside his coffer chest, and own
"This 'built upon the sand.'"

'Tis good to speak in kindly guise,
And soothe the where'er we can;
Fair speech should bind the human mind,
And love link man to man.
But stay not at the gentle words:
Let deeds with language dwell;
The one who pities starving birds,
Should scatter crumbs as well.
The mercy that is warm and true
Must lend a helping hand,
For those who talk, yet fail to do,
But "build upon the sand."

ELIZA COOK.

A French Marriage Contract.

A contract of marriage extraordinary was recently brought under the consideration of the Paris Court of First Instance. A count and countless, whose names are not given by the legal journals which report the case, refused their consent to the marriage of their daughter Helen with the man of her heart. She thereupon retired to a convent, from which she addressed to her parents these *adieu respectueux*, which by the French code enables persons of full age to marry without the consent of parents, which is *prima facie* necessary. Thereupon the parents instituted a suit to stop the marriage on the ground that their daughter was insane, and the principal evidence produced in support of the allegation was that she had signed a contract of marriage in the following form:

OUR MARRIAGE CONTRACT.

Article 1. Loving each other, and knowing each other well enough to be certain that one cannot be happy without the other, we join ourselves together to love forever hereafter as good married people. She will be I, and I will be she; he will be I, and I will be he.

Art. 2. Charles—I promise Helen to devote all my mind, all my strength, and my whole being to the purpose of maintaining her and the children she may give me, honestly and decently.

Art. 3. Helen—I promise Charles to second him in keeping our household from want and difficulty; with that view I shall make economical habits a duty.

Art. 4. Charles—I admit that I am sometimes hasty and violent. I hope to be excused from any sudden burst of anger.

Helen—It will perhaps be hard to endure, but the condition is agreed to.

Art. 5. Helen—I must also be pardoned something. My temper is a little uneven, and I am greatly disposed to be jealous.

Charles—I will not mind caprices, if they are not too frequent. As to the other fault, I am disposed to rejoice at it rather than otherwise, for a jealous person is not likely to give cause for jealousy.

Art. 6. Charles and Helen—We are persuaded that between lovers disputes and coldnesses always arise from petty causes. On this account we mutually promise never to follow our own desires in things of small importance, but always give way to each other.

Helen—In important matters it will be right that Charles should decide, for he has more knowledge and judgment than I.

Charles—Helen is too modest. I shall never decide anything without consulting her, and either converting her to my views or adopting her's, if I think them best.

Art. 7. As a consequence of the last preceding article, each of us shall always be dressed according to the taste of the other.

Art. 8. The words "I will," "I expect," "I require," and other similar expressions, are absolutely erased from our dictionary.

Art. 9. Charles will honor his wife that she may be honored by others. He will always exhibit towards her esteem and confidence, and will be especially careful never in her presence to allow any advantage over her to any other woman upon any point whatever.

Art. 10. We shall ever bear in mind that want of cleanliness and attention to personal appearance must necessarily produce repugnance and disgust. Neatness is to the body what amiability is to the soul. It is that which pleases.

Art. 11. Helen—The majority of women nurse their own children. I hope Charles will approve of my performing my duties as a mother.

Charles—I approve, subject to the doctor's advice.

Art. 12. Charles—Helen will take great care not to spoil our children's intellect in their early years. She must not talk, or suffer others to talk to them, any of that nonsense which gives false ideas and dangerous impressions throughout life.

Helen—I will pay great attention to it.

Art. 12. Although our mutual tenderness is a guarantee that we shall never fail in the engagements heretofore set forth, each of us will keep a copy of these presents, and, in case of the breach of any article, shall be entitled to lay it before the other party to

remind him or her of the covenants entered into.

Art. 14. Inasmuch as neither will have anything that does not belong to the other, there is no occasion to take any account of the contribution of each to the common stock. Affection and courage, our only fortune, cannot be counted, and each of us will endeavor to bring as much as possible.

Done in duplicate at Paris, in the year of grace 1864.

With all my heart.

CHARLES D.

With all my heart and for all my life.

HELEN.

Future wife of Charles D.

The court held that this eccentric contract afforded no evidence of insanity, for which imputation there was, moreover, no pretence. Judgment was accordingly given against the parents, and the Mayor was ordered to proceed at once to perform the marriage ceremony.

Frescoing of the Canopy of the Dome of the Capitol.

The Washington *Chronicle* gives the following account of the frescoing of the canopy of the dome of the Capitol: Probably very few of the thousands of persons who have walked through the rotunda of the Capitol of the United States, since the month of March last, and after the immense scaffolding had been removed from the center of that spacious and historic hall, are aware that immediately over their heads, at the fearful height of one hundred and sixty-five feet, supported by a rude and temporary, though very substantial platform, an artist has been closely engaged in frescoing the canopy of the dome from a design which he furnished some three years since, and which was approved by the Congressional Committee and the late Secretary of the Interior, Hon. Caleb B. Smith. So closely has he pursued his work, that a considerable portion of it is finished, although the whole will not be completed on account of the appropriation for the dome having been expended, until some time next spring. When the platform shall have been removed, the rude boards and heavy scaffolding taken away, and the passer by shall be allowed an unobstructed vision to the very eye of the dome, we feel well assured, from what we saw yesterday, although in an unfinished condition, that the effect will be surpassingly beautiful, and that the canopy of the dome of the Capitol will be unanimously pronounced one of the most superb specimens of frescoing in the United States, and a proper adornment to what is acknowledged to be the greatest building in the world. Constantine Brumidi, the designer and artist, who has been engaged for twenty years in decorating the Capitol, who has recently painted the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, in Logan Square, Philadelphia, and whose altar piece, representing the crucifixion, has been so much admired, claims that he executed the first real fresco work in the United States. He has entered into his present task with a spirit and a determination to make the canopy of the dome every way worthy of his own reputation, and the celebrated and highly cherished building of which it forms the crowning piece. The design is appropriate and beautiful, and, when completed, it will command the admiration of the most critical.

The painting covers a space of six thousand square feet. The canopy at its base is eighty-four feet in circumference, and forms almost half a globe. Sixty-three pictures, which will appear as life-size from the floor of the rotunda, are contained in the picture, although many of them, in order to produce the effect, are colossal in their dimensions, and vary from twelve to seventeen feet in height. The centre piece consists of a portrait of Washington, in a sitting posture. To his right is seated the Goddess of Liberty, and on the left a female figure representing Victory and Fame proclaiming freedom. In a semicircle is a group of females, representing the thirteen original colonies, bearing aloft a banner on which is inscribed the words, *E. Pluribus Unum*. Surrounding this under circle, near the base of the design, are six artistic groups, representing War, Agriculture, Mechanics, Commerce, the Navy, and Science. Two of these groups only are now finished—War and Science—although Agriculture, Mechanics and Commerce are well advanced, and the Navy is rudely sketched on the fresh mortar. In the group representing War, America, in the shape of the Goddess of Liberty, stands erect, bearing in one hand a shield, and in the other a sword. At her side is the American eagle; beneath her feet are the slain men; some with the torch of the invincible in their hands, others crouched by the side of the cannon. She treads on an ermine-bordered robe, and the whole is intended to be typical of the downfall of tyranny. The next group is the Arts and Sciences, presided over by the Goddess Minerva, Franklin and Fulton are prominent figures in this group. Various emblems of our advancements in the arts and sciences are seen in this picture. Then we have the Navy—Father Neptune rides in his chariot, bearing in his hand his trident. Venus, the Goddess of Love, is just emerging from the briny deep, with the accompanying cupids, and a cable of wire illustrates our endeavors to lay the Atlantic telegraph. Next comes Commerce, with ships in the distance, cargoes of bales and boxes unloading, and seated calmly in the midst of the busy scene is Morris, the great American financier, in the days of Washington. Then we have Mechanics—Vulcan stands at his forge, preparing his thunderbolts; cannon, mortars, ball and shell around;

and in the background we have the steam-engine. Agriculture forms the sixth and last group. Ceres reigns here, attended by her handmaidens, Flora and Pomona. Ceres rides triumphantly, not on a chariot, but on a reaping and mowing machine, with noble steeds attached, led by Young America. Flora and Pomona are laden with the treasures of the earth. This completes the series. There are in all sixty-three figures, many of them, as we said before, colossal in their dimensions. The faces of these figures are very expressive, and the portraits of Washington, Franklin and Fulton are admirable copies of what we have been taught to regard as faithful likenesses of these great men. The drapery of the female figures is well executed, and when viewed from the proper distance, the picture cannot fail to give satisfaction. Fresco painting, in order to be durable and to produce the proper effect, must be done while the mortar is fresh and wet. In many instances persons use oil in painting upon the walls what is properly considered fresco work. Excavations in the ruins of Pompeii, however, frequently disclose on the walls work that has been put there thousands of years ago as fresh, as beautiful, and as highly colored as the day upon which it was completed. The great secret of this durability consists, as we learn, of using nothing but mineral paints—no oil is required. The dome of St. Paul's Cathedral, at Rome, is frescoed. The dome of the Pantheon, at Paris, is painted in oil. On account of the necessity of rapidly driving in the mineral paints, the coating of mortar must be put on immediately before the paint is applied; and colors thus put on, which appear sufficiently light or dark at the time, have to be replenished the next day on account of their absorption. But after the colors are once fixed, they are supposed to be much more durable than those in which oil is used.

How Sheridan's Ride was Written.

It cannot increase his fame to state how "Sheridan's Ride" came to be written; but as a curiosity of literature we give the following version thereof, believing it will be found correct. Mr. Murdoch, the tragedian, had devoted himself during the earlier years of our struggle, with a noble and self-sacrificing patriotism, to the task of raising money for the Sanitary Commission and all other benevolent projects intended for the benefit of "our boys in blue." He had delivered lectures and recitations all over the country, the proceeds going to the objects we have named; and at length, when the war was drawing towards its close, his numerous friends in Cincinnati proposed a magnificent ovation for Mr. Murdoch's own benefit—his finances having somewhat suffered from his unselfish and unsparring efforts in the cause of the soldier and the country. At breakfast on the morning of the benefit-night, Mr. Murdoch, who was staying at Mr. Read's house (and, by the way, who had been chiefly, or at least very largely, reciting Mr. Read's noble lyrics and battle sketches during the two years preceding), remarked to his poet friend: "I'm sorry, Read, that you did not give me some original poem for to-night. Something new and fresh that would rouse the audience and set the blood leaping through my own veins as I spoke. The fact is, I feel rather a dread of this occasion; and without some stimulus of the kind cannot speak as well for myself as I did for others." Mr. Read suggested that he was not yet too late. If Mr. Murdoch really wished it, he would try his hand at something new. Murdoch, however, persisted that it was too late—firstly, because poems cannot always write to order; and secondly, because he, Murdoch, would require some hours to study whatever Mr. Read—even in the brief space allowed him—might find his muse willing to offer. "Nevertheless," said Read, "I'll try. That Ride of Sheridan's from Winchester to Cedar Creek have been just reading about gives me a subject; and if you stay here some few hours, I'll run up to my library and see what can be done." In less than three hours he returned to the breakfast parlor and placed in the hands of the tragedian, equally delighted and astonished, the perfect manuscript of that noblest and most fiery of all our war-songs, "Phil Sheridan's Ride."

A clergyman said in a recent sermon, that the path of rectitude had been traveled so little of late years it had completely run to grass.

Owing to lack of funds, the work on the Capitol extension will be discontinued until Congress makes further appropriations.

The *Herald's* letter from Virginia City, Sept. 9th, reports the election of Col. McLeon, the Democratic candidate for Delegate to Congress, by 1,000 majority, and all of the Democratic tickets.

Rev. Dr. Francis Wayland, who was more than twenty-eight years President of Brown University, was prostrated by a paralytic stroke on Tuesday last, and died on Saturday, aged 69 years.

A special to the *Herald*, dated Washington, Oct. 2d, says: On the first of last January there were 200 general hospitals in the country, with thousands of patients under treatment. At present there are but forty, containing about 7,000 patients, and by the aid of thoroughly scientific surgical treatment, together with a liberal expenditure of money for wooden legs, arms and things of that sort, the Medical Department is rapidly reducing that number. No expense is spared by the Government in starting its shattered defenders in the world again, as near as possible, as good as new.

News of Sir John Franklin's Men.

Henry Grinnell, Esq., has received a letter which Mr. Hall wrote to Capt. Chapel to be forwarded to Mr. Grinnell, from which we are permitted to extract.

WINTER QUARTERS IN IGLOO, Friday, Dec. 10, '64. Noo-Wook-Way, Esq. ROYAL WELCOME, LAT. 64°46' N., LONG. 87°20' W.

DEAR FRIEND CHAPEL.—In this letter I have some deeply interesting intelligence to communicate to you. Since falling in with the natives I have not been idle. Nothing in Parry's narrative of second voyage for the discovery of Northwest passage relating to the Esquimaux of Winter Island and Igloodik, but these natives are perfectly posted up. Indeed, I find through my superior interpreter, Too-ko-to, that many deeply interesting incidents occurred at both named places that never found their place in Parry or Lyon's works. But the great work already done by me is gaining little by little of these natives through Too-ko-to and E-bier-bing, relating to Sir John Franklin's expedition. This you know was the great object of my mission to the North. I cannot stop to tell you now all I have gained of this people—no, not the one-hundredth part—most of it relating to Franklin's expedition.

[The natives are now loading sledges—it is 7:30 o'clock A.M.]

I will give you very briefly what the people of England and America will be most interested to learn. When I come down I shall bring my dispatches and journals up to the time of writing you. These will be committed to your care for transmitting to the States.

The most important matter that I have acquired relates to the fact that there may yet be three survivors of Sir John Franklin's expedition—and one of these—Crozier, the one who succeeded Sir John Franklin on his death. The details are deeply interesting, but this must suffice till I come down. Crozier and three men who were with him were found by a cousin of Ou-e-la (Albert), Shoo-she-ah-nui (John), and Ar-too-a (Frank) while moving on the ice from one igloo to another, this cousin having with him his family, and engaged in feeding. This occurred near Neitche-lle (Bouthia Felix Peninsula). Crozier was nothing but "skin and bones," was nearly starved to death, while the three men with him were fat. The cousin soon learned that the three fat men had been living on human flesh—on the flesh of their companions, who all deserted the two ships that were fast in mountains of ice, while Crozier was the only man that would not eat human flesh, and for this reason he was almost dead from starvation. This cousin, who has two names (but I cannot stop to give them), took Crozier and the three men at once in charge. He soon caught a seal, and gave Crozier quickly a little—a very little piece, which was raw—only a mouthful the first day. The cousin did not give the three fat men anything, for they could get along, till Crozier's life was safe. The next day the cousin gave Crozier a little larger piece of the same seal. By the judicious care of this cousin for Crozier his life was saved. Indeed, Crozier's own judgment stuck to him in this terrible situation, for he agreed with the cousin that one little bit was all that he should have the first day. When the cousin first saw Crozier's face, it looked so bad—his eyes all sunk in, the face so skeleton like and haggard, that he (the cousin) did not dare to look upon Crozier's face for several days after; it made him (the cousin feel so bad). This noble cousin who the whole civilized world will ever remember for humanity, took care of Crozier and his three men, save one, who died, through the whole winter. One man, however, died a short time after the cousin found them, not because he starved, but because he was sick. In the spring, Crozier and the remaining two men accompanied this cousin on the Bouthia Felix Peninsula to Neitche-lle, where there were many Inuits. Crozier and each of his men had guns and a plenty of ammunition, and many pretty things. They killed a great many ducks, noways, &c., with their guns. Here they lived with the Inuits at Neitche-lle, and Crozier became fat and of good health. Crozier told his cousin that he was once at Inuit-lle (Repulse Bay), at Winter Island and Igloodik many years before, and that at the two last named places he saw many Inuits, and got acquainted with them. The cousin had heard of Parry, Lyon, and Crozier, of his Inuit friends at Repulse Bay, some years previous, and therefore when Crozier gave him his name he recollected it. The cousin saw Crozier, one year before he found him and the three men, where the two ships were in the ice. It was there that the cousin found out that Crozier had been to Igloodik.

Crozier and the two men lived with the Neitche-lle Inuits some time. The Inuits liked him (C) very much, and treated him always very kindly. At length Crozier, with his two men and one Inuit, who took along a *kiak* (an Indian rubber boat, as E-bier-bing thinks it was, for all along the ribs there was something that could be filled with air), left Neitche-lle to try and go to the Kob-lun-nus country, taking a south course.

When Ou-e-la (Albert) and his brothers, in 1854, saw this cousin that had been so good to Crozier and his men, at Pelly Bay (which is not far from Neitche-lle), the cousin had not heard whether Crozier and the two men and Neitche-lle Inuit had ever come back or not. The Inuits never think they are dead—do not believe they are. Crozier offered to give his gun to the cousin for saving his life, but the cousin would not accept it, for he was afraid it would kill him (the cousin), it made such a great noise, and killed everything with nothing. Then Crozier gave him (the cousin) a long,

curious knife (sword, as E-bier-bing and Too-ko-to say it was), and gave him many pretty things besides. [The dogs are all in harness, and sledges loaded, and Inuits waiting for my letters. I promise to be ready in thirty minutes.] Crozier told the cousin of a fight with a band of Indians—not Inuits, but Indians. This must have occurred near the entrance of Great Fish or Back's river. More of this when I see you.

God bless you,
C. F. HALL.

From the New York Tribune.

New Utilities.

The proposed emigration to this country of a colony of Italian grape and silk-growers, the introduction of the Cashmere goat in Indiana, and the renewed effort to procure the naturalization of the camel on our Western plains, are a class of novelties which now excite thoughtful curiosity among our agriculturists. We cannot see any reason why these fruitful and useful innovations should fail to find a general welcome among horticulturists and stock-raisers worthy of the enterprise which has conceived them. They show that the genius of the country, after its relief from war, is anxious to apply itself to the soil, and that the best ideas of the old world are ready to come to us.

An Italian gentleman, through Minister Marsh, offers the Commissioner of Agriculture to bring a company of silk and grape-growers and wine-manufacturers to New York or to New Jersey. It is said, but we presume to any place in the Middle States where proper ground can be allotted for 1,000,000 grape vines and 10,000 mulberry trees. He estimates that three years would produce a very large profit, and that, in five years after planting, his crops would be worth \$800,000,000 out of grapes, wine and silk. We fear that this golden reckoning is from the Italian standard, and sees, in the cooler climate of New Jersey and New York, the indolent riot and extravagant health and wealth of the vineyards in Italy. But undoubtedly much remains to be made of the American grape, both in culture and profit, and some of our domestic grape growers and vintners, such as those of the Ohio, have acquired fortunes which the adventurous Italian cannot far surpass. The grape can be cultivated, with more or less success, in a large part of the United States. Seppernong, California, Ontario, though for the most part mild and impure wines, have each the purest virtues, and waiting in age as our vine-growers in experience, are yet popular with thousands of our native connoisseurs, so much better off than many who maude in sham sherries, and swear by apothecated Madeiras. We will see whether the earth wisdom and grape-craft of the old world can coax the precarious secret out of our soil. We suppose that our Italian projector contemplates to make as much money from the mulberry tree as from the grape. We are then to learn whether a new orchard will largely yield the kind of mulberry leaf out of which silk-worms digest their magnificence. But there has never been a great effort to utilize a tree so familiar to us; where it grows, it seems to grow unbidden, and we can wish well to the new-comer who promises to bring it to a first place among the family of useful trees. As for the silk worm, it is the beauty of grubs, the pragon of worms; find its proper tree (our shrubs and weeds have had fellows not unlike it), and we may trust the rest to its ingenuity. The silk worm, as cherished in Italy, furnishes one of the most amusing and beautiful species of culture. The task is delicate, and in a certain respect tender, therefore for a great part woman; and it has been celebrated by one, and favored by many Italian poets.

All that the emigrant silk-grower asks is that the Government of the United States will provide exportation. This being impracticable, the Commissioner of Agriculture hopes that American capitalists may offer their aid.

In adance of the silk worm, an Indiana association has imported sixteen Cashmere goats with a view of multiplying a stock which may be made of great use and value. The camel, too, is again brought to the attention of stock raisers by Mr. Joseph Fabens, though we have recollection that the camel, as already asserted by the government, failed in its adept and careless hands. Mr. Fabens asserts that the camel will bear transportation better than horses or cattle; it does not need half the food of a horse, and will travel nearly fifty miles per day, without water for ten days, bearing a burden of six or eight hundred pounds; and cropping fodder out of even dried leaves and briars. In addition, it does not suffer from extreme heat or cold, and, of course, requires but little care. For all purposes of far Western travel it is more than horse and mule combined, and its indispensable use in the settlement of our territories, in shortening and accommodating the tedious journey of travelers across our Western plains, cannot be denied. It remains that the capitalists shall be induced and be told how to import.

There is nothing in any of these prospects which seems either implausible or impracticable. Were it proposed that a country less extensive than our own should receive these innovations, we might, indeed, doubt. But the United States are a kind of *cosmos* of climates, as of minerals and vegetables. There is room enough here to receive the best ideas and growth of the old world, while we can give much more in return which the old world cannot take so readily. We may find in these projects new means of increasing our home products, and a proper way of borrowing from abroad.

The First Passage of the Suez Canal. The waters of the Mediterranean have at length mingled with those of the Red Sea. On the 15th of August, a day obviously selected out of compliment to the French Emperor, the flood gates connecting the canal which has been cut through the Isthmus of Suez with the Mediterranean were opened, and a vessel, laden with coal, passed from the latter to the Red Sea. Thus far, then, the labors of M. de Lesseps have been crowned with success, and he can, at all events, congratulate himself on an achievement which, if history and the traces of trench-like excavations still to be seen in the isthmus do not mislead us, the early Soveraigos of Egypt attempted in vain. The remains of a canal are still visible, with which, six centuries before the Christian era, Necho attempted at a sacrifice of one hundred and twenty thousand human lives, but attempted in vain, to unite the Nile with the Red Sea, and which canal about three centuries later Ptolemy II. is believed to have carried to completion. Regarded geographically, the Isthmus of Suez has always presented a strong temptation to those who are undaunted by engineering difficulties to cut it through. The vast continent of Africa is attached to Asia by a narrow neck of sandy desert some seventy-four miles in breadth, which, if but removed, would save the vessel moored at the mouth of the Nile many thousands of miles in a voyage to the Indian Ocean. Irrespective of commercial interests

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 13, 1865.

The Board of Supervisors.

The Board of Supervisors of Washtenaw County met in annual session, pursuant to law, at the Court House, in the City of Ann Arbor, on Monday, October 9th, 1865, at 11 o'clock, A. M. The roll was called by the Clerk, when the following Supervisors answered to their names:

Aaron Childs, Augustus, York, Allen Crittenden, George Dorr, Pittsfield, John C. Feldkamp, Sharon, W. A. Jones, Dexter, Conrad Krapf, 1st & 2d Wds. A. A. City, Ezra D. Lay, Ypsilanti Town, Daniel Le Baron, Bridgewater, Robert McCall, Webster, James McCall, 3d, 4th, 5th Wds. A. A. City, Roswell W. Parsons, Saline, Joseph Pray, Northfield, Newton Sheldon, Lodi, Horace A. Smith, Sylvan, Morris Thompson, Lima, Edward Treadwell, Ann Arbor Town, George W. Young, Saline, Calvin Wheeler, Saline, Thomas Young, London.

Mr. Thompson moved that Hon. Jas. McMahon be elected Chairman of the Board. Carried unanimously.

Mr. McCall moved that the Chairman appoint the usual Committees—to be announced to-morrow morning. Carried.

Mr. Jones moved that the Board adjourn to meet to-morrow, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Carried.

Tuesday, Oct. 10th, 1865.

The Board met pursuant to adjournment, at 9 o'clock, A. M. Hon. James McMahon in the chair.

Roll called. Present a quorum, the following Supervisors not present yesterday, answering to their names:

Manchester, Arthur Case, Ypsilanti City, 1st, 2d & 3d Wds. Hiram Batchelder, 4th & 5th Wds, John Gilbert.

Journal of yesterday read and approved.

The Chairman announced the following Standing Committees:

On Equalization—Messrs. McCall, Gilbert, Thompson, Taomay, and Crittenden.

On Criminal Claims—Messrs. Krapf, Jones, and Lay.

On Civil Claims—Messrs. Thompson, Young, and Cook.

To Settle with County Officers—Messrs. Dorr, LeBaron, and Cole.

On Salaries of County Officers—Messrs. Smith, Sheldon, and Wheeler.

On Appropriation of State and County Taxes—Messrs. Parsons, Childs, and Batchelder.

On Compensation of Members—Messrs. Batchelder, Case, and Wheeler.

On Rejected Taxes—Messrs. Crittenden, Young, and Pray.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Treadwell, Feldkamp, and Smith.

On Per-diem Allowance—Messrs. Lay, Sheldon, and Parsons.

On Unfinished Buildings—Messrs. Dorr, Gilbert, and Cook.

Mr. Jones moved that a committee of six be appointed by the chair to divide the county into Representative districts.

Which motion was, on motion of the mover, laid on the table.

Mr. McCall moved that a Committee of three be appointed by the Chair on Volunteer Relief Fund.

Carried.

Messrs. Thompson, LeBaron, and Sheldon, were appointed such Committee.

On motion of Mr. Jones, the Board adjourned to half past one o'clock, P. M.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Board met at 1 1/2 o'clock, P. M., pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the Chairman.

Roll called. Present a quorum, the following additional Supervisors answering to their names:

Esau M. Cole, Superior, Fruits, Flowers, Vegetables, &c., &c., it was far below what a Washtenaw County Fair ought to be. We say this not to find fault with the managers—or any other class in particular—but because it is the truth, and should be known that improvement may result. Now that enough has been realized to nearly or quite pay up all the indebtedness of the Society, of whatever kind, we may anticipate the offer of a more liberal and better arranged premium list for another year, and consequent thereupon a larger exhibition—in fact such an exhibition as will be worthy Washtenaw County. The farmers, stock-growers, wool-growers and producers of all kinds owe it to themselves to contribute their choicest specimens. The premium should not be the main object, but rather a comparison of animals, productions, etc., with a view to profit by the experience of others.

The President has ordered the release on parole of Messrs. J. A. Campbell, of Ala.; John H. Regan, of Texas; Alex. H. Stephens, of Ga.; Geo. A. Trenholm, of S. C.; and Charles Clark, of Miss.; they to return to their several States and there remain until called upon to answer to any charges which may be preferred against them by order of the President, or until pardoned.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held on Tuesday evening, Wednesday, October 18th, at 9 o'clock, A. M.

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Which motion prevailed.

Mr. Gilbert moved that the committee on claims be instructed to allow no claims against the county without the affidavit of the claimant that they have rendered the services and have received no compensation therefor, unless certified to by the proper officers.

Which motion prevailed.

Mr. Cole moved to adjourn until 9 o'clock to-morrow morning.

Which motion was carried, and the Board thereupon adjourned.

Some doubt has arisen in the minds of many of our citizens as to which one of the proposed railroad routes from this place South we had better favor; the one via Ann Arbor or Monroe. Some contend it will make no difference, if we can secure the road. We propose to give a few reasons why the latter should be adopted.

Let it be remembered that in building a railroad Southward from this village, via Milford, Northville and Plymouth, crossing the Michigan Central at Wayne, and terminating at Monroe, several important considerations address themselves to business men, touching the value of such a road, taking purely a commercial view thereof.

In the first place, goods or produce shipped to or from points North or West of this place, must pass over the D. & M. Railway; therefore that company enjoys the exclusive monopoly of this immense carrying trade at exorbitant rates.

In building the road above alluded to, and connecting at Wayne with the Michigan Central, the door of competition is opened, and business men are no longer at the mercy of extortion, and free to patronize a road affording equal facilities to say the least, and at a much reduced tariff of freights.—Holly Register.

We are confident that the Register gives the citizens who are in "doubt" very poor advice. What Holly, and Flint, and the whole Saginaw Valley want, is not another road by which to get to Detroit, but a road to connect them at Toledo with the South shore system of roads, and the roads to Cincinnati and the Southwest.

It will hardly pay Holly to vote a five per cent tax or pay largely by individual subscriptions, to get a railroad simply to compete for the carrying trade between Holly and Detroit. To do so would be the sheerest folly imaginable. But if Holly, and the whole country North of it, can have another market opened, or be connected directly with a net work of railroads now out off from them, they will be greatly the gainers. This can be done more directly by the proposed road through Ann Arbor than by the one to Monroe.

It is nearer from Holly to Toledo, the point to be reached to get any benefit of the roads leading East, Southeast, or South, via Ann Arbor than via Monroe, which is a strong argument in favor of the Ann Arbor route. As a road is already in operation from Monroe to Toledo, it is true that more new road is required by the Ann Arbor than the Monroe line. But this will be more than compensated by the Ann Arbor road having a wider and better territory to command the business of, and by furnishing when completed one less corporation to deal with. Capitalists will hesitate before constructing a road that will be so cramped for local business as will one from Holly via Wayne to Monroe. It will leave too small a territory between it and the Detroit and Milwaukee, and Detroit and Monroe roads, to make it a desirable route.

The Register had better reconsider its views and go in for the Ann Arbor road. It will then have "a road as is a road," instead of a mere "plug."

The late County Fair was a decided success, so far as its receipts were concerned, which amounted to about \$1,500, a considerable excess over any former year since 1860. But as an exhibition, while there were some fine Horses, Stock, Sheep, Manufactures, Fruits, Flowers, Vegetables, &c., &c., it was far below what a Washtenaw County Fair ought to be. We say this not to find fault with the managers—or any other class in particular—but because it is the truth, and should be known that improvement may result. Now that enough has been realized to nearly or quite pay up all the indebtedness of the Society, of whatever kind, we may anticipate the offer of a more liberal and better arranged premium list for another year, and consequent thereupon a larger exhibition—in fact such an exhibition as will be worthy Washtenaw County. The farmers, stock-growers, wool-growers and producers of all kinds owe it to themselves to contribute their choicest specimens. The premium should not be the main object, but rather a comparison of animals, productions, etc., with a view to profit by the experience of others.

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Washtenaw County Fair Premiums.

The following are the premiums awarded to exhibitors at the County Fair held in this city last week:

CLASS 1—Durham Cattle.

Bull, 3 yrs old, H P Einley, Scio, 1st pr \$8 09
Bull, 2 yrs old, H P Einley, Scio, 2d pr 5 00
Bull, 2 yrs old, J Q Mason, Webster, 1st premium 4 00
Bull 1 yr old, H B Neeb, Lodi, 1st pr 2 00
Bull calf, under 1 yr, R Mills, Saline, 1st premium 1 00
Cow, 4 yrs old, R Mills, Saline, 1st, pr 5 00
Cow, 4 yrs old, J Q Mason, Webster, 2d prem 3 00
Cow, 3 yrs old, J Q Mason, Webster, 3d prem 2 00
Heifer, 2 yrs old, R Mills, Saline, 1st pr 1 00
Heifer, 1 yr old, J V Gregory, Lima, 1st prem 1 00

CLASS 2—Decons.

Bull, 3 yrs old, J Marsh, Scio, 1st pr \$1 00
Heifer, 2 yrs old, J Q Mason, Webster, 2d prem 2 00
Bull, 1 yr old, J H Hicks, Lodi, 1st pr 3 00
Pigs, 4 mos old, E White, A, 1st pr 2 00
Pigs, 4 mos old, " 2d pr 1 00

CLASS 3—Cross of Full Bloods.

Cow, 4 yrs old, J Q Mason, Webster, 1st prem \$4 00
Cow, 3 yrs old, G C Arms, Webster, 1st prem 3 60
Cow, 3 yrs old, G C Arms, Webster, 2d prem 2 00
Heifer, 2 yrs old, G C Arms, Webster, 1st prem 2 00
Calf, J Q Mason, Webster, 2d pr .75

CLASS 4—Grades.

Cow, 4 yrs old, O Perry, Lodi, 1st pr \$3 00
Cow, 4 yrs old, L Davis, Ann Arbor, 2d prem 2 00
Cow, 3 yrs old, D Cody, Pittsfield, 1st pr 2 00
Cow, 3 yrs old, G C Arms, Webster, 2d prem 1 00
Heifer, 2 yrs old, J Gentner, Lodi, 1st prem 2 00
Heifer, 2 yrs old, J Gentner, Lodi, 2d prem 1 00
Heifer, 1 yr old, R Waterman, Pittsfield, 1st prem 1 00
Heifer, 1 yr old, J C Bird, A, 2d pr .75
Calf, O Perry, Lodi, 1st pr 1 00
Calf, J C Bird, A, 2d pr .50

CLASS 5—entered in Class 6.

CLASS 6—Working Oxen and Steers.

1 pr working oxen, 5 yrs old, J G Leland, Northfield, 1st pr \$6 00
1 pr working oxen, 5 yrs old, W S Maynard, A, 2d pr 4 00
1 pr steers, 4 yrs old, J Marsh, Scio, 1st prem 6 00
1 pr steers, 4 yrs old, I Dunn, A, 2d prem 4 00
1 pr steers, 3 yrs old, G C Arms, Webster, 1st prem 4 00
1 pr steers, 2 yrs old, D Cody, Pittsfield, 1st prem 3 00
1 pr steers, 2 yrs old, D Cody, Pittsfield, 2d prem 2 00
1 pr steer calves, G C Arms, Webster, 1st prem 2 00
1 pr steer calves, J Q Mason, Webster, 2d prem 1 00

CLASS 7—Fat Cattle.

Fat ox, F B Whitaker, Lima, 1st pr \$5 00
Fat ox, F B Whitaker, " 2d pr 4 00
Fat cow, R Robinson, A, 1st prem 3 00
Fat cow, I Dunn, " 2d prem 2 00
Stallion, 4 yrs old, B Green, A, 1st pr \$5 00
" " " 2d pr 4 00
Stallion, 2 yrs old, J Rice, Pittsfield, 1st prem 3 00
Stallion, 2 yrs old, L Wallington, Lodi, 2d prem 2 00
Stallion, 1 yr old, D Webb, Lima, 1st pr 2 00
Brood mare, D Quirk, Ypsilanti, 1st pr 5 00
Brood mare, J Bickford, " 2d pr 4 00
Matched horses, 4 yrs old, P Tuomy, Scio, 1st prem 4 00
Matched horses, 4 yrs old, O Cushing, Webster, 2d prem 3 00
Single horse, 4 yrs old, W S Maynard, A, 1st prem 3 00
Single horse, 4 yrs old, J G Koch, Lodi, 2d prem 2 00
Single mare, 4 yrs old, M Rogers, A, 1st prem 2 50
Single mare, 3 yrs old, J G Koch, Lodi, 1st prem 2 50
Single mare, 8 yrs old, S Fay, Lodi, 2d prem 1 60

CLASS 8—Carriage Horses.

1 pr carriage horses, A Phelps, Scio, 1st prem \$5 00
1 pr carriage horses, J S Nowland, Scio, 2d prem 4 00
1 pr carriage horses, R T Stanton, Webster, 3d prem 3 00
1 single carriage horse, 3 yrs old T S Sanford, A, 1st prem 3 00
1 single carriage horse, 3 yrs old B Green, A, 2d prem 2 00
1 single carriage horse, 3 yrs old N Sutherland, Pittsfield, 3d prem 1 00
Single carriage horse, 4 yrs, and over, 1st pr, "Curly," John I Thompson, \$3 00
Single carriage horse, 4 yrs old, "Lady Hooper," 2d pr F B Hooper, 2 00
Single carriage horse, 3d pr John Coyle 1 00

CLASS 10—Roadsters.

1 pr trotting horses, S Benham, A, 1st prem \$4 00
1 pr trotting horses, B Green, A, 2d prem 3 00
1 pr trotting horses, F Hooper, A, 3d prem 2 00
1 single trotting horse, S Benham, A, 1st prem 3 00
1 single trotting horse, J I Thompson, A, 2d prem 2 00
1 single trotting horse, F Hooper, A, 3d prem 1 00

TROTTER STALLIONS.

1st pr "Pathen," B Green, A, \$3 00
2d pr "Golden Wing," F Hooper, A, 3 00
3d pr "Henry Clay," B Green, A, 1 00
1st pr "Spanish Marinos

S. M. Pettengill & Co.,
No. 37 Park Row, New York, & State St.
Boston, are our Agents for the Argus in this city
and are authorized to take Advertisements and Sub-
scriptions for us at our Lowest Rates.

WANTED!
A BOY about 14 or 15 years old to learn
the Printing business. A steady boy, willing
to learn and work, can have a good place.—
Apply at the
ARGUS OFFICE.
August 10th, 1885.

County Fair Items.

We noticed on exhibition at the late County
Fair several pieces of Cassimeres, manufac-
tured by Messrs. PORTER & BROWN, which
would have done credit to any first-class cas-
simeres factory. They were of fine wool, and
beautifully finished. We are not surprised to
hear that Messrs. P. & B. can not make
enough to supply orders, for such superior
cloths must certainly be preferred to much of
those brought from Massachusetts.

The McColl Bros., of Delhi, also exhibited
some very fine flannel shirtings, and, we think,
a piece or two of Cassimeres.
We wish we had factories enough in this
county to manufacture every pound of wool
our growers produce. It might better be
done here instead of being freighted to Mas-
sachusetts and back again.

Another article we noticed in the line of
home manufactures, was an elegant Black-
walnut Bookcase, from the factory of Messrs.
PARKMAN & LAFAYETTE, made, we believe, for
our friend C. H. BROWN. It was accompa-
nied by other articles of handsomely made
furniture. This establishment is manufactur-
ing cabinet work largely of modern patterns
and styles. It also makes moldings of the
handsomest patterns for picture and mirror
frames, and besides turns out immense orders
of coarse work. It is about to be greatly en-
larged we understand.

Col. N. STROOK, of this city, exhibited a
fine lot of vegetables. We especially noted
his warty of mention two baskets of Seal-
ling Potatoes of his own production, which
looked as though they would become valuable
and favorite varieties. One variety he has
named Washburn Seedling, and the other,
Ann Arbor Seedling. We hope that other
cultivators will give them a trial.

Mr. S. W. DORR, of Manchester, exhibited
a number of samples of Wine manufactured
from the Wine Plant *Aster Rubeus* Plant.—
It looked very fine, and the "tasting com-
mittee" pronounced it of excellent quality.
This Plant is being largely cultivated in this
county, and this year has produced bounti-
fully.

There were also exhibited a number of
samples of very clear, white, and beautiful
Sorghum Syrup—names of exhibitors not
remembered. Sorghum is a great crop this
year, was ripened well, and is producing a large
yield of syrup in quality above that of former
years.

Our friend LOYAL TOWER, of Saline, had
a fine assortment of vegetables on exhibition,
including pumpkins, squashes, melons, turn-
ips, &c. Three pumpkins shown by him were
not remarkable for size, but for being 3 of 25
produced from a single seed, 17 of which
ripened. We are indebted to friend TOWER
for a large and luscious Mountain Sweet
Water Melon, the best we have tasted this
season, and for a small wagon load of squashes,
cabbages, etc. TOWER certainly remem-
bered the Printer.

Wanted—A Street Railway.

We respectfully suggest to the capitalists
of our city that a Street Railway is a very much
needed improvement, and that one would be
a paying investment, that is one starting from
a point opposite the depot, adjoining the gas-
works, running up Pontiac Street to Main,
through Main to Huron, up Huron to State,
and through State to the Northwest corner of
the University grounds, with a view of future
extension along State Street to the Southwest
corner of the University grounds, and thence
by the most feasible route to the Fair grounds.
Such a road can be built and stocked for
about \$15,000 per mile, at which figures it
would be better as an investment than ten
per cent. paper, and, besides, would add
largely to the reputation of our city. Street
Railways, wherever they have been built, have
paid the stockholders a large per cent, and
the one we suggest would be no exception.—
Will some of our own citizens move in the
matter, or will they wait for some foreign
capitalists to come in and build it, as at De-
troit, and then, as the Detroit slow-coaches
did, buy the road at one hundred per cent or
more advance on the cost?

As will be seen by the proceed-
ings in another column, the tax-payers meet-
ing held on Monday evening last, voted
\$3,000 to aid in repairing and enlarging the
Observatory in its present location, in lieu of
the \$10,000 heretofore appropriated to pro-
cure its removal. \$2,500 to be expended un-
der the direction of the Regents in improving
building, and \$500 by the Council in the im-
provement of the streets leading to the Ob-
servatory.

Personally, we should be glad to see the
Observatory removed to the University
grounds, where, in our humble opinion, it
ought to be, but in view of the debt hanging
over the city, and the high taxes caused by
the war expenditures, and in view of that
other maxim—of which we believe our la-
mentable late President was the author—that
"it is easier to pay a small debt than a large
one"—the action of the meeting was, perhaps,
wise.

AMUSEMENT.—Mr. VINCENT, business
manager and agent carrier of the New York
and Boston Star Dramatic Combination, has
been in town to make arrangements for a sea-
son here. The company will open in Hang-
sterfer's Hall, on Monday evening, October
16th, in the thrilling Historical Drama of
"Lucretia Borgia," to be followed by the
laughable afterpiece of the "Spectra Bride-
groom." This company comes to us endowed
by the press and public wherever they have
given their entertainments, as of a superior
class, and giving entire satisfaction.

The past two weeks they have been playing
in Jackson to large audiences, and are spoken
of by the Citizens as being one of the best
troups that ever visited that city. We be-
speak for them a hearty welcome from our
amusement going population.

Citizens' Meeting.

At a meeting of the tax-payers of the
city of Ann Arbor, held at the Court
House, on the evening of the 9th of
October, 1885, and called for the pur-
pose of taking into consideration the
propriety of donating such sum as might
be deemed necessary to aid in repairing the
Observatory and ornamenting the
grounds, and making good streets around
the same, his Honor, Mayor MAYNARD
took the Chair, and D. CRAMER, Esq.,
was appointed Secretary.

The following preambles and resolu-
tion were adopted by a vote of forty
against two:

WHEREAS, At a late meeting of the
citizens of Ann Arbor, the sum of \$10,000
was voted to aid in the removal of the
Observatory, and the Common Council
were directed to issue the Bonds of the
city for that amount; and

WHEREAS, The Board of Regents of the
University have declined to accept said
donation, expressing the desire
rather that the Observatory remain
where it now is, and be properly repaired;
therefore, be it

Resolved, That we request the Com-
mon Council to issue Bonds to the
amount of \$3,000, payable at such time
as they see fit, with interest at 7 per
cent, annually; \$2,500 of said Bonds to
be used under the direction of the
Board of Regents for improving the Ob-
servatory, and \$500 to be used in making
streets leading to and around it.

Remarks were made in favor of said
resolution by Dr. E. O. Haven, James
McMahon, C. Krapf, Prof. Watson, L.
Davis, and against it by A. W. Chase
J. Peck.

After taking the vote Dr. Chase pro-
posed to donate \$100 for the same pur-
pose, and, on motion of D. Cramer, the
donation was accepted.

On motion, the next Legislature was
requested to legalize the action of the
Common Council in issuing Bonds for said
amount.

On motion, the meeting adjourned
sine die.

W. S. MAYNARD, Chairman.
D. Cramer, Secretary.

In the Detroit Free Press of
Tuesday was an interesting report of the
discussions of the Indiana State Pomological
Society, in annual session at Fort Wayne,
touching grapes and the mildew which has
spread its ravages so widely this year. Much
of the value of the article, however, is lost,
by the repeated misprint of the names of one
of the leading varieties. It was Isabella—not
Isabella—of which Mr. Knox spoke as a good
"young grape," and which was so fre-
quently named by other speakers. Iona is
also misprinted throughout the article as
Ionia. We notice these errors not in a spirit
of fault-finding criticism, but because the
general reader will be misled.

A correspondent ashamed to
give his name, but hailing from "near Detroit,"
has sent us \$1.00 with an advertisement for
a wife. If he wishes to advertise in our
columns over his own proper signature they are
open to him,—though any man of sense can
certainly get a wife without,—but we wish
nothing to do with the advertisement in its
present shape, or with the answers it desires
to be addressed to our office. We have more
respectable business on hand than that of a
"go-between" to a senseless old bachelor—
more likely designing knave—and girls of
"sweet sixteen" or maidens "fat, fair, and
forty."

We have received an anonym-
ous note, signed "Fresh," enclosing what
claims to be a *verbatim* copy of a letter writ-
ten by a "Medick," which we are requested
to publish. We doubt the genuineness of the
specimen, but if genuine have no use for it.—
"Fresh" is advised to cultivate his own style,
and especially to remember that so "Fresh" a
signature is not a "pass" to the columns of a
newspaper.

The September number of the
North British Review has the following papers:
Mr. Mill's Examination of Sir W. Hamilton's
Philosophy, Burlesque Poetry, Carlyle's Es-
say of Frederick the Great, Sir Benjamin Col-
lins Brodie, Bart., Mr. Russel on the Salmon,
Sensation Novelists—Miss Bradton, "Frost
and Fire," \$4 a year; with the three other
Reviews and Blackwood, \$15. Address LEON-
ARD SCOTT & Co., 38 Walker Street, N. Y.

The Board of Supervisors con-
vened in annual session on Monday, and
organized by unanimously electing Hon. Jas.
McMahon Chairman. The proceedings of
Monday and Tuesday will be found in another
column. Those of Wednesday and Thurs-
day we are compelled to omit to give place to
the late County Fair premium list.

From Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS,
Boston, we have received "Lyrics of Life"
by ROBERT BROWNING, the fourth of their
popular illustrated edition of "Companion
Poets for the People." It contains over fifty
of the favorite pieces of a favorite author.—
The print is elegant, and the illustrations
beautiful. Price 50 cents. Address Publish-
ers, Boston.

Prof. WATSON, Director of the
Observatory, announces that he discovered a
new planet on Monday evening last, at 10 1/2
o'clock. Its comparative magnitude he places
at 9 1/2, and gives its right ascension 14
degrees 45 minutes, and declination 9 de-
grees north. This is Prof. WATSON's second planet.

A new time table went into op-
eration on the Central Railroad on Monday.—
The changes will be found in the time card.—
The mail train now goes East at 4:10 P. M.,
instead of 5:00 as heretofore.

Attention is invited to the ad-
vertisement of JONES BROTHERS & Co., in
another column, headed "Agents Wanted for
our Great National Work, the Standard His-
tory of the Rebellion." It promises to be a
readable book, and deserving large circula-
tion.

The October Number of the
Horticulturist has a very readable and in-
structive table of contents. \$2.50 a year.—
Address GEO. E. & F. W. WOODWARD, 37 Park
Row, New York.

Earthquake at San Francisco.

San Francisco, Oct. 8.
At a quarter before one to-day the
severest earthquake ever felt here fright-
ened the entire inhabitants into speech-
less. During half a minute two tremen-
dous shocks were felt, causing buildings
to rock and to fall in a manner altogether
alarms. Services were over in most
of the churches, the large congregation
in the Unitarian church being dismissed,
when the shock commenced. Ladies
shrieked, and all rushed for the doors
faster than they could be accommodated
with exit room. Such scenes also
took place at St. Mary's Cathedral and
in some other churches, and Sunday
scholars rushed so desperately from the
Catholic church on Vall Joe street, that
the large doors at the main entrance
were carried away, several persons being
injured by being trampled on. The
walls in many buildings were cracked
in several places. It surprises every one
that large slate edifices, such as the
Cosmopolitan Hotel and other buildings,
were not generally more seriously in-
jured. More or less plastering fell from
perhaps half of the ceilings of buildings
in the city. Much window glass was
demolished; fire wall and cornices fell
from 6 or 8 buildings. The entire front
of a large four story brick building just
erected on Third street, fell outward,
covering about half that wide street
with fragments. Independently con-
structed chimney of Lick house fell in,
crushing through the roof of the dining
room, leaving piles of brick among tables
and dishes, to the astonishment of the
boarders taking lunch. Three ser-
vants were injured, and two Chinese
badly, by falling from a wall on Jack-
son street. The City Hall bell com-
menced ringing on account of the vi-
bration of the bell tower. The interior
walls of that building were much broken
up. Fissures from two to three
inches wide were opened among the lower
parts of the city, where it is made
ground. Some of this ground has been
elevated many inches above its former
level. Brief accounts from Sacramento,
Stockton, and San Jose represent that
the shock was felt in those cities. It
was not felt at Marysville nor Placer-
ville. The town of Santa Cruz was
shooked with great severity; some brick
buildings suffered severe damage, and
one or two were destroyed.

The Round Table this week
very sensibly sees in the Connecticut
election the moral fact that:
"If Connecticut, with its few thou-
sand colored people, bearing an almost
unappreciable proportion to the whole
number of voters in the State, bids
them stand away from the ballot-box, it
cannot claim that Georgia, with a large
negro population, consisting mainly of
poor ignorant and unintelligent persons,
must be compelled to let this class vote.
Thus one obstacle to the President's
plan of reconstruction is removed, and
one, too, that promises to be a very
serious one by reason of the pertinacity
with which many very conscientious men
urged the right of suffrage for the ne-
gro."

Married.

By Rev. S. Cornelius, Sept. 9th, Mr. ALBERT
HAWITT, of Mundy, and Miss MARY HAWKINS,
of Hamburg.
Also, by the same, Sept. 21st, Mr. ALLEN
C. MANLEY and Miss SARAH GIFFORD, both
of Jackson.
Also, by the same, Oct. 5th, Mr. CHRISTIAN
SUMMERS, of Ann Arbor, and Miss HELEN
A. LOUKES, of Lodi.

Died.

On Wednesday, Oct. 8th, an infant of JOSEPH
and LUCY B. WHITLARK, aged three months
and 17 days.
In Pittsfield, October 7th, ROBERT LAWSON,
aged 24 years.

Special Notices.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Passenger trains now leave Detroit and the
several stations in this county as follows:

GOING WEST.			
Train	Ex.	Acc.	Ex.
Detroit	7:15 A.M.	10:15 P.M.	11:00 P.M.
Ypsilanti	8:40 A.M.	9:40 A.M.	12:30 P.M.
Ann Arbor	9:10 A.M.	12:15 P.M.	7:10 P.M.
Detroit	9:10 A.M.	12:15 P.M.	7:10 P.M.
Chicago	10:15 A.M.	1:45 P.M.	1:45 P.M.
Chicago	11:00 P.M.	6:00 A.M.	12:30 P.M.

GOING EAST.

Train	Ex.	Acc.	Train	Ex.
Chicago	5:30 P.M.	10:00 P.M.	Ann Arbor	6:00 A.M.
Chicago	7:40 A.M.	9:20 P.M.	Ann Arbor	8:20 A.M.
Chicago	7:40 A.M.	9:20 P.M.	Ann Arbor	8:20 A.M.
Chicago	9:10 A.M.	12:15 P.M.	Ann Arbor	8:20 A.M.
Chicago	9:10 A.M.	12:15 P.M.	Ann Arbor	8:20 A.M.

Hard toil, privation and exposure may
be borne with comparative impunity in any
climate or locality, by those who sustain their
strength with the wholesome and agreeable
stomachic—*Red Jacket Bitters*. 1w1039.

WHAT THE ILLUSTRIOUS ABERNETHY SAID.

"Well sir, what's the matter?" said Abernethy,
the great English surgeon, to a cadaverous-looking patient,
who had called to consult him. "Oh, nothing seri-
ous," was the reply. "My stomach and liver are out
of order, that's all." "Do you call that nothing seri-
ous?" said Abernethy; "I tell you, sir, that when
these two organs are out of order, as you call it, there
is not a square inch of the body that is not more or
less diseased, nor a drop of blood in it that is in a health-
ful condition." "Nothing can be more true, and there-
fore it is of the very highest importance to keep the
stomach and liver in a vigorous condition. If the one
is weak and the other irregular in its action, loss and
congestion follow, and the system is brought to a stand-
still. The most general and most powerful restorative
and alterative that has ever been administered as a
cure for Dyspepsia and Liver Disease. It is recom-
mended by distinguished surgeons and physicians of
the United States Army, by officers of the Army and
Navy, by our first authors, by eminent clergymen—in-
fact, by thousands of the most intelligent of every
class, as an unequalled protective against epidemic
and malarious diseases, and as a perfectly innocuous,
but at the same time powerful, invigorant and altera-
tive. 1w1040.

CRUMPTON'S

Strawberry Balsam,
A CERTAIN REMEDY FOR

DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY,
Cholera Morbus, Flux, Heart Burn, and all Bowel
Complaints. Entirely vegetable. A specific for Camp
Diarrhoea.

OSBORN & HOWE, Proprietors, Buchanan, Mich.
Burlington & Van Schuren, Chicago, and Farrand,
Shirley & Co., Detroit, Wholesale Agents. 3m1029.

DISSOLUTION.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between
Drs. LEWIS & BRADY, was dissolved Jan. 1st, 1879.
J. LEWIS & BRADY, 3m1029.

NOTICE!

The business of Brewing, in its various branches,
will be continued at the old stand of the late firm, by
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hopes for continued favors.

Ann Arbor, Sept. 1st, 1885. F. B. HOOPER,
6m1025.

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FOOT ROT IN SHEEP

can be thoroughly cured by using
WHITEMORE'S CURE
—FOR—
FOOT ROT IN SHEEP!

It is just what it is represented to be,
A PERFECT CURE.

Ask for Whitemore's Cure, and take no other.
The following Certificate is a sample of the testi-
monials constantly being received:
RELAND, Vt., July 14th, 1865.

F. W. WHITEMORE, Esq.,
DEAR SIR: Having tried your Cure for Foot Rot in
sheep, I would say for the benefit of Sheep Raisers
that they should lose no time in procuring a bottle, as
it certainly will cure the Foot Rot in less time and
with less trouble than any preparation of Blue Vitriol
or anything else I have ever used.

Yours, truly,
LEEDS BILLINGS.

F. W. WHITEMORE, Sole Proprietor,
Chatham 4 corners, Columbia Co., N. Y.
FOR SALE in Ann Arbor by SEBERACH & CO.,
Sole Agents. 3m1026.

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.

Known all over the country as the Celebrated
INDIAN HERB DOCTOR!
From South America.

A NEAT PAMPHLET

Of the life, study and extensive travels of Dr. Lyons
can be procured by all who desire one, free of charge.
Dr. L. will visit the several places as follows:
Jackson, Hibbard House, 20th.
Ann Arbor, Monitor House, 21st.
Detroit, Case House, opposite Mich. Central Depot,
each month, 22nd and 23rd.

MODE OF EXAMINATION.—The Doctor diagnoses diseases
by the eyes. He, therefore, asks no questions nor re-
quires patients to explain symptoms. Admitted, come
and have your symptoms and the location of your dis-
ease explained free of charge.

A CARD TO INVALIDS.

A Clergyman, while residing in South America as
a missionary, discovered a safe and simple remedy for
the Cure of Nervous Weakness, Early Decay, Diseases
of the Urinary and Genital Organs, and the whole
train of disorders brought on by dissipated and vicious
habits. Great numbers have been already cured by
this noble remedy. Prompted by a desire to benefit the
afflicted and unfortunate, I will send the recipe for
preparing and using this medicine, in a sealed envel-
ope, to any one who needs it, *Free of Charge*.

Please inclose a post paid envelope, addressed to yourself.
JOSEPH T. INMAN,
STATION D, BRIM HOLE,
New York City.

WHISKERS! WHISKERS!

Do you want Whiskers or Mustaches? Our German
Compound will force them to grow on the smoothest
face or chin, or hair on bald heads, in six Weeks.—
Price, \$1.00. Sent by mail anywhere, neatly sealed,
on receipt of price. Address, WARNER & CO., Box
138, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1y999.

THE BRIDAL CHAMBER, an Essay of

Warning and Instruction for Young Men—published
by the Howard Association, and sent free of charge in
sealed envelopes. Address, Dr. J. N. HILL, HONOLULU,
TONGA, Association, 1 Philadelphia, Pa. 1y999.

Old and young should use

STERLING'S
AMBROSIA
FOR
THE HAIR.

It prevents or stops the Hair
from falling; Cleanses, Beautifies,
Preserves, and renders it Soft
and Glossy, and the Head free from
Dandruff.

It is the best Hair Dressing and
Preservative in the world.

STERLING'S AMBROSIA
MANUFACTURING CO.'Y,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
NEW YORK.

Rifle Factory!

Beutler & Traver,
(Successors to A. J. Sutherland.)
Manufacturers of and Dealers in
Guns, Pistols, Ammunition
Flasks, Pouches, Game Bags, and
Every other article in that Line.

All kinds of
REPAIRING
done at the shortest notice, and in the best manner.
W. A. BEUTLER,
a full assortment always kept on hand and made order
at 239 Shop corner Main and Washington streets.
Ann Arbor, Oct. 8, 1885. 8734f

REMEMBER

G. W. & A. SNOVER'S

BOOK STORE

Is the North door of Gregory's New Book.

G. W. SNOVER, A. SNOVER.
1005

HER MIRROR MAY

Satisfy a lady that her dress is faultless, but 25c in-
vested in

"Spanish Rouge,"

for polishing Silverware and metals of all kinds, will
add more to the bright and cheerful appearance of
her happy home than one hundred dollars expended in
new ware.

LADIES give it one trial, and you will join with us
in saying that it improves the appearance of your Par-
lor and Kitchen—none but the best.

For further particulars we refer you to our advertise-
ment in Detroit Daily Papers.

Western Wholesale Agents, Merrill Block, corner
Woodward and Jefferson avenues, Detroit, Michigan.
STEDBING & WILSON, Agents, Ann Arbor. 3m1018

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

The co-partnership heretofore existing between the
subscribers, under the firm and style of R. HOOPER &
SON, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All per-
sons having claims against the late firm, will please
present them for adjustment, and all persons indebted
to the late firm, will please call immediately and settle.

R. HOOPER,
F. B. HOOPER,
6m1025.

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