The Manchester Enterprise.

Published Thursday Mornings.

At Manchester, Washtenaw Co., Mich.

Geo. S. Harris, Editor and Publisher.

Terms, $2.00 per Annum, in Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

(All lines, of 8 ems, accounted, constituting a square.)

1 square, one insertion, $1.00.
Each subsequent insertion, 50.
Yearly Advertisements per line, 10.
☞ A liberal discount by the Quarter.

M. B. & L. S. R. R. TIME TABLE.

GOING EAST.

Morning Express, 8 16 A. M.
Mail, 2 26 P. M.
Evening Express, 8 00 P. M.

GOING WEST.

Express, 12 37 P. M.
Mail, 7 00 A. M.
Evening Express, 9 00 P. M.

Passengers by Express and Evening Express trains will breakfast at Ann Arbor, dine at Jackson, and sup at Marshall on the line.

CHAS. F. HAYES, Supt.

Ann Arbor, Oct. 1st, 1867.

A large number of subscribers have not as yet paid, but have guaranteed payment on the issue of the first number of the Enterprise. We hope our friends will—☞ CALL AND SEE US. ☜

WANTED.

To facilitate the many branches of business and industry, we sorely feel the need of an Exchange Bank. It would require but a small amount of capital, and an honest young man to meet the demands of this community, and we think there is no better opportunity offered to some energetic, young man to establish a broker office in our growing city. Where is the young man?

As our village progresses trade increases, and the accommodations at the R. R. Depot are found to be deficient. The Superintendent of the North-ern Division paid us a visit a few days since and was escorted around the village by hall, carriage and foot. Like many others, he expressed surprise at our rapid growth, and informed us that within Sixty days the "Branch" would become a "Main Line," that is, trains would be run, thru to New York City; and, as this would be the principal town on the line, it would be necessary to build a commodious passenger depot this coming spring.

One hundred neat, commodious dwellings could be rented at reasonable prices the coming season. Some of our "Solid Men" are disposed to invest in this enterprise, above is still chance for more. Manufacturers will find inducements to our village far superior to those offered at any inland town in the State. A good Water power, Rail Road East, West, North and South; a healthy location a "progressive town", and—a splendid chance to advertise.

A railroad line will be established in the spring if a contractor can be found; if not, the probabilities are the Railroad will build it to facilitate their affairs North and South.

Last, but not least, we want one hundred subscribers to the Enterprise, a fearless newspaper just started in Goodyear's New Block. Call and get a copy.

Special School Meeting.—At the School Meeting, Tuesday evening last, it was voted to loan $1,000 on district bonds at 11 per cent int, which seem is to be used in completing fences, out buildings, &c. With this $1,000 the whole cost amounts to $21,000. There is at present in the hands of the Treasurer $600 in bonds to be taken, those having money to loan are requested to call and secure them.

Henry's Benefit.—We are pleased to learn that our citizens are proposing to give Mr Goodyear a benefit as soon as he completes the new hall. The dedication will be got up in style. A program will be published as soon as arrangements are completed.

Literary Society.—On Tuesday Evening last quite a spirited debate took place before the Lecture Society. The question before the house, was:

Resolved—That Females should be allowed the Elective Franchise.

Rev. J. W. Scott and Rev. J. Bloomer were the chief debaters, assisted by several members of the society. The same question is to be resumed, or finished, on Tuesday evening next, and our citizens may look for a lively debate. It is a delicate question to handle without gloves or "mittens," and we sincerely hope we will never be called upon to give our opinion on the subject, for sooth it will be found in the ballot box.—An original essay will be produced by the ladies at the next meeting.

Gloves and Mittens.—The Manufacture of Gloves and Mittens is one of the live institutions of our young city.—R. K. Fellows has a large Stock of ladies and gents Gloves and Mittens; comprising every variety, from the delicate Kid to the Sheep skin, all of which he offers at reasonable prices. He also manufactures Furs to order, in latest styles on short notice. Go and see this stock at the R. K. FELLOWS STORE.

Snow.—The first snow of the season made its appearance on Wednesday last. It was not much of a storm, only gave us a gentle hint to prepare for what is coming. The telegraph announces snow storms at Milwaukee, and other points of the compass.

A Grand Hunt.—The Sportsmen of Manchester and vicinity are requested to meet at the Manchester Hotel, on Saturday evening next, to chose sides and enjoy a days sport, also an evening supper.

"Thirty Thousand"—Dr J. G. Holland will deliver his lecture before the Tecumseh Lecture Society, Nov 6th.

☞ The Union School will commence Monday next, for School Books see our advertisements.

Look Out.—Our readers should keep their eye on the Advertisements, they are continually changing their work to suit. Some have articles to sell or rent, and others wish to buy. Look out for bargains.

☞ The Highest price paid for Dried Apples at Wastell's.

WHEN SHALL WE?

The increase of crime is indeed frightful. Any paper we pick up, from the religious journals to the Police Gazette, contains numerous accounts of crimes committed daily. These astounding facts are sorely perplexing the thinking men and women, and we confidently look for a great reaction, politically, socially, and religiously. Let it come, the sooner the better. The following will convey the state of society in Chicago.

Chicago, Oct. 20th, 1867.

Mr. Editor.—Chicago has had an excellent variety of entertainment during the past week, the bare enumeration of the details of which would amply establish our city's claims to cosmopolitan character and a sufficient breath of novelties to suit any "minds eye"—A prize fight, very prettily fought too, even if it was not by the best men, as a "fight" for two religious convention, or conference the return dinner of the editors: the Flying Scud, a light-breeden drama at the Opera House; Ed Adams at Mc Vickers; the opening of a political campaign, and a series of minor amusements; there are but a portion of our bill of fare. For a dessert of sensations, we have enjoyed two or three very pretty bet some what inartistic murders, an outrage upon a female person, a score of divorces, the organization of a Liberal Christian Church, a Fenian Convention, a Fenian Fair and a force of great preparatives for the reception of Gen. Sheridan, and the getting up of the soldier's Widows and Orphans Fair. The prize fight was a brutal "mill" between two "Feather weights" named Dorney and Fitzgerald, and came off just across the Indiana State line. Fitzgerald was hammered beyond recognition by his best friends, but Dorney hit him once after he was down, so he took the stakes, $500. Another fight between Dorney and Duffy, "light weights," has been made up and will soon come off in this vicinity, although they may not be in any way connected, it is certainly the fact that prize fighting and practical christianity are here growing in popularity together.—Speaking of this organization relating the Y. M. C. A., it is run by Will Dexter and a few noble fellows like him, who propose to go even further than the Y. M. C. A., in the work of relieving the necessities of the poor. They are of the new school of religionists, who do not believe in feeding hungry children on tracts, curing sick people with doctoral points, or warming the freezing with articles of faith. Their creed should be called the religion of good works, not words, and they deserve highest honor for their practical teaching of the glorious doctrine of brotherly love. As for some, I might say more properly many, of the old school of "faith without works" professors, they remind me of the old dark ages perpetual teaches. Instead of the original "And Enoch walked with God, and he was not, for God took him," the African expounder rendered it "And Enoch walked with God, 'n he wasn't de nun God took him for." The Western Unitarian, Goodrich, which has been going on here during the past week, has given some very encouraging ideas of the progress of liberal christianity in the portion of the country, and steps have been taken, throughout the foundation of Sunday schools, the publication of a liberal christian weekly, and agressive missionary effort, to still further spread this rapidly growing influence. But, this is certainly enough, about religious affairs, even if this is Sunday. If it were not I should tell you something of theatricals, about Harry Ackley's "Flying Scud," the pretty ballet, which was just a little clodder than the "Black Crook," about Ed. Adams excellent season of the legitimate drama; about Arlington's excellent troupe of minstrels, the best and funniest in the business; about Frank Aiken leaving the Museum from Col. Wood for the rest of the season; about Helen Western, who will exhibit here this week, her fine form in the Female Sig., and Paris and London dress dramas; about the Opera troupe which is coming, etc., but as it is Sunday I will say nothing of all these, and only revert to the fact that the regular Sunday amusements continue. Tattersall's, the Varieties, and the German Theatre in the evening. Sunday, Rev. Mr. Thompson, of the Methodist church, preached a sermon against the theatre, and Rev. Mr. Bristol, of the Universalist church, preached a sermon against the Sunday liquor traffic. Yours truly, Ben.

J. H. MILLER,

Wholesale & Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES & PRODUCE

Opposite the Manchester Hotel.

I Keep Constantly on Hand a Large assortment.

Canned Fruits

Of every description. Oysters, Clams, sardines, Mustard, Ginger, Peppermint and Pickles.

Fish! Fish!

My stock of Fish cannot be surpassed in variety, and prices.

Family Groceries

Wooden Ware, Baskets, &c.

Tobacco and Cigars,

Cash paid for Butter, Eggs and other Produce.

☞ The citizens of this village and surrounding country, are respectfully invited to call and examine my stock and prices. I can suit you (very) goods at prices that defy competition. Yours Truly, thankfully.

MILLER & WEBB,

(Successors to Webb & Gates.)

Dealers in

HARD WARE,

TIN & WOODEN WARE,

Agricultural Implements

&c. The largest stock of

STOVES,

Iron, Steel, Nails,

Glass, Bush, Powder, Shot,

Whips, &c., to be found in Manchester.

Good News!

NEW GOODS!

Japanese very cheap at Wastell's.
Latest Style Prints at Wastell's.
Belmont Shirts Cheap at Wastell's.
Store Changes than the Cheapest.
Cabbage by the yard, very cheap at Wastell's.
Go to Wastell's for everything you want.
Large assortment of Boots and Shoes at Wastell's.
Latest Style of Delaines at Wastell's.
Good Novel Goods at old Prices, at Wastell's.
Beautiful Mattrasses cheap at Wastell's.
Improve Carfax of old prices—Wastell's.
Corsets for 25 cents.
Cheapest Dry Goods Store in Western State.
Truth we mean what we say—Wastell.
Here a Cargo, just Received by Wastell.

JOSEPH PROST,

TONSORIAL ARTIST,

Opposite the Post Office,

Manchester, Michigan.

Shaving, Shampooing, Hair Cutting, &c.

Neatly Executed, on Short Notice.

Having had twenty years experience in first class shops at the east, I feel confident that I can give satisfaction to all who may favor me with their patronage. Razors honed and put in excellent condition, for sixteen cents.

Boots & Shoes!

I take this opportunity to inform the citizens of Manchester and vicinity, that I will constantly manufacture Boots and Shoes, on the Old Stand.

Leave Your Orders,

and I will guarantee satisfaction.

Repairing done neatly and promptly.

JAMES LOOBY Jr.

Manchester, Oct. 10th, 1867.

GET YOUR PHOTOGRAPHS!

Henry Bissell,

Would respectfully announce to the citizens of Manchester and vicinity, that he is prepared to take a first class picture.

PHOTOGRAPH ROOMS

Over Wastell's Store, where he is prepared to take a first class picture.

☞ Please call and examine Specimens.

Photograph frames for sale cheap.

K. P. CRAFTS,

(successor to W. S. Gilbert),

Undertaker, &c.

Every style of COFFINS constantly on hand or made to order.

A HEARSE WILL ATTEND FUNERALS.

Leave orders at the building formerly occupied by Mr. Gilbert.

Prices the same as at any establishment.

Manchester Oct. 12th 1867.

HELLOA! STOP!! WALK IN!!!

GRAHAM & GODDYEAR

have just rec'd a large and choice stock of

Watches, Clocks & Fancy Goods,

also, the usual complete assortment of Gold, Silver and Jewelry.

JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER WARE, E. PLATED FLUTED WARE.

☞ Call and Examine Our Stock, Manchester.

TOYS!

STATIONARY, LAW BLANKS,

Goodyear's Hall,

MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

Henry Goodyear, Prop'r.

This Hall is in Goodyear's New Brick Block, in Pattengill's old stand, and is now ready for the reception of Boarders, Transient Visitors, and to Rent by week, or month.

PAINTING in ALL its BRANCHES,

BY

AMSDEN & MILLER.

House, Sign, Ornamental and Scenery

PAINTING.

Frescoe, Calcimining and Paper Hanging neatly executed.

Main Street, Oct. 17.

NOTICE!

The subscribers, Dealers in

Dry Goods & Groceries,

are offering my goods to their cost at, and

BELOW COST.

Wishing to close up their business, would say to all

Their Customers

Call and settle your Notes and Accounts without delay, as the PRINCIPAL BALANCE is about to mature, and the money the market is adjusted, the sooner the one will be over.

BROWN & FREEMAN.

Manchester, Oct. 10th, 1867.

GEO. W. DOTY,

Dealer in

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS, CAPS & Notions.

GROCERIES.

Patent Medicines.

New and

FRESH ARRIVALS

WASTELL

Has received a Superior stock of

BOOTS & SHOES,

Give us a call and save your

MONEY.

Fall and Winter Goods Arriving Daily at WASTELL'S—Best and Cheapest Stock of Goods in the County.

MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

VOLUME 1. MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN, NOVEMBER 5, 1867. NUMBER 4.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

EPISCOPAL.—Rev. J. W. Sunderland, Rector.—Sunday Services at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Prayer Meeting every Thursday Evening at 7 o'clock.

PRESBYTERIAN.—Rev. J. Gordon Jones, Pastor.—Sunday Services at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday Evening at 7 o'clock. Sunday School at 12 M.

BAPTIST.—Rev. J. Clark, Pastor.—Sunday Services at 1 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Prayer Meeting every alternate evening at 7 o'clock.

METHODIST.—Rev. M. Hilton, Pastor.—Sunday Services every alternate sabbath at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M.

SOCIETIES.

F. & A. M.—The Manchester Lodge, No. 99, holds its regular communications on the Second Saturday in each month. Visiting brethren cordially invited. Jas. Lemmon, W. M. Chas. Stimson, Sec.

LIBRARY and Literary Association.—Meets at Goodyear's Hall, every Tuesday Evening at 7 o'clock. The public are invited to attend.

A. Anson, Sec'y. G. R. Peters, Pres't.

PHOENIX GLEE SOCIETY.—Regular meetings every Tuesday Evening, at 7 o'clock, at Hall, No. 16, of Pot. Will be held on Monday Evenings on or previous to the full moon. Jas. D. Hosmer, Sec.

Grand Chatham, U. R.—The regular Convocations of this Chapter are held on the Second Tuesday on or previous to the full moon. Jas. D. Hosmer, Sec.

R. A. Chapter.—Regular Convocations of the Royal Arch Chapter are held on the Second Tuesday on or previous to the full moon. Jas. D. Hosmer, Sec.

Mrs. Henry Goodyear, Pres'r.

This Hall is in Goodyear's New Brick Block, in Pattengill's old stand, and is now ready for the reception of Boarders, Transient Visitors, and to Rent by week or month.

Give me a call and I will give you satisfaction.

Tecumseh, Oct 1st, 1867.

HOAG & HILLS,

MANUFACTURERS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

Boots and Shoes.

TECUMSEH, MICHIGAN.

☞ Dealers supplied at Boston Quotations.

LORENZO GREENMAN,

Builder and Mason,

Work solicited and satisfaction Guaranteed.

Manchester, Michigan.

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Leave Your Orders,

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Repairing done promptly.

JAMES LOOBY Jr.

Manchester, Oct. 10th, 1867.

N. B. All orders for repairing must be accompanied with Cash.

LAMP LIGHT

Let there be light,
And there was light,
Because they bought at
VANDYKE, LYON & CO.

At Old Prices!

Mohairs, Empress, Alpacas, Coburgs, and other stylish Dress Goods, all to be found at Wastell's.

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Over Wastell's Store, where he is prepared to take a first class picture.

☞ Please call and examine Specimens.

Photograph frames for sale cheap.

MATT. D. BLOSSER,

Manufacturer of

Choice Cigars,

Sign Vandyke, Opposite Post Office,

MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

Sherwood & Middlebrook,

BILLIARD SALOON,

Gleason's Block, Manchester, Mich.

MANCHESTER HOTEL,

MERRY BROS., Proprietors.

This House has recently been refitted and newly furnished throughout, and the proprietors respectfully solicit a share of the public patronage.

GLEASON'S

CITY MEAT-MARKET.

Gleasons Block.

Citizens of Manchester will always find a selection of all kinds of

Meats, Vegetables, &c.,

at prices that will give satisfaction.

Highest market price paid for Hides and Pelts.

GRATEFUL!

Not patronage, the undersigned offer to those who favor them with their custom,

Our motto is, Not to be Undersold,

and always are prepared, and now are stock of Lumber, Flooring, Ceiling, Lath, Barn Posts, Fencing, Common Boards, &c.

Shingles, A. No. 1, Cedar Drinks, constantly on hand.

"A few more of the same kind left."

Main Street, Manchester. J. J. Rossiter & Co.

MANCHESTER

Glove and Mitten

MANUFACTORY.

R. K. FELLOWS, Proprietor.

I take this opportunity to inform the people of Washtenaw County, that I have a large and complete stock of

Ladies' and Gent's Gloves and Mittens,

which are made under my own supervision, and warranted to be the best in the market.

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A large stock of Choice Brands

CIGARS!

Manufactured by the best workmen in the city.

A full stock of

LAMPS AND CHIMNEYS,

the opposite of Kerosene from the market.

AGENTS

Wanted everywhere for the celebrated

Pocket Cutlery,

Warranted superior of

SUPERIOR HAVANA SEGAR EXTRACTS,

Strong, Fragrant and Durable.

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J. D. ROBBINS,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

WATCHES.

Clocks, Jewelry, Yankee Notions,

STATIONERY, WALL PAPER, &c., &c.

I take this opportunity to inform the citizens of Michigan, that I keep the most complete stock of goods to be found in the State, and offer first class indemnity to the trade.

Give me a call and I will give you satisfaction.

Tecumseh, Oct 1st, 1867.

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MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

The Country is Safe!

And only made are call at

J. J. & I. L. CLARKSON'S

STORE!

Money Back,

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,

Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps, A full line of Ready Made Clothing can be found Very Cheap.

New Millinery Goods!

I take this method to inform the citizens of Manchester and surrounding country that I have received my

FALL and WINTER

Stock of Goods, and would be happy to receive a call from all

MY OLD CUSTOMERS

and a great many new ones.

The goods have been selected

EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET,

and will be sold at prices that will give satisfaction.

Please over Hoagle Bro's.

Manchester Oct. 10th

MRS. A. M. CRAFTS.

RESSAC & SON.

At the

WEST END

DRUG STORE!

Drugs & Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS,

AND DYE-STUFFS.

For Sale at the Lowest Rates.

RESSAC & SON.

are receiving a stock of

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

at the

BIG BRICK STORE,

On Exchange Place.

Where they are selling at the lowest prices.

HATS, CAPS and CLOTHING,

Opposite the Manchester Hotel.

School Books!

And Stationery.

Wm. Arnt, and Wm. Weber.

JOSEPH OTMAR.

Dealer in

The Latest Styles of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, &c.

One Door West of the Post Office.

Thanks for past favors, we still continue to manufacture Harness, of the best material, and warrant every set we make. Also, keep on hand a large stock of Trimmings, which we will sell at prices lower than any other house in Southern Michigan. Work Warranted.

Main Street.

MRS. M. WOODRUFF

Fashionable Millinery

AND DRESS-MAKING ROOMS.

Has just opened her New Millinery Rooms in the Brick Block, to be her permanent stand, and is now prepared to offer her customers and the public generally, the latest styles and most fashionable goods, at the lowest prices, and Warrants satisfaction.

Fall and Winter Goods for 1867.

Will be ready for the public, A large stock of HATS, BONNETS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, &c., &c., &c., Ladies' Cutting and Fitting, Cloaks and Dresses, Stamping and Feathering.

☞ Remember the Place, Opposite Exchange Hotel.

Auctioneer!

☞ Auctioneer at the Enterprise office.

SHOP!

SHOP! SHOP! SHOP!

Rules and Regulations

Of the Manchester Union School.

Division I.

School Year and Vacations.

Sec. 1. The school year shall consist of forty weeks, five days per week.

Sec. 2. The school shall be divided into Four departments, Primary, Intermediate, Grammar and High School.

Sec. 3. There shall be Three Terms in each year. The First, commencing the first Monday in September and continuing (till christmas) sixteen weeks. The Second, commencing the first Monday after the Holidays and continuing twelve weeks. The Third, commencing after one week vacation and continuing twelve weeks.

Sec. 4. Tuition for non-resident pupils per term, shall be as follows.

Primary Department,	$1.00
Intermediate,	$1.00
Grammar,	$2.00
High School,	$3.00

Sec. 5. Pupils can pass from a lower to a higher department only when they shall have passed a satisfactory examination before the Principal and Teacher of the department the pupil proposes to enter.

Sec. 6. Non-resident pupils will be required to pay Tuition in advance, and Tuition will not be received for less than half a term. But in case of Sickness or other unexpected necessity for leaving school, upon satisfactory proof of the same being furnished to the Principal or School Board, an equitable part of the Tuition shall be refunded.

Division II.

Duties of Teachers.

Sec. 1. All Teachers required to open and remain in their respective Departments at least fifteen minutes before the opening of School in the Morning and Afternoon.

Sec. 2. Teachers are expected, during school hours, to devote themselves faithfully and exclusively to the duties of their respective departments, to allow no unnecessary disorder (in their presence) among pupils in their rooms during their absence, except under suitable restraint, and shall cause prompt remuneration or reparation for all damages to any of the School property in their respective departments, or give immediate notice of the same to the Principal.—The Teacher neglecting this, shall be held responsible.

Sec. 3. Each Teacher is required to keep a register of the daily attendance of pupils and to make a report to the Principal whenever required, to open their schools at the precise minute appointed, and in no case dismiss before the time designated without permission from the Board or Principal.

Sec. 4. It is especially enjoined upon the Teachers, that in the discipline of the mind, they forget not the pupils Moral and Social culture, but by example and precept, lead them to habits of virtue and refinement, and in no case and on no pretense, Religious, Political, or Sectarian.

Sec. 5. The Principal shall have the General Superintendence of the Schools, School Houses, apparatus, etc., and shall be responsible for the observance of the Rules and Regulations of the Board.

Sec. 6. He shall act under the direction of the District Board, and shall make a report upon any subject connected with the schools, whenever they shall require it.

Sec. 7. He shall visit each school as often as his duties will permit, and shall promptly attend to all cases of misconduct reported to him by any Teacher.—In extreme and important cases reporting the matter to the District Board.

Sec. 8. He shall have power to appoint stated or occasional meetings of Teachers for mutual consultation, at which review Teachers are required to be present.

Sec. 9. He shall collect for the Treasurer the tuition of non-resident pupils as soon as they are admitted to school.

Division III.

Duties of Pupils.

Sec. 1. Pupils are required to be REGULAR in their attendance, and when over slept or late they shall bring a written excuse from Parent or Guardian, satisfying the Teacher that the tardiness or absence was unavoidable. Any scholar in the High School who is absent four half days in any term, or in the Grammar and Intermediate Departments six half days, or in the Primary Department eight half days, without a written excuse, from Parent or Guardian, shall be suspended; but the Teacher shall inform the Parent or Guardian, when one additional days absence shall cause the pension. No pupil thus suspended shall be restored to school without the consent of the School Board and Principal, and satisfactory evidence given by the Parent or Guardian, that the Pupil will be punctual in the future. Four cases of tardiness shall be considered equivalent to one half days absence; under this rule. Non-resident Pupils without a Guardian will go to the Principal for excuses.

Sec. 2. All damages committed during school hours upon any of the school property shall be immediately paid for; or satisfactory remuneration made by the person or persons committing said damages, and in case it cannot be ascertained who the offender or offenders are, the amount of damages may be assessed upon the whole school. The pupil whose Parent or Guardian neglects or refuses to make good such injuries shall be denied the privileges of the school.

Sec. 3. Pupils are required to be gentlemanly and ladyly toward each other, respectful and obedient to their Teacher. The use of Tobacco, Profane or Vulgar language upon the Premises, is expressly forbidden.

Sec. 4. Pupils must procure the required Books before being admitted to their classes. They must pursue the course prescribed for the Department to which they belong, unless otherwise permitted by the Principal.

Sec. 5. Pupils are required to be in their respective rooms before the Bell ceases tolling, and in case of Absence or Tardiness, to bring on their return to school, an excuse in writing from their Parent or Guardian, assigning sufficient reason for such absence or tardiness.—They are not allowed to leave their school room during school hours, or the Premises at recess, or to go into rooms belonging to other departments, without permission from a Teacher.

Sec. 6. A scholar who shall be guilty of disorder, during the temporary absence of the Principal from his room, will by himself liable to very summary punishment.

Sec. 7. Pupils shall not absent themselves from any regular examination of the school without permission from their Teacher, always to be obtained beforehand.

Sec. 8. Pupils are required to leave the school house premises immediately upon the closing of the school in the afternoon, and at all times to refrain from throwing stones, or other missiles toward the Buildings.

Sec. 9. These and all other Rules and Regulations made by the Principal or a Teacher with the approval of the Board, for the conduct of the Pupils in the school must be strictly obeyed.—This is a condition of membership. And the willful and repeated opposition to these Rules or the authority of a Teacher or a pupil may be excluded from school.

Sec. 10. The Internal government of the school not herein provided for, shall be left to the Principal.

☞ As the quickest way to make a fortune, a contemporary suggests marrying a fashionable young lady and selling her hair.

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

The Board of Supervisors of Washtenaw county, met in annual session, pursuant to the statute, at the Court House, in the city of Ann Arbor, on Monday, Oct. 14th, 1867, at 11 o'clock A. M.

The roll was called by the Clerk, John I. Thompson, and the following Supervisors answered to their names:

Warren Babcock, Superior; Peter Cook York; Patrick Fleming, Dexter; Samuel Crossman, Ann Arbor town; Samuel Grinnan, Ann city, 1st & 2d wards; Newman Granger, Manchester; Chas. Holmes, Ypsilanti city, 1st, 2d & 3d wards; Eben D. Lay, Ypsilanti town; John Robison, Salem; John J. Robison, Sharon; Horace A. Smith, Sylvan; John L. Smith, Scio; Philip Winegar, Ann Arbor city, 3d & 4th wards; Ezekiel Whipple, Lima; Patrick Wall, Northfield; Thos. Young, Lyndon; Simeon Hicks, Ann Arbor city, 5th & 6th wards; Allen Crittenden, Pittsfield; Thos. G. Haight, Webster.

Mr. Holmes moved that Mr. Grinnan, of Ann Arbor, be chosen temporary chairman. Mr. Winegar moved as an amendment that Samuel Grinnan be chosen as permanent chairman, which amendment was agreed to and the motion as amended prevailed.

Mr. Winegar moved that the Chairman appoint the usual committees, which motion prevailed.

On motion the Board adjourned until to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Tuesday, Oct. 15.

Board met pursuant to adjournment, and was called to order by the Chairman. Roll called.—Present a quorum.

The following additional Supervisors answered to their names:

A. Bond, Saline; A. Childs, Augusta; N. Conklin, Bridgewater; J. G. Feldkamp, Freedom; J. Gilbert, Ypsilanti city, 4th&5th wards; E. P. Harper, Lodi.

The Chairman announced the following Standing Committees:

On Claims—Messrs. Granger, Winegar, Robison, Gilbert and Harper.

On Rules and Regulations—Messrs. Holmes, Bond and Childs.

On Apportionment of State and County Taxes—Messrs. Winegar, Hicks and Haight.

On Equalization of State and County Taxes—Messrs. Robison, Winegar and Haight.

On Bridges—Messrs. Lay, Robison and Winegar.

On Unfinished Business—Messrs. Robison and Hicks.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Hicks and Haight.

On Claims—Messrs. Lay, Robison and Winegar.

On Unfinished Business—Messrs. Robison and Hicks.

On Public Buildings—Messrs. Hicks and Haight.

On Claims—Messrs. Lay, Robison and Winegar.

On Unfinished Business—Messrs. Robison and Hicks.

Mr. Gilbert moved that the Chairman appoint a committee of three to examine into the case of Van Fossen, an insane person mentioned in the County Poor House; and also to inquire into the cases of Mr. Pease and Tenfield in the State Insane Asylum at the expense of the county. Which motion prevailed and the chair appointed Messers Hobson, Robison and Winegar.

Mr. Gilbert moved that each Supervisor report the amount of fire money in the hands of the Justices of the Peace in his district. Which motion was agreed to.

A communication was received from the Auditor General, transmitting account current of Washtenaw County with the State. Which motion was read by the Clerk, and referred to the committee on Settlement with County Officers.

Also a communication from the Auditor, certifying the amount of State tax apportioned to the County for 1867, as $49,160.31.

Referred to committee on Apportionment of State and County Taxes.

A communication from Z. B. Brooks, Superintendent of the Detroit House of Correction, was read by the Clerk, stating that the contract of this county with that institution had expired and would be renewed on terms stated if desired.

Referred to a committee of three, consisting of Messrs. Winegar, Bond and Cook.

On motion of Mr Gilbert the committee was instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a similar institution to House of Correction in connection with the County Poor House.

A communication was received from the Auditor General in relation to entering lands in the tax rolls which have been bid off to the State and stricken from the rolls more than five years. Laid on the table.

On motion the printed rules adopted by the Board last year were continued in force for the government of this Board.

On motion adjourned till to-morrow morning at 9 o'clock.

Wednesday, Oct. 16.

Board met at 9 o'clock and was called to order by the chairman.

Roll called—present a quorum.

Journal read and approved.

Mr. H. A. Smith, from the committee on Civil Claims reported the following and recommended their allowance as stated.

	Claimed.	Allowed.
1. Jos. Gilmore & Co., jail supplies	2 50	2 50
2. J. F. Miller & Co., supplies for County House	30 05	30 05
3. J. W. Chase, printing for Register's office	36 50	36 50
4. J. W. Chase, Clerk's office and County House	1 75	1 75
5. A. W. Chase, Treasurer's office	18 70	18 70
6. J. Conver, jail supplies	3 50	3 50
7. Dr. Sheldon, medicine for County House	2 00	2 00
8. J. W. Hunt, jail supplies	22 35	22 35
9. Jos. Mills, do do	12 50	12 50
10. R. Cunningham & Co., do do	12 00	12 00
11. W. S. Smith, stationery, Clerk's office	9 00	9 00
12. Dr. Sheldon, medicine for County House	12 00	12 00
13. N. Miller & Son, jail supplies	4 50	4 50
14. J. Barnes, supplies for County House	2 00	2 00
15. J. Jennett, do do	1 00	1 00
16. Do do do	15 62	15 62
17. Dr. Sheldon & Co., supplies	2 00	2 00

ABYSSINIA.

Steaks Cut from a Living Cow—A Dinner Party—The Time Necessary for the Cultivation of a Cattle Importation to Versaia—Altogether an Unpleasant Prospect for the English Invaders.

The books that travelers have published illustrative of life and customs in Abyssinia abound with scenes and anecdotes that possess a peculiar interest at the present moment. It must be confessed, however, that there is little that is chivalrous in the conduct of the Abyssinian warriors. Their political, religious and social systems are only a burlesque of the real drama of civilized life. They are as disproportioned in their manners as any Caliban, and as grotesquely savage.

The natives cut off steaks from a living cow without aiming at the life of the animal, and the noise the creature makes answers for a dinner-bell. When most of the upper portions of the animal have been stripped off, they attack its lower limbs, cutting the arteries, when it speedily bleeds to death. They still devour their meat raw; but Europeans who have per force become converts to the custom, declare their belief that any man accustomed to it from childhood would prefer raw to cooked meat. They hold the strip of meat in the left hand, and with the sword that they always carry at their sides cut off strips from a foot to fifteen inches in length, helping themselves in their order of precedence.

An Abyssinian dinner party is marvelously similar to the feeding of a pack of fox hounds in a kennel. They sit, or rather squat, around low tables, waiting their turn for a lump of the best parts of the raw meat with an expression of fierce gluttony on their faces, more characteristic of wild beasts than of a Christian people. Children crawl about the tables, pinching or caressing the feet of the guests till they drop them a morsel, [illegible] before the patient dog outside is allowed to have his turn. If you happen to be a distinguished stranger, the persons on either side of you poke into your mouth peppery balls of bread soaked in sauce and gravy, and it is rude to ask for water, whether half choked or only fired up till your mouth and throat are little cooler than a furnace. A wretched apology for wine, no doubt introduced by the Portuguese, and a honey drink something like mead, are their principal beverages, but are not produced till dinner is over.

The houses of the wealthy are square and flat roofed, while the lower orders live in round huts, with a comical thatched roof. The walls of their dwellings are only built of rough stones, stuck together with mud, and the roofs made of boughs, leaves and pebbles, mixed with earth, not unfrequently in the rainy season, which extends from June to October, become saturated and tumble to the ground. Plastering the head with butter renders the use of wooden pillows a necessary precaution; and personal cleanliness seems to be a sort of religious observance, that does not prevent them from allowing every sort of filth and dirtiness to accumulate in and about their houses. Their farinaceous food consists of wheat, Indian corn, millet and "teff." This latter is properly speaking a grass seed, not larger than canary seed, and bread made of it is preferred to any other kind. Their honey is of the best and purest in the world. According to their own "lights" they seem to be dainty in their appetites, and because their preferences are not our preferences, it would be a great mistake to suppose them ignorant of the art of gastronomy.

Snakes, vermin and insects are really more formidable enemies to the traveler than the wary chiefs of the animal kingdom that roam the highlands and jungles. Vipers, bugs and musquitoes are not the noble antagonists that the lions, elephants, tigers and leopards are; and an Englishman is as prone to avoid the one as he is to seek the other. After three years spent in climatizing one's outer cuticle it becomes impervious to many creeping things; but by no other process can they be avoided. It seems likely that an immense number of "vagabond" Englishmen, some of whom are botanists, naturalists, or entomologists, some sportsmen, some from one cause, some from another, will follow on the heels of the English expedition. The diseases resulting from animal parasites, of which the drinking water is supposed to be the main vehicle, one would think enough to keep people away who were not compelled to be there. Whatever sanitary arrangements are made by the admiralty and medical staff, they are likely to fall far short of the probable demands upon them. No consideration will stop thousands of people from putting in an appearance at Massowah, who will be sorry they ever set foot within the precincts of that pestilential charnel house.

The people of Abyssinia are tinged with every shade of complexion. They are for the most part well made and active and are distinguished from negroes by the regularity of their features, as well as by the capacity of their understanding. As a people, they seem capable of enduring the cold in a surprising manner. They frequently sleep entirely naked, save a small piece of cloth thrown over their shoulders, stretching themselves on the grass bleached and stiffened with frost. Insupportable heat is often followed in a few hours by a temperature comparatively so cold, and a mist so penetrating, that Europeans feel it in their very bones. The air, as in India, becomes cool and refreshing in proportion as you rise, and if not content with the exhilarating and delicious atmosphere of the high table land, there is nothing to prevent your climbing to regions of perpetual frost, known as the Abyssinian Alps.

Fenianism in England.

A good deal of anxiety prevails in the north of England with regard to the movements of the Fenians. A large number of Irish are employed in the factories, iron shipbuilding yards of the Tyne and Tees, and in some of the pit districts of Durham and Northumberland, and of late midnight drillings and other such like movements have been observed among them. On Friday and Saturday, Oct. 4 and 5, great excitement was caused in Berwick by a report that the Fenians intended to make an attack upon the barracks and seize the arms and ammunition stored there. There are a great number of arms in the barracks, belonging to the Northumberland militia, and also to the volunteer corps of the town. It appears that the information of the apprehended attack was communicated in the first instance to Sir Richard Mayne in London, and was to the effect that the attack was to be made, and the arms and ammunition seized. This was to be done by a party of Fenians who were to come from the south. Sir Richard Mayne, on receiving the information, at once dispatched a detective officer to Berwick, who proceeded to the residence of Superintendent Ronaldson, to whom he told his mission. They then went to the residence of the mayor, to whom the information supplied to Sir Richard Mayne was told. His worship called a meeting of the magistrates and also requested the attendance of Capt. Molloy, who is a member of the staff of the Northumberland militia stationed at Berwick; of the captain of the gunboat stationed in the river; of the captain of the coast guard, and of the captains of the volunteer corps stationed in the town. To these gentlemen the mayor explained the object of the meeting, and some discussion then took place as to the means to be adopted to repel any attack that might be made. The result of the meeting was that on Friday and Saturday nights the volunteers in the town assembled at the barracks, and each volunteer had his gun placed in his own person, [illegible] it being thought safer for the volunteers [illegible] than to have them stored in the barracks. The arms belonging to the militia, which are very considerable, have been secured, the locks having been taken off the carbines previously. Two large fieldpieces stationed in the barrack square have been loaded, and so placed as to repel any attack, from whatever quarter it may be made. Hand grenades are also ready to be thrown over the walls of the barracks at any moment. The staff of the militia are on duty day and night, and their arms are fully charged. The coast guard and the men of the gunboat are also ready for action. The police, under the direction of Superintendent Ronaldson, are at present on duty all night.

Health of Cows.

Good health in domestic animals is always a matter of primary importance. As bad health in parents transmits a tendency to disease in the offspring, it is important that every kind of animal we desire to continue on our farms should be kept vigorous and healthy.

As domestic animals are a source of human food, it is of great importance to preserve them in a healthy condition. Diseased meat carries its qualities into the stomach of the consumer. It is a serious objection which vegetarians urge against the use of animal food, that the artificial circumstances in which animals live, and the bad treatment they receive, render them unhealthy. As an unhealthy animal does not consume food to as good advantage as a well one, it is economical to avoid disease.

As comparative misery and discomfort accompany disease, it is humane as well as economical to see that the animals under our care enjoy as far as possible their creature comforts.

Each of these circumstances is a sufficient reason for guarding with scrupulous care the health of the animals we feed; but when we derive milk from animals, it is doubly important that they are kept free from every objectionable taint. A sickly cow not only yields a diminished profit, but she yields a sickly milk, and sickly in a higher degree than her flesh.

If a cow should eat anything that has a strong or disagreeable odor, it appears in her milk.

If a cow eats anything medicinal, it comes out in her milk.

If she is feverish her milk shows it.

If she has sores about her, pus may be found in her milk.

If she is fed upon decayed or deceased food, her milk, since it is derived from her food, will be imperfect. It is as impossible to make good milk from bad food, as to make a good building from rotten timber.—*Little Falls Farmer.*

Effects of Intemperance.

I have been for more than forty years a close observer of life and manners in various parts of the United States, and I know not the evil that will bear a moment's comparison with intemperance. It is no exaggeration to say that this single cause has produced more vice, crime, poverty and wretchedness, domestic and social, than all the other ills that scourge us combined. In truth, it is scarcely possible to meet with misery in any shape, in this country, which will not be found, on examination, to have proceeded, directly or indirectly from ardent spirits. Want is one of its immediate consequences. The sad spectacle of destitute families, and of ignorant, half-naked, vicious children, ought never to be presented in a country like this, where the demand for labor is constant, the field unlimited, the sources of supply inexhaustible, and where there are none to make us afraid; and it never would be presented, or very rarely, were it not for the desolation brought upon families by the use of this deadly poison. It paralyzes the arm, the brain, the heart. All the best affections, all the energies of the mind, wither under its influence. The man becomes a maniac, and is locked up in a hospital, or imbrues his hands in the blood of his wife and children, and is sent to the gallows; or, if he escapes these consequences, he becomes a walking pestilence, miserable in himself and loathsome to all others. How often do we see whole families contaminated by the vicious example of the parent—husbands, wives, daughters and sons, all drunkards and furies; sometimes wives murdering their husbands—husbands their wives—and worst of all, if worse can be, children murdering their parents. I am persuaded that if we could have a statistical survey and report of the affairs of unhappy families and individuals, with the causes of their misery, we should find nine cases out of ten, if not a still greater proportion, resulting from the use of ardent spirits.—*Attorney-General Wirt.*

—A German writer observes that in the United States there is such a scarcity of thieves they are obliged to offer a reward for their discovery.

—Cecil Clark, Esq., of Ridgeway, Lenawee county, who has lost by fire within the last few years, six saw mills, is now engaged in building the seventh on the same foundation that he used for the first mill.

—A female infant about a week old was found by the side of the road near the railroad bridge, at Port Huron, on Friday. It was wrapped up in an old shawl. It is supposed the mother lives in and has gone to Canada.

—The Grand Rapids Plaster Company manufacture 12,000 tons of plaster each year.

THE ROMAN REBELLION.

Its Origin and Progress—The Alarm at Rome—An Interesting Narrative of Events.

Rome Correspondence (Oct. 3) of the New York Herald.

I shall now proceed to give you a connected account of the origin and progress of the insurrectionary movement which so rudely dispelled the fancied security from Italian aid to the Roman revolutionary party which the Roman Court entertained after Garibaldi's arrest. On the night of the 28th of September, one hundred young men assembled in the grotto of San Lorenzo, on the shores of Lake Bolsena, situated a few miles north of Viterbo. They were provided with arms and ammunition there having been stored previously in the grotto. A second band was organized on the mountains above Lagaccione, which in two days mustered three hundred men, who immediately marched towards Gerardo del Arone, where they put to flight a detachment of Pontifical troops dispatched against them from Corneto. A third band, about three hundred men strong, appeared at the same time near Bolsena. The Pontifical authorities of Viterbo were not long in hearing of these movements, and sent out columns of troops towards Toscanella on the west, and Montefiascone on the north. Meanwhile the band from the grotto of San Lorenzo had surprised Acquapendente and made prisoners of the carbineers in garrison. The town received the volunteers with open arms, and the citizens rang their bells and displayed the Italian tricolor from many windows.

The band of Lagaccione separated into two detachments on the 29th of September, one marching upon Valentano, where it disarmed a few carbineers; the other keeping to the southern shore of Lake Bolsena towards Montefiascone. The last detachment encountered a strong force of zouaves near Montefiascone, and was compelled to retreat and disband itself in the mountains. But their companions met with better fortune, for, between the 29th of September and the 1st of October, besides the capture of Acquapendente, they surprised the towns of Caprarola, Carbognano and Canino, [illegible] in the northern part of the province of Viterbo, notwithstanding that perhaps [illegible] of more than a third of them at this time possessed firearms. There were some faint hearts, too, who, finding the movement without organization and as yet led by no recognized chief, made the best of their way back to the frontier, and surrendered themselves to the Italian authorities in a very destitute condition. But these desertions were amply compensated, not only by the daily fresh arrivals from the Italian side of the frontier, but by recruits from among the population of the province. It is true that during the first few days of the movement recruits of the latter category were few in number, for the great majority of the inhabitants remained passive. It was only at Acquapendente that an enthusiasm was manifested in favor of the insurrection. At other places the people saw the Pontifical troops walk out and the Garibaldians come in, or witnessed a conflict between the two with the greatest indifference.

The tactics of the volunteers were to avoid conflict with any strong Pontifical force, and not to establish themselves at any point, and thus afford the enemy an opportunity of concentrating his strength upon them. They carried on strictly a guerilla warfare, obtaining supplies and arms from the places they surprised, and seeking to gain as many adherents as possible. Even at the present moment a deficiency of arms is much complained of by the insurgents; some bands, it is true, have excellent rifles, even needle guns and revolvers, but others have nothing but old muskets and fowling pieces, and some of the men are even reduced to swords and scythes. This want, however, is being rapidly remedied. The successes of the insurgents in the province of Viterbo have stimulated the committees in Naples and Tuscany, and from both directions arms are being smuggled through the frontier, and, at least, all fresh recruits are well armed, although some of those first in the field may not yet be so fortunate. I spoke above of the appearance of a band of about 300 men on the 29th of September near Bolsena. These shortly swelled their number to 400 men, and, after occupying San Lorenzo, near Mount Vallaccia, for a day and a half, succeeded in surprising Bagnarea on the 2d inst. Bagnarea is a small town a few miles south of Orvieto, on the right bank of the Tiber. Here the insurgents disarmed and made prisoners of the few men in the garrison and commenced entrenching themselves, although it is not known what induced them to depart in this instance from their usual tactics. [illegible] numbers and courage, were certainly better capable of maintaining than any regular siege operations. Many of the inhabitants of Bagnarea made common cause with the insurgents.

Pontifical troops were at once ordered to move from Montefiascone upon Bagnarea, and accordingly two columns, of 750 men each, were despatched on the evening of the 3d instant, by different routes, with the object of simultaneously attacking the insurgents in front and rear, and dislodging them from their position. But one of these columns was checked by an insurgent band, *en route*, the latter being posted in ambush. The advanced guard of the column lost many men, and took to flight, communicating a panic to the rest of the force which fell back on Montefiascone. The second Pontifical column reached Bagnarea, but met with no better fortune. The insurgents in the town were reinforced during the engagements by an insurgent column from Castiglione, which took the Pontifical troops in flank, routed the entire force and took thirty-two prisoners, besides two hundred muskets left on the ground, a welcome accession to the insurgent armament. The Pontifical authorities at Viterbo now resolved to make a strong effort to disperse the insurgent nucleus at Bagnarea. Since the 1st inst. reinforcements had been rapidly arriving from Rome, and General Zappi, in command at Viterbo, determined to assume the direction of the attack. On the morning of the 5th inst. a column of [illegible] hundred men, a few cavalry and [illegible] of artillery, set out for Bagnarea early, and reached that place at nine o'clock. They found the insurgents, between four and five hundred strong, awaiting them in [illegible] positions at the convent of San Francesco and on the heights of Palaro and Poggio Selo, just outside the town. The contest immediately commenced, and was obstinately carried on until half-past two o'clock, when the insurgents, unable to bear up against the overwhelming superiority of the enemy who had, besides, the great advantage of artillery, which poured in upon them a destructive fire, were compelled to retreat, leaving seventy killed and wounded, besides one hundred and ten prisoners. Both sides behaved with great gallantry, the insurgents making several brilliant charges with the bayonet upon the Zouaves, while the latter stormed and carried two barricades in a difficult position before the town, where a body of insurgents long held out. The remnant of the insurgents retreated into the adjacent woods of Gotti and Sippicciano, and would effect a junction with some other band. The Pontifical troops had fifty killed and wounded in this affair. Acquapendente was abandoned by the insurgents after a stay of a few hours, and was shortly afterwards occupied by the Pontifical troops, who quitted it, however, immediately upon hearing of the insurgent occupation of Bagnarea, and hastened to join the Pontifical forces marching against that place. Subsequently, Acquapendente again fell into the hands of the insurgents. Another band entered it and exacted supplies, having obtained which they marched out just as a column of Pontifical troops entered the town on the opposite side. The latter now remain in possession of the place, and have recently been reinforced, as the Pontifical authorities consider it an important base of operations for the troops in the north of the province.

On the 3d instant a strong detachment was sent from Rome to Tivoli, in consequence of intelligence that on the previous night a band of Garibaldians had surprised and disarmed a party of carabineers near Monte Rotondo, a small town northeast of Tivoli, and within forty miles of Rome. News was also received that armed bands had crossed the frontier of the province of Rieti and had occupied Vescovio and Montorio, a few miles to the north of Rotondo. At Moricone they were met by a detachment of Pontifical troops, who compelled them to retreat with some loss. The following day (4th), however, the insurgents rallied their forces, and on the same evening had again advanced as far as Palombara, near Monte Rotondo. At six o'clock on the morning of the 5th they were encountered by a strong column of Pontifical troops, and, after a short skirmish, dispersed. The insurgents were commanded by Menotti Garibaldi, who rode at the head of his men in the Garibaldian uniform. On account of the superior forces of the enemy, the Garibaldians made no stand on this occasion. On the following day Menotti advanced to Passo Correse, within two hours' journey of Rome, but the General commanding at Rome, seriously alarmed at the very near approach of the insurgents, dispatched such an imposing force against them that Menotti again retreated, this time towards the western frontier bordering upon the Abruzzi, where he will be reinforced by fresh bands in course of formation in that direction.

Contemporaneously with these movements, Orte, Correse and Soriano on the west of Viterbo were occupied by another Garibaldian band, which is now marching southwards in order to effect a junction with Menotti, whose object is evidently to create a diversion in favor of the revolutionary party in Rome. Finally, the standard of insurrection has been raised in the provinces of Viterbo and Frosinone, although no news has yet been received of engagements with the Pontifical troops in those directions. At present, therefore, it may be said that the whole of the Roman States are overrun by the insurgent bands. The Garibaldians in the north are making their way southwards toward Viterbo; others from the west are also proceeding southwards via Civita Castellana toward Rome. Menotti Garibaldi is operating in the valley of Teverone, while the insurgents in Viterbo and Frosinone complete the circle of insurrection round the Holy City.

It is now necessary to return to Rome and to give some account of the temper of the Romans for whom Italy is making so many sacrifices. So long as the insurrection was confined to the province of Viterbo the Pope and Cardinals betrayed no anxiety; but when it became known that Menotti Garibaldi had advanced to within two hours' journey of the capital the greatest alarm was manifested at the Vatican. I learn on the best authority that the Pope has made every preparation for instant flight to Civita Vecchia should the insurgents reach Rome or an insurrection break out in the city itself. Malta is again spoken of as the place of His Holiness' retreat, supposing, however, that the French permit him to choose such an asylum. They have two or three ships of war in the road stead at Civita Vecchia, and it is not doubted that France will exercise some control over the movements of the Holy Father. In some quarters it is affirmed that the Pope will emulate the example of Francis II. at Gaeta, and refuse to stir from Civita Vecchia. No one believes he will stay in Rome in the event of the revolution being successfully accomplished, although some ultramontane journals draw a pathetic picture of His Holiness' resolution to suffer martyrdom rather than abandon the Holy City to his sacrilegious foes emulating, in fact, the famous example of the Roman Senators, who sat in the Forum in solemn state, awaiting the arrival of the barbarians from whom they received their death. But Pius IX. has already once fled from Rome, and we do not find that the Popes have ever been ambitious of the honors of martyrdom. Nobody, besides, dreams of treating the Pope, personally, except with the greatest consideration. But it would certainly be far more convenient if he did take his departure when fairly beaten. A deposed prince is apt to be a troublesome guest among his former subjects.

Meanwhile there is every indication that the Pontifical Government is determined to die hard. Fatigue parties are working day and night upon the outer fortifications of Castle St. Angelo, and the redoubts along the Tiber have been put in a proper state of defence, and walls have been raised, pierced with loopholes for musketry. Troops of cavalry nightly patrol the streets, and cannon have been posted at the gates of the city. All lodging houses and hotels are subject to the most rigorous surveillance, and domiciliary visits and preventive arrests are of daily occurrence. Since the outbreak of the insurrection, in fact, the police seem to be possessed with a panic, for the number of persons arrested is enormous, and in very many cases their action has been most arbitrary and unjustifiable. To-day (5th instant) a new system has been adopted, and, instead of being imprisoned, many suspected persons are conveyed to the frontier under threat of severe penalties should they return.

It is stated that the plan of action has been fully decided upon, and the different posts of the leaders and their followers duly fixed. The directing body of the Roman revolutionary party has been formed by a fusion of two factions, *i. e.*, the Garibaldian priests and the governmental revolutionists. Both these factions stand upon the constitutional monarchical platform proclaimed at Marsala and Volturno. A third faction, at present in a very small minority, consists of the republican Mazzinians who advocate republican government in Italy. I may also mention of a fourth faction of the liberal party, not powerful numerically, but influential from including among its adherents many of the wealthier class of Romans. This is the old National Committee formed upon strictly monarchical and moderate principles, and wholly adverse to the liberation of Rome by Garibaldian agency. They would have Rome liberated by a perfectly spontaneous and peaceful revolution, such as that of Tuscany or Parma, or by some diplomatic arrangement. They are determined opponents of Garibaldianism, on the ground of illegality, and as constituting a very dangerous precedent. But neither of the two last mentioned factions have any controlling influence over the mass of the people, and will certainly remain powerless unless fresh disasters arise among the now dominant party.

[illegible] of the day has been issued to the troops upon a signal of fifteen guns fired from Castle St. Angelo, are to assemble at the Pincio, Campidoglio, Piazza di San Pietro in Montorio, Piazza del Popolo and Piazza Colonna. All the troops in Rome are now confined to their barracks and the pickets on guard in the different quarters of the city have been strengthened. The city is tranquil on the surface, but the smouldering embers of revolution may at any moment be kindled into a flame, either by the insurrection in full progress without or by the word of the Roman leaders. In any case the Roman question is now rapidly approaching a settlement which will mark the most important epoch in the history of Italy and the Papacy, and it is not at all improbable that the telegraph may bear you decisive news in the matter long before this letter can reach New York.

Perilous Voyage in Colorado.

A private letter, published in a San Francisco paper, gives the following graphic account of a voyage through the great canon of the Colorado:

A man by the name of White arrived at Callville on the [illegible], who had come all the way from Green River on a raft. He was badly bruised, nearly starved, and almost entirely naked. Judging from his appearance, he had had a rough time, and, according to his statement, he made many hair-breadth escapes. He gives the following account: He (White) was in company with two men, who were formerly residents of St. Louis, Missouri; one of them was known as Capt. Baker, and had been in the Confederate army; the other was named George Strode.

They were prospecting together on a branch of the Colorado, they called San Juan river. It is between little Colorado and Green Rivers. I think it is sometimes called "The Blue." About the 24th of September they were attacked by Indians. Captain Baker was killed at the first fire. White and Strode got away, and succeeded in getting some traps and some ten pounds of flour, and with their guns made for the river. At the river they were fortunate enough to find some drift-wood, with which they made a raft, and embarked, preferring to trust to the river rather than stay there and lose their scalps. Some three days after starting, Strode was washed overboard and lost. White continued on alone, and after running fourteen days reached Callville. Soon after starting, the flour was washed overboard or spoiled by getting wet, and he was seven days at one time with nothing to eat.

Then he luckily struck some Indians, from whom he bought a dog, giving the Indians his revolver. He managed to make out on dog meat until he reached Callville. He describes the Big Canon of the Colorado as terrific—a succession of rapids and falls. Some of the falls, he thinks, are fully ten feet perpendicular. His raft would plunge over such places, rolling over and over, and he was compelled to lash himself fast to keep from being washed away from it altogether. He says there are rocky cliffs overhanging the river that he believes to be a mile and a half high, over which pour several cataracts of stupendous size. If Mr. White's statement comes within a mile of the truth, Niagara, Yosemite, and other celebrated cataracts, will have to hide their diminished heads before the overwhelming magnificence of the Colorado Falls.

A Profitable Wife.

I have been married twenty-two years. The first four years before I was married I began farming with 250 acres, in the Blue Grass region, Ky. I bought cattle, hogs, sheep and horses—principally the two first named—and lived, I thought, economically; spent none of my money for tobacco in any way; never betting a cent or dissipating in any way, and yet, at the end of the four years, I had made little or no clear money. I then married a young lady eighteen years of age—who had never done any house work or work of any kind, except making a portion of her own clothes.

She had never made a shirt, drawers, pants, waistcoat, or even sewed a stitch on a coat, and yet, before we had been married a year she had made me every one of the articles of clothing named, and knit numbers of pairs of socks for me, not to mention divers articles for me, not excepting an old hat or two. She had also made butter, sold eggs, chickens and other fowls, and vegetables to the amount of $600 in cash, at the end of that year—whereas during the four years that I was single, I had never sold five cents worth,—besides making me purely happy and contented with and at my home.

And so far as to making money, we have made money clear of expenses every year since we have been married, in everything that we have undertaken, and she has made from $800 to $300 every year, except one, during the time selling butter, eggs, and marketing of different articles.

My yearly expenses for fine clothing, &c., before I was married, were more than my yearly expenses were after I was married, combined with the expenses of my wife and children—and our farm had increased from 250 to 650 acres. I believe that, if I had not married, it would never have increased but little, if any, and I have never been absent from home six nights, when my wife was at our home, since we were married, and her cheeks kiss as sweetly to me as they did the morning after I was married.—*Ex. Paper.*

Cultivation of French Gardening.

The visitor who passes through the markets of Paris cannot fail to be struck by the size and beauty of the fruits and vegetables displayed. There are huge and perfect pears, a glistening array of salads, enormous heads of snowy cauliflower, and giant stalks of asparagus, which attract attention no less for their size and faultless condition [illegible] fine and large of their kind. These are due to the wonderful skill and patient industry of the French gardeners, who are unequalled by any others, either here or in Europe, in the art of cultivating market produce.

One cause of this superiority is the devotion of the French to specialties. This system obtains as generally among the gardeners as among the men of arts and sciences. An American market farmer or gardener divides his ground into many lots, and plants nearly every variety of truck known to the market. The French gardener gives himself to the cultivation of a special class or succession of fruits or vegetables, and by long study and practice, by experimenting with various manures, soils and modes of culture, arrives at the production of a perfect crop of his specialty, season after season with unerring certainty. He is also much more economical of space and more prodigal of labor than we are, as in fact, than [illegible]. He seldom suffers his ground to be fallow; crop succeeds crop in endless rotation; the cauliflower is set among the melon hills, ready to spread as soon as the melons are gathered. Between the rows of asparagus are planted early potatoes, lettuce, &c., in such a manner as to keep the ground constantly fruitful, and when the sun loses the goodly share of its heat, large bell glasses are employed, one of which is placed over each plant—especially in the case of salads—and heat is thus concentrated upon it until its full growth is fairly attained.

The enormous size of the French asparagus is chiefly due to the manner of planting [illegible] we do a space of at least six inches square is allowed to each "stool," which secures a large amount of nutriment from the soil, and become a strong and good plant. [illegible] is also manured repeatedly every season, the soil being carefully scraped away down to the roots, the compost placed around them and the earth put back again.

The French system of cultivating the apple, pear and peach is also peculiar. The trees are grafted and dwarfed. A strong wire is stretched along in front of each row about three feet above the ground. Upon this wire a single branch of each tree is trained, and as soon as well started, the branch is made, by heavy pruning, the only fruit bearing one on the tree. The consequence is that the entire strength of the tree goes in the nourishing of the fruit upon this branch, and this fruit becomes large and fair in proportion. This process, by the by, is borrowed from the Chinese.

The pear, however, is largely grown in the pyramidal and other forms, but almost always from dwarfed stock.

In the cultivation of the peach the French gardeners have shown a curious and fanciful skill. Near the town of Montreuil, a few miles only from Paris, there is a large number of gardens, inclosed in whitewashed walls, against the surface of which peach trees are trained in many fanciful forms. One of these is known as the "Napoleon Peach." This is a specimen trained so as to figure in very large letters against the wall the name "Napoleon," a single branch going to the formation of each letter, and the whole surrounded by a wreath, composed of two large boughs trained to a circle. There are many other curiosities in French market-gardening and pomology, the details of which are too long for the compass of a single article. These, or some of them, may be spoken of hereafter.

CORN AND POTATOES IN KANSAS.—A letter from Wyandotte, September 16, to the Missouri *Democrat*, says that in that section of Kansas these crops were never surpassed. I have recently been over a good part of this and the adjoining county of Johnson, and although I have traveled over Kansas for forty two years of life, I have never seen such crops of corn and potatoes. The corn stalks are unusually tall and large, with ears to correspond, and the grains large, plump and full. In some fields I have seen as many as three well formed ears on one stalk. Two ears are about as common as one. The potatoes are large and particularly mealy. The yield to the hill is remarkably good. Our farmers are in high glee over their prospects for an abundant yield of corn and potatoes, while consumers are also jubilant at the prospect of low prices, it being anticipated that potatoes can be bought at 25 cents per bushel, at "digging" time, and corn at correspondingly low prices.

—A man in Chicago was prosecuted for kicking his wife out of bed. His counsel admitted the charge, but said there were extenuating circumstances. "What are they?" asked the magistrate. "She persistently scratched his back with a curry-comb."

—A young girl named Shaw, from somewhere in Ohio, who was at Adrian College to be educated, was arrested on Monday last by the city marshal on the charge of theft from a store. She was searched by a female, and all the marshal's, and goods of varied character were found secreted in the numerous mysterious receptacles and cavities afforded by the intricate formation of female apparel. Pieces of ribbons, pairs of gloves, hose, a ladies' hat, a gold ring, and numerous other articles were found upon her belonging to no less than seven different shops and stores in the city. Yesterday morning she was taken before Judge Johnson, and plead guilty to the thefts as above stated.

MICHIGAN NEWS.

—A Young Men's Literary Association has just been organized at Corunna.

—The Saginaw dry goods merchants now sell no goods after 7 o'clock p. m.

—Rev. T. B. Fisk, formerly of Grand Haven, has located in Manistee.

—A military company has been formed among the students of Olivet College.

—Fires are reported to be raging severely in Clayton township, Genesee county.

—Mr. Hutchinson, of Emmet, was killed on Wednesday by the cars at Battle Creek.

—John Vincent, of Bethany, Gratiot county, committed suicide on the 24th by shooting himself.

—The St. John's Union School building is to be enlarged by wings on each side, at a cost of $15,000.

—The Genesee Association of Congregational churches began its session at Owosso on the 30th ult. The reports from the different churches denoted an encouraging state of prosperity.

—John O'Brien, of Newaygo, has been sentenced to the State Prison for seven years, for assault and battery with intent to kill.

—A Miss Lizzie Leroy has just obtained a verdict of $500 damages against Oscar Morrison, of Ovid, for breach of promise of marriage.

—A man named Houghton was drowned in the flume of McCormick's mill, Bay City, on Thursday.

—Burglars have again commenced operations in Kalamazoo, a number of houses having been entered during the last few nights, and small quantities of money and clothes taken.

—Two men, named Nelson and Pitcher, have just been convicted at Paw Paw of poisoning the horses of a Mr. Scott. Mr. S. has lost sixteen horses by poisoning during the season.

—The Coldwater *Sentinel* says that Mr. Dawson, while digging a well for Mr. Edward Mosher last week in Kinderhook, at a depth of fifty-five feet, took out a pickerel weighing one and a half pounds. The well is 150 rods from Silver Lake.

—The dead body of a man was discovered on the lake shore, three miles north of Grand Haven, on the 24th ult. It was found to be that of Henry Knight, of the barque Pauline, which was lost in the great storm two weeks ago.

—The Monroe *Monitor* says: We understand that some twelve miles of the railroad between Monroe and Wayne are graded for the iron, and that at this time, some two hundred hands are employed on the line, both north and south of the Michigan Central road.

—On the night of the 23d, Mr. French's shoe store at Fort Gratiot was entered by burglars, and about $100 worth of boots were stolen. The next night Eddison's cooper shop at the same place was entered, and about a dozen bands and a lot of tools stolen. They probably went to Canada.

—The Mason County *Record* says that E. B. Ward, President, and Geo. S. Frost, Land Commissioner, of the Flint and Pere Marquette Railroad, have signified a willingness on their part to give bonds to actual settlers for the sale of the land as soon as the company gets a title.

—During the running match between the Lone City and Lightning Rod, at the Bay City driving park, on Friday afternoon, an accident occurred which proved fatal to the rider of Lightning Rod. His horse fell with him, injuring him so severely that he died on Monday night.

—The first passenger coach was run over the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad on Saturday, being occupied by several railroad men and the city officials. The track is now laid nearly one mile north of Howard River, and within two miles of Rockford, to which place the excursion car went. Those who passed along the line were much pleased with the road.

—The officers and soldiers of the First Michigan Engineers and Mechanics celebrated the anniversary of their organization at the National Hotel, Grand Rapids, on the 29th ult. After full justice had been rendered to a rich banquet, the usual toasts and speeches followed. Among the former was: "The press of Grand Rapids—represented by the 'homeliest' men of the city." Rather rough on the press-gang.

Johnny Hicker, of Cleveland, who recently went up to Coldwater to manage a prize fight, and announced himself as "the champion of feather weights in America," fell in there with a young farmer who whipped the conceit out of him in a very brief space of time.

—A fire occurred at Niles on Friday evening by the breaking of a lamp in the barn of the Northern Hotel. The building was a pile of smouldering cinders in less than fifteen minutes. The horses were cut loose and saved. The hotel, standing about thirty feet from it, took fire several times, but was put out with little damage to it. Insurance on the barn for $1,000; the property belonged to William Willetts.

—A female infant, about a week old, was found near the river bridge, Port Huron, on Friday last, in a good healthy condition. A handkerchief marked "C" found near the place, led to the suspicion that the inhuman mother's name was Choy, and the officers at once proceeded to arrest her, but she somehow got an inkling of the turn matters had taken, and succeeded in evading them, and has not yet been arrested.

—The Grand Rapids *Democrat*, of Saturday says: At about 2 o'clock this morning the Town House of Walker was burned to the ground. The building was new, erected this season, and just seated and completed with the exception of the desk or platform. It cost about $1,500, which amount we believe was partially covered by insurance. The house was, undoubtedly, destroyed by means of fire communicated to it by incendiaries, as no fire had been put to it.

—The Cassopolis *Democrat* says: Miss Alice House, charged with the murder of her infant child, had a preliminary examination before Justice Glover, commencing on Wednesday and terminating on Thursday. The Justice came to the conclusion that the crime had been committed, and that there was probable cause to suspect the accused of being guilty thereof.

—A large kerosene lamp in Justice Sinclair's dining room in Grand Rapids, exploded on Friday night, and set fire to everything on the table, and damaged materially a new carpet just put down. The lamp blew all to pieces, scattering the fluid and fire in every direction, and did as much as $75 worth of damage. No person happened to be near the table at the time of the explosion.

A NEUTRAL MAGNETIC CHAMBER.—Faraday has shown that if a small cubical space be enclosed by arranging square bar magnets, with their like poles in opposition, so as to form a chamber, within that space all local magnetism inferior in power to the magnets employed will be neutralized. The same effect may be obtained with electro-magnets as with permanent magnets, and it is proposed in the *Mechanic's Magazine* that to inclose the compass of an iron ship, as [illegible] deviation by local attraction. A battery might be [illegible] by the sea water flowing through it, requiring no attention as long as the zinc plates lasted.

TO BEAUTIFY THE TEETH.—Dissolve two ounces of borax in three pounds of boiling water, and before it is cold add one teaspoonful of the spirits of camphor, and bottle for use. A tablespoonful of this mixture mixed with an equal quantity of tepid water and applied daily with a soft brush, preserves and beautifies the teeth, extirpates all tartarous adhesion, arrests decay, induces a healthy action of the gums, and makes the teeth pearly white.

THRILLING INCIDENT.

A Man in a Trance is Supposed to be Dead, and is Deposited in a Vault—He Bursts his Coffin, Rushes Home, and is Shot at as a Presumed Ghost.

From the Cleveland Plain Dealer, 18th.

We have before us a private letter, detailing events that recently occurred in a Southwestern Ohio town, that give peculiar force to the old adage, that truth is stranger than fiction. We can give the main particulars of the letter without violating confidence or giving undesirable prominence to the chief actor in the strange incident, or his friends.

Mr. Delos W—— is a wealthy and influential man, residing near the village of P——. On the Thursday preceding the prize fight between Gallagher and Davis, the old gentleman was thrown into a high state of excitement at learning that his only son John had gone to Cleveland with the avowed purpose of attending the fight, and his excitement was intensified at farther discovering that John had helped himself to his (the father's) pocket-book, containing $300. Mr. W. fumed and fretted over the conduct of his son, and went to bed on Thursday night with a raging headache and marked symptoms of fever. He was about the place in a most composed state of mind, on Friday, but the interview with John, on Monday afternoon, immediately after the son's return, threw the old gentleman into a paroxysm of rage and grief, which was rendered doubly severe by John's insolence, and his acknowledgment, that he had lost $150 of the money, in a bet on Gallagher. Mr. W.'s frenzied feelings finally got the better of him, and he felled his son to the floor with a blow of his fist, and immediately thereafter fell down himself, in a senseless condition. Great excitement in the family ensued. The mother ran screaming for assistance, which was soon forthcoming in the persons of several of the neighbors. Mr. W. was found in an apparently lifeless condition, with blood flowing from his mouth and nose. A subsequent examination by a physician led to the announcement, by him, that Mr. W. had died from the bursting of a blood vessel. So evidently had the vital spark fled, that no efforts at resuscitation were made; and the "remains" were prepared for burial as promptly as possible.

The funeral of the "deceased" took place the following Wednesday. Mr. W.'s body had only been coffined the previous day—up to which time it had laid draped in its shroud, in the parlor. Notwithstanding the wonderful life look of the skin, and the color in the face, it occurred to no one to suggest a postponement of the burial till death was absolutely certain. The funeral was very largely attended, and everybody remarked the life-like appearance of the deceased.

The "remains" were temporarily placed in one of the vaults of the cemetery, owing to the fact that a brick tomb, commenced for their reception, had not been completed.

At ten o'clock, on Thursday night, the village was thrown into great excitement by the report that a ghost had been seen in the vicinity of the cemetery. An hour later, the old lady who had first seen it had been frightened into a fit from which it was doubtful whether she would recover. Thinking that probably the ghost was personated by some scoundrel, who had played the same trick several times before, a number of persons armed themselves with shot guns, proceeded to the cemetery, and commenced a cautious inspection—their hearts keeping up an anxious thumping in their bosoms, in spite of their assumed bravado. They had not long to wait, for there, flitting among the tombs, was a white object, plainly to be seen. With trembling hands the guns were raised, and fired, when—strange fact for a ghost—they saw the white creature fall between a couple of graves. Plucking up courage, they cautiously approached the object, and turned a dark lantern upon it. Their feelings can be better imagined than described, when they found that the ghost was the lately deceased Mr. Delos W——! [illegible] of the party picked up the bleeding and senseless body of the old gentleman, and started home with it, the remainder hastening to the vault. There they found Mr. W.'s coffin broken open, and lying upon the floor, and the coffin of a deceased lady that had been placed upon it, likewise thrown down from the shelf, and standing on end, partially broken open, displaying its ghastly inmate. The vault door, which was a rather weak affair, had been forced open by the returning W.

The party then went to Mr. W.'s house, where they found that his wounds were not serious, and that he had recovered his senses. His story was briefly told: He had been carried to the cemetery in a trance. Early on Thursday evening consciousness returned to him, and the horrid truth flashed upon his mind that he was coffined alive. This lent additional strength to his struggles to get free, and he finally succeeded in bursting the coffin.

Mr. W. is now fast recovering, and seems good for a long lease of life yet.

Prospects of Prohibition in Massachusetts.

The Boston *Traveller* of Tuesday evening contains the following address from Mr. John W. Berry, Secretary of the Massachusetts Temperance Campaign Committee:

For the encouragement of our friends I take pleasure in stating that, within a few weeks, we have met the enemies of prohibition in caucus all over the Commonwealth, and in eight-tenths of the cities and towns we have gained a glorious victory. Our success has been even greater than our most sanguine expectation. Let the next week be improved by all lovers of the cause of good and wholesome laws in earnest and energetic work, and our success at the polls will show to the country that Massachusetts still is firm for the right. We find the license movement and the power of the secret leagues less formidable than we had feared. Our friends should be on the alert, as all kinds of deceptions will be practiced in order to secure votes for license. Examine your voting lists; appoint large and respectable rallying committees and vote distributors; look out for spurious ballots, and be prepared for loud talk and bluster. "Truth is mighty, and must prevail."

The Boston *Transcript* of Saturday evening speaks as follows of the struggle between the friends of prohibition and their opponents:

At the present time the friends of a license system, and the friends of an unwise prohibitory legislation, are equally confident that they shall control the next Legislature. So far as can be judged from accounts of Republican conventions held in the interior, the dominant party in the commonwealth are about as [illegible] prohibitory men in its ranks. In many of the smallest class of towns the Republican opponents of prohibition largely outnumber the friends of the law [illegible] produced by influences operating with the most power in the rural districts. The thorough discussion of the prohibitory law has developed the fact that a considerable majority of the people of Massachusetts [illegible] its enactment, both on grounds of expediency and principle.

[illegible]

A TRAGEDY IN THE SKY.

I am an old man now, but there is one incident which occurred in the course of my early life that I shall never forget. I was only about twenty years of age when it happened, and the fearful peril of that one occurrence caused many of my (then) black hairs to assume the gray of age.

A well known aeronaut, residing at D——, named DeLacy, was among the first of those scientific men with whom I became acquainted after my arrival in that city. He owned a large, elegant mansion in Rue ——, and being a great man among the inhabitants, his rooms were almost constantly filled with scientific explorers, [illegible], citizens, and eminent scholars of all grades. As he was not a married man, he threw open his doors to all, and patiently answered and explained the numerous inquiries that were propounded to him.

By degrees I became his bosom friend—his affable manners, generous disposition, ready intellect, gradually cementing me to his constant society. He evinced a great liking for me, and, at certain hours of the evening he would imperatively close his doors to all visitors, and leading me to his private library, bring forth wine and cigars, and thus spend hours in cheerful, friendly conversation.

It was by these means I remained much longer in D—— than I had at first intended, but as my business did not prevent my passing a few days of leisure at each place I visited, I was in no great hurry to resume my journey to Paris.

Thus three weeks slipped by before I was hardly aware of it, and finally one pleasant, clear morning I announced to DeLacy my intention to leave his gay city for Paris.

He expostulated with me, begged and urged me by turns to postpone my departure a little longer; but I was graciously firm in my decision, and then he proposed that I should allow him to convey me to Paris in his immense balloon.

I was at first surprised by this strange proposal, but the thought of a delightful journey of some twenty miles between heaven and earth, on a pleasant day, was at once both novel and interesting, and I readily assented. But as the wind was not favorable that day, we postponed the journey until the next. DeLacy expressed the opinion that it would be a fine day, and that the wind would be in a northerly direction—toward Paris.

True to his conjecture, it was favorable, and by eight o'clock in the morning, his immense balloon, "Comet," was being inflated in the spacious garden adjoining his residence. Many of the inhabitants having heard of our intended ascension, had begun to assemble on the grounds, and within some three hours, some three hundred spectators were present.

Finally everything was in readiness for the start, and the ropes were about to be let loose. We had taken our seats in the richly furnished car, and were in excellent spirits, in contemplation of a splendid journey.

DeLacy had provided a sufficient number of warm garments, in which we were to array ourselves when we reached that altitude where they would be needed to protect our forms from the cold. My friend was about to give the word to let go, when a commotion was heard among the assembled crowd, and finally a tall man, dressed in a suit of deep black, with the exception of a high comical white hat, emerged to view, shouting:

"Hold! hold!"

DeLacy made a gesture to that effect, as the individual approached the car, and asked:

"What is it, my man?"

"I understood you are starting for Paris," was the reply.

"We are, sir."

"Have you any objection to take a passenger—an aeronaut by profession. I desire to take a final balloon trip ere I leave for the United States. I should enjoy it very much, and as I am going to Paris, I venture to ask permission to accompany you."

"Very well, Mons. —— what shall I call your name?" asked DeLacy.

"M. Ganon, sir. M. Ganon is my name, and have resided in Bordeaux until lately."

"Ah, yes, I have heard of you," exclaimed DeLacy, cordially. "As a professional, I am happy to accede to your request. My car is at your service, sir."

While this brief conversation was going on, I carefully studied the features of the new comer, and was anything but pleased with his appearance. There was a strange wildness in his eye, which made me think of the maniac I once read of. From the first glance I conceived a dislike for the man.

A strange presentiment came over me that danger was in store for us; and when he had ceased talking, and the stranger commenced climbing into the car, so strong was that feeling become that I would have remonstrated, but the cordial manner of DeLacy partially dampened the courage I had mustered to express my fears, and I contented myself with keeping the further corner of the car.

When DeLacy was ready he gave the word, and the ropes that held the impatient monster to the earth were cast off, and with a sudden bound we shot upwards towards the blue sky, amid the enthusiastic cheers of the multitude. I had never before entered a balloon, and I never shall forget the feeling I experienced as we soared upward into space, while the numerous houses, church spires, and the residence of DeLacy rapidly grew smaller to the eye. The people below us, as we sailed over the city, appeared like so many pygmies moving along the streets, and in a short time we left them far behind.

[illegible] a certain light current of air above the city, the balloon sailed [illegible] in a northerly direction over the rolling fields of France.

No rough motion was perceptible in our conveyance, we trailed along with a gentle gliding speed, which enabled us to view the scenery below with perfect ease.

[illegible] a considerable length of time I had no thought of our strange passenger. DeLacy, too, was so busy watching the world below us that he had paid no attention to him. Finally I saw a small, dark body [illegible] on its way to the earth, which was rapidly followed by another, and [illegible], and I began to feel a rapid rising of the balloon. DeLacy [illegible] around. What a sight met our [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] tones, that made me start. "Yes, up we'll go to the demons of [illegible], or to the throne of the gods! We'll sail beyond the blue in a light airy balloon, the famous 'Comet.' Ha, ha, ha! up to the golden gates of the Eternal City, or off to the road of sulphurous fires! Look out, Beelzebub, my friend, we're coming. Say now, boys," and he bent toward us, while he assumed a low tone, "shall we go to Beelzebub or to heaven? If we go to the latter place, we'll dig up the stones of emerald and topaz, with which the streets are lined, and carry them down to earth; we'll be rich, rich men, yes, that's the word, rich!"

He paused a moment and resumed his seat on the bottom of the car, with his head bent upon his hands.

"Now, B——," said DeLacy, addressing me, "we must secure him. I have some strong cord in my pocket. If we leave him alone there is no knowing what will become of us. Careful, now, and we'll seize him. Come."

Accordingly we started forward for the stranger. My friend held the cord in his hand, while the other was cautiously stretched out toward the enemy. But hardly had we made a movement when M. Ganon sprang into an upright position, and with glaring eyes levelled the revolver at his feet.

Something warned us that if we made any farther attempt at present, it would cost one life at least, and neither knew who the victim might be.

A deadly fire burned in the maniac's once handsome eyes, and we well knew that he would not hesitate to shoot one or both of us, rather than be confined. He knew what the strong cord was for.

"We can do nothing at present," remarked DeLacy when he beheld the result of his plan, "we shall be obliged to wait a more convenient time."

I only nodded an assent, my mind was occupied by thoughts of increasing peril. We were still shooting upward into the regions of intense cold, and our forms were chilled through; every article of clothing we had brought for the purpose was now upon our bodies. And what was more fearful to contemplate was the fact that the rope which connected with the safety valves could not be reached without incurring great danger.

The maniac had it in his possession. It was fastened securely to the balloon netting at his back. Thus we had to remain and contemplate our approaching fate the best that we might.

After the balloon had risen to a certain height it would explode, as I well knew, and I shuddered to think of the probable end.

Thoughts of my distant home, the kind, loving friends that were even awaiting my return to their midst, together with all the pleasant remembrances of my early life, rushed across my mind in that eventful hour, and gave rise to emotions that would be vain to describe. The more I dwelt upon such matters, the more distracted I became, until finally I said to DeLacy:

"I cannot stand this awful suspense! We must make another trial in this matter, even though we incur great risk!"

"I agree with you, B——," was the reply, and I was not surprised at the husky tones in which it was uttered, "let us make one more desperate effort for life."

M. Ganon had again quieted down in his seat in the car, but the deadly revolver and ugly knife were still on guard. Again his head drooped between his hands, and he gave forth no signs of life. He did not appear to feel the stinging cold that enveloped us in a sort of deathly grasp. He seemed entirely oblivious of everything for the time being.

We rose to a creeping posture, and softly approached him. This time fortune seemed to favor us. We succeeded in placing a hand upon his shoulder, when with a loud horrid yell, and a convulsive start, he sprang upright. In doing so he dropped his revolver, but retained his knife. Quick as thought I seized the precious weapon and presented it full at his head. He comprehended his danger, and uttered another horrid cry, which, however, seemed full of sorrowful pathos. He seemed to realize that the odds were against him, and hastily placing his knife in its former resting place, he seized the netting, sprang [illegible] out of the car, and commenced climbing upon the outside of the balloon. An involuntary cry of horror escaped our lips simultaneously at this unexpected act of daring, and we watched his form in its ascent until it was hid from view by the bulging side of the balloon. We fully expected to see him lose his dangerous hold and fall to the distant earth.

Suddenly an idea seemed to strike DeLacy—a fearful one it was, too.

"My God!" he exclaimed, as his face paled like the winter snow, "he may cut the balloon with his knife, and then we are lost!"

'Twas a sickening thought and for a few seconds, it seemed like hours to us, we gazed speechless at each other. It suddenly seemed to me as if we had already commenced to descend, that we were fast gaining a swift downward movement, instead of going up, and completely overcome by my fears, I sunk to the bottom of the car unconscious.

How long I remained in that state I never exactly knew, but finally my scattered senses returned, and raising on my elbow, I looked about me.

Good God! DeLacy was gone from the car! He had also lost consciousness and fell from the balloon! It must be so! This terrifying thought well nigh drove the breath from me as I contemplated it; but I struggled against my emotion, and managed to rise to my feet.

The first thing that met my eye was my friend's coat and hat lying near my feet. Surely this meant something! DeLacy [illegible] I was suddenly startled [illegible] by the violent careening of the basket from side to side, as though a heavy weight was being brought to bear upon the top, and almost immediately after a wild cry. Then a dark body sailed past [illegible] down to the world below. It went with the velocity of thought, and [illegible] out of it. Was it the maniac around?

I looked up and asked myself the question, and beheld the form of a man coming down the netting. I recognized with one [illegible] the striped pantaloons of DeLacy, and when he arrived safe in the car we fell into each other's arms, and wept, yes, wept, but they were tears of thankfulness and joy at our final escape from a fearful death.

When [illegible]

[illegible] There was only one way about it, either DeLacy or his foe must go to the earth below, and naturally wishing it to be the latter, he bent down suddenly, and M. Ganon rolled from him into the air with one long despairing cry. How terrible was his fate.

Having the management of the Comet entirely to himself now, my daring friend opened the valve gradually, and in a short time we were within half a mile of Paris.

Never shall I forget the pleasurable emotions that filled my bosom, as I firmly stepped from the car to the solid earth once more. No pen can do justice to them. But the fearful peril of the balloon ride far above the "unconscious world," had turned my black hairs as gray as the frost of winter, and in a measure affected my natural buoyancy of spirits.

At Paris I took a painful leave of the daring, noble DeLacy. I never saw him again. He died within a year of our extraordinary adventure and while I was journeying in my own land—Rich. Enquirer.

The body of M. Ganon was subsequently found—a shapeless mass—and buried in a lonely grave near the spot where he had fallen. He had long been crazy upon the widely different subjects of ballooning and [illegible] periods. I am old now, very old, but I shall never forget my fearful balloon ride with a maniac.

THE HOLY LAND.

Mark Twain Describes the Colonists at Jaffa—What the Colonists Expected and how they were Received.

Mark Twain, correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, and who is with the national excursion on the Quaker City, thus describes the condition of the Jaffa American colonists, of whom so much has been said recently. It will be read with interest. It is dated Alexandria, Egypt, October 2, 1867:

The American excursion steamer Quaker City arrived here to-day from Jaffa, in Palestine. All the passengers are well.

The Quaker City brings about thirty or forty of old Adams' American Colony dupes. Others have deserted before, and seventeen have died since the foolish expedition landed in Palestine, a year ago. Fifteen still remain outside the walls of Jaffa, with Adams, the prophet. These fifteen are all that are left of the original one hundred and sixty that sailed from Maine twelve months ago, to found a new colony and a new religion in Syria, and to wait for the second coming of Christ. The colonists have been sadly disappointed. The colony was a failure, and Christ did not come. The colony failed on account of heavy taxes and poor crops—a discrepancy between the almanac and the Book of Revelations interfering with the Second Advent. Adams, the Prophet of God, got drunk in September, 1866, and remains so to this day. It is to be hoped that he will see the error of his ways when he gets sober.

The famous Adams colonization expedition may be considered as finished, calcined, and ready for its obituary. The 15 want to go home badly enough, but they have got no money, are in debt to Adams, and must stay and work for him. So ends one of the strangest chapters in American history. This man Adams is a shrewd man, and a seductive talker. He got up a new religion, and [illegible] in the State of Maine and thereabouts. I have asked several of these colonists on board the ship what its nature was, but they are singularly reticent on the subject. They speak vaguely of a flood which was promised, but turned out to be a drouth; they do not say what the flood had to do with their salvation, or how it was going to prosper their religion.

They talk also of the long-prophesied assembling of the Jews in Palestine from the four quarters of the world, and the restoration of their ancient power and grandeur, but they do not make it appear that an immigration of Yankees to the Holy Land was contemplated by the old prophets as a part of that programme; and now that the Jews have not "swarmed" yet, one is left at a loss to understand why that circumstance should distress the American colony of Mr. Adams. I can make neither head nor tail of this religion. I have been told that there was a strong free-love feature in it, but a glance at the colonists of both sexes on board this ship has swept that notion from my mind.

For one year, under the flaming sun of Syria, the colonists have struggled along, moneyless, disappointed, disheartened and hopeless. The prophet treasurer, Adams, has had to support them most of the time, because he could not help himself. He is glad to get rid of any that leave him, no doubt and they are glad enough to get away from the filthy, thieving, miserable horde of pauper Arabs that have infested their "paradise" like vermin for so many weary months. Poor Adams himself has suffered much. Our Consul at Jerusalem has been obliged to imprison him twice for various reasons; his lambs, whom he was trying so hard to lead to heaven by a new road, have grumbled sore and sighed for the fleshpots of America; his crops have come to naught, and even the wife of his bosom, instead of comforting him in his season of affliction, would deprive him of the poor consolation of getting drunk.

He has had a harder run of luck than almost any prophet that ever lived, because, in addition to his mere ordinary sufferings, he has had the humiliation of seeing all his prophecies go by default. It cannot be otherwise than disgusting to a prophet when his prophecies don't fit.

The Quaker City has now become an emigrant ship for fanatical pilgrims from the Holy Land. [illegible] this chapter in her eventful history.

What I have set about of the Adams expedition I got from the Adams refugees themselves, and I have no doubt it is entirely correct.

A Wedding Story.

An English paper tells this story:

A year or two ago, there was a most extraordinary scene at a wedding breakfast. It should be said that the officiating clergyman was an intimate friend of all the parties, which may, perhaps, extenuate his want of caution and compliance with the law, although the oversight committed by several persons at the same time was most singular. The incident was sufficiently remarkable, and we freely make it over to the use of Miss Braddon and that great Unknown, Mr. Balderstone White. At the [illegible]

[illegible]

The Cleveland Tariff Convention.

[illegible]

[illegible] it has no claims upon public favor; it becomes merely a selfish scheme to shift burdens from one class upon the necks of another, and, therefore, deserve the reprobation of every fair-minded citizen. But if their object be not only to shift public burdens from their own shoulders, but to increase the aggregate of those burdens upon others by imposing heavier taxes upon imported property for which [illegible] property is exchanged, the proposition is nefarious and intolerable. Moreover it is impracticable. When the tariff bill of last year was killed in the House of Representatives, the last chance of procuring an increase of duties on imports vanished. No amount of pressure from special interests can induce Congress to take up that subject again with any view of giving additional "protection" to a particular class. The agitation caused by that impudent attempt to plunder the public under the false pretense of protecting their industry, has led to a discussion and examination of the principles of political economy on the part of the people, which will be fatal to any new attempt in that direction, and which should teach those who fancy themselves benefited by a high tariff, the wisdom of letting well enough alone.

We are gratified to record the fact that the manufacturers of Chicago refused last evening to endorse the Detroit resolution. While they will take measures to be represented at the proposed Cleveland Convention, their delegates will go uncommitted to any scheme for an increase of the tariff, and virtually pledged to oppose it.—*Chicago Tribune, 5th.*

The Art of Conversation.

The man who thoroughly understands the art of conversation, all that it means and demands, may be considered to have mastered one of the most important departments of the great art of living. As conversation is the most common and frequent form of intercourse between a man and his fellows, to have grasped its significance and its principles is to have grasped a just theory of all the ordinary human relations. Superficial people, who are content to take words very much as they find them, think that conversation is the art of talking. There could not be a greater blunder. Its difficulty would be much more fully expressed by defining it as the art of being silent. Any blockhead is able to talk. To know when and how to be silent is the gift of the wise.

The common phrase, a good talker, is more usually than not applied to a man who is profoundly ignorant of what it is that conversation means, or else who knows what it means but does not much approve of it. As a rule, the persons with the most universal reputation for good talking, are the sworn foes of conversation. They have no more right to be set up as patterns of conversation than a popular preacher or a teetotal lecturer, or a public reciter. Preaching or lecturing is, in its way, just as little conversation as the utterances of the professed talker. Among other evils, the talker is pretty sure to be aware of his reputation, and, therefore, to be constantly on the strain in order to maintain it. Effort may beget talk, but the charm of conversation is spontaneity and freedom from all self-consciousness. It is here as with the literary style. Style is the unaffected and unconscious outcome and expression of the author's habitual way of thinking about things. The moment he begins to study style for style's sake, he inevitably becomes stilted, rhetorical, and to a wholesome taste, intensely disagreeable.

The professed stylist is a creature as little to be endured in literature as the clipping of box wood into peacocks is to be endured in landscape gardening. The only way to arrive at a lucid or sympathetic style is to acquire lucid habits of thought, and to cultivate humane moods. If an author thinks little of his style and much of his subject, and of what he has to say, his own mind and character, his style will take care of itself. It is the same with conversation. The same qualities which make a man a right-living person will of themselves make him good in conversing. To live well one must have a lively intellect and right feeling. To converse well you want no more. Special training for conversational purposes is a superfluity—nay, is worse than a superfluity, just as washes and cosmetics are worse than superfluous for the skin or hair. It is provoking, perhaps, to suppose that there is any field in which advice is important, though some philosophers profess to find it surprising that in any field it should have any power. It is an unspeakable comfort to the mediocre mind to hold fast to a faith in the efficacy of precepts.

The "Employment" Swindle.

The Central Police Station was in a perfect state of siege last evening. Stout, brawny men came in by the dozen, until the rooms were fairly filled with the muscle and sinew of those who build our canals and railroads. An outrageous swindle had been perpetrated upon them by a sharper, and as a result the men were in anything but a humorous mood.

In the daily papers of yesterday morning a man, signing himself Robert Hale & Co., office No. 186 South Water street, advertised for one hundred men to work on the levee above New Orleans. Something like fifty men made application during the day, and on the payment of $5, each was provided with the following printed pass:

"Good for transportation from Chicago to Donaldsonville. Robert Hale & Co., contractors. Not transferable."

The men who invested in this costly pasteboard, fully to the number of fifty, were enjoined to come in a body to the office, at 7 o'clock last evening, and Mr. Hale would accompany them on their journey. It was further stipulated that in lieu of transportation an additional $10 was to be deducted from their first month's pay.

The men were promptly on hand at 7 o'clock, but Mr. Hale failed to connect. In the course of an hour, the multitude began to smell something about the size of a mice, and hence their appearance in a body at the Central Station. Up to a late hour last evening nothing had been heard from Mr. Hale, though his victims formed a large company.—*Chicago Tribune, 5th.*

A RETURN OF KINDNESS.—A lady from Georgia, writing a gossipy letter to the *Leader*, mentions the following incident:

Near the end of the war, some of our Confederate soldiers passed my home in Georgia with a number of Federal prisoners. The day was intensely warm, and, filled with pity for the poor, tired-looking men, I sent some three or four of my negroes out with buckets of cool water for them. In the meantime, two young ladies who were with me on the piazza, made some thoughtless remarks about the prisoners which were well calculated to hurt their feelings.

"Girls," said I, "please remember that we are the conquerors in this instance, and it is neither generous nor just to stab a fallen foe." I spoke low, but was overheard by a soldier who stood near.

"May God bless you, madam! I will never forget your kindness."

Nearly three years have passed since [illegible] and I had entirely forgotten the incident, until it was recalled in this manner. A few days ago, as I was walking down Broadway, a gentleman touched my arm, and, with a smile of recognition, held out his hand.

"I beg pardon sir," I said, "I do not remember ever having met you before."

"No, I hardly thought you would recognize me," said he, "but I am sure I am not mistaken." And then he recalled what I have already related, and to my surprise I found it was the same soldier who had invoked God's blessing upon me.

"And most nobly has he repaid the simple act of kindness, and it is with almost [illegible] that I received not only his thanks and favors, but tokens of gratitude from his mother and sisters."

ALL SORTS.

—The yellow fever is rapidly abating in New Orleans. Only three deaths yesterday.

—The gang of horse thieves who rendezvous in Southern Indiana, manage to steal about three horses a night.

—A five mile race track is in course of construction at Corunna, and will be completed this fall.

—The steamer Clipper City arrived at Muskegon on Saturday morning, and reported the loss overboard on Friday of her mate and two men in a storm.

—One Henry Wood was arrested the other day, at Homer, for robbing the house of E. Roberts, of that place, of a large quantity of clothing.

—Brown, the other day, while looking at the skeleton of a monkey, made a very natural quotation. "Ah," said he, "we are fearfully and wonderfully made."

—A large portion of the business part of Middleville, Barry county, was burned on Friday last, with the stores of Stewell & Consett, Parrish and others.

—President Asa Mahan, of the Adrian College, has recently published a treatise on "Natural Theology." It is devoted mainly to the refutation of the doctrines generally held by materialists.

—The Saginaw *Enterprise* says preparations have already commenced in earnest for the winter campaign, and large shipments of winter supplies have already gone to the woods.

—The *Republican Banner*, of Nashville, says the average value of land in the counties of Middle Tennessee ranges from $29 84 per acre, the highest average, to 76 cents per acre, the lowest. The latter price is for mountain lands.

—Missouri is reported to be at present on the flood tide of prosperity. Immigration is flowing in at an unprecedented rate, new enterprises are starting on every hand, and what is more, there is a balance of $1,500,000 lying in the treasury.

—Twenty horses and a cow were burned to death at Almont, Lapeer county, on Thursday. They were in the barn belonging to Cook's Hotel, in that place. Six others were badly burned. Several fine carriages were likewise destroyed.

—A brakeman named Thomas Williams, of Portland, M., in the employ of the Flint & Pere Marquette Railway, while climbing from the engine to the car next behind it, on Saturday, about a mile from East Saginaw, fell across the track and was killed instantly. He was cut completely in two.

—A California correspondent of the New York *Times* states that the bad success of California wines is owing to dishonest practices on the part of the wine makers, and that he who gets his wine from the vineyard is more likely to get a poor than a pure wine. He adds that the process of doctoring, dilution and adulteration were in vogue at the very outset of that branch of industry.

—We learn from a Toronto paper that nearly all the militia of the province of Ontario are now armed with Snider rifles. Thirty thousand of these rifles have already been imported into Ontario and Quebec, and more have been sent from England and are on their way. The men are generally very much pleased with the new weapon, and excellent shots have been made with it at the fall matches.

—On Thursday last Thomas Green, of Burns, Shiawassee county, was robbed on the highway of $500 in greenbacks. He was returning from Byron, where he had just sold an amount of wheat, and was overtaken by two men, who asked for a ride. In a retired spot the villains drew their pistols and demanded his money, which was given up. The thieves then escaped and nothing has been heard of them since.

—The forthcoming annual report of the Postoffice Department will prove to be one of the most elaborate and interesting documents which has been presented to Congress for many years. Mr. Randall has succeeded during the past year in inaugurating a great reform in the domestic affairs of the Governments of the world, by his important movement in favor of cheap ocean postage. The British Chancellor of the Exchequer, and Lord Montrose, the English Postmaster General, have promised to second the efforts of our own Postmaster General in carrying the postage reduction to its legitimate and fullest extent. The intermediate steps already taken are bringing the resources of this country nearer to the densely populated portions of Europe.

—The Mason *News* states that some excitement has been raised in Onondaga on account of the sudden death of Albert Crane, an old resident. It seems that Crane and a man named John Naricon had an altercation, and when some one proposed to part them a man named Samuel Stitts objected to it. They were parted in a short time, and Crane sat down. When he was discovered the next morning the blood was oozing from his mouth, and he died in a short time. Suspicion was aroused that he had been foully dealt with and Stitts and the other man were arrested and examined; the constable left the prisoners in the hands of another man while he went to subpoena some witnesses, and Naricon got away and fled, and has not been caught. Stitts had his examination, but there was no testimony to sustain an action, and consequently he was discharged.

—The Grand Rapids *Eagle* has an account of the capture of a supposed murderer, by the sheriff of Newaygo county. The man's name is W. D. Graves, *alias* Williams, *alias* J. Smith, etc., charged with being one of the murderers of an old lady, Elizabeth McDonald, of Washington township, Jefferson county, Pa. The murder was committed last spring. The murderer was assisted in the deed by an accomplice, who has since been caught, convicted and hung, having confessed the crime. The old lady was robbed of $7,000 in gold and other money. The officers have been for five days and nights in pursuit of Graves, and yesterday were rewarded with success. They had a hard fight in capturing him. Clubs, pistols, etc., were freely used. The officers on arriving in Newaygo with their prisoner, exhibited various marks of battle. Officer Hall, of that village, seems to have stood the brunt of the contest.

—The people of the township of Hope, Barry county, have been greatly excited the past week from the numerous fires that have happened within their midst. Mr. Matthew Baird has lost several tons of hay and about 400 bushels of wheat by the work of an incendiary setting fire to his barn. Mr. Spraw had a barn burned containing some 40 tons of hay, a number of bushels of grain, fifty bushels of apples, his harnesses, wagons, etc. Two or three days after the burning of this last property, a shed standing in the open field, and filled with hay, was fired in the day time. A lad ten years of age, son of Mr. Spraw, has been made, through severe threatening, to confess the burning of the latter property, though he disclaims and disowns any knowledge of the former depredations.

—A brick mason by the name of Thomas Johnson, employed on the new Congregational church, on Jefferson street, East Saginaw, fell from the tower to the street, a distance of about seventy-five feet, and although the shock did not kill him instantly, no hopes were entertained of his recovering several hours afterward. At the time of the accident, the unfortunate man was engaged in laying a stone, standing on the derrick, and the derrick giving way he was precipitated to the ground. In his descent, he struck a small frame building, alighting on a pile of boards. His injuries were principally internal, although his head was badly damaged, and his face cut.

Circumcision of Triplets at the Synagogue Ohabah Shalome.

From a California exchange we extract the following interesting account of the circumcision of triplet children at the Synagogue Ohabah Shalome, in San Francisco, recently:

Among the guests we noticed Hon. H. H. Haight, Governor-elect, Gen. McDowell, Hon. John Conness, Chief Crowley, and numerous leading merchants of the Christian and Hebrew faith. In front of the altar were three tables, on which were wine, and other requirements necessary.

A few moments before [illegible] Mr. Galland, in the Hebrew dialect, exclaimed "Brouch Habo!" the translation of which is, "Bring them in!" A lady appeared in each of the three aisles of the building, each holding in her arms, on a pillow, one of the little ones. Advancing a little way, these ladies transferred their charge to the Presidents of the three congregations present, who in turn gave them in charge, respectively, to Gen. McDowell, A. Wasserman (acting in place of the Governor-elect, Mr. Haight, the latter gentleman having been called away to attend his own church), and Hon. John Conness. These gentlemen carried their charge to the altar, where the operation of circumcision was performed by Mr. Galland. The manner in which it is done is interesting. One of the Rabbis sits on a table and holds the child, who is on a pillow, on his lap, while the surgeon performs the operation. While this is being done, another Rabbi reads the sanctification of Abraham, wets his lips with wine, and then he is declared one of the chosen people of the Lord. The young one is then returned to the mother. After the same operation had been gone through with the other two, which only occupied the short space of six minutes, the children were again taken to the altar, one at a time, and baptized as follows: First, Abraham Lincoln Danziger; second, Isaac Andrew Johnson Danziger; third, Jacob John Conness Danziger. As each was being baptized, he was presented with a handsome gold medal, the gift of Progress Lodge, No. 125, F and A. M., through Mr. Louis Kaplan, the Secretary. The engraving thereon was as follows: Obverse, on the first, a pillar emblematic of strength, with name of child; reverse, "Abraham offering his son on the altar to God." On the second, obverse, same design, with name of second child; reverse, "Isaac's blessing to his son Jacob." On the third, obverse, same design, with name of third child; reverse, "Jacob's dream, the angels ascending and descending the ladder."

The baptismal rights being concluded, Mr. Jacob Frankel offered a prayer and declared the children as having entered the Covenant of Abraham. The ceremonies being concluded, an invitation on behalf of the happy parents was tendered those present, who repaired to the basement of the synagogue, where they sat down to an excellent collation, at which Rabbi Henry presided. Dr. Henry, John Conness, General McDowell, Dr. E. Cohn, and a few other gentlemen made happy remarks. At the close of the festivities Mr. Louis Ehrlich, President of the Chevra Achim Bachmonium, in behalf of the association, presented Mr. Danziger with three magnificent silver goblets, bearing the following inscription: "Presented by the members of the Chevra Achim Bachmonium, September, 1867." The joyous father returned his sincere thanks in a few pertinent remarks. Mr. Dias then requested the assemblage to follow the Bible injunction, "Go and do likewise." Thus concluded one of the most interesting and curious ceremonies that has ever occurred in this State.

A PIECE OF GERMAN HISTORY.

From the Cincinnati Volksblatt.

In the last year, when kingdoms and duchies in Germany were overthrown, the little sovereign principality of Lichtenstein, which could only muster an army of 51 men, succeeded in avoiding the annexation struggle in which many other parts of the former German Confederacy were sacrificed. The *Presse* of Vienna has the following amusing article about this little spot of land: "It is a fixed fact that at the time the allied army of Saxony invaded the Bohemian frontiers, to assist the Austrians against Prussia, the 'army' of Lichtenstein, numbering 51 men, went into Tyrol to assist Austria against Victor Emanuel and Garibaldi in true soldierly brotherhood. Whether Lichtenstein's blood was shed we venture not to say, but, even without this, it is a fact that then and there Lichtenstein was in war with Italy, and, therefore, also with Prussia, and, strange to say, no treaty of peace followed this war. Whilst Prussia distinctly insisted on making separate peace treaties with the four Southern German States, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden and Hessen, Lichtenstein was again overlooked. What is now, in this respect, the state of affairs according to the law of Nations? According to Grotius and Puffendorf it is clearly that the war between the Crowns of Lichtenstein on one side and the Crowns of Prussia and Italy are by no means terminated, and so we may soon have the spectacle of half of the Lichtenstein army, 25½ men strong, marching against Prussia, and the other 25½ against Italy, to carry on farther the unterminated war."

From the Same.

Petitions are an every day occurrence, but certainly one of the most singular was lately laid before the government in Vienna. A great number of the insane in the lunatic asylum of Brundlfeld drew up a petition, stating that they were unjustly imprisoned, and that thus the years were lost which they intended to spend for their great works and inventions, through intrigues and cabals. If they were to be discharged they could make Austria the first country in the world, as there were amongst them the most celebrated generals, artists, statesmen, etc., and they therefore pray that their enemies may be punished, and they (the prisoners) discharged. The document was signed by the most ludicrous names, such as "Socrates," "Alcibiades," "Wallenstein," "Napoleon," etc. There was of course no attention paid to the petition.

According to the London *Times* the value of the gold and silver table plates stored up in Windsor Castle amounts to fifteen millions of dollars. At the same time there are hundreds of thousands in Great Britain who have nothing to eat. But her "Majesty" needs fifteen millions for her table plates, etc. Will not historians of coming generations suppose that all mankind of the present are suffering from insanity? We have strong suspicion that they are.—*Boston Pioneer.*

COPPER FOR CHOLERA.—Dr. V. Burq having observed in 1832 that about 200 persons working in and around a copper foundry, where not attacked by cholera, even during the worst stages of the epidemic, made further inquiries, and found that all persons handling this metal, whom he met, enjoyed the same immunity. He, therefore, concluded to try copper as a medicine for those attacked by cholera. He administered a sulphate of copper internally, and applied metallic copper externally. It was asserted by some medical authorities that the plan was not successful, but a late communication to the French Academy by Dr. Lisle, of the lunatic asylum at Marseilles, contains the statement that he had cured twenty out of twenty-four patients by administering sulphate of copper even in smaller doses prescribed by Dr. Burq.

—Florida must be a great fish country, if we can believe an Alabama paper, which says: "There are also numerous small lakes of pure water, filled with fish, some of which are only a few rods in extent, while others are from two to ten miles in length."

THALLIUM OXIDES AND OZONE.—Schonbein states that ordinary oxygen is without action on protoxide of thallium, while ozonized oxygen combines rapidly with this oxide, and forms the peroxide of thallium, which is brown. Paper steeped in a solution of protoxide of thallium and exposed to the free air would be an excellent test for the presence of ozone, if the carbonic acid of the air did not transform the oxide into carbonate, which passes more slowly to the state of peroxide and blackens with difficulty, under conditions where strips of paper iodized and starched, become colored at the end of a few minutes in an atmosphere containing only one two-hundred-thousandth part of ozone. However, it will be found advantageous to use both the oxide of thallium and the iodized paper as ozone tests.

IMPROVEMENT IN WEAVING.—The sewing machine is likely to have a rival in an invention recently perfected by which wearing apparel of all kinds, shirts, pantaloons, vests, skirts, ladies mantles, jackets, coats, etc., etc., are both woven and sewed at the same time. The sewing of the seams is stronger even than hand sewing and perfectly smooth and even, and the articles are woven and formed of any pattern, of wool, silk, cotton, or any other material.

—A dissipated young man, who ran away from home, and spent his substance in riotous living, resolved at last to return to the parental roof. His father was kind enough to forgive the young rascal for his wickedness, and rushing into the house, overcome with joy that the boy had returned, cried out to his wife, "Let us kill the prodigal; the calf has returned."

—From the Ypsilanti *Sentinel* we learn that a woman in Cornwell's paper mill was one day last week, caught in the machinery, and so violently thrown down that her skull was fractured and serious injury inflicted, which might easily have been fatal.

—The Saginaw *Enterprise* says a fire broke out at Bridgeport on Monday about noon, in the shingle mill of E. Mesiner & Co., which resulted in its total loss. The entire loss including a large amount of shingles, which will reach nearly $19,000.

—The sewers of Paris have an aggregate length of two hundred and ninety-two miles. They are kept clean by means of boats—or in the smaller sewers, cars on rails—armed in front with a disk which fits the sewer like a piston, the whole being propelled through the sewer by a current of water.

—Mr. Belton Soper, of Eagle, Clinton county, was instantly killed by the falling of a tree a few days since.

Detroit Wholesale Market.

Detroit, Nov. 5—4 P. M.

The flour market for the past week has been [illegible] ally depressed, and the stock [illegible] consigned on commission by millers and buyers in the country, has been daily augmented until it reaches a fabulous amount. There is neither a demand from the East, nor an inter-State trade, but still fortunes [illegible] signees not to dispose of their wheat or flour at less than the quotations below.

Wheat is unsteady at quoted rates, with a little better demand than flour, which has lowered 25 and 50c per barrel.

Dry Goods share in the depression of the other markets to a certain extent.

The following are the current quotations:

Choice white wheat, superfine .... $12 50 @ [illegible]
White and amber high [illegible] .... [illegible] @ 11 00
Rye .... 8 00 @ 8 25

[illegible]

OATS—Western, bagged, 56c ⅌ bush.
CORN—In good demand at $1 15@$1 18 ⅌ bu.
FREIGHTS—The rates by the G. W. R. R. are as follows:

	1st class.	2d class.	3d class.	4th class.	Flour.	Wool.
*Albany	$1 24	94	65	55½	1 05	1 24
New York	1 34	1 04	74	57½	1 15	1 34
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	1 44

†Includes Worcester, Providence, Lowell via Troy, Fitchburg, Bridgeport, New Haven, Norwich, Hartford, New London.

Groceries, Provisions, etc.

SUGARS.

Weak at the quoted rates.

	per lb.
Standard crushed	@17½
Standard powdered	@17½
Standard granulated	[illegible]
A coffee	@15½
Circle A, coffee	@16½
B Coffee	@16½
C Coffee	@15½
Porto Rico	[illegible]
Cuba	12½@16½

TEAS.

Young Hyson, common	75
" fair	1 10@1 40
" good	1 50@1 65
" choice	1 75@1 80
Japan, common	@1 00
" good	1 15@1 25
" choice	1 40
Gunpowder, common	1 10
" good	1 40@1 60
" choice	1 80
Oolong, common	100
" fair	1 10@1 40
" good	1 25@1 40
" best	1 50

COFFEE.

Rio, common	26	Java, fair to good	40
Rio, prime	28	Java, old Gov't	40
Java, common	35	Mocha	55
Laguayra	28@30		

MOLASSES AND SYRUPS.

Porto Rico	70@ 85	N. Y. syrups	65@1 00
New Orleans (ext)	90@1 10	Drips (white)	1 10@1 25
Portland	50@ 60	Golden syrups	70@1 10
Muscovado	60@ 70		

FISH.

Codfish 100 lb.	$7 50@	Mackerel No. 1	$11 00@11 50
Whitefish, half bbl.	4 50@4 75	Herring box, 1	45
Trout, ⅌ ½ bbl.	4 25@4 50	do salt water, bbl.	8 00@10 00
Scale herring, box	65		

PROVISIONS.

POTATOES—Are in firm demand at 70@75c ⅌ bu.

CHEESE—Hamburgh, active, 15c; Factory, 15c; Ohio and State Cheese, 16@17c.

EGGS—Buyers pay 24c for fresh lots, counted out.

BUTTER—33c. Outside rates, for choice, 35c.

[illegible]—Cranberries, [illegible] ⅌ bbl. [illegible] $4 00 ⅌ bush.

SPICES—Pepper, [illegible]; spice, 30c; cassia, 65@70c; cloves, 45@ 50c; nutmegs, @$1 40.

SOAP—[illegible] @10; mottled, 10@11c; American castile, 16c [illegible]—Mack & Co.'s compound, 13c; [illegible]

SALT—Saginaw, $2 10; Onondaga, $2 25 for fine and $2 50 for coarse, delivered.

SALERATUS AND SODA—DeLand's pure, 10½c; DeLand's chemical, 12c; DeLand's healthy, 11½c; bi-carb soda, 9@10c.

Lumber Market.

First clear, ⅌ m	$48 50@
Second clear	45 00@
[illegible]	[illegible]
Stock boards	15 00@$20 00
Common boards	17 00@
[illegible] boards	17 00@ 19 00
Cull boards	[illegible] 15 00
Clear flooring, dressed	40 00@ 45 00
Common do do	26 00@ 28 00
Second common	22 00@ 23 00
First clear siding	24 00@ 25 00
Second do	[illegible]
Common do	19 00@ 20 00
Long joists	[illegible]
Short joists and scantling	[illegible]
Bill Stuff	20 00@ 45 00
Deck plank	40 00@
Shingles, shaved	4 00@ 7 00
Shingles, sawed	3 50@ 6 00
Laths, ⅌ 1000 pieces	2 50@ 3 25
Cedar posts	15 00@ 30 00

Brick—Common, $7 00@$7 50 ⅌ M; stock, $15 ⅌ M; pressed, $20 ⅌ M.

Hardware and Metals.

Prices steady at quotations.

Iron and Steel:

Flat bar com.	4¾@ 5	Round steel	18 @20
Horse shoe	6¾@ 7	Cast steel	22 @26
Sheet iron 15x24	6¾	Spring steel	11½@12½
Charcoal 18x24	9	Horse shoe ⅌ lb	8½@ 9½
Nail rods	9½@10½		
Plow steel	13 @14		

Pig Iron—Massillon, $43 00; Union, ——; Scotch, ——; Lake Superior, $46 00@$47 00—retail rates not.

Metals:

Sheet zinc	13½	Babbit metal	30
[illegible]	[illegible]	Antimony	[illegible]

Tin—The range is as follows:

I C 10x14	$14 50	I C 14x20	$15 50
I X 10x14	17 50	I X 14x20	18 50
Bar tin	44	Pig tin	42

Nails—Steady at quotations:

3d	$7 25	8d	$5 50
4d	6 75	10d	6 00
6d	6 50	Larger sizes same price.	

Lead and Shot—Firm:

Lead, bar	$12 00	Shot, drop	$2 50
Lead, sheet	14 00	Shot, buck	3 75
Lead, pipe	14 00		

[illegible]—Market steady.

	2d Quality.	1st Quality.
6x 8 to 8x10	[illegible]	[illegible]
8x11 to 10x15	6 00	7 00
11x14 to 12x18		8 00
13x18 to 16x24		8 50
18x22 to 18x30		10 50
20x30 to 24x30		12 00
24x30 to 24x36		13 00
20x36 to 30x44		15 00
30x45 to 32x48		18 00

Liberal discount to the trade.

The Manchester Enterprise.

Published Thursday Evenings

At Manchester, Washtenaw Co., Mich.

Geo. W. Sherrman, Editor and Publisher.

TERMS, $1.50 per Annum, in Advance.

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

One Inch, or less, nonpareil, constitutes a square.

1 square, one insertion $1.00
Each subsequent " 50
Local Notices, per line 5c
$17 A liberal discount by the Column.

M. S. & N. I. R. R. TIME TABLE.

	Departs.	Arrives.
Morning Express	8 45 A. M.	3 25 P. M.
Evening Express	3 35 P. M.	8 15 P. M.
Freight, . . .	6 00 A. M.	6 00 P. M.

Trains connect at Adrian and Toledo, Jonesville with Grand Rapids, Niles and Detroit, Chicago and Jackson for the East, West and North.

CHAS. F. HAYES, Supt.
A. S. PETTIBONE, Traffic Agent. Chicago, Ill.

THE RYTHMIC NUMBER.

Shall we explain it? Do you wish to know something about it? Listen then. But not to its highest meaning. Not to where it crowns all. There is a well between us and that. But some of it we may dowdge to you. To the Pythians it was the Tripod, on which the priest sat to reveal the will of Apollo in the Temple at Delphi. To the Persians it was Fire, Land and Water. To the Egyptians it was Light, Darkness and Spirit. Epicurians it was Food, Sleep and Pleasure. In Architecture it is solidity, Fulfilment and Symetry. To the individual it is the Body, Mind and Soul. To the Benevolent it is Faith, Hope and Charity. It is symbolized in three links. In Three Columns. In Three Greetings. In Look, Thought, Speech.

But in an Intelligent, Growing, Pushing Live, Progressive, Enterprising village it makes itself known, visible manifest, in Churches, Schools, and Newspapers. Without these Three no village or town is complete. Without these, any place is behind the age, lost in the Fog, and dead to the world.

No village can truly live without these any more than without food—air and exercise. The man that opposes these, or is indifferent to them, is dead to his own interest; whether they be his interests in property, in comfort, or in culture. Such a man is a dead limb of a tree, a stagnant pool amid living waters an owl sitting on the Chine of bells; a flickering taper in the body politic. He may make money, but what does he know. He may acquire property, but look at his children. He may have brains, but listen to their dullness. He may have a soul, but what does he care.

MANCHESTER HAS THREE THERE. Not a long night, day has dawned on it. After a very long sleep, it has shaken itself, and opened its eyes. We have fair Churches, a Splendid School House and a live Paper. Sum them all up, and they read, ENTERPRISE.

Are you glad of it? Do you rejoice in it? Does your heart beat warmly for it? Then how much? How far? How deep—in your pocket.

If you are glad, if you jump with joy if you smile, (even in your sleep) at these things, then come up like a man, like a Christian. Give to the church, support the School, and subscribe for the "Enterprise." We dislike to bury any one. Funerals are sad things at best—how do not let us read your epitaph in your face. Let us be assured that you are alive by hearing you say "Give me my paper—here's your money."

THANKSGIVING.—President Johnson has appointed the 28th day of November as a day of National Thanksgiving. Where is our "Turkey?"

IMPORT VS. EXPORT.—During the month of Oct. the receipt of freight at this point was 3,689.19 lbs. The amount shipped during the same month was 6 [illegible]

A. J. DENNISON, Agt.

We have been requested to inform our readers that Sabbath Evening Services will be held in the Presbyterian Church, throughout the winter. The young people are especially invited to attend. Services just one hour in length.

DEDICATION.—Henry Goodyear will Dedicate his New Hall on Friday, Nov. 22nd. The best Band of Music in the State have been Secured for the occasion. A merry time may be expected. Particulars next week.

LITERARY.—We notice with pleasure the growing interest manifested at the meetings of our young society. The spirited debate upon universal suffrage, was concluded in favor of the ladies. The subject was very ably contested and the essay by Mrs. Tucker, well received. Our mutual friend "the critic" discharged his delicate duty with credit, with one exception. Webster sustains Mrs. Tucker's pronunciation. The ladies' paper and the glee club will be added to our usual exercises. A grand Concert will be given by the society this month, also one or two lectures.

ELECTION NEWS.—The telegraph says New York 40,000 dem; Maryland and New Jersey dem; Wisconsin, Minnesota and Massachusetts rep; universal suffrage defeated in Kansas; also, prohibitory in Minnesota.

We can't please every one and don't expect to. But we shall aim to please one, and hope to be able to please more. The following communication explains itself. The writer has his say, but whether or not we profit by the advice given, time will determine.—Ed.

MANCHESTER, Nov. 5th, 1867.

MR. EDITOR:—Don't you think you need a little advice about editing your paper? You undoubtedly mean well and desire to please, and it is presumed that your errors are of the head and not of the heart. But, the fact is we are a very peculiar people, and require a very peculiar paper to suit our tastes. Why? simply because our tastes are peculiar. Why they are peculiar, and in what respect, you will learn as you read on.

You Mr. Editor, are a stranger in this town. As yet you have not had either time or opportunity to become acquainted with the people of this thriving village. Undoubtedly you would get along very well conducting a paper in Jackson or Tecumseh, but you will find that it requires more and a different kind of talent to conduct a paper here.

It is for the purpose of posting you in relation to your duties as Editor, and our wants as patrons, that induces me to write you this communication.

Of course if we pay our money we expect to get just such a paper as pleases us—and a word printed or thought uttered that can displease or be offensive to our refined taste; and we are to judge for ourselves and not you for us. And as soon as an article appears containing anything we object to, we shall take the privilege of giving you a blowing up, or a knocking down, or send in a polite request to have the paper stopped, or all three.

First, in regard to what we expect of you. We expect you will give every business man, and every kind of business a puff—that is, every man who takes your paper and advertises his wares or goods in it. Speak especially of the generosity and public spirit of our citizens, of the enterprise and piety of our ministers, of the ability and honesty of our lawyers, of the skill and wisdom of our physicians, the truthfulness and politeness of our merchants, the affability and attention of our landlords, of the genius and industry of our mechanics, of the beauty and grace of our young ladies, of the morality and intelligence of our young men, of the modesty and merit of our young women and gives it the flourishing condition of our churches, a good literary and moral society within the bounds of our billiard, whiskey and liquor establishments, assume to say everything that can be said in praise of our town—if its past glory, its present beauty and its future greatness. Of the inhabitants—their enterprise, wealth, wit and wisdom. Do this, and the Enterprise will prove a success. Fortune and fame will smile upon you.

Having indicated subjects that you must treat upon, I will merely hint at a few you had better say nothing about. Keep out all disagreeable exciting and unpopular topics. Avoid especially connections with any religious sect, which their this people, are by far, [illegible] of opinion. Let neutrality in everything, independent in nothing, be your watchword and motto. Eschew politics. Touch very lightly on morality and religion—by so doing you have nothing to say about either. Speak of vice in general terms, or in such a vague and indefinite manner that no one will know what you mean, or, if you please upon a man here it be some poor scamp who has neither expectants, money or friends. It is well enough to say something occasionally of the vices of the inhabitants of sodom, but don't as you value your bread and butter' say anything about the vices of the city of Manchester.

And now with this advice (it is love not fault of course I can speak freely to you) to express my regrets that the article entitled "The Social Evil" should have found a place in the last number of your paper. What have we to do with the social evils of Chicago? That city is far away and the poor wretches shivering with cold, diseased physically and morally, starving and dying in her back alleys and filthy dens are not related to us. True they are human beings but they don't belong to our "set" and we have no desire to be contaminated by their touch or have our sensibilities shocked by reading of the sufferings of such specimens of God's image. If Wm. Dexter and other unscrupulous men and women of Chicago choose to engage in the low work of fooling and clothing this class of humanity, let them do it. Evangelical christians, especially the members of the Y. M. C. A., are doing a work with them to any such work. If they continue, write, why publish it?

Be careful how you criticise the official action of our "city fathers." Touch the subject of intemperance lightly, and as you value a whole limb, say nothing against the liquor traffic. Should you profit by this advice, your stay in town will be very pleasant and prosperous. If not, you will leave soon.

MANCHESTER.

Cattle Guards, of Ridgeway, which has met by fire, will in the last few years, six saw mills, is now engaged in building mill on the same foundation that burned for the first. If this is not an exhibition of enterprise, wealth, wit and wisdom. Do this, and the Enterprise will prove a success. Fortune and fame will smile upon you.

CANTATA OF ESTHER.—The Cantata of Esther, the beautiful Queen, is to be produced at Goodyear's Hall, Dec. 12th and 13th. It requires sixty ladies and gents to participate in, and the leading characters require the best musical talent in the State. Mr. Ferris, of Jackson, has been engaged a musical director, and Miss Mattie Graves, J. S. Strong, Ed. Allen have kindly volunteered their valuable services. The proceeds of this entertainment are to be devoted to the Presbyterian Church. A worthy object, deserving liberal support.

☞ Remember the Good Templar's Festival to-morrow (Friday) night. The company will be entertained at the Lodge Rooms. Supper at Unterkircher's Hall.

FIX AHEAD.—There is fun now in the Dry Good market.—the purchasers make start from those who bought large stocks in N. Y. previous to last Wednesday, for since that time fast fancy prints are being sold to meet the market, at 12 1-2 cents per yard, by Wurtell. A new stock of Shoes. Very Cheap.

MARRIED.

In this village, on the 5th inst., by Rev. J. Gordon Jones, NELSON W. GARDNER of Chelsea, Mich., and MARGRET WARNER, of Bridgewater, Washtenaw Co. Mich.

MASONIC NOTICE.

A Special communication of Mystic Chapter No. 5, F. A. A. M. will be held at Manchester Hall, on Wednesday, Nov. 20th, 1867, at 7 o'clock P. M., by order of the H. P.

S. PETTIBONE, Sec. Pro Tem.

Wanted Immediately.

A girl to do housework. Apply at the residence of the subscriber in Manchester, Oct. 21st.

J. D. CORY.

Farm for Sale.

CONTAINING 80 ACRES, 40 acres improved, balance timber, 2 miles from Manchester, on the Ann Arbor road, good barn, two wells, a fine spring of water, good orchard, fences, frame 2 story house, cellar, frame 2 story wagon house, and other outbuildings. Inquire of the subscriber on premises.

WM. TUCKER.

BOOKS and STATIONERY. School Books, Blank Books, Paper, Pens, Ink, Pencils, Cheap, at Wm. Wallace's.

Ten pounds or more of Good Cut Chewing Tobacco for a dollar, at Wm. Wallace's.

Glass, Putty, Paint and Oil, at Wm. Wallace's.

Cigars! Cigars! Cigars! Fine Havanas, Regalias, Principes, Cabinets, Panetelas, Cheroots, Cut Cigars, Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, at Wm. Wallace's.

Glass, Sash, Powder, Shot.

Whips &c., to be found in Manchester.

Glorious News!

HAIGHT BROS & CO.,

are now receiving a

LARGE STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS,

which were bought low, and will be sold at prices that cannot

Fail to Please

all customers who are in want of, and can appreciate good bargains.

OUR MOTTO IS

Small profits, ready pay.
Honest dealing every day.
Goods that suit both man and maid,
Prints that wash and never fade,
Muslins too, of every grade,
Hats, Caps & Boots the best e'er made.
Crockery of every kind,
Wall Paper too, in stacks you'll find,
Staple Dry, and goods called fancy,
To suit the taste of Jane or Nancy.
Gloves, Hose and skirts for ladies fair,
And every thing the dear ones wear;
Then we've Cloths from all the weavers,
Tricots, Meltons, French and Beavers,
Cassimeres of every shade,
Doeskins, and Broad of every grade;
We've all you want to wear or eat,
Can give you food or fire complete.
Before you buy, give us a call,
We're just beneath "Masonic Hall."

Head Quaters For Hard Ware.

ATTENTION! FARMERS!!

Did You Know it? What?

J. S. REYNOLDS,

ESTABLISHED 1846.

Customers and Friends

Hard Ware, Stoves &c.

CUSTOM MACHINERY,

CUSTOM GRINDING, To

Making GOOD Flour

Our Long Experience

Joy to Every Household.

Bring Good Clean Wheat and I will WARRANT SATISFACTION.

M. H. BLAISDELL,

P. C. VREELAND & CO,

Wagon Carriage & Blacksmith SHOP.

AND AMPLE MEANS

Good Bargains

CLARK & WITE.

PAINTING in ALL its BRANCHES,

AMSDEN & MILLER.

HOUSE, SIGN, Ornamental and Scenery PAINTING.

S. W. LOCKWOOD

Undertaker.

Having purchased the interest of E. P. Cutler I am prepared to furnish every article of CONFINES at the shortest Notice.

☞ I HEARSE WILL ALWAYS ATTEND FUNERALS.

Manchester, Dec. 1st, 1866.

MILLER & WEBB,

Dealers in

HARD WARE,

TIN & WOODEN WARE,

STOVES,

Iron, Steel, Nails,

PAINTS, OILS & PUTTY,

Agricultural Implements

&c. The largest stock of

SMALL PROFITS & QUICK SALES.

Repairing done on short notice.

Cash for WOOL.

SALT AND WATER LIME For Sale.

Farmers and Mechanics will do well to call before buying elsewhere.

Good News!

NEW GOODS!

Alpacas very cheap at Wurtell's.
Latest Style Plaids at Wurtell's.
Second Hand Clothing at Wurtell's.
Shoe Changed from the old store to Wurtell's.
Cabbage for sale, very cheap at Wurtell's.
Go to Wurtell's for everything you want.
Large assortment of Hamburg Edgings at Wurtell's.
Latest Style of Bonnets at Wurtell's.
Good Second Hand Goods at old Prices, at Wurtell's.
Domestic Hosiery cheap at Wurtell's.
Program Clothes at old prices.—Wurtell's.
Corsets for 25 cents
Cheapest Dry in Town, at Wurtell's Store
Truth; we mean what we say—Wurtell.
Buy a Cape, Just Received by Wurtell.

JOSEPH FROST,

TONSORIAL ARTIST,

Opposite the Post office,

Main street, Michigan.

Shaving, Shampooning, Hair-Cutting, &c.,

Neatly Executed, on Short Notice.

Shaving and shampooing warranted to give satisfaction. Hair cut to any pattern desired. Ladies' and children's hair cut at their residences. Shaves before and hair cut after 6 o'clock P. M. Shaving and hair cut, 25 cents. Shampooing, 25 cents. A share of public patronage solicited.

MANCHESTER

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE

SHOP!

The undersigned respectfully announces to the citizens of Manchester and vicinity, that he is prepared to do all work in connection with the Foundry, including patterns for finishing

Iron and Wood,

Scroll Sawing, &c.

I keep constantly on hand a good assortment of

Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Rollers,

and other Agricultural implements. A first class

Blacksmith Shop,

is running order to do all jobs of Custom work.

A. DICKINSON.

J. H. MILLER,

Wholesale & Retail Dealer in

GROCERIES & PRODUCE

Opposite the M. C. Railroad Hotel.

Always Constantly on Hand a Large assortment of

Canned Fruits

Of every description. Oysters, Clams, Sardines, Mustard, Catsup, Pickles and Pickles.

My stock of Fish cannot be surpassed in variety and prices.

☞ ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.

Family Groceries

T. S. KEENE, M. D.

Physician & Surgeon,

Office—Union Hall Block,
MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

MAY D. BLOSSER,

Manufacturer of

Choice Cigars.

Under Vanliagen, Lynch & Co's. Drug Store,
MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

BILLIARD SALOON,

Glennon's Block, Manchester, Mich.

MANCHESTER HOTEL,

MOREY BROS., Proprietors.

TOYS!

STATIONARY, LAW BLANKS,

&c. &c. Gilmore Jewelry made to order. Watches Clocks and Jewelry repaired at short notice.

☞ Cash paid for Rags, Paper and other Produce.

HELLO! STOP! WALK IN!!!

GRAHAM & GOODYEAR

have just received an entire new stock of

Watches, Clocks & Fancy Goods,

which, the most complete assortment at all prices, ever offered in this place.

JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER WARE, ELEGANT PLATED WARE, FAN TASIE JEWELRY.

☞ Call at corner Main Clocks for Less Money than ever before offered in this place.

NOTICE!

The subscribers, Dealers in

Dry Goods & Groceries,

are offering all goods in their line at, and

BELOW COST,

Wishing to close up their business, would say to all

Their Customers

Call and settle your Notes and Accounts without delay, as the undersigned is about to commence business, and cannot do business on credit during the year will be over.

BROWN & FREEMAN.

Manchester, Oct. 24th, 1867.

GEO. W. DOTY

Dealer in

BOOTS & SHOES, HATS,

Caps & Notions.

GROCERIES.

Patent Medicines.

New and

FRESH ARRIVALS

Every week.

☞ Highest Cash Price paid for Rags.

BLACK Writing Ink, and a very fine sand by the gallon, at Graham & Goodyear's.

BREAD—Graham & Goodyear's.

STATIONARY, Graham & Goodyear's.

Watches, Clocks & Fancy Goods.

Wooden Ware, Baskets, &c.

Clock paid for Butter, Eggs and other Produce.

HELLO! STOP! WALK IN!!!

GRAHAM & GOODYEAR

Watches, Clocks & Fancy Goods.

WASTELL'S—Best and Cheapest Stock of Goods in the County.

BOOTS & SHOES.

Fall and Winter Goods Arriving Daily at WASTELL'S

MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

VOLUME 1. MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN, NOVEMBER 14, 1867. NUMBER 5.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

REV. J. H. CURTIS, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 10 A. M. and 7 P. M. Sabbath Sunday School at 12 M. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday Evening at 7 o'clock. Class meets on Thursday at 2 P. M.

REV. J. A. SPENCER, Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 3 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday Evening at 7 o'clock.

REV. [illegible], Pastor. Preaching every Sabbath at 3 P. M. Sunday School at 2 P. M. Prayer Meeting every Wednesday Evening at 7 o'clock.

SOCIETIES.

F. & A. M.—The Manchester Lodge, No. 99, U. D. Meets at Masonic Hall, Saturday Evening on or before the full moon in each month.

G. R. PARKER, Pres't.

L. W. and Lessing Association.—Meets every Tuesday Evening. Pres't, Lessing; Vice Pres't, Lessing; Sec. and Treas., Lessing.

A. ARBER, Sec'y. G. R. PARKER, Pres't.

GOOD CALEDONIAN.—Regular meeting of Lodge, Jan. 1st, 1867, at 7 o'clock in the evening, Saturday on or before the full moon of each month.

Chief Chieftain, D. H. The county Chieftain, Dr. Lynch. Chief Scribe, Dr. Lynch. Keeper of the Seal, Dr. Lynch. Keeper of the Purse, Dr. Lynch. Chief Bard, Dr. Lynch.

DR. LYNCH, Sec'y.

Chief Chieftain, Dr. Lynch. Chief Scribe, Dr. Lynch. Keeper of the Seal, Dr. Lynch. Keeper of the Purse, Dr. Lynch. Chief Bard, Dr. Lynch.

DR. LYNCH, Sec'y.

HUTSON COURTHAN.

Justice of the Peace.

Union Hall, Rooms, Mich.

A. S. DOTY,

NOTARY PUBLIC

AND INSURANCE AGENT.

Manchester, Michigan.

HUTSON BRITTAIN!

Dr. E. HUNTER,

Manufacturer's Brick Shop, Manchester, Mich.

Particular Attention

Given to Filling and Preserving Natural Teeth. Teeth made to fit perfectly. Special Care.

☞ Teeth inserted on Gold Plate, without the use of Mercury.

CHLOROFORM.

Administered to patients if desired.

☞ ALL AT REASONABLE RATES.

A. M. BURGER, M. D.

PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.

Office at his residence.

MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

T. S. KEENE, M. D.

Physician & Surgeon,

Office—Union Hall Block,
MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

MAY D. BLOSSER,

Manufacturer of

Choice Cigars.

Under Vanliagen, Lynch & Co's. Drug Store,
MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN.

BILLIARD SALOON,

Glennon's Block, Manchester, Mich.

MANCHESTER HOTEL,

MOREY BROS., Proprietors.

GLEASONS

CITY MEAT-MARKET.

Gleasons Block.

Fresh Meats, Vegetables, &c.

Sold at prices that will give satisfaction.

☞ Highest cash price paid for Hides and Pelts.

J. J. GLEASON.

Gove and Mitten

MANUFACTORY.

R. K. FELLOWS, Proprietor.

Respectfully solicits the patronage of the public, that I have a large and complete stock of every description.

Gent's Gloves and Mittens,

Of every description.

☞ Gloves made to measure when wanted, and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ The highest price paid for Furs and Pelts.

☞ Call at Gove's Block, opposite Hotel.

CARRIAGE PAINTING!

A. G. AMSDEN,

Manufacturer of Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs, Sleds, where he is now prepared to do all work in his line, in the best manner, and on the shortest notice, and in a durable manner.

☞ Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs and Sleds made to order, and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Shop on Main street, Manchester, Mich.

MRS. M. WOODRUFF

Fashionable Millinery

AND DRESS-MAKING ROOMS.

Corner Main and Water Streets, Manchester, Mich.

Bonnets, and every article in the Millinery line, constantly on hand, which I will sell at a share of the lowest market price, and to a durable manner.

☞ Dress Making done to order, and warranted to give satisfaction.

☞ Cash paid for Rags.

Fall and Winter Goods for 1867.

MRS. M. WOODRUFF.

THE PEOPLE'S DRUG STORE.

VanDuyn, Lynch & Co.,

Dealers in

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy and Toilet Articles, Select and Miscellaneous

BOOKS,

Wallpaper, Blank Books, Photographic Albums, Glass, Putty, &c.

We keep constantly on hand a full stock of the

Best Quality Of Groceries.

Our stock of

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY,

VARNISH, TURPENTINE,

NAPTHA, JAPAN & C.

Money Back.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,

Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps. A full line of Sandy Hook Chickies can be found Very Cheap.

New Millinery Goods!

I take this method to inform the citizens of Manchester and surrounding country that I have received my

FALL and WINTER

Stock of Goods, and would be happy to receive a call from all

MY OLD CUSTOMERS

and a great many new ones. These goods have been selected

EXPRESSLY FOR THIS MARKET,

and will be sold at prices that will give satisfaction.

Rooms over Haight Bro's.

MRS. A. M. CRAIG.

Manchester Oct. 12th

ISSAC S. SON,

At the

WEST END

DRUG STORE!

Drugs & Chemicals,

PAINTS, OILS,

AND DYE-STUFFS,

For Sale at the Lowest Rates.

ISSAC S. SON,

are receiving a stock of

STAPLE DRY GOODS,

at the

Sign of the Golden Mortar,

On Exchange Street.

Where they are selling at the lowest cash prices.

HATS, CAPS and CLOTHING,

For sale cheap at the Mr. Brick Store,

Opposite the Manchester Hotel.

School Books!

And Stationery,

At the West End Drug Store.

JOSEPH OTTMAR,

Dealer in

The Latest Styles of

HARNESS,

Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, &c.

One Door West of the Post Office.

Fine Harness made to order, and warranted to give satisfaction. Repairing done to order. Wholesale and Retail. Manchester, Oct. 24.

FOR SALE.—A dwelling House, barn and lot. Well situated, 40 rods East of the Village. Inquire of Mrs. Allen, a light open buggy, and a weight harness.

G. R. PARKER.

FOR SALE, OR TO LET.—The House now occupied by the subscriber. Inquire of

CHAS. WEBER.

BOOKS and Stationery.

School Books, Blank Books, Paper, Pens, Ink, Pencils, Cheap, at Wm. Wallace's.

Tobacco! Tobacco! Tobacco!

Fine Cut, Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, Pipes, &c., at Wm. Wallace's.

Glass, Putty, Paint and Oil, at Wm. Wallace's.

Cigars! Cigars! Cigars! Fine Havanas, Regalias, Principes, Cabinets, Panetelas, Cheroots, Cut Cigars, Fine Cut Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, at Wm. Wallace's.

Glass, Sash, Powder, Shot.

Whips &c., to be found in Manchester.

The Country is Safe!

And only made one call at

J. J. & L. L. CLARKSON'S

STORE!

To be convinced that we do high prices for Dry Goods is over.

We would advise all who pay Cash or Country Produce for goods, to call and see where they can get their

Money Back.

Our goods is full and consists of a thousand dollars worth of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Crockery,

Boots & Shoes, Hats & Caps. A full line of Sandy Hook Chickies can be found Very Cheap.

New Millinery Goods!

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Glass, Sash, Powder, Shot.

Whips &c., to be found in Manchester.

Glorious News!

HAIGHT BROS & CO.,

are now receiving a

LARGE STOCK

OF

NEW GOODS,

which were bought low, and will be sold at prices that cannot

Fail to Please

all customers who are in want of, and can appreciate good bargains.

OUR MOTTO IS

Small profits, ready pay.
Honest dealing every day.
Goods that suit both man and maid,
Prints that wash and never fade,
Muslins too, of every grade,
Hats, Caps & Boots the best e'er made.
Crockery of every kind,
Wall Paper too, in stacks you'll find,
Staple Dry, and goods called fancy,
To suit the taste of Jane or Nancy.
Gloves, Hose and skirts for ladies fair,
And every thing the dear ones wear;
Then we've Cloths from all the weavers,
Tricots, Meltons, French and Beavers,
Cassimeres of every shade,
Doeskins, and Broad of every grade;
We've all you want to wear or eat,
Can give you food or fire complete.
Before you buy, give us a call,
We're just beneath "Masonic Hall."

Head Quaters For Hard Ware.

21 YEARS OLD.

ESTABLISHED 1846.

Customers and Friends

Hard Ware, Stoves &c.

Our Long Experience

PECULIARLY ADAPTED

AND AMPLE MEANS

Good Bargains

A CASE.—The widowhood would take this method of acknowledging the receipt of a generous donation, made for their benefit, by the friends in School District No 5 and others, at the house of J. A. Hunt, on the evening of the 6th of Nov.

L. BOGGESS,
S. M. BOGGESS.

MISPRIVILEGE of the MISSISSIPPI MISTERY.

We notice the arrival of Mr. A. R. Collins, the General Agent, for Gen'l L. C. Baker's "History of the Secret Service." This notable work has immense sale throughout the State.—This is emphatically the most interesting book the War has produced; one that combines the absorbing interest of the romance with the details of contemporary history. It is a work of deep national importance. It is a well known fact both North and South, that the secret service of the War Department was conducted with marvellous success and ability. How so many elaborate and well laid plans against the government were frustrated, puzzled and mortified the South, while it delighted and mystified the North. Now the certainty of both parties is gratified by the publication of a full history of this secret service, from the pen of no less than the identifiable chief him self. The Book is issued in a very superior style, type, binding and all of best quality, Illustrated with some 20 splendid engravings.—We mentioned Mr. Collins wishes to establish some agencies throughout this and surrounding counties. Will remain in town a few days.

General News.

The ground was covered with snow at Buffalo, Nov. 13th.

Wm. M. Evans, R. H. Dane and Gen. Wells, counsel for the prosecution, and District Attorney Chandler, of Eastern Virginia, left on a consultation of several hours to-day, with Attorney Gen. Stanbery, with regard to the course to be pursued in the trial of Jeff. Davis. Intelligent gentlemen, are ready to proceed with the case on the 25.

A World's special says that General Sherman is expected in Washington this week, and some of the conservatives are proposing a movement in his behalf for the Presidency, as a counter irritant to the Grant movement.

A New York Herald's washington special says that it is reported that a negro plot to kill certain white and colored men who vote the conservative ticket has been discovered near Lynchburg.

It is also said that the negroes are debating in Mackburg and adjourning counties whether to seize the lands on the first of January, if they are not given them.

A fire broke out about ten o'clock this morning in P. Stephens barn, Ypsilanti, and before it could be subdued, five other barns were destroyed. Loss estimated at $10,000. M. C. Chenney losing three buildings, thirty tons of hay, seven hundred bushels of corn and a large number of valuable farming implements. The fire was caused by the careless disposal of hot ashes.

NEW YORK, Nov 13.

A special to the New York HERALD, dated New Archangel, October 5th, via Swinomish, W. T., Nov. 11, says: The formal transfer and delivery of Russian America to the United States took place to-day by Capt. Pestschoff, acting commissioner on behalf of the Russian Government, and Major General Rousseau. At 3 o'clock, p. m., a battalion of U. S. troops, under command of Major Chas. O. Wood, of the 9th Infantry, was drawn up in front of the Governor's residence. As the Russian flag was lowered, Capt. Pestroeloff stepped forward and addressed Gen. R., as follows:

As commissioner of his Imperial Majesty, the Emperor of Russia, I now transfer and deliver the Territory of Russian America, ceded by his majesty to the United States.

General Rousseau, in response, as the American flag ascended, said:

As commissioner in behalf of the U. S. Government, I receive and accept the same accordingly.

SOLITUDE.—At the Fort William Henry Home I saw a lover and a lady seated with the company of the lady's younger brother:

"Is a state lake?" sighed the lady. "I wish I might have an island in it, and solitude."

"Without me?" said the lover, plaintively.

"You are solitude to me!" she said; "you put the rest of the world far off from us."

"Yes!" said the boy. "He's a sweet old solitude, he is! He's a solitude with a bareboat in it, and boys to det my trains. He's more solitude by himself than fortitude."

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS.

Mr. Gilbert moved that so much of the communication as relates to deficiency in last year's tax roll, be referred to Committee on Rejected Taxes with instructions to examine the same. Which motion prevailed.

Mr. Wingar moved that so much of the same as relates to Rejected Taxes be referred to the same committee. Which was agreed to.

Mr. Loy read communications from the Prosecuting Attorney of Kalamazoo county, and from John Baker, ex-sheriff of Kalamazoo county, in relation to a reward offered by Sheriff Winager, of that county, for the apprehension of the robbers of the Post Office at Bronson, claiming that reward should be paid to said Sheriff Winager.

Mr. Wingar stated that Mr. Frisbie, an ex-Deputy Sheriff of Kalamazoo county, first obtained the information; and moved that the Clerk be directed to write to each of the claimants to forward the proofs in their respective cases—Which motion was carried.

Mr. Childs moved that such Supervisor report the amount of Volunteer Relief Orders issued by him since the last annual session, to a committee of three.

Which motion was agreed to, and the chair appointed Messrs. Childs, Babcock and Haight, such committee.

Mr. Gilbert moved that the copy of Supervisor's report be furnished by the Reporter for publication be given to the person designated by the Board to publish the same in pamphlet form. Which motion was carried.

On motion the Board adjourned to 11-2 o'clock P. M.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

Board met at 11-2 o'clock and was called to order by the Chairman.

Roll called—present a quorum.

Mr. Loy, from the committee on Criminal Claims reported the following, and recommended their allowance at sums stated:

28 Chas. Kimmerly, Justice fee,	1 00	1 00
29 Geo. Hoag, Constable fees,	10 62	14 00
30 Do do do	7 62	10 00
31 J. Robinson Justice,	1 00	1 00
32 J. V. Parker, "	4 00	4 00

Which report was accepted and claims allowed as recommended.

Mr. H. A. Smith moved that the Comty Treasurer be instructed to report to the Board the amount of Washtenaw County Volunteer Relief Certificates issued and redeemed since the last annual report, and also the amount of outstanding Certificates. Which motion prevailed.

On motion, the Board adjourned till 9 o'clock A. M., to-morrow.

FRIDAY, Oct. 18, 1867.

Board met at 9 o'clock A. M. and was called to order by the Chairman.

Roll called—present a quorum.

Journal read and approved.

Mr. Cook, from the committee on Criminal Claims, reported the following and recommended their allowance at sums stated:

33 J. Brown, Justice fee	1 00	1 00
34 Geo. Hoag, Constable fees,	10 62	14 00
35 Do do do	7 62	10 00
36 J. Robinson Justice	1 00	1 00
37 Wilber A. Parker, constable for Clerk's office	2 00	2 00
38 Lewis Lyon, jour on inquest,	1 00	1 00
39 J. S. Phillips, do do	1 00	1 00
40 Geo. Sutherland, do do	1 00	1 00
41 J. Bellinger, do do	1 00	1 00
42 D. Cook, do do	1 00	1 00
43 Geo. Allen, do do	1 00	1 00
44 C. P. Ashley, do	1 00	1 00
45 W. D. Cornell, County Commissioner	2 00	2 00
46 J. B. Cook, do	2 00	2 00
47 Wm. Wallace, do	2 00	2 00
48 Wm. Wallace, Sheriff fees,	4 50	4 50
49 N. Parkins, do	2 00	2 00
50 R. S. Rose, do	2 00	2 00
51 Aaron Clubb, do	2 00	2 00
52 D. W. Pierce, do	2 00	2 00
53 P. Pierce, do	2 00	2 00
54 Wm. Fenton, do	2 00	2 00
55 R. Whipple, do	2 00	2 00
56 Wm. Wallace, do	2 00	2 00
57 Wm. Wallace, do	2 00	2 00
58 Anthon Case, do	2 00	2 00
59 John Ryan, do	2 00	2 00
60 Wm. Allison, do	2 00	2 00
61 C. Webster, do	2 00	2 00
62 O. H. Gilbert, do	2 00	2 00
63 J. Wood, do	2 00	2 00
64 J. Wood, do	2 00	2 00
65 H. A. Smith, do	2 00	2 00
66 Wm. Wallace, do	2 00	2 00
67 James Lawrence, do	2 00	2 00
68 Isaac E. Clark, do	2 00	2 00
69 A. M. Noble, do	2 00	2 00
70 S. H. Pierce, do	2 00	2 00
71 S. V. Beardslee, do	2 00	2 00
72 E. Hall, do	2 00	2 00
73 W. W. Decker, do	2 00	2 00

Which report was accepted and the claims allowed as recommended.

Mr. H. A. Smith, from the committee on Claims, reported the following and recommended their allowance at sums stated:

74 Wm. Wallace, Sheriff fees,	1 50	1 50
75 Do do do	1 50	1 50
76 Do do do	1 50	1 50
77 Do do do	1 50	1 50
78 Do do do	1 50	1 50
79 Do do do	1 50	1 50
80 Do do do	1 50	1 50
81