MRS. A. M. CRAFTS'

MILLINERY

FANCY STORE!

Cheaper than the Cheapest!

BONNETS
HATS
RIBBONS
FLOWERS
Best French
Silk Velvet
Silk Satin
Rich Braids,
Startling Goods.
Ladies' Hosiery
Gloves
Laces.

HOOP SKURTS,

CORSETS
239 Fairs.
Marking Cotton.
Clarks cotton in quantities.
Embroidery Silk.
Zephyrs.
Dress Braids.
Tapes.
Pins.
Needles.
&c. &c.

KID GLOVES.

Ladies' Cloth Gaiters in great variety.
Gent's Gaiters in great variety.
Ladies' Shoes in great variety.
Gent's Boots in great variety.
Ladies' Rubber Shoes in great variety.
Gent's Rubber Shoes in great variety.
Boots and Shoes to order at short notice.
Remember the place.

Graham's New Brick Block.

Earthquake in Manchester!

Five Cents of Crockery Smashed.

New Goods. 1866 TIME TO SUBSCR BE!

PROSPECTUS.

1869.

THE

MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE

FOR 1869.

Now is the

The Cheapest!

Home Industry!

And take the Enterprise, that for six weeks we will be supplied gratuitously with good reading matter, and thus be able to form a correct judgment as to which of the two papers it will be valuable.

"WARRANTEED GOODS,"

One Price!

"MICHIGAN WOOL,"

FALL AND WINTER.

John H. Miller,

has accomplished to sell his entire stock of

GROCERY

AND

Glass Ware, at Cost,

Desiring the past year, which better repaid than ever before, he intends to close out the business.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WHICH will be sold for CASH, or exchanged for Country Produce at the highest market price.

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, SPICE, SYRUP, MOLASSES.

Cigars, Tobacco.

Wm. Kempf.

Best Local Paper in Washtenaw co.

Sign of the **"RED INDIAN."**

AGENTS WANTED FOR
THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA COMPANY.
(Of New York.)
HOSTETTER'S, WISTAR'S, BITTERS.

No Person Should Go West, or to

Terms of the Enterprise:

Price Only $2.75 Per Copy.

CAUTION

A CARD

THE MICHIGAN EXCHANGE

PETERSON'S LADIES MAGAZINE

New Firm!

WEIR & CALHOUN.

HEAVY AND SHELF

HARDWARE,

Mechanics and Builders Tools, Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.

OFFICE PARLOR and COOKING

STOVES,

Agricultural Implements

REAPERS, MOWERS.

Sulkey and Revolving Rakes,

Fallow and Corn

CULTIVATORS

and everything in the AGRICULTURAL line.

Manchester, April 29th, 1867.

MANCHESTER

Woolen Factory!

Messrs. Porter Jaynes & Sons,

Take pleasure in saying to their wife patronage

Home Industry!

More Than Doubled

LIVE WEEKLY PAPER.

and is happy to inform his patrons and the public generally, that he has replenished his stock of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, SPICE, SYRUP, MOLASSES.

Cigars, Tobacco.

ENTERPRISE.

FOR $3.50

JOSEPH OTTMAR,

The Latest Styles of

HARNESS.

Saddles, Bridles, Whips, Blankets, &c.

Iron and Wood.

Blacksmith Shop.

"THE MAMMOTH READY PAY EMPORIUM."

GOODYEAR'S BLOCK O. K.

A. H. MILLER, Hardware. G. B. & E. B. MOREY, Grocers.

G. B. & E. B. MOREY,

(Successors to Coon & Morey)

DEALERS IN

Groceries and Provisions,

TOBACCO & CIGARS.

Canned Fruits of All Varieties,

Pickles, Pepper sauce, Catsup. A full line of Wooden ware & rope

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW TOILET GOODS,

Such as Lyons Dandelion, Perfumes, Hair Oils, Bracelets, etc., etc. Such, every thing kept by a first class Grocery House. Also, Choice Teas, Choicest Roasted and Ground Coffees, Spices, Syrups, Molasses, Sugars, Cigars, Tobacco, Snuff and Snuff Boxes.

THE MERCHANT'S TEA COMPANY.

Of New York. We will sell you more Tea at wholesale prices in New York. These goods are guaranteed to suit purchasers, or the money will be refunded.

Come and Try Them.

In order our aim is large the best Goods, the lowest affords and our motto, fair dealing for small profits.

And Ready-Pay,

Thankfully endeavoring to keep our store a fresh and new, the same as the late Firm has done so, we remain the Accommodating as Home and Abroad to

To Call and Look at Our Stock

Before you buy elsewhere, prices positively paid by customers in this village.

Oil and Lamp Chimneys Constantly on Hand.

Come and see for yourselves. Goods delivered to any part of the village free of charge. All we ask is a trial, to convince you of the truth of the above.

Remember the Place—Goodyear's Block, Sign of the BIG INDIAN.

Manchester, April 29th, 1869. G. B. & E. B. MOREY.

JAMES GOODYEAR

Watches, Clocks & Fancy Goods.

JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER WARE, ELEGANT PLATED WARE, Fine Table Cutlery, Spectacles of the best quality.

TOYS!

STATIONARY. LAW BLANKS.

Watches Repaired Promptly and Warranted.

THOMAS BAYLIS,
MILLER AND MILLWRIGHT,
Tecumseh, Michigan.

STOUT, MILLS & TIMBERS

AMERICAN WATER WHEEL TURBINE

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

Castings in hand and Manufactured to Order.

MANCHESTER

D. W. C. HARDY

of Adrian, sells cheaper and

MORE CLOTHING

than any house in Mich.

TAILORING

beats all others.

No Jockying,

but fair dealing defying competition.

Mammoth stock of CLOTH, CASSIMERES and Clothing. The first clothing store as you go into the city from the cars.

D. W. C. HARDY.

VanDuyn, Lynch & Co.,

DRUGGISTS, GROCERS,

BOOKSELLERS AND

Manufacturing Chemists.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

GROCERIES!

School and Miscellaneous BOOKS,

of every kind.

Stationery!

One stock is complete and requires your patronage for attention.

BLANK BOOKS,

Notes, Pamphlets, etc.
Constantly on Hand.
Or he will order any thing.

PERFUMERY;

Large and choice variety of the best in the market.
Parfumery, Hair Restoratives, Cosmetics and a remarkable low price.

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY,

Brushes,

VARNISH, TURPENTINE.

By buying these goods in large quantities, I can sell at a small profit. Thus, we are enabled to offer the very best indications.

Lamps and Chimneys,

Kerosene—the Best Which Oil

Fitzgerald Block, Main Street.

MANUFACTURES

Of the best quality of FLAVORING EXTRACTS, of which we offer the following, viz: Vanilla, Lemon, Rose, Almond, Cinnamon, Nutmeg and Ginger.

Hair Oil, Cocoa compound, and a great variety of other articles.

INK, the large amount sold is a proof of merit.

Notice and Bill Heads, Lawyers' briefs, Envelopes, Circulars, Pamphlets, Posters, Cards, Tickets, Wedding Cards, Ball Tickets, Checks, Drafts, Orders, Receipts, Bills of Lading, Blank Books, Pens, Pencils, Ink, Paper, Cards, Envelopes, Blotting Paper, Tissue Paper, Twine, Wrapping Paper, Paper Bags, Cotton Bags, Flour Bags, Tea Lead, Tea Chests, Tea Boards, Tea Nets, Tea Canisters, Tea Trays, Tea Scales, Tea Kettles, Tea Pots, Tea Cups, Tea Saucers, Tea Spoons, Tea Knives, Tea Forks, Tea Pickers, Tea Tongs, Tea Crosses, Tea Chests, Tea Boxes

THE GREAT FIRE AT HANCOCK.

First Detailed Intelligence.

130 Houses Destroyed.

THE VILLAGE IS RUINS.

800 Families Homeless!

LOSS OVER $300,000.

We are indebted to Oliver Bourke for a copy of the Portage Lake Mining Gazette of the 13th, just received, containing an account in detail of the great conflagration that has destroyed more than three-fourths of the thriving village of Hancock, and involved many of the business men of this city, as well as at Hancock, in serious losses.

Omitting the more minute particulars, we borrow from the Gazette the following facts: The fire at first originated in a little wooden building, adjoining the Catholic church and school. There had been a dance or jollification in the house all night, and at the early dawn the fire, in pants, was discovered, and its convexes surveyed over the room. Without attempting to extinguish the flames, which at once spread to the adjoining house, the occupants fled to the building to the left. The building was situated in the northwest quarter of the town, and the wind, which blew quite fresh at the time, fanned the flames. The fire quickly enveloped that building, and communicated from it to those contiguous on the east, and to those on the west, to hear there were half a dozen buildings in flames on that side of the street, and soon those on the other side caught from the intense heat, and burst out with increased fierceness.

About this time the water supply gave out, without any apparent reason, it had been derived from it or the paltry fire appurtenas belonging to the town. The flames spread from house to house, on both sides of the street, and both in each direction among the outhouses, barns, etc., increasing in extent and fierceness, until at the end of an hour more, not less than thirty-five buildings were simultaneously in flames and in course of destruction.

The scene which ensued beggars description. It was a fearful spectacle we ever witnessed. The flames roared like an approaching tornado, and crackled like the discharge of struggling volleys of small arms. The air was hot, suffocating, and thick with blinding smoke, now settling down like a pall over the whole town, and now lifted by the wind, revealed hundreds of flames from fifty to five hundred feet in length, and reaching, at times, almost to the clouds.

After burning four hours steadily, the flames began to abate, when there were no more buildings to consume, and the eastern boundary of the town having been reached. In six hours nearly all that remained of the once thriving village of Hancock was an immense heap of ashes, smoldering covered with a stifling cloud of smoke. A small fringe of diminutive buildings on the north and south, which the Catholic and Methodist churches, St. Patrick's and Masonic halls, loom up like monuments, marking the graves of their neighbors, are all that is left of Hancock.

The ground burned over is estimated at twelve acres, on which were situated one hundred and fifty buildings, of which 130 were used as dwellings in whole or in part. Every store in the town was consumed, but, with one or two exceptions, were insured, and no detriment resulted beyond that of temporary inconvenience.

There were many remarkable phenomena connected with the fire, chief of which was the sudden storm that came up, with almost cloudless sky, the strong current of wind which sprung upward, and carried fire cinders up a thousand feet in a steep and sustained them till they fell in a little or more distant.

The following list, the *Gazette* says, is as complete as it has been possible to make it. The estimates are under rather than over the actual. It includes very little loss of furniture or portable effects:

	Losses	Insurance
Jas. A. Close, merchant	$17,000	$12,000
Holland & Patterson	16,000	17,500
Leopold & Antisell	10,000	10,000
Edward Ryan, merch	15,000	9,500
M. H. Mendelbaum, merch	10,000	6,000
J. Wertin	12,000	9,000
H. Hoppe	2,000	1,500
Peter Boyd	500	1,500
T. D. Stevens, jeweler	1,000	6,000
J. E. Hocking, millinery	4,000	4,000
L. Clinton, tailor	300	600
Mrs. J. McCourtie, druggist	2,000	1,000
Baer & Bro., butchers	9,000	3,000
Hocking & Trenoweth	2,000	2,700
Hugh Shelton	none	none
A. S. Finch	none	none
Fred. Heyn, clerk	3,000	none
John Jenkins, 2 buildings	4,000	none
R. Richards, 1 building	800	800
John Northcott	1,200	600
John Fitzgerald	1,200	none
Fred Kanzler, 3	2,500	none
Richard Dwyer	1,500	none
Geo. Brown	1,000	none
Herman Heyn	1,500	none
R. Lamont	2,000	700
Geo. Watts	800	800
—Rogers, 2	1,000	none
Wm. Lapp, 2	4,000	none
A. Kopplemann, 2	2,000	none
—Fitzsimi	2,000	none
Wm. Weems	2,200	1,000
Barbera Orsini, 2	2,000	none
Kosper Geck	2,100	1,000
R. Schoolcraft	2,000	1,000
Jacob Thill	1,500	1,000
Adolph Ball	1,000	1,000
A Meyer, 2	2,500	1,500
John Mochler, 2	6,000	none
John Nelson	1,000	none
N. Berekhardt, merch	1,500	none
Smith & Co	2,000	none
Albert Frank, 2 buildings	2,500	none
J. H. Kessler	1,000	none
James Olds	2,000	none
Cornish Band Club	2,000	none
Geo. C. Sheldon, building	2,000	none
M. D. Allen, 2	2,500	400
Jas. Armstrong, saddler	4,000	2,000
Henry Dreliner, building	3,500	1,500
Thos. Wallace, 2	2,000	none
Wm. Hoffrabecker, baker	300	none
Robt. Barnes, 2 buildings	2,000	none
Peter Hosman, 2	3,500	none
James Lowry	1,000	none
Mary Kelly, 2	1,000	none
Michael Kelly	800	none
Thos. Martin	800	none
Richard Dwyer	800	none
Thos. Pierce	800	none
James Pearce, 2	3,000	none
Andrew Burns	1,000	none
Geo. Kiser	2,000	none
H. Aerich, 2	3,000	none
J. Wiedenhofer	1,000	none
Joseph Coughlin, 2	2,000	none
Dan Coughlin	2,000	none
Ernest Kelley	1,000	none
Catherine Coughlin	1,000	none
James Hosking	1,000	none
Wm. Washburne	1,000	none
Wm. Roberts	2,000	800
Thos. Martin, 2 buildings	3,000	1,000
John Fleming	800	none
J. McLennan	1,200	1,000
Michael Neher	2,000	none
Jacob Ruhl	1,000	none
Isler, drugs and	1,000	none
John Peters, 2	2,500	none
Michael Jackson, 2	3,000	none
John Schellman	700	none
Edward Kelly	1,000	none
A. Ekbert	2,000	none
Jos. Gaul	1,000	none
Henry Pascoe, 2	1,800	none
Thos. McGrath	800	none
Jos. Gaul	1,000	none
John Hosking	1,000	none
John Michelich	2,500	none
Wm. Condon	3,000	none
Chas. Pickral	2,000	none
Total	$261,800	$130,350

FOR CALIFORNIA.

First Train from New York to California Direct.

A Ride of 3,000 Miles.

On Thursday the first consignment of six first-class passenger cars arrived in Detroit on the Michigan Central Railroad. They are from the Mason Manufacturing Company of Springfield, Mass, and are destined to relieve some of the old relics of road cover which they have passed, to be the finest coaches that ever went West. They are certainly very elegant and fine specimens of workmanship. The interior appointments are all that can be desired for ease, elegance and convenience. The wood is of the beautiful, made up of black walnut, birds' eye and curly maple, ash and satin wood, and beautifully inlaid. The panelings and decorations are chaste and beautiful. The elliptic top windows are of elegantly cut glass. The ventilating apparatus with the latest improvements, is complete, with double blinds; and the seats, which are of Burton's patent, are cushioned with the Wasson patent, and are certainly all that can be desired for comfort, or as they will be designated on the papers, "back for comfort." The cars are furnished with all the convenience desirable for a long journey. The trucks are of the latest make and with three springs, and the cars are supplied with Cross Patent Safety Brake, the same as used on the New Jersey Central. The cars are under the charge of Mr. Robert Knox, the gentlemanly agent of the Central Pacific Railroad of California, who will accompany the company and make a happy choice, in selecting him as their *first Conductor* from New York to Chicago. The fitting out of several iron-clads in the days "before the war" has been made with equal care by the officers of the Road. He says:

"Chicago is growing with remarkable rapidity, and business is now large but soon, we shall there meet the mass of the business from the Northwest, which will naturally pass through this commercial center in finding its way by land to the seaboard.

At the same time the importance of the Eastern connections to the Pacific Great Western, was realized by the management; though, strange as it may seem, the State Legislature refused to grant the company leave to assist that road by subscribing to its stock. The solicitor of Michigan from the sawhead in winter was urged and the advantage dwelt upon of taking a passenger from New York to Chicago in 23 hours. But the result was a foregone conclusion, and in his report for 1858-9, President Forbes remarks that when, within a few months, the road should become a part of the continuous line connecting the seaboard with the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Far West, the Michigan Central should "be in a condition *to do the share of the business* and." The wonderful prophecy has indeed already more than had been from the beginning the policy of the company.

Thus, so early as 1848, President Forbes, in the brief report of the first year's operations, explains, without approving, the policy which seemed necessary, of constructing the road, "rather to connect with the terminus of the road—it being the policy of the Company (he says) to simplify their business to the utmost, and to confine their operations to the usual business of railroad transportation." Upon a very different topic, equal sagacity was shown. Early in the history of the road, Superintendent Brooks, urging the infancy of the road, in consequence of the failure of the Legislature to confine themselves merely to the raising of wheat, adopted the policy of reducing the rates of freight on the coarser grains, in common with other bulky articles, in order to encourage the production of a greater variety of crops. In his report of President Forbes in 1850 pronounces a success already. In the report for the following year, great stress is laid on the importance to the permanent and uniform success of the road of especially encouraging local business. Though the prospects for increased through business were most flattering, it was shrewdly observed that such increase would depend more or less on the action of others, being liable through the building of rival lines, and the operation of State and municipal jealousies to be diminished and entirely diverted. But a road's local business is its own; and, says Mr. Forbes, it is capable of growth, and a steady policy, which looks to doing all in its power to forward the convenience of shippers, and promote business, is one which is sure not only of keeping, but of regularly increasing it. In this way, in course of time, local rates may be reduced without decreasing profits, and a regular business be established, which neither short crops nor the failure of any single locality can shake seriously affect. And, says Mr. Brooks had become president of the company, he notes in his report for 1864-5 with satisfaction the steady increase of local traffic, rendering the road "less and less dependent upon a few employments or a few products, thus giving a uniform certainty to income." Instead of being, as formerly, dependent on the wheat crop, the earnings for that year from wheat and flour alone, were but 25 per cent, and the local freight showed an increase of 30 per cent, while in local passenger the increase was 35 per cent, the gain therein succeeding to the loss in through, due to the stringent passport requirement. The wisdom of this policy was never more apparent than to-day, at a time when through business has grown to a magnitude and been brought to a system not anticipated, and which could not have been imagined eighteen years ago. Indeed, the policy of encouraging local so forth at that early day, may almost be said to be the distinctive policy on which such magnificent prosperity as the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Chicago and Rock Island and the Illinois Central have, along with the Michigan Central, been built up. The reflection and consistent application of these and similar uniform policies, as an imperative condition precedent in the case of this road has been, as it must ever be, in consequence of management, to the last Annual Report (for 1868-9) we see the same issues that distinguish the earliest records of the Company—John W. Brooks, President; H. K. Pierce, Manager; Chas. Moore, and others,—among the Directors, and Gardner Brooks, Superintendent of twenty-two years, the Presidency has been filled by but three different men—Messrs. Forbes, Brooks and Joy—while in manager there has been but four different Superintendents—Messrs. Brooks, Noyes, Hoe and Sargent.

DETROIT AND PORT HURON.—The following sentiments are entertained by citizens of Detroit and Port Huron on the subject of a twenty-two years, a from actual observation, Mr. Mr. D. Elston, and can be relied upon as correct:

1842—April 5th, six. Romeo.
1844—March 25th, six. Romeo.
1845—March 25th, six. Rochester.
1846—March 25th, six. Rochester.
Navigation impeded by ice between the ports.
1849—March 19th, six. Champion.
1850—March 25th, six. Gillmore.
1851—March 25th, six. Gillmore.
1852—April 4th, six. Pearl.
1853—March 25th, six. Pearl.
1854—March 19th, six. Ruby.
1855—April 17th, six. Forrester.
1856—March 25th, Sam. Ward.
1857—March 25th, six. Dart.
1858—March 25th, six. Dart.
1859—March 25th, six. Ruby.
1860—March 25th, six. Ruby.
1861—April 12th, six. Seaford.
1862—March 25th, six. Forrester.
1863—April 6th, six. Forrester.
1864—March 17th, six. Forrester.
1865—March 25th, six. Reindeer.
1866—April 6th, six. Reindeer.
1867—April 8th, six. Marine City.
1868—March 25th. Reindeer.

A correspondent from Sarnia says the Mount Brandy evening was one of the most disastrous known for seven years. Mill Creek rose suddenly to an unusual height, carrying away a portion of the bridge, the Prairie mill, a part of Pratts dam and of Mr. Hodgins' mill, and doing considerable good deal of other damage. Lightning struck a barn belonging to Robert Hendry, who resides two miles north of that place, and it was burned with his contents. $1,500 insured for $600 in the Mutual Village State Insurance Company of Adrian.

Magnitude of its Works.

The great importance of the Michigan Central Railroad to Detroit, together with its magnitude, and the immense capital invested in it, will excuse our devoting much space to a description of the works, which are aided by, and here acknowledge our indebtedness to the Chicago *Railway Review* of April 29, 1868.

MERITS OF THE ROAD.

We have not at hand the date of the commencement of work in the construction of this road, but believe it commenced as far back as admission of the State into the Union. It was one of a series of internal improvements at that early period projected in the State, which were to open its area. Contemporaneous with the project was that of the Northern Railroad from Port Huron to Ortonsville, and so on west, the Chicago to Detroit, and other projects of a similarly wild character. Chicago was then no more than a thriving village, not near so Chicago-like as Detroit, and the intention at that day to make it the western terminus of the road. In 1846, (the road then being completed to Kalamazoo with the wood and fuel for supererogative, John W. Brooks, whose profession was that of engineer, visited the State in the interest of Boston and New York capitalists, among whom were Mr. J. M. Forbes and Erastus Corning—to negotiate for the purchase of a property which was so thoroughly dilapidated in its condition as its management in the hands of the State was demoralized. The purchase price of $2,000,000 was, in a large measure, in consideration of valuable rights and privileges carefully specified in a contract with the State, by which all controversies respecting the same were brought within the jurisdiction of the Federal Courts. The State, as above intimated, had only completed a road across the peninsula from Detroit to Lake Michigan. The purchasers, in a larger view of the resources of the State, and of the road, saw that there was a permanent interest—in spite of the temporary interests involved—would require its extension through Indiana to Chicago. This was accomplished, and arrangements made with the Illinois Central that obviated the expense of constructing a separate line. Mr. Brooks was appointed Superintendent and engineer, and under his administration the road rapidly rose until it took rank as one of the best in the country. He proceeded to Europe, in the interest, Ypslanti and Dexter, to replace the old strap with "T" rail, and to secure this end, and when property was cheap, the current grounds of a larger growth in the city. The State had, of all classes, but three hundred and eighty-seven cars, and these were of such unsatisfactory construction as to require an annual expenditure of fifty per cent of their entire value to keep them in a running condition. By the opening of spring, in 1849, the number was increased to about 600, including passengers of 76 seats each—the capacity of the 10 old ones being of 32 seats each. The aggregate cost of these improvements, from Sept. 1846, to May 31, 1848, was $1,777,642, the main items being as follows:

Grading	$129,251
Bridges	144,000
Superstructure	382,140
Stations	32,000
Fencing	12,000
Locomotives	84,000
New Buffalo Harbor	44,000
Steamboat	27,000
Engineering	27,000

In May, 1852, the laying of the heavy rail (61-lb) was finished, and the gravel road-bed and ballasting of the track were completed before the close of the season. In 1854 the road was completed to Kalamazoo, and many miles of wooden culverts had been replaced with stone or bridge.

The road was completed from Kalamazoo to New York, some months, or Niles, later, following; and to New Buffalo, 275 miles from Detroit, April 22, 1849. In the summer of the latter year, it was decided to extend into Michigan City, 95 miles further. The reasons were, some years, twenty years later, with curious interest. The road had to operate at loss in view of anticipated increase of local business, but especially because it had become "obviously necessary to the success of the Report to have our Western terminus upon a line where we can avail ourselves of the Railroads which will eventually be built around the head of Lake Michigan to Chicago, and south through Indiana towards the Ohio." It then stated that the Board thought proper to receive a vote from those passing to and from Chicago; and the remainder from those going to and from Milwaukee and other northern points. For the last named traffic, it is stated, "New Buffalo will always continue to be the best point of departure, excepting of course in the case of a direct connection with the road of Michigan City was estimated as even greater. In its report of 1850-51, Sergt. Brooks, anticipating the current of travel would be turned in a direction from the Mississippi Valley, on the completion of the Illinois Central and other Western roads, gives a table of distances from the west to the seaboard over the different routes estimated from Michigan City as "a point commodious to the travel and the proper starting point for a continuous." But, in the same report, President Forbes states that arrangements had been made which would make Chicago the Western terminus of the Road. He says:

"Chicago is growing with remarkable rapidity, and business is now large but soon, we shall there meet the mass of the business from the Northwest, which will naturally pass through this commercial center in finding its way by land to the seaboard.

At the same time the importance of the Eastern connections to the Pacific Great Western, was realized by the management; though, strange as it may seem, the State Legislature refused to grant the company leave to assist that road by subscribing to its stock. The solicitor of Michigan from the sawhead in winter was urged and the advantage dwelt upon of taking a passenger from New York to Chicago in 23 hours. But the result was a foregone conclusion, and in his report for 1858-9, President Forbes remarks that when, within a few months, the road should become a part of the continuous line connecting the seaboard with the Ohio, the Mississippi and the Far West, the Michigan Central should "be in a condition *to do the share of the business* and." The wonderful prophecy has indeed already more than had been from the beginning the policy of the company.

Thus, so early as 1848, President Forbes, in the brief report of the first year's operations, explains, without approving, the policy which seemed necessary, of constructing the road, "rather to connect with the terminus of the road—it being the policy of the Company (he says) to simplify their business to the utmost, and to confine their operations to the usual business of railroad transportation." Upon a very different topic, equal sagacity was shown. Early in the history of the road, Superintendent Brooks, urging the infancy of the road, in consequence of the failure of the Legislature to confine themselves merely to the raising of wheat, adopted the policy of reducing the rates of freight on the coarser grains, in common with other bulky articles, in order to encourage the production of a greater variety of crops. In his report President Forbes in his report for 1850 pronounces a success already. In the report for the following year, great stress is laid on the importance to the permanent and uniform success of the road of especially encouraging local business. Though the prospects for increased through business were most flattering, it was shrewdly observed that such increase would depend more or less on the action of others, being liable through the building of rival lines, and the operation of State and municipal jealousies to be diminished and entirely diverted. But a road's local business is its own; and, says Mr. Forbes, it is capable of growth, and a steady policy, which looks to doing all in its power to forward the convenience of shippers, and promote business, is one which is sure not only of keeping, but of regularly increasing it. In this way, in course of time, local rates may be reduced without decreasing profits, and a regular business be established, which neither short crops nor the failure of any single locality can shake seriously affect. And, says Mr. Brooks had become president of the company, he notes in his report for 1864-5 with satisfaction the steady increase of local traffic, rendering the road "less and less dependent upon a few employments or a few products, thus giving a uniform certainty to income." Instead of being, as formerly, dependent on the wheat crop, the earnings for that year from wheat and flour alone, were but 25 per cent, and the local freight showed an increase of 30 per cent, while in local passenger the increase was 35 per cent, the gain therein succeeding to the loss in through, due to the stringent passport requirement. The wisdom of this policy was never more apparent than to-day, at a time when through business has grown to a magnitude and been brought to a system not anticipated, and which could not have been imagined eighteen years ago. Indeed, the policy of encouraging local so forth at that early day, may almost be said to be the distinctive policy on which such magnificent prosperity as the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Chicago and Rock Island and the Illinois Central have, along with the Michigan Central, been built up. The reflection and consistent application of these and similar uniform policies, as an imperative condition precedent in the case of this road has been, as it must ever be, in consequence of management, to the last Annual Report (for 1868-9) we see the same issues that distinguish the earliest records of the Company—John W. Brooks, President; H. K. Pierce, Manager; Chas. Moore, and others,—among the Directors, and Gardner Brooks, Superintendent of twenty-two years, the Presidency has been filled by but three different men—Messrs. Forbes, Brooks and Joy—while in manager there has been but four different Superintendents—Messrs. Brooks, Noyes, Hoe and Sargent.

From Washington.

Treasurer Spinner has issued a circular informing all national banks that he desires to make the Treasury safe in trust, to secure public moneys in their hands, that all future applications for the extension of such securities, will be considered, under instructions of the Secretary of the Treasury.

The following order has been issued from the Treasury Department:

The revenue of the United States notes will be furnished from this office only on the following terms, viz: 1st. In return for gold coin, deposited United States notes and fractional currency, and convertible issue of United States notes forwarded to this office for redemption. 2d. On the receipt of certificates of unpaid of the Assistant Treasurers of the United States and United States depositaries, deposited under the act of July 8th, 1866. 3d. On receipt of the collection of checks on banks and bankers in the cities of New York, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington.

In the first case the new notes will be forwarded by express under the government contract, at the expense of the Department, and in the second the amount is $30,000 or a multiple thereof. In the two other cases the notes will be forwarded free of cost on contract, at Government rates, at the expense of the institution, the amount of the freight being deducted from the remittance at this office.

"Treasurer of the United States."

It is stated at the Treasury Department that the sale of gold in the Treasury of the order of Thursday last, will be until otherwise ordered, not more than $200,000 nor more than $1000,000.

The Tribune says: "Minister Hale having tendered his resignation of the Spanish Mission at the request of the Administration, and the latter having both received at the State Department, and accepted, the resignation of Minister Pike, of the Hague, by the Minister, leaves the mission vacant. Mr. Hale is by other reasons, and will be appointed by the President as Minister to Spain, so that it is a vacancy, and consequently the acceptance of the resignation of the amended Civil Tenure act.

Mr. Hiram Ketchum, of New York, was today appointed to a Brevet Colonelcy, for the fidelity and efficiency of the State to confine themselves merely to the raising of wheat, adopted the policy of reducing the rates of freight on the coarser grains, in common with other bulky articles, in order to encourage the production of a greater variety of crops. In his report President Forbes in his report for 1850 pronounces a success already. In the report for the following year, great stress is laid on the importance to the permanent and uniform success of the road of especially encouraging local business. Though the prospects for increased through business were most flattering, it was shrewdly observed that such increase would depend more or less on the action of others, being liable through the building of rival lines, and the operation of State and municipal jealousies to be diminished and entirely diverted. But a road's local business is its own; and, says Mr. Forbes, it is capable of growth, and a steady policy, which looks to doing all in its power to forward the convenience of shippers, and promote business, is one which is sure not only of keeping, but of regularly increasing it. In this way, in course of time, local rates may be reduced without decreasing profits, and a regular business be established, which neither short crops nor the failure of any single locality can shake seriously affect. And, says Mr. Brooks had become president of the company, he notes in his report for 1864-5 with satisfaction the steady increase of local traffic, rendering the road "less and less dependent upon a few employments or a few products, thus giving a uniform certainty to income." Instead of being, as formerly, dependent on the wheat crop, the earnings for that year from wheat and flour alone, were but 25 per cent, and the local freight showed an increase of 30 per cent, while in local passenger the increase was 35 per cent, the gain therein succeeding to the loss in through, due to the stringent passport requirement. The wisdom of this policy was never more apparent than to-day, at a time when through business has grown to a magnitude and been brought to a system not anticipated, and which could not have been imagined eighteen years ago. Indeed, the policy of encouraging local so forth at that early day, may almost be said to be the distinctive policy on which such magnificent prosperity as the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, the Chicago and Rock Island and the Illinois Central have, along with the Michigan Central, been built up. The reflection and consistent application of these and similar uniform policies, as an imperative condition precedent in the case of this road has been, as it must ever be, in consequence of management, to the last Annual Report (for 1868-9) we see the same issues that distinguish the earliest records of the Company—John W. Brooks, President; H. K. Pierce, Manager; Chas. Moore, and others,—among the Directors, and Gardner Brooks, Superintendent of twenty-two years, the Presidency has been filled by but three different men—Messrs. Forbes, Brooks and Joy—while in manager there has been but four different Superintendents—Messrs. Brooks, Noyes, Hoe and Sargent.

Western News.

The following is understood to be the resignation of the Chicago Board of Home Commissioners to the charge of Hotel property. They admit the first application, stating that they deny any of her proceeds have been retained by them, stating that a part of the money has paid out for necessary expenses, and the remainder is ready for her.

The Democratic Convention for the Amazon Territory met at Vancouver, April 22d, and nominated Governor Moore as Delegate to Congress.

The papers have commenced congregating in the vicinity of the end of the Central Pacific Railroad, to witness the laying of the last rail and the driving of the last spike, which will take place Friday or Saturday next.

The fire still burns in the gold bill mines. Steam injecting has been employed, but five hundred men are thrown out of employment.

The village "You Bet," Nevada county, California, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $50,000.

The Board of Directors of the St. Joseph and Denver City Railroad, on Monday, ordered that the road should connect with the Kansas Pacific Railroad at the 100th meridian.

A Des Moines dispatch says: "There are just 11 miles of track to be laid to connect the two roads of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad.

Western News.

The Rev. Michael Muller, assistant pastor of St. Patrick's Church, in this city, died at Chicago on Wednesday morning last. It is a strange coincidence that he died in the same room in which Father Ryan, the Irish Church, Mr. Jonathan Pius, minister for Dublin city, a Liberal, moved to second the 30th clause of the Bill, by which these sections in which provision is made for the sale and demolition of Church buildings as national monuments. Mr. Gladstone accepted the amendment, and amendment. After a discussion of some length the House divided with the following result: Ayes, 291; Noes, 24; majority against, 267; against it, 181.

The Mobile dispatch from Havana was suppressed there on the 17th by the Government. The Spanish Minister has authorized President Juarez to recognize the Cuban insurgents as belligerents whenever he shall think proper. Yesterday, on Monday, will another report of the action of Congress.

Hiram Barney the Boston swindler and confidence man, who robbed people of from fifteen dollars per month to a hundred dollars per month, has been sentenced to the Tombs for two years. He was arrested in Boston, on the 17th, and yesterday, in charge of that officer, and stopped at the Sherman House. Soon after he was seen by a number of the victims of his rascals of the hotel, in the basement, for the purpose of obtaining a drink. They had the possession of adjoining rooms, and kept an communication with each other. The board partition reaching half way to the ceiling between. Suddenly the officer disappeared, and the victims ran to the apartment where the prisoner ought to be, and found the partition demolished by a huge crowd of friends and sympathizers, who, during the evening, had gone in procession with flags and the streets with bands and torches. The proceedings were marked by much enthusiasm and exhilaration, and some disorder.

At the sitting of the Prussian Diet on Wednesday, Count Bismarck, in reply to a question, said that the relations existing with the United States for the protection of emigrants on shipboard, and had so far failed of any practical results.

In the Cortes, on Tuesday, one of the Republicans made a speech, in which he advocated atheistical principles, and called on the people to "Long Live Judge Tempest, of the Supreme Court, and the Sun, for alleged libel, sentenced and malicious libel, bringing damages for $10,000 and costs. The Sun's counsel intending to appeal to the Supreme Court, will be ready to give security, and will appeal to proceed, exhibit a decrease of $9,000,000.

The resignation of Rear Admiral Joseph Lanman, of the United States navy, is accepted.

Gen. Sherman has issued an order for the resumption of recruiting, to be conducted under the direction of regimental commanders.

The *Herald* states that it has now come to light that Secretary Seward, while in Government was in a posture of strong opposition to the French intervening in Mexico, had authorized Gen. Butler to furnish their army with all the muskets they needed.

The *Herald* also says it is authorized in Washington that Gen. Rudorse Lee has been invited to call upon President Grant at the White House in order to confer in reference to the reconsideration of Virginia. Lee is now in Baltimore with a delegation interested in the Valley Railroad, but he is to visit Washington, where he will be the guest of Montgomery Blair.

The Cabinet Council of representative general visitors on Mondays and Thursdays, ceased to be a matter of public interest, as he will only receive on cards, or in special cases.

Talbridge A. Field, for three years past Assistant United States District Attorney of the Southern District of New York, now prosecuting position in this city, by Attorney General Hoar.

It is understood that the House Committee on Foreign Affairs has made arrangements to visit Cuba, Mexico, Central America, and Gulf, is promulgated by the chairman to be ready to report early in the Session.

Since the 6th of March 119 measures and 122 conclusions of internal revenue, have been passed.

President Grant, accompanied by Secretary Cox, and Mrs. Cox, commenced a short cruise down the Potomac River, to-day, in the Government steamer Allegheny, now at the Washington Navy Yard.

The Secretary of the Interior has ordered the removal of Mr. Ingersoll, Residence, of Abandonment of land entered under the homestead law, and the land to be restored at any one time, works a forfeiture thereof to the Government.

The work of reducing the force in the various bureaus of the Treasury Department, is now progressing, and 200 clerks will be dismissed.

Another delegation of women on Monday morning, to urge the registering place in the Third Ward, and asked that their names should be placed on the voting list. The Board will consider the application.

The case from the Executive Session continues daily crowded with visitors, male and female. Mrs. Grant's reception on Tuesday was attended with great kindness and gentleness, strangers and citizens.

The author of the tax on the sale of sales is still under consideration at the Bureau of Internal Revenue. A decision will soon be made.

Southern News.

John Russell Young, managing editor of the *Tribune*, appeared on Tuesday before the Committee on Foreign Affairs, and made affidavit against Charles E. Dana, of the *Sun*, for publishing a libelous and malicious libel, bringing damages for $10,000 and costs. Young's affidavit is strong, and he knows, and held to be held in $10,000. It is understood that other arrests will be made to-morrow, on the charge of conspiracy.

In the second day's billiard tournament 1,200 points four half-hours, Sylvester Crosby, 600; Dion, 600; Slosson, 600; Deery's greatest run, 368; Snyder's, 307. Average, Dion's highest run, 203; average, 164; Daniel's highest run, 203; average, 164. Heavy betting, two to one on Goldthwait.

A dispatch from Providence, Rhode Island, says: "The Rhode Island Senators express indignation at the assault made upon Senator Ross, of Kansas, by a person who first volunteered from this State, by offering to pay his fare to Washington, for no meet his friends at a public reception in this city, has been signed by about 1,000 persons, and will be presented to-day to the address, declaring for the present a Republican, and declaring that it is time enough to point out what he calls the unpatriotic course of the Senator from Kansas. Rhode Islands Senators, and quoting the Senator and official documents in vindication of his course.

The crew of the ship Richard Robinson, which left Boston for San Francisco, New York, have catered complaints against Mr. Lewis, the Boston and Richard Hall man, chief mate, of shocking cruelty on her last trip from Liverpool. Two of the crew are so badly bruised that they could not overboard near Holyhead, and one of them died.

A dispatch from Boston states that a Mr. Gall, who was a Lieutenant in the navy yard was held on Saturday night to remain the eight hour law without a reduction of pay. Lee is now in Boston, and the eight hour law is to be in vogue, where he will be in vogue Washington, where he will be in the room of Montgomery Blair.

Wm. Livingston, formerly delivery clerk at the retail store of A. T. Stewart & Co., on a frequent charge of embezzlement of $4,000, was arrested on Thursday, and arraigned before Justice Dowling, in the Police Court. Livingston implicates Peter Cooper, Mayor Hoffman, as an accomplice, and offers to turn State's evidence if he is pardoned. Cortie states that he can prove Livingston's guilt, but, yesterday, he declined to be examined.

The annual session of the National Sunday School Convention met in the First Baptist Church in Newark, N. J., on Tuesday morning, and a large number of delegates from Sunday school organizations throughout the United States were present.

A dispatch from Quebec states the Hon. Mr. Langevin, of the Dominion Cabinet, has resigned his seat in the Commons, and is expected to be appointed Judge of the Superior Court, vice Mr. Duval, deceased.

A bill has been ordered to a third reading in the Senate, for the capture of the State to New York, by a vote of 41 to 24.

A Saint City special says: The first report of the explosion of the Pittsburgh and Fetterman on Wednesday. Troops in pursuit of marauding bands of Indians were ordered to the spot.

Hiram Barney the Boston swindler and confidence man, who robbed people of from fifteen dollars per month to a hundred dollars per month, has been sentenced to the Tombs for two years. He was arrested in Boston, on the 17th, and yesterday, in charge of that officer, and stopped at the Sherman House. Soon after he was seen by a number of the victims of his rascals of the hotel, in the basement, for the purpose of obtaining a drink. They had the possession of adjoining rooms, and kept an communication with each other. The board partition reaching half way to the ceiling between. Suddenly the officer disappeared, and the victims ran to the apartment where the prisoner ought to be, and found the partition demolished by a huge crowd of friends and sympathizers, who, during the evening, had gone in procession with flags and the streets with bands and torches. The proceedings were marked by much enthusiasm and exhilaration, and some disorder.

A dispatch from Boston states that the Dorchester was in port on Saturday morning, when 20 mates above 40 years of age were taken from the ship and enrolled, killing and wounding a large number. Fifty persons are reported missing.

A dispatch from St. Louis states that the exercises of the Odd Fellows at the Rink, on Monday evening were very impressive. The address of welcome, by Mr. Gen. Golden Reed, written for the occasion by Mr. Gen. Golden Reed, and read by the glee club, after which a very eloquent oration was delivered by the Hon. Wm. Walker, of Kentucky.

A dispatch from Chicago states that the Odd Fellows of Illinois celebrated their semi-centennial anniversary at Peoria. The procession was very large, about 2,000 being present from abroad.

A dispatch from Portsmouth, states that the semi-centennial anniversary of Odd Fellowship was celebrated there by a procession of the subordinate lodges, and a ball in the evening.

A dispatch from Raleigh, N. C., the day was celebrated by the Odd Fellows, by a grand ball given in the evening. At Nashville, the Odd Fellows had a ball, which, from their numbers augmented by delegations from other cities, was the largest in Tennessee and Southern Kentucky. The procession was the largest and most imposing demonstration of the order ever witnessed in Nashville.

At Richmond, Va., the Odd Fellows, of that city, celebrated their semi-centennial anniversary at Hospital Park. About 2,000 persons were present, including seven lodges and two encampments.

—At New York the semi-centennial anniversary of Odd Fellowship in America was celebrated by balls in Brooklyn and Jersey City, and all the seven lodges and two encampments in New York.

The grand billiard tournament for the championship of the United States, is to be on Monday night. Rudolph, Hines, Sayder, Daniels, Dion, Deery, Goldthwaite and Slosson, are the contestants. The prizes are given in this tournament, as in that of 1863 and 1864, the winner gets a cue valued at $600 and $1,500 in cash.

The trot at Fashion Course on Monday, for a purse of $1,000, open to wagons, was won by Dr. Apple's Red Rover, beating Lady Fairfax, Lady Ada, Ned Ward, in second trot for $500, similar conditions, Red Rover, Lady Fairfax, time, 2:46, 2:46, dead heat, 2:43; and 2:44.

A Boston dispatch says that a petition is being signed by a large number of citizens of the President to appoint Frederick Douglass Minister to Haiti.

The revenues in the United States armory have represented Senator Wilson to-day, that the Senator has left on his return from Washington, and have passed resolutions of thanks to other members of Congress for their courtesy to Massachusetts.

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MRS. A. M. CRAFTS

MILLINERY

AND

FANCY STORE!

Has received the SPRING STYLE of Millinery and Fancy Goods which will be sold

Cheaper than the Cheapest!

BONNETS.
HATS.
RIBBONS.
FLOWERS.
Bonnet Frames.
Hat Frames.
Sun Shades.
Hair Braids.
Stamped Goods.
Hosiery.
Gloves.
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HOOP SKIRTS,

CORSETS.
Tidy Yarn.
Marking Cotton.
Clarkson's genuine wool cotton.
Embroidery Silk.
Zephyrs.
Dress Buttons.
Trimmings of
Fringe
&c., &c.

A full and good assortment of

KID GLOVES.

which I will warrant. Call and see them. I am agent for Madame Foster's Patterns for Goods, 50¢ per copy, for sale.

Graham's New Brick Block.

North side of Exchange Place.

Manchester, April 15th, 1869.

Earthquake in Manchester!

Five Crates of Crockery Smashed.

New Goods, 1868

FALL AND WINTER.

John H. Miller,

Has concluded to sell his entire stock of

GROCKERY

AND

Glass Ware, at Cost.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS,

which will be offered at prices that cannot fail to please the whole or any part thereof.

TEAS, SUGARS, COFFEE, SPICE, SYRUP, MOLASSES.

Cigars, Tobacco.

CONFECTIONERY.
CANDIES, CANNED FRUITS.
STONE, WILLOW, AND WOODEN WARE.

Two thousand Dozen of EGGS wanted immediately! by yours Till Death,

CHARLES NICHOLS.

PROSPECTUS.

1869.

THE

MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE

HOOP SKIRTS,

FOR 1869,

The Cheapest!

Now is the

TIME TO SUBSCRIBE!

"WARRANTEED GOODS,"

One Price!

—AND—

"MICHIGAN WOOL,"

JAMES GOODYEAR

Watches, Clocks & Fancy Goods.

LIVE WEEKLY PAPER.

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Best Local Paper in Washtenaw co.

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AGENTS WANTED FOR
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WEIR & CALHOUN,

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HARDWARE.

We have now on hand a full line of

Mechanics and Builders Tools, Iron, Steel, Nails, &c.,

We also manufacture and keep on hand

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware.

To the same department will be found the latest and most approved

OFFICE PARLOR and COOKING

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Which we offer on as liberal terms as any dealers in the trade.

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We keep a full line, consisting of

REAPERS, MOWERS,
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Fallow and Corn
CULTIVATORS

and everything in the AGRICULTURAL line.

☞ To the above we will add a full line of Mr. JAMES KELLY's stock, which we will be pleased to see his friends and customers buy of us.

Manchester, April 22d, 1869.

MANCHESTER

Woolen Factory!

—1868—

Messrs. Porter Jaynes & Sons,

Take pleasure in saying to those who patronize

Home Industy!

And take the Rag-rolls, that they are ready, on the improved machinery, and receive their full share of the patronage bestowed by their fellow citizens. They have held their Carpetings and Blankets

"WARRANTEED GOODS."

One Price!

—AND—

"MICHIGAN WOOL,"

JAMES GOODYEAR

Watches, Clocks & Fancy Goods.

JEWELRY, SOLID SILVER WARE, ELEGANT PLATED WARE, Fine Table Cutlery, Spectacles at the first quality.

TOYS!

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THOMAS BAYLIS,

MILLER AND MILLWRIGHT.

STOUT, MILLS & TEMPLES'

AMERICAN TURBINE WATER WHEEL.

JOSEPH OTTMAR,

The Latest Styles of

HARNESS,

"THE MAMMOTH READY PAY EMPORIUM."

GOODYEAR'S BLOCK O. K.

A. H. MILLER, Hardware. G. B. & E. B. MOREY, Grocers.

G. B. & E. B. MOREY,

(Successors to Coon & Morey)

DEALERS IN

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TOBACCO & CIGARS.

Canned Fruits of All Varieties,

Pickles, Pepper sauce, Catsup. A full line of Wooden ware & rope

A LARGE STOCK OF NEW TOILET GOODS,

THE MERCHANT'S TEA COMPANY,

Come and Try Them.

And Ready-Pay,

To Call and Lock at Our Stock

Oil and Lamp Chimneys Constantly on Hand.

NEW FIRM!

NEW STORE NEW GOODS!!

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Agricultural Implements,

House Trimmings, Tools.

HARDWARE, STOVES, IRON, NAILS, GLASS,

CUTLERY.

Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron.

Constantly on hand and Manufactured to Order.

MANCHESTER **D. W. C. HARDY**

FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP!

of Adrian, sells cheaper and

MORE CLOTHING

than any house in Mich.

TAILORING

beats all others.

No Jockying,

but fair dealing defying competition.

Mammoth stock of

CLOTH, CASSIMERES

and Clothing. The first clothing store as you go into the city from the cars.

D. W. C. HARDY.

VanDuyn, Lynch & Co., ISAAC L. CLARKSON,

DRUGGISTS, GROCERS,

BOOKSELLERS AND

Manufacturing Chemists.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES,

GROCERIES!

School and Miscellaneous BOOKS,

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BLANK BOOKS.

PERFUMERY!

Brushes,

PAINTS, OILS, PUTTY.

VARNISH, TURPENTINE

Lamps and Chimneys,

Kerosene the Best Illuminating Fluid. Non-Explosive

Fish Oil, Green soaps, and a great

INK, the large amount sold is a

New arrival of Spring

GOODS!

Best selected Stock of Goods

Dress Goods,

WHITE GOODS

GLOVES AND HOSIERY

Hoops Skirts And Corsets

Boots and Shoes.

NEW AND FANCY STYLES

HATS & CAPS,

Gents Furnishing Goods

CROCKERY,

and GLASS WARE

G R O C E R I E S,

W. H. POTTLE & CO.

NEW

SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Cutlery and Other wares at Clarkson's.

Lamps and Chimneys at Clarkson's.

Remember Clarkson's you will find Drugging shop.

Stock of Groceries cheap at Clarkson's.

Oil cloth. These goods in full at Clarkson's

New Advertisements.

Attention Ladies!

Lumber Yard For sale!

WELL SEASONED,

BUILDING TIMBER,

WARRANTED SHINGLE.

CHARLES YOUNGMANS.

TONSORIAL ARTIST,

Shaving, Shampooing, Hair Cutting, &c.

Something New.

HERE YOU HAVE IT!

A First Class Gallery

PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALL STYLES

OIL PAINTINGS.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

Did You Know it? What?

J. S. REYNOLDS.

The Cashers Washtenaw Pla.

CUSTOM MACHINERY,

CUSTOM GRINDING, To Making GOOD Flour.

Joy to Every Household.

WARRANT SATISFACTION.

M. H. ELIASHELL.

MANCHESTER ENTERPRISE.

VOLUME 2. MANCHESTER, MICHIGAN, MAY 6, 1869. NUMBER 31.

THE ENTERPRISE.

Published Thursday Evenings.

At Manchester, Washtenaw Co., Mich.

—BY—

Mat D. Blosser, Editor & Proprietor.

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All Job Work, Cash on Delivery.

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Express,	1.25 P. M.
Express,	4.24 P. M.

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Express,	1.54 P. M.
Evening Express,	9.00 P. M.
Night Express,	9.34 A. M.

Trains marked to stop at Ann Arbor and Jackson only when signal is given to the Conductor or Locomotive Engineer.

CHAS. F. HATCH, Gen'l Pass. Agt.
Ass't Pass'ngr Agent. Chicago, Ill.

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☞ It only costs ten cents to get a clean shave. Don't ask the barber to trust.

☞ I. L. Clarkson has returned from New York with a large and fashionable stock of New Goods. Call early to receive the latest styles.

SIDE WALKS.—The Common Council are receiving stacks of petitions for side-walks about town. Some of them are very necessary and should be accepted.

☞ We are getting up a Business Directory for the Spring and Summer trade. All wishing to advertise this way will please leave orders at this office before Monday night next.

JESSICA COURT.—Patrick O'Brien was sentenced to sixty days imprisonment in the county jail by Justice Goodyear, last Saturday night for assault and battery.

☞ Our Sensation Advertiser and live business man, over the river, Chas. Nichols, wishes to take all the country produce he can get his hands on to.—Look out for him.

☞ The roads are getting worn down smooth again, and the weather is very nice to take a ride. Wait & Farrell have the best livery stock in town, and act in all the most reasonable rates. See advertisement.

☞ The other evening, while the Chicago Express was nearing Pittsburgh at the rate of thirty miles an hour, a passenger came aboard. He is doing well considering the circumstances, and so is his mother.

☞ There is considerable talk among the village people, and also the farmers in relation to animals running at large in the streets and roads. See the law in regard to it in another column. We would be glad to see the law enforced.

☞ A fashionable Ice Cream Restaurant will be opened between now and the first of June, in the room recently occupied by Mrs. Rogers, in Goodyear's Block. This announcement makes our mouth water. Hurry up.

☞ We visited the Planing Mills of A. L. Lamoreaux at Napoleon, and found all hands duck full of business. We had not time to make a general survey of the work therefore we cannot "write it up" this time.

☞ Strayed into my enclosure on the night of the 27th of April a small brown mare. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take her away. EDGAR ALLEN.

Manchester, May 5th, 1869.

LOST NOTE.—The public are cautioned against negotiating a note signed by Geo. Coulan and N. Granger, given to L. D. Kief dated March 20th, 1869, payable six months after date, for twenty-five dollars, the same having been lost. L. D. KIEF.

☞ We received a call from our old friend, Henry Lancaster of Evans Iowa, last week who informed us that he is to have a May party on the 21st, to which he extends a general invitation. Good music will be in attendance, and a general time may be expected.

☞ My son, would you suppose that the Lord's prayer could be engraved in a space no larger than the area of a nickle cent? "Yes, father, if a cent were heated to everybody's eyes so to yours, there would be no difficulty in putting it on about four times."

☞ Little Frank was taught he was made of dust. As he stood by the window, watching the dust as the wind was whirling it to eddies, he exclaimed, seriously: "Ma, I thought the dust looked as though there was going to be another little boy made."

☞ A three year old boy of a Pittsfield clergyman, watching his mother making biscuit on Sunday for tea, asked her if it was not wicked to work on Sunday. Of course she said it was, and the logical little chap continued, "Oh I catch it when he get up to it."

HOW IT FELL TO ..... LOVE UP.—A person who recently "went up" at a boiler explosion, has written an account of his feelings on that occasion. We know men who get "blowed up" frequently, but never think of publishing the affair, much less their feelings about it.

STAMPING.—Mrs. Rogers has just received the largest assortment of Embroidering and Braiding patterns of all kinds ever offered to the public in this town, and she knows that she can please the ladies with any kind of a pattern they may choose. Give her a call and examine her specimens.

☞ If any have houses or rooms to rent let them be put in order. When a stranger comes into town and wishes to rent a house or a residence, he wants it at once. In consequence losses not unfrequently occur because some little thing is neglected which should have been done before.

☞ Michigan, in 1868, spent for educational purposes, $2,482,074, employing 10,000 teachers. The entire school property of the State is valued at $4,285,732. There is in the State 350,858 school children between the age of five and twenty, of which 210,958 attended school last year.

☞ The village of Norvell has two men of whom they may justly feel proud. The firm of Tuttle & Yarrington, general dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries &c. They are wide awake fellows and we understand that Mr. Yarrington has taken another partner (in the Dry Goods line) a necessity, we suppose, from an increase in trade.

☞ The old and young folks party at Goodyear's Hall last Friday evening was not what we would call a success. About twenty couple were present. The music was very good and the dancers seemed to enjoy themselves "mightily." Mr. Goodyear furnished the supper and of course it was gotten up in the best of style, as Henry always does the thing up brown if he don't lay up a cent.

Omo.—It is shown that people will walk the streets of a village of as much importance as Manchester, without a particle of blacking on their boots, when G. B. & E. B. Morey are manufacturing and selling such a splendid article as the Orio.

"Get a bottle or so,
And make a show
With ORIO."

A GOOD JOKE.—A few weeks ago we stated that Van Duyn Lynch & Co. were painting and otherwise ornamenting their store, but failed to add that Mr. Conklin, the proprietor of the building, fixed all the bills; however we wish Mr. C. to have credit for this, and will also state that for him in various ways greatly improved our village. He has one of the prettiest and neatest residences on Morrison avenue. (Ann Arbor street.)

WHITMAN'S MUSICAL GEMS.—This best of Musical Monthlies again visits us promptly as usual. The music, notes and in the May number are the following new and choice songs: Sunlight in Shadow, Come dollar and twenty five cents.

I feel Too Young, Adieu to thee, Wilt Thou Be Mine, which is a beautiful melody, and one of the best Sleigh Songs we have ever seen, also Sweet Like Music, or the Voice of my Mother, by the popular author, Frank Howard. Lastly, we notice a beautiful transcription of Johnny Kwaa-Kwaa, by Mullaney.

The charming story—The Old Organist or Conrad's Pretext, commenced in April No. is also concluded, and proves to be very interesting. We would advise all lovers of music to subscribe for it at once as it is really the cheapest magazine of the kind published. Terms one dollar per year. Sample copy 10 cents. Address, W. W. Whitman, Toledo, Ohio.

COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

VILLAGE OF MANCHESTER, }
Recorder's Office May 3d 1869. }

Meeting called to order by the president.

All present except Recorder.

Geo. W. Doty appointed Secretary pro tem.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Petition of Walter Case for side-walk read.

Motion by Merrithew, that the above petition be accepted and referred to the proper committee. Carried.

Motion by Kelly, that the committee be authorized to employ legal advice to regard the survey of this village, and if necessary to immediately establish a monument, or starting point for surveying; and also that this corporation may know precisely where our established points of survey may be found. Carried.

On motion the meeting adjourned.

Geo. W. Doty, Secretary pro tem.

FROM ANN ARBOR.

The Circuit Court for the County of Washtenaw was in session on the 15th inst., and again on the 23d inst. The following is a record of the proceedings:

Emily M. McDonald vs. John McDonald. Divorce. Further decree granted. Ordered that defendant pay costs and $5.00 week alimony from time of filing of the Bill.

Daniel Aylesworth vs. Delia Harrington and Elizabeth Harrington. Replevin. Final judgement ordered.

Frank P. Kenyon vs. Samuel F. Amlar et al. Attachment. Motion to set aside the attachment submitted for decision on the 23d inst.

Beaman & Cole vs. John C. Mead. Assumpsit. Final Judgement for costs, entered against plaintiffs.

Henry B. Denman vs. Orleans and Catherine Clark. Foreclosure. Motion postponed until the 23d inst.

April 23d. Court in session at 9 o'clock a. m.

George W. Wait vs. Frances M. Wait. Divorce. Order for alimony at $3.00 per week from date of the filing of the Bill; and $20.00 to defray expense of taking testimony.

Frank P. Kenyon vs. Samuel F. Amlar et al. Motion to set aside the attachment overruled, and fifteen days given defendants to plead.

James O'Brien vs. Michael and Joanna O'Brien. Foreclosure. Order that complainants file security for costs in thirty days.

Louis R. Cutler vs. Michael Mahony et al. Continued until 30th inst.

Amanda M. Bateman vs. Moses B. Bateman. Divorce. Order that an attachment for alimony be issued immediately.

John Belknap et al. vs. John M. Markell et al. Foreclosure. Order of Reference to Circuit Court Commissioner.

Elmira E. Bedford vs. John Bedford. Divorce. Decree granted.

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A TRIO OF LOW LIFE BY "JIM."

I met Sally in the alley down,
The week the grass was cold and warm;
Her face looked pretty as a lamb,
And some looked some, she looked.

Kate was tall formed as a queen;
Her lovely and that I might take her,
But alas, for my access of modesty this
Also put up and gas with a little encouragement.

No more girls for me so I THINK I,
No more fools my love to drive,
In the words of the poet, "Not for Joseph,"
And he might have added, "Not for Jim."

An Act to Prevent Animals from Running at Large in Public Highways.

The Supervisor of this County passed a resolution that act 185 of the laws of Michigan for 1867, be made operative in this County, excepting in the township of Augusta.

Sec. 1 provides: That from and after 1867, it shall not be lawful for any cattle, horses, sheep or swine to run at large in any public highway of this state.

Sec. 2: That this act shall be operative only in those counties, or parts of counties in which it shall be so determined by resolution passed by the board of supervisors of such county.

Sec. 3: It shall be lawful for any person to take into his possession any animal which may be in any public highway, and opposite the land owned by him, or which may be trespassing upon premises occupied by him.

Sec. 4: Whenever any person shall take into his custody any animal under this act it shall be the duty of such person to give notice thereof, to a justice of the peace or a commissioner of highways of the town, and such justice shall give notice by affixing the same in six public places in the said town, that such animal will be sold at public auction at some place in said town not less than thirty nor more than sixty days from the time of such notice, at the expiration of which such justice shall proceed to sell the said animal for cash, out of which he may retain the following fees, viz:

For every horse sold, $1.00; for every cow or other cattle, 50 cents; for every sheep or swine, 25 cents, and shall pay to the person who shall have keep of said animal, the following sums: For every horse sold, $1.00; for every cow or other cattle 50 cents; for every sheep, 10 cents; for every swine, 25 cents, together with a reasonable compensation, to be estimated by such justice for the care and keeping of said animal. If there shall be any surplus money from such sale, the justice shall retain and pay the same to the owner of such animals after proof of such ownership. If the owner shall not appear within one year after such sale has been made the justice shall pay the money to the treasurer of the town, provided: That any animal sold may be redeemed at any time within the year following the sale, by paying the expenses of such sale and custody, and compensation for keeping the same.

Sec. 5: That the owner of any animal which shall have been seized, may at any time before the sale thereof demand, and shall be entitled to such, and upon the payment of the money required to be paid to the justice and person seizing the same, and a reasonable for keeping, and as such owner shall make such demand three days before the sale thereof, he shall be entitled to his animal by paying the fees before mentioned, with the whole amount of compensation awarded by said justice.

Sec. 6: In case the animals seized shall have been running at large by the willful act of any other person, the owner shall be entitled to such animals by making demand therefor, and paying to the person making such seizure, the compensation fixed by such justice, without paying any other charges, and the person so taken such seizure shall be liable to a penalty of twenty dollars, to be recovered by either the owner or the person making such seizure.

OBITUARY.

The following obituary notice was read at the last Exhibition of the Union, delivered in this place, as a slight tribute of respect for the memory of the departed.

Died, in Sharon, Mich., December 24th, 1868, Mary Hunter, daughter of Rev Franklin Rose, in the 24th year of her age.

Miss Rose was a member of our High School during the Fall term. Though absent entirely a month on the sick list in the department, her assiduous, thoughtful and studious deportment, unassisted by her talented and amiable teacher, Miss Jennie Bailey, enabled her to pass the examination for her class among others, yet, her steady purpose and diligent application, gave her an honorable place among the best in her class. Generous, tender regard for the rights and feelings of others, and disinclined, even unable to bear discovered by acquaintance. She was faithful to her parents, true to friends and kind to strangers, not through education and politeness as only but from moral conviction, and christian fidelity. The path of life she traveled was not unprovided with thorns and the pleasures of health; but, of the fifty of life she said little; of the goodness of God, mercies, and chastisements and the gracious offices of a christian experience of more than ordinary richness and power. Her views of religion expressed her own thoughts. In her christian experience, her own feelings and hopes. Teachable as a little child, she strongly desired to be, and was, taught in the knowledge of the privileges of the kingdom of Heaven. The will of God was her study during the time her faculties of conversion to God the first act of holiness, was performed the first year after her conversion. The inheritance of full spirit and power, the sanctified and holiness, was asking on the day of her death. Her parents, a power to be good, her companionship, religious influence, and help to others. In the family, with which she lived, she was the sacrifice and blessing of the month she was an inmate of, ever a benefactor and diffuser of good. Her sympathies were with the sick, the afflicted, and poverty, she was ever ready to bear her share of the burden of affliction with deeper sympathies than she manifested with power by which, souls were converted. Her correspondence with friends and acquaintances that her power, and the shadow of the grave was to prove on her lamp. The work of Heaven and death was upon them, but the triumph of faith was glorious, and the life assured by eternal. The days when the weight of old age and the angel of death with its flight and sweep, have long been the theme of her own and her friends' anticipations from friends, departed not