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SAMUEL H. LITTLE,

Editor and Proprietor.

To whom all communications should be addressed.

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Fice, and Office, Second St., N.  
Main St., Northville.EISENLOD'S HOTEL,  
GOETZ, CASS & LEWIS STS.,  
Detroit, Michigan.The House has recently been furnished a  
large number of new furniture, and  
the rooms are now ready for  
the comfort of our guests.

Rooms \$1.50 per day.

Dinner \$1.50 per day.

Breakfast 50¢ per day.

Linen 25¢ per week.

Bills 25¢ per week.

# The Northville Record



SAMUEL H. LITTLE, Editor

SATURDAY, FEB. 1, 1873.

## ANNEXATION.

It seems to be the manifest destiny of this nation to absorb and annex all lands to the United States, if not by peaceable concession, then by purchase. The annexation of San Domingo has been for several years on the tapis; but owing to some difficulty in getting Congress to ratify a treaty, some of the moneyed merchants of New York, impatient of delay, sent their gold to San Domingo and made the purchase of Samana Bay and the peninsula of Samana. The company is called the Samana Bay Company. It has a capital of \$20,000,000.

The most extraordinary powers are granted to the company. It has full control of the territory included in the purchase; can buy, sell, mortgage, or lease any kind of property; can carry on every kind of trade or manufacture; can build railroads, canals, telegraph, etc.; and issue bonds for the construction of the same; in fine, has absolute control over the purchased territory, and there is no bar to the company's extending their railroads, etc., over the entire eastern part of the island and finally purchasing if need be. The cost is \$150,000 in gold annually. That the speculation will prove profitable cannot be doubted, as the company have already sublet special privileges in the bay and its surroundings for a sum nearly equaling the amount paid, and yet they have many, many valuable resources on the land.

Samana Bay is situated on the north side and near the eastern end of the island of Hayti. It is the largest, most beautiful, and most important bay of the entire island. It has an average breadth, from north to south, of 12 miles, and a length of about 50 miles east and west. Its opening or entrance is toward the east, and is 17 miles wide between capes Samana and Raphael. Inside, the most powerful fleets can find safe anchorage; and, although the opening is 17 miles wide, the channel by which it is entered is narrow and difficult. Situated as it is, on the leeward side of the island, it will become an important commercial point and a safe refuge for vessels to and from Central America, South America, or the West Indies. It is also an important military point.

The peninsula of Samana, situated north of the bay, is 26 miles long and 5 to 12 miles wide and contains about 180,000 acres. Its neck or connection with the mainland is about half a mile wide. All the products of the tropics grow there; though the most important exports will be mahogany, logwood, coffee, sugar, and tropical fruit. The port of Samana is situated on the south side of the peninsula, about midway between the extremes, and contains about 2,000 inhabitants.

The next scheme will no doubt be the possession of the Sandwich Islands. The native Kanza or Hawaiian race is fast disappearing from the islands; and, owing to an unbridled dissipation and drunkenness, bids fair, ere long, to become entirely extinct. Under their management, which is no management at all, the islands are going to dissolution and financial ruin. England, no doubt, a little jealous, would object to the United States setting up the American flag there; but were peaceful possession of the islands allowed us, our industrious people would derive a large revenue from the production of sugar alone, if nothing more. But one advantage would be in freedom of imports from Europe. The Sandwich Islands would, however, be useful to us as a stopping place for vessels on the road to and from China and Japan, lying as they do directly in the path. That the Sandwich Islands will eventually become American cannot be doubted, very much.

The purchase of Samana will have a strong bearing upon one important consideration—the desirability of acquiring territory off or adjacent to our coasts. If Samana prove profitable, commercially and financially, to a private company, the Yankee nation will never rest satisfied with one small bite. Who knows what may yet be in store for us?

True greatness is founded on solid principles.

## HAYTI.

This island, the second in size of the Great Antilles, is situated between the parallels of 18° and 20° degrees of north latitude, and between 21° and 23° degrees of longitude east from the meridian of Washington; is about 340 miles in length from east to west, and 20 to 15 miles in breadth from north to south, and contains about 20,500 square miles.

The country is divided into two political divisions, separately governed. The western part, comprising nearly half the island, constitutes the black republic of Hayti, in which no white man is allowed to hold or possess real estate, vote, or attain any political position. Capital, Port au Prince. The eastern part, rather larger, is the republic of Domingo, capital San Domingo, of which we have heard so much during the last few years concerning annexation.

The surface is of mountains diversified with plains. The plains are quite extensive, very fertile, and watered by numerous rivers. The longest is the Artibonite, 145 miles; the second is the Yuna, flowing eastwardly, and emptying into the beautiful bay of Samana at its head; the third is the Laque, 128 miles, "all splendid streams." The climate is genial and salubrious, though hot in the valleys. There the thermometer ranges from 50 to 100 degrees in the shade, and the sunshine frequently ruts as high as 120.

The products of the island comprise nearly everything that grows in tropical countries. The most important, however, are sugar, coffee, cinnamon, ginger, cotton, indigo, cocoa, and valuable cabinet woods and dye-woods, such as logwood, mahogany, fustic, rosewood, cedar, ebony, lancewood, satinwood, Brazilwood, orangewood, and other valuable woods, which abound in inexhaustible quantities.

Oranges, citron, mangoes, bananas, plantains, pineapples, and other fruits grow abundantly, and are exported in considerable quantities. Gold and copper quartz, antimony, silver, jasper, marble, talc, jet, and slate also abound.

The principal annual exports are—

about 70,000,000 lbs. coffee, 1,000,000 lbs. cotton, 1,500,000 lbs. cocoa, 20,000,000 lbs. logwood, and 4,000,000 feet of mahogany, about two-thirds of which come to the United States. The importations from the U. S. amount to about \$2,500,000 annually, principally in pork, flour, cotton stuffs, butter, cheese, soap, candles, and manufactured tobacco.

The San Domingo government is somewhat liberal, and favors annexation to the United States on favorable terms. The inhabitants are rather lazy, and about equally divided between white and black, though the white rather predominates.

Hayti is inhabited almost by blacks and "colored" people, or those of mixed blood, the latter being very few. Their language is Creole, a corrupt mixture of French, Spanish, English, Indian, and African, with the African pronunciation. Hayti was originally settled by the French; Dominica or San Domingo by the Spanish. The blacks came through the African slave trade. Hayti was the first country, after the United States, which successfully threw off European allegiance. Her Constitution is modeled after that of the United States.

## SHIP CANALS WANTED.

Cheaper rates and more abundant means of transportation are loudly called for throughout the West. It complains that it raises abundance of produce of all kinds, but receives no adequate remuneration. The routes are too long and the rates are too high to permit of much of the corn of the west to be shipped abroad. In many of the Northwestern States it is offered in immense quantities at 10 to 15 cents per bushel and at the seaboard it is quoted at 60 to 70 cents. It is even burned as fuel while people in foreign Eastern countries are starving by thousands. Freights on grain by rail from the Mississippi to the Atlantic average about 48 cents per bushel, and by lake about 20 to 26 cents.

The construction of a ship canal from Lake Michigan, across southern Michigan, to Lake Erie would reduce lake freight about 15 per cent, besides avoiding the hazards and risks of shipping by lakes Michigan and Huron. A ship canal connecting Lake Michigan with the navigable waters of the Mississippi and a great ship canal from the Mississippi above New Orleans to Barataria Bay, or

some short route to the Gulf, would make a further reduction. It is fully believed that grain loaded immediate into sea-going vessels at Chicago or St. Louis could be sent direct to New York or Liverpool at a trifle over 19 cents per bushel.

The consummation of these projects would be of incalculable value to all classes. It would cheapen produce to consumers in the east, and would furnish a market and a price to producers at the west. It would also cheapen manufactured goods to the western consumer, and would cheapen fuel to such an extent that it would not be necessary to burn corn while people more remote are starving.

About 4,000,000 barrels of flour, 35,000,000 bushels of wheat, and 20,000,000 bu. of corn, worth in all about \$98,000,000, are annually exported from the United States. Assuming that 150,000,000 bushels of grain are annually transported by rail from the prairies of the West to the seaboard at an average cost of 48 cents per bushel, the total cost of transportation would be about \$72,000,000. Assuming, further, that the cost of constructing the necessary ship canals sufficient to reduce the average cost of transportation to 15 cents per bushel would

be \$2,000,000, the saving to the country, consumer and producer alike, would be, in grain alone, about \$49,000,000 annually, or \$22,000,000 in a single year over and above the cost of construction of the canals!

Of course we do not claim that every bushel would be sent by the new route and not another bushel shipped by rail; but we do claim that it would renew and open up new industries in the west; that it would cheapen all kinds of produce and make them more abundant at the east; and that the tolls collected on the canals would pay the cost of their construction in a very few years.

## EDITORIAL PARAGRAPHS.

Murderers in the Tomb at New York are high, according to the reports, in the papers. The cells of Stokes, Scanlan, and Sharkey are handsomely carpeted, papered, and provided with rugs, libraries, and rich furniture. Stokes has a French set of furniture, dressing case, and canary bird. They are provided with the best cigars, and the choicest food the city affords. One of them (Simmons) is having a "Tomb parlor" fitted up that will eclipse all others in luxurious style. Foster's room is not surpassed as the others, though furnished with a carpet and a library.

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Prince Lunaili has been elected King of the Hawaiian Islands. The Americans there are pleased at his election, and have been extending their congratulations to him. His age is 32.

The franking privilege has been totally abolished. Good. Such tons of political documents will not now go through the mails at the people's expense.

The Legislature is at present having a holiday week to visit the principal institutions of the State.

An act has been passed by Congress abolishing the grades of Admiral and Rear-Admiral of the Navy.

A new Emperor of China will take the throne on the 5th of the next month. Our relations with China will become somewhat more interesting after that date. The new emperor will then be 18 years old. He is reported as being more liberal and progressive than any of his predecessors. Americans will not have to bump the ground with their noses nine times before they are admitted to the imperial presence. What policy he will pursue in respect to America and other foreign countries remains to be seen.

## GENERAL ITEMS.

There is no doubt that England will have to import more wheat this year than ever before, and the prospect for next year's crop, so far as can be judged by the fall sowing, is very poor.

Cuba is still struggling for her independence. Her population is 1,400,000, including 200,000 slaves.

The World's Exhibition at Vienna will open in May. The American Commission is very active in securing space and providing accommodations for exhibitors from the United States.

Foster, the ear-hook murderer, says it will be a great favor to him if they will hang Stokes before they do him. He will then go off more contented like.

Illinois has put thirty-seven murderers in her State Prison. If the whole State of Illinois, with Chicago included, can't do better than New York City alone, she had better stop inviting people to "come West."

Seventy convicts have escaped from the Tennessee penitentiary within sixteen months, and the legislature don't know but that the few left should be turned out of doors.

Mr. Walker, of Kalamazoo, has introduced a bill abolishing the office of county superintendent of schools and providing for a return to the old system. A backward move.

The Flint & Pere Marquette railroad company has abolished the peddling of cigars, chestnuts, candy, and prize packages on the trains of its road.

The small-pox is raging with unprecedented violence in Chili.

A collision happened lately in the English Channel between the British ship Northfleet, from London for Australia, loaded with railroad iron and 418 passengers, and the Spanish steamer Metis, by which the Northfleet was sunk and 322 persons were drowned. The Metis escaped.

1835. 1873.

## The Detroit Free Press.

A Representative Michigan Journal.

## DESIGNED FOR BOTH HOME AND BUSINESS CIRCLES.

For upwards of thirty-eight years the Detroit Free Press has been recognized as one of the leading journals of the West. This high position is long maintained—with the constant aid of the publishers' dozen sons and retainers. With the increased facilities at command the publisher will strive to make the Free Press in the future still more than in the past, a good newspaper.

The Free Press, politically, will be devoted to an intelligent support of those measures by which the honor, peace, and prosperity of the nation can be best advanced and promoted.

## EDITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

Will be conducted in a spirit of fairness and impartiality, free alike from party and factional bias, from its Anti-Slavery, Clerical, Political, Social, and Moral Editors, with that character and influence which have given it the largest and most extended circulation.

## NEWS DEPARTMENT.

In this department will be found information received by telegraph from all parts of the world. In its telegraphic news the Free Press is second to none, and extends to a larger extent than any other Michigan newspaper, special dispatches, thereby giving its readers the earliest and most comprehensive notice of all important events.

## THE LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Will be interesting and entertaining, and complete, abounding in those spirit and many descriptions of current events which have caused the Free Press to be largely noticed in and have given it a position in all sections of the United States, as being in the respect decidedly unequalled.

## THE MICHIGAN NEWS DEPARTMENT.

Will contain an accurate record of the doings in every locality of the State, gathered mainly from special correspondents selected for their intelligence, truthfulness and the facilities they possess for transmitting the earliest and most important information. Under the heading will come special reports of public events occurring within the several areas of the State, written by members of The Free Press' Reportorial Staff, with such judgment, accuracy, and discrimination as shall insure their reliability.

## FARM AND FIFESIDE DEPARTMENT.

The aim in this department will be to disseminate practical ideas on Farming and Fruit Culture and in those other numbers of interest that redound to the comfort of the household.

## COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Free Press has always been acknowledged to be the best journal in Michigan. Its market reports contain everything of interest to the consumer; accurately collated and revised, and record all the principal transactions in the various articles of trade; produce and merchandise in the markets of the leading cities of the Union, as well as now and then those of Detroit.

The Daily Free Press, superior in all respects to any Detroit newspaper, is furnished to mail subscribers at FIVE DOLLARS per year.

The Tri-Weekly Free Press contains all the news of the daily, and is published thrice a week, being far the best journal for farmers and merchants residing in the interior who, while not being sufficiently well informed through a weekly newspaper, still have not the mail facilities to enable them to take a daily. This edition is furnished at FIVE DOLLARS a year.

The Weekly Free Press for Michigan readers, by far the best journal published, is furnished at TWO DOLLARS a year. To the getting up of a club of five an extra copy will be furnished. For clubs of ten the price will \$1.50 for each per year. Extra inducements to subscribers to be had on application by letter. Prepayment in all cases in advance. Money should be sent, if possible, in bank notes, drafts, or post-office orders.

Address all orders to

THE DETROIT FREE PRESS CO.

Detroit, Mich.

## Special Circular for 1872

We have on hand a large stock of  
GUILLETS HARDWARE,  
HOUSEKEEPERS' HARDWARE,  
STOVES AND TINWARE,  
NAILS, GLASS,  
BLACKSMITH'S GOODS,  
BLOOMSBURG COAL,  
HUES, SPICES,  
BENT STUFFS,  
GRINDSTONES, etc. The goods were  
bought before the recent heavy advances  
in metals and are offered at less than

## PRESENT VALUE.

The condition of the Iron Market makes it absolutely certain that all goods made of iron or steel must bear a high price for some time to come, and it is expected by those best informed that still further advances will be made in most lines of hardware.

However this may be, we mean that our prices shall always be as

## LOW AS THE LOWEST.

Those who are building this season will find it for their advantage to get our articles on Nails, Glass, and all kinds of  
HOUSE AND BARN TRIMMINGS.  
Call early so that we may fill orders from our present stock.

F. R. BEAL & CO.

## NOTICE.

We are now taking orders for  
DOORS, SASH,  
BLINDS, BRACKETS,  
MOULDINGS,  
of every description at Detroit prices al-  
ways the lowest.  
These goods are  
made by one of the best  
Firms in Michigan and are  
of the best quality.

## Orders Promptly Filled.

## RAILROAD TICKETS, FOR ALL POINTS.

East, West, and South.

## Michigan Central

GREAT WESTERN RAILWAYS.

## Cleveland Boats

Can be obtained at our office at lowest  
through rates.

We are always prepared to do all kinds  
of boat work.

## JOB WORK.

IN THE CENTER OF

## SHEET IRON

Have Sheets, Tin, Lead, etc., and  
Ingot Iron at lowest rates.  
We are always ready to make them

Please see about my STOCK in

## THE LARGEST

and best variety of any in the country.  
We endeavor to make

TRAVELERS' GUIDE.

TRAINS LEAVE NORTHLVILLE, or P. & P. M.  
NORTH, at 2:30 A.M., 12:30 P.M., 2:30 P.M.,  
7:30 P.M., by Detroit.

TRAINS LEAVE PLYMOUTH, or D. L. & W.  
EAST, at 2:30 A.M., 12:30 P.M., 2:30 P.M.,  
7:30 P.M., 10:30 P.M., 12:30 A.M., 1:30 P.M.,  
2:30 P.M., 4:30 P.M., 6:30 P.M., 8:30 P.M.  
Trains run by Detroit.

TRAINS LEAVE WAYNE, or MICH. CENT.  
EAST, at 2:30 A.M., 12:30 P.M., 2:30 P.M.,  
7:30 P.M., 10:30 P.M., 12:30 A.M., 1:30 P.M.,  
2:30 P.M., 4:30 P.M., 6:30 P.M., 8:30 P.M.  
Trains run by Detroit.

NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.

1. If a person takes a paper regularly from the office, whether directed to his name or not, or whether he has subscribed or not, is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders a paper discontinued, he may pay all arrears, or the publisher may consider it paid, and no payment is made, he is bound to send in full payment, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take newspapers and periodicals from the post-office, removes and leaving them unpaid for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

ABOUT TOWN.

We are glad to state that last intelligence from Mrs. Corbett pronounced her as gaining health daily.

Mr. Spaul Sturkweather remains about

Mr. Newton Blackwood's daughter, Nellie, has been in Detroit for some time past taking instructions in music and is said to have improved greatly.

A horse belonging to Mr. Joseph Chambers, while being quietly driven by Perrine White, suddenly dropped dead in the middle of the street Thursday, the 2d.

Mr. A. R. Chapman's son Floyd, a boy of 13 years has been troubled with St. Vitus' dance for over three months past. His father informs us that he is now recovering.

The Mifflord Era contains this item. "We regret to learn that Miss Shattuck, efficient teacher in the intermediate department of our school, has been and still is quite ill, and not able to attend to her school duties."

We received a call from Mr. Charley Van Epp, of St. Charles, an intimate friend of Mr. J. Sanderson, with whom he is staying. We are always glad to see Charley, and hope he does not forget our "special trials" ride from Wayne.

Baptism.—The rite of baptism, under the auspices of the Baptist denomination, took place at the mill-pond, Sunday, the 20th inst., at which time and place the following persons were immersed. Mary Burdick and Little Goodell of Mead's Mills (Waterford), and Julia McCullough and Alice Wright of this place. Rev. C. H. Richardson performed the ceremony.

PLANTS SP. IN.—Our people cannot禁锢 this winter as they have heretofore in regard to the scarcity of snow. It has been on the ground since the early part of winter, hardly a week passing that did not afford sleighing. Probably the greatest amount that ever fell here at one time was during last week. The snow storm began on Thursday morning and ended Friday, leaving all of 16 inches of snow on the level.

Methodist Socors This Winter.—Our methodist friends are making good use of the sleighing in their Socials. Refreshments are served and a charge of 20 cents made. On the evening of the 22nd a social was held at Mr. C. M. Thornton's and on the 23rd another at Mr. Edward Pott's place, (Kendrick farm) at both of which were several sleigh loads from here. All speak of "high times" at these socials and as some \$32 was netted at these two alone it is fair to presume that the plan is a paying one. Wednesday next one will be held at David Lapham's.

WHO CAN TELL?—A deeply interesting and momentous question is at present agitating our usually quiet town. It is debated on the street corners, discussed in the stores, and argued in hotels. To such strait has it become that leading stores put up signs prohibiting further talk on the subject. The question is substantially as follows: A sportsman, while in his perambulations discovers a squirrel in a tree; the squirrel in dodging to the opposite side of the tree does not expose enough of his body for a mark; the hunter moves gradually around the tree to get a better view, while the squirrel also moves opposite until both have made a circle back to the place they started from. Query: Does the hunter, in so doing, go around the squirrel?

If any of our distant readers can fathom the mystery they will please acquaint us immediately.

**BORN.**  
ELLIOTT.—On the 30th of January, to the  
wife of F. P. Elliott, of Northville, a  
son.

**DIED.**  
PHILLIPS.—In this city, January 29th,  
at 4 o'clock p.m., of intimation of the  
tobacco, Martha E., wife of E. R. Phil-  
lips, aged thirty years and nine months;  
Funeral at 11 o'clock to-morrow, at the  
Universalist Church.

The deceased was a lady University be-  
loved for her excellent qualities of head and  
heart, by all who knew her, and the intellig-  
ence of her untimely death will fall with  
crushing effect upon a large circle of friends  
and acquaintances. She was in the best of  
health until one short week since, when she  
was taken with the disease which so sud-  
denly terminated a busy life, and rendered  
lonely the household which she had ever  
cherished with her presence. Her husband leaves  
a good and devoted wife, and three  
children loss a kind and watchful mother.  
Truly the "King of Terrors loves a  
shining mark." Bay City Journal, Jan. 20.

Our Northville people will remem-  
ber Mr. Phillips's family, they hav-  
ing lived near the village, until two  
years since when they moved to Bay  
City.—Sir P. has our sympathy; we  
know his feelings.

SOCIAL VISIT.—We understand that  
there was a very pleasant and social  
dinner party of many of the first  
residents of this vicinity, at the house  
of the Rev. James Dubuque, on the last  
day of 1872.

There were present: William Ver-  
kes, Esq., Wm. Dunlap, Clinton John-  
son, Dan'l Porteroy, H. S. Bradley,  
Thomas Pinkerton, John Waterman,  
Clark A. Griswold, Joseph Yerkes, Jr.  
and their wives; also John Yerkes,  
Miss Mary Yerkes, and Mrs. Harris  
White.

Twelve of the party were born in  
the State of New York, three in Mass-  
achusetts, two in England, and one each  
in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Vermont,  
Connecticut.

The average age of the ladies was  
61 4-10ths years; that of the gentle-  
men 71 6-10ths years, and that of  
both together 62 years. Their united  
ages exceeded that of Methuselah  
by 450 years.

POVERTY.—There will be a location visit  
the largest part, Rev. C. H. Rhead, at his residence, on Thursday  
evening next, 5th.

AS EVERING IS ACT'S.—The Bible  
class of Mr. A. Randolph, at the Bap-  
tist church in response to an invitation  
from him, assemble at his residence  
Tuesday evening, Jan. 23d. The  
class composed of young and young  
married ladies and gentlemen,  
and their husbands exceeded that of Methusalah  
by 450 years.

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at his residence, on Thursday evening  
next, 5th.

THE CHILDREN'S MEETING.—  
On the evening of the last Sabbath  
of each month the scholars of the  
Methodist S. S. meet at the church,  
when each one of the class, beginning  
with the teacher, recite a verse from  
the Bible relating to some text pre-  
viously given out by the pastor. The  
whole is diversified with singing from  
the choir, an essay from one of the  
elder scholars, and an address from  
the pastor.

Such was the order of proceedings  
last Sabbath evening, 20th, to which  
a large number of our people were  
listeners. The essay in particular  
was an appropriately written and  
properly delivered production and re-  
flected credit upon its author and reader,  
Miss Emma Hall.

Mrs. John Sands has a class of 19  
scholars all of whom she kindly invited  
to her house on the evening of the  
20th and presented each with a  
very nice gilt edge Bible. The total  
cost of these little mementoes must  
have been no little amount, and are  
certainly betokens a generous spirit on  
the part of the giver.

ROLL OF HONOR.

WHO'S WORTHY OF MORE Honor than he who  
subscribes for his own paper and pays for it? The following have paid since our last issue:

George Homan, Northville	\$1.50
Eva Thornton	300
Thomas Porter	300
Richard Goodell	300
A. P. Chapman	150
Sheldon East	150
Mrs. Orr Kingsey	300
Lyman L. Brooks	200
Wm. J. Wells	215
John A. Smith Novi	250
Dele Flint	150
Wm. Jeffords, Marysville, Cal.	150

THE TREE IS KNOWN BY ITS FRUIT.—When the heart is once truly given to God; when the affections flow delightfully towards Him; when the will is swallowed up in the divine will; when the whole soul is devoted to the service of its Creator, Preserver, and Redeemer; then the fruits of righteousness will appear and abound; then joy and peace will gladden the heart, and hope and love will unite to prepare the believer for his eternal rest.

DRY.—On Wednesday night, at 12 o'clock, Jan. 22, wife of George Brown, of information of the lungs.

LETTER FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, D. C.,  
January 16, 1873.

MR. ENRICO DE LA SALLE—I received  
the news on due time; and you had  
better believe I was not long devoting

its contents, advertisements and all.

I suppose you would like to know  
what I am doing here and how I like  
it. Well, in the first place, I am over-  
seeing the repairs of all the buildings  
connected with the University. There  
are students attending the University,  
who are good mechanics, and work  
from two to four hours per day and all  
day Saturday. My business is to find  
work for them to do, and see that the  
work is done. We have been very  
busy since the cold weather came on,

and the snow has covered the ground  
through all the buildings; and as it has  
been colder here this winter than is  
usual for this latitude, and the pipes  
not being protected, as they

should be (or as they would be in our  
northern climate), the result is, they are  
badly burst up.

The weather is the coldest that has

been known for several years.

The Potowmack has been frozen over since

Christmas, and I am told the ice is

nine inches thick; still the thermometer

has not been lower than 6° above

zero the coldest day. At present we

are having warm pleasant weather.

To-day has been like an April day in

Michigan.

I have been in some of the pub-

lic buildings, but not in all; have

gone to the Capitol, and saw

both Houses of Congress in session,

also the Supreme Court; have been

to the White House twice—once on

New Year's day, when I had the

pleasure of seeing and shaking hands

with the President. I have also been

through the Treasury Department,

the Patent Office, Post Office, and just

stepped into the Smithsonian Insti-

tute; have not had time to see all that

was to be seen in any of them, but

shall make a more thorough visit be-

fore I come home.

As regards living it here, there are

some things I like and some I do not.

I like the climate here better than I

do at the north; and oh, the oysters

you get here! You would never eat

oysters in Northville after you had

eaten them here; and then the sweet

potatoes are delicious; we have them

as common as you do the Irish pota-

toes up there; but it is a hard place

to get along. House rents are very

high; so is wood. Coal is cheaper

than wood. Meat is dear, and good

butter 50 cents per pound. It will go

very well for me to the employ of

government, with large salary, to

live here; but a poor man had better

take up with Greeley's advice and g-

ive up.

And now, Mr. Editor, in conclusion,

I would say they are making great

preparations for the inauguration here

on the 4th of March. It will proba-

bly be the biggest thing that has ever

been in Washington on a similar oc-

asion; and if you or any other North-

villean should come to see the grand

display, I shall expect you to, they

will call on me, and shall feel disap-

pointed if you do not.

Now, Mr. Editor, this is not intended

for the public eye, but—if you can

model it over into any readable

shape, you are at liberty to do as you

have a mind.

I have mailed a catalogue of the

University to you, thinking perhaps

you would be interested in it. I will

draw this already too lengthy epistle

to a close, wishing you success.

Yours truly,

J. P. NASH.

Plymouth.

### MR. STIVER'S HORSE.

From the Danbury (Conn.) News.  
The other morning at breakfast Mrs. Perkins observed that Mr. Stiver, in whose house we live, had been called away early and wanted to know if I would see to his horse through the day.

I knew Mr. Stiver owned a horse because I occasionally saw him drive it out of the yard, and I saw the stable every day, but what kind of a horse it was I didn't know.

I never went into the stable for two reasons; in the first place I had no desire to, and secondly, I didn't know as the horse cared particularly for company.

I never took care of a horse in my life and had little of a less hopeful nature than the charge Mr. Stiver had left with me might have had a very depressing effect but I told Mrs. Perkins I would do it.

"You know how to take care of a horse, don't you?" said she.

I gave her a reassuring wink. "Indeed, I knew so little about it, that I didn't think it safe to converse more fluently than by winks."

A few minutes later I heard a horse walking out to the stable. There was nothing particular to do, as Stiver had given him his breakfast, and I found him eating it, so I looked around.

The horse looked around, too, and stared pretty hard at me. There was but little said on either side. I hunted up the location of the feed, and then sat down on a peck measure, and fell to studying the beast. There is a wide difference in horses. Some of them will kick you over and never look around to see what becomes of you. I don't like a disposition like that, and I wondered if Stiver's horse was one of them.

When I came home at noon I went straight to the stable. The animal was there all right. Stiver hadn't told me what to give him for dinner, and I had not given the subject any thought; but I wanted to the eat box and filled the peck measure, and filled up to the measure.

We saw the eat box almost smile.

This pleased and amused it—I caught them into the trough, and left him above me to admire the way I parted my hair behind. I just got my head up in time to save the whole of it. He had his ears back, his mouth open, and looked as if he was on the point of committing murder, I went out and filled the measure again, and climbed up the side of the stall and emptied it on top of him. He brought his head up so suddenly at this that I immediately got down, letting go of everything to do it. I struck on the sharp edge of a barrel and rolled over a couple of times, and then disappeared under a hay-enter. The peck measure went down on the other side, and got mysteriously tangled up in that animal's tail, and he went to work at it, and then ensued the most dreadful noise I had ever heard in all my life, and I have been married eighteen years.

It did seem as if I never would get out from that hay-enter, and all the while I was struggling and wrenching myself and the cutter apart, that awful beast was kicking around in that stall, and making the most appalling sounds imaginable.

When I got out, I found Mrs. Perkins at the door. She had heard the racket, and had sped out to the stable, but only

thought of me and three stove lids which she had under her arms, one of which

she was about to set at the beast.

This made me mad.

"Go away, you unfortunate ill-fated," I shouted, "do you want to knock my brains out?" For I remembered seeing Mrs. Perkins slug a mule once before, and I nearly lost the use of an eye by the operation, although standing on the opposite side of the house at the time.

She retired as soon as I did, and at the same time the animal quieted down, but there was nothing left of that peck measure, not even the broken handle.

I followed Mrs. Perkins into the house,

and had her do me up, and then I sat down on a chair, and fell into a profound train of meditation. After a while I felt better and went out to the stable again.

The horse was leaning against the stable stall, with eyes partly closed, and ap-

peared to be very much engrossed in thought.

"Step off to the left," I said, rubbing my back.

He didn't step. I got the pitchfork, and junched him in the leg with the handle. He immediately raised up both hind legs at once, and that took him out of my hands, and went rattling up against the timbers above, and came down again in an instant, the end of the handle rapping me with such force on the top of the head that I sat right down on the floor, under the impression that I was standing in front of a drug store in the evening. I went back into the house, and got some more stuff of me. But the Perkins grit was up in me, and I couldn't keep away from that stable. I went out there again. The thought struck me that what the animal wanted—was exercise. If that thought had been an empty glycine can, it would have saved a windfall of luck for me.

But exercise would tone him down, and exercise I should. I laughed at myself to think how I would trounce him around the yard. I didn't laugh again that afternoon. I got him unchained, and then wondered how I was to get him out of the stall without carrying him out. I pealed, but he wouldn't budge. I stood looking at him in the face, thinking of something appropriate to say, when he suddenly solved the difficulty by veering about and padding for the door. I followed, as a matter of course, because I had a tight hold of the rope, and hit about every partition stud worth speaking of on that side of the barn. Mrs. Perkins was at the window, and saw us come out the door. She subsequently remarked that we came out skipping like two innocent children. The skipping was entirely unintentional on my part. I felt as if I stood on the verge of eternity; my legs may have skipped, but my mind was full of awe.

I took that animal out to exercise him. He exercised me before we got through with it. However, around a few times in a circle, then he stopped suddenly, spread out his fore legs and looked at me. Then he leaned forward a little, and hoisted both hind legs, and threw about two cool rods of mud over a line full of clefts. Mrs. Perkins had just brought out

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Just then Stiver's horse stood up on his hind legs and tried to bang me with the others. This scared me. A horse never shows his strength to such advantage as when he is coming down on you like a frantic pie-chaser. I madly dodged,

and the cold sweat fairly boiled out of me. It suddenly came over me that I had once figured in a similar position years ago. My grandfather owned a fine white horse that would get up from a meal at Delmonico's to kick the President of the United States. He sent me to the lot after him one day, and emphatically suggested that I should ride him down. I once rode him, and I saw the stable every day, but what kind of a horse it was I didn't know. I never went into the stable for two reasons; in the first place I had no desire to, and secondly, I didn't know as the horse cared particularly for company.

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