

# Saginaw Courier

W. S. Webber

VOLUME VI.

EAST SAGINAW, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1865.

NUMBER 285.

**Business Directory.**  
**EAST SAGINAW.**  
W. L. P. LITTLE & CO.  
Bankers and Exchange Brokers,  
BUY & SELL EXCHANGES,  
Bank Notes,  
GOLD AND SILVER, & C.  
Will give prompt attention to Collections, and  
REMIT DRAFTS AT CURRENT RATES.  
W. L. WEBBER, J. W. SMITH,  
WEBBER & SMITH,  
Attorneys, Counselors and Solicitors. Office, No. 2  
W. & S. Cross Block.  
T. E. DOUGHTY,  
Dealer in Watches, Jewelry, Books, Stationery,  
Mail Paper, &c., &c. Irving Block, Geneva  
Street.  
**EAST SAGINAW FOUNDRY.** All  
kinds of casting, brass and iron, and  
repairing and fitting of machinery of all descrip-  
tions, done promptly and reliably at the above  
establishment.  
GEORGE W. MERRILL, Proprietor.  
HOUGH & FOX,  
Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Family Sup-  
plies, Canned Goods, Fruits, etc. Geneva  
Street.  
L. SIMONEAU,  
Druggist and Chemist, has a fine assortment  
of Drugs, Medicines, Chemicals, Perfumery,  
Toilet Articles, &c., &c. Water Block,  
Geneva Street.  
DRS. FARRAND, ROSS & OSBORN,  
Physicians and Operative Surgeons. Residence  
on Water Street, directly east of former resi-  
dence. Office over the Post Office on Wash-  
ington Street. Office open at all hours.  
SCHMITZ & MOULDER,  
Dealers in Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Crockery,  
Agricultural Implements, &c. Corner Gene-  
vee and Chestnut Streets.  
CHAUNCEY H. OSGOOD,  
Attorney, Counselor and Solicitor,  
Office in Exchange Block.  
FRIZZELLE BROTHERS,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Medi-  
cines, Paints, Oils, Liquors, Dye Stuffs, etc. Gene-  
vee Street, opposite Hancock Block.  
MERRISON BROS.,  
Will attend to the Purchase, Shipment and In-  
spection of Lumber on Saginaw River. Post  
Office Address, East Saginaw.  
BYRON B. BUCKHOUT,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in English and Ameri-  
can Hardware, Cutlery, Iron, Agricultural  
Implements, Stoves, Copper, Tin and Sheet  
Iron Ware, &c. Brick Block, North Water  
Street.  
C. K. ROBINSON,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, Will give  
prompt attention to collections. Taxes paid  
for non-residents, and all business connected  
with a Land Agent promptly attended to.  
LIVERY STABLE.  
A. W. GATES & CO.'s Stable, corner Washington  
and Tenth Streets, are fully stocked with  
Horses, Carriages, and everything required  
in the line. Terms reasonable.  
H. MARKS,  
Dealer in Hats, Caps, Fur and Skin, Ready  
Made Clothing, Glover, Opposite Hancock  
Block.  
P. M. SACHS,  
Retailer, Shop south of Schmidt's & Morley's  
Hardware Store, East Saginaw.  
SHAW, REYNOLDS & SPENCER,  
Dealers in Hardware, Iron, Nails, Glass, Paints,  
Oils, etc. Buena Vista Block.  
WILLIAM G. DEPTZ,  
Carpenter and Joiner, between  
Genevee and Chestnut Streets.  
LIVINGSTON & TOMES,  
Dealers in Dry Goods, Crockery, etc. Corner  
Store, Buena Vista Block.  
GEORGE C. SANBORN,  
Dealer in Groceries, Provisions, Family Sup-  
plies, Country Produce, etc. Corner Store,  
Exchange Block.  
FRED A. KOEHLER,  
Blacksmith and general operator in iron and  
steel, Tenth Street, between  
Genevee and Chestnut Streets.  
LEHDEHN & BURGER,  
Manufacturers of and dealers in Boots, Shoes,  
Leather, Findings, &c., &c. 2d door east of  
Bertrams Block.  
W. L. BOUTHWICK,  
United States Assistant Assessor.  
FOR SAGINAW, SHELBY AND ISABELLA COUNTIES.  
Office at East Saginaw, Alford & Co.'s Tobac-  
co Store.  
C. H. WILKIN & CO.,  
Merchant Tailors and Dealers in Cloths, Cloth-  
ing, and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods 2d  
store from corner Exchange Block.  
C. W. WISNER,  
Attorney, Counselor and Solicitor  
Office in Exchange Block, East Saginaw.  
H. O. SILBERG,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Dry Goods, Gro-  
ceries, Provisions, Crockery, Hats, Caps, Boots  
and Shoes, Yankes Notions, etc. Exchange  
Block, East Saginaw.  
BLISS, JAMES & CO.,  
Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions,  
Boots & Shoes, etc. Commercial Block.  
C. S. ROSEBURY & CO.,  
Dealers in Groceries, Provisions, Fruits, Vegeta-  
bles, Fresh Produce, Family Supplies, Stone  
Ware, Glass, Crockery, Hats, Paints, Oils,  
Carbon Oil, Flour, Feed, etc. Commercial  
Block.  
E. J. MERRISON,  
Will attend promptly to the Purchase, Inspect-  
ing and Shipment of Lumber from any point  
on Saginaw River. Post office address  
EAST SAGINAW.  
LATHROP & HALL,  
PHYSICIANS & SURGEONS.  
Office Buena Vista Block, Cor. Genevee & Water  
Street.  
H. R. PROCTOR,  
Dealer in Fine Watches and Jewelry, Silver and  
Plated Ware. Agent for H. W. Ground Pub-  
lic and Postoffice Buildings. Opposite Hancock  
Block, East Saginaw.  
CHOUSE, WICKLIFF & CO.,  
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Groceries, Pro-  
visions, Crockery, Hats, Caps, Boots and  
Shoes, Yankes Notions, etc. Exchange Block,  
East Saginaw.  
WM. A. CLARK,  
Attorney and Counselor at Law, No. 2, How  
Block, East Saginaw.  
LUTHER DECKWITH & J. B. COOK,  
Attorneys and Counselors at Law and Solicitors  
in Chancery, Office over Wilkins & Co.'s Store,  
Water Street,  
BAY CITY, MICH.  
A. M. MERRISON,  
Manufacturer of Family Groceries, &c. Salt  
Cakes furnished to any extent desired, on  
fair terms. Office at New Planting Mill, Water  
Street.  
BARCLAY & FYLEER,  
Grocers; Dealers in Groceries, Fruits, Supplies,  
Butter, Eggs, Lard, &c. Opposite Hancock  
Block, Washington Street.  
F. W. CALLISTE & CO.,  
Tanners, Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hides,  
Leather and Findings, and Water and Tule-  
tule Streets, East Saginaw, Michigan. Cash  
for Hides and Fat.  
CAMP & HUSE,  
Lawyers and Government Claim Agents,  
No. 4, How Block, East Saginaw, Mich.  
Office formerly occupied by A. W. Egbert, Esq.  
Special attention given to collection of  
Deeds and Land Agency business. 274

CHAS. VON DANIELS, M. D.  
Office, Lloyd Block, Building opposite Hancock  
Block, East Saginaw, Mich.  
**SAGINAW VALLEY BANK.**  
BLISS, FAY & CO.,  
Bankers and Brokers,  
Buy and sell Exchange, Bank Notes, Gold  
and Silver, Canada Currency.  
Give prompt attention to Collections and Gen-  
eral Banking Business.  
Office: on Water Street, Buena Vista Block,  
East Saginaw, Mich.  
**GOODING & HAWKINS,**  
FORWARDING, COMMISSION, AND  
GENERAL STEAMBOAT AGENTS.  
East Saginaw, - - Michigan.  
D. W. GOODING. W. HAWKINS.  
**YAWKEY & CO.,**  
Commission Agents and Dealers in  
Lumber, Shingles, Lath, &c.  
Office, Nos. 12 & 13 3d Floor, Exchange Bk.  
EAST SAGINAW, MICH.  
Orders filled promptly and at Market Rates.  
**DRS. FARNSWORTH & SPINNEY**  
**HOMCEPATHIC**  
Physicians and Surgeons,  
OFFICE IN BUENA VISTA BLOCK  
EAST SAGINAW, - - MICH.  
We would like to see you prepared to at-  
tend to all calls, both at home and abroad,  
and to patients suffering from any form of dis-  
ease, either Acute, Chronic or Surgical. In addition  
to the most approved Homoeopathic Remedies,  
we have a full supply of the following:  
HOMOEOPATHIC MEDICINES.  
Tinctures, Dilutions, Triturations, &c. Sugar  
of Milk Globules, Family Medicines, Cases and  
Chests, worth from \$1.00 to \$25.00. Homoeopathic  
Books, Syringes, Forceps, Trusses, Vibri-  
corks, Surgical Instruments, &c. Pure Wines  
and Liquors, and everything needed by Homoeo-  
paths. East Saginaw, May 19, 1864. 2514  
DR. P. WHIPPLE,  
Dental Surgeon, Office, How New  
Block, No. 10, over Frizzle  
Brothers Drug Store, on Washington Street.  
Artificial Teeth, from one to entire set,  
on the most approved plan, and in a style  
combining the highest degree of usefulness,  
natural appearance, comfort and durability.  
Teeth extracted without pain if desired. Partic-  
ular attention paid to the preservation of the  
Natural Teeth. Reference given if required.  
East Saginaw, Mich. 2551-y-p.  
Insurance Agency.  
Ethna Insurance Co. of Hartford, Fire and  
Marine Assets. \$2,500,000  
Security Fire, N. Y., Assets, 650,000  
Home Ins. Co. of New Haven, 250,000  
Genl. Assn. of Am. Ins. Co. Assets, 5,000,000  
JOHN J. WHEELER, Agent  
For above Companies, Exchange Block, East  
Saginaw, Michigan. 2557

**New**  
**DRUG STORE.**  
L. SIMONEAU,  
Successor to G. FRED HOBS,  
**DRUGGIST**  
AND CHEMIST,  
CROUSE BLOCK,  
Corner of Washington and Genevee Sts.  
**EAST SAGINAW.**  
ATTENTION IS INVITED  
TO MY STOCK  
OF  
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS,  
SHAKE HERBS, PERFUMERY,  
TOILET ARTICLES, SOAPS,  
FANCY GOODS,  
PATENT MEDICINES, COMBS,  
BRUSHES, &c., &c.  
MY STOCK OF  
**Drugs & Medicines,**  
AND Chemicals,  
IS PURE AND FRESH,  
HAVING been selected with great care, and  
is from the most reliable houses. In this  
particular I have no fear of criticism or competi-  
tion.  
DR. P. WHIPPLE,  
Dental Surgeon, Office, How New  
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Artificial Teeth, from one to entire set,  
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Security Fire, N. Y., Assets, 650,000  
Home Ins. Co. of New Haven, 250,000  
Genl. Assn. of Am. Ins. Co. Assets, 5,000,000  
JOHN J. WHEELER, Agent  
For above Companies, Exchange Block, East  
Saginaw, Michigan. 2557

**Selected Poetry.**  
**NUPTIAL VERSES.**  
Two souls are blended into one,  
Like drops of crystal dew,  
Two streams which long apart have run  
Now the same course pursue;  
Thus weds my Muse my Lyre awake,  
Thus weds my heart my Lyre awake,  
As sweet as music at morning's break  
From the linnets' airy throat.  
Let no rude touch a silver make,  
To sweep the trembling string  
As those wild notes of love to wake  
Which seraph-mistrels sing;  
So sing that Heaven's listening ear  
Shall heed to each the strain,  
And joy shall gladden through the air  
Like sunlight through the rain!  
Hark! in what sweet and solemn strains  
The wedding hymns are sung,  
How fast the bright eyes looking down  
To dim the brightest light,  
And yet the smiles and tears  
The not of sorrow tears,  
Not happier did the young stars sing  
Upon creation's dawn.  
"Children of love, and faith, and joy!  
Your hopes are now your life,  
Your prayers are answered, go ye forth  
A Husband and a Wife!  
A Husband and a Wife!  
These simple words contain  
The stoutest heart of all to teach,  
How much of love, how much of faith,  
How much of hope, how much of fear,  
How much of life, how much of death,  
Of blended smiles and tears!  
"Children of Love! unite your prayers,  
And lift your voices up,  
That God will send you every bliss  
For your life's little cup.  
His little water, be they few,  
To make them sweet as morning dew,  
Or Gilead's healing lute."  
"Children of Joy! go forth anew!  
Your union, let it be  
Union to and love, and do  
What God requires of ye—  
Union in love, and hope, and faith,  
In joy and darkest hour,  
Union in all you do,  
Union at last in Heaven!"  
**Girls Should Learn to Keep House.**  
No young girl can be too well in-  
structed in anything which will effect  
the comfort of a family. Whatever  
position in society she occupies, she  
needs a practical knowledge of house-  
hold duties. She may be placed in  
such circumstances that it will not be  
necessary for her to perform such do-  
mestic labor; but in any amount she  
needs no less knowledge than if she  
were obliged to provide personally  
over the cooking stove and pantry.—  
Indeed, I have often thought it was  
more difficult to direct others, and re-  
quires more experience, than to do the  
same work with our own hands.  
"Mothers are frequently so nice and  
particular that they do not like to give  
up any part of their care to their chil-  
dren. This is a great mistake in their  
management for they are often bur-  
dened with the labor and need relief  
themselves useful; to assist their  
parents every way in their power, and  
to consider it a privilege to do so."  
"Young people cannot realize the  
importance of a thorough knowledge  
of housewifery; but those who have  
suffered the inconvenience and morti-  
fications of ignorance can well appre-  
ciate it. Children should be early in-  
dulged in their disposition to bake,  
and experiment in cooking in various  
ways. It is often but a troublesome  
help that they afford; still it is a great  
advantage to them."  
"I know a little girl who at nine  
years old made a loaf of bread every  
week through the winter. Her  
mother taught her how much yeast,  
and salt and flour to use, and she be-  
came quite an expert baker. When-  
ever she is disposed to try her skill in  
making simple cakes or pies she is  
permitted to do so. She is thus, while  
amusing herself, learning an import-  
ant lesson. Her mother calls her her  
little housekeeper, and often permits  
her to get what is necessary for the  
table. She hangs the keys by her  
side, and very musical the jingling is  
to her ears. I think before she is out  
of her teens, upon which she has not  
yet entered, she will have some idea  
how to cook."  
"Some mothers give their daughters  
the care of housekeepers, each a week  
by turns. It is a good idea, and a most  
useful part of their education."  
"Domestic labor is by no means in-  
compatible with the highest degree of  
refinement and mental culture. Many  
of the most elegant, accomplished  
women I have ever known have look-  
ed well to their household duties, and  
have honored themselves and their  
husbands by so doing."  
Thus far from Anna Hope; and  
who Anna Hope is we know not, but  
one thing we are sure of: she is not  
wise above what is written. Solomon  
sings the praise of a good wife in  
Proverbs, xxxi. Girls, will you read  
it? Begin at verse 10.  
Economy, taste, skill in cooking,  
and neatness in the kitchen, have a  
great deal to do in making life happy  
and prosperous. The charm of good  
housekeeping is in the order, the  
economy and taste displayed in atten-  
tion to little things; but these things  
have a wonderful influence. A dirty  
kitchen and bad cooking have driven  
many a one from home to seek com-  
fort and happiness somewhere else.—  
None of our excellent girls are fit to  
be married until they are thoroughly  
educated in the deep and profound  
mysteries of the kitchen.  
It has been long supposed that  
there was no such city in China as  
Hankow, but an English captain has  
recently come down from that city,  
through the Yang-Tze, in a ship of a  
thousand tons, drawing nineteen feet  
of water, having on board a full cargo  
of tea. Hankow is in the centre of  
China, and its greatest tonnage.

**Robbing a Methodist Preacher.**  
Soon after the promulgation of  
Methodism in England, it spread with  
great rapidity over the counties of  
Devon and Cornwall, and especially  
among the miners and low orders.—  
For a long time after its introduction,  
the clergy and high orders of society  
in the west of England manifested a  
degree of dislike to the doctrines,  
which can hardly be imagined in these  
days of modern toleration. It was  
thought by many young men good  
sport to break the windows and nail  
up the doors of a Methodist chapel.  
The robbery of a Wesleyan preacher  
as a sport, by three young men, how-  
ever, had the result of making them  
prey for their practical joke.  
Among the unfortunates who were  
preached was one known by the name  
of the "Old Gardener." This old man  
was no common character, indeed he  
was quite an original, and by far the  
most popular preacher among the low-  
est and least intelligent of the dis-  
ciples of John Wesley. He kept a  
small nursery garden, about two miles  
from the town of St. Auston, working  
hard at his occupation by day, and  
praying and preaching to his fellow-  
sinners, as he termed them, in the  
evening. He lived in the poorest  
manner, giving away all the surplus  
of his earnings in charity, distributing  
bibles, and promoting to the utmost  
of his ability the extension of Metho-  
dism. His complexion was a sort of  
dirty, dark iron-gray, and his whole  
appearance lean and grotesque. Al-  
though extremely ignorant, he pos-  
sessed no small degree of cunning and  
personal courage. Of this, the follow-  
ing incident affords ample evidence.  
The old gardener was once subject-  
ed to burglary and attempted robbery.  
He lived with his wife, in a  
small and somewhat dilapidated cot-  
tage not far from the high road.—  
Three young "squires" who had just  
finished their studies at the Univer-  
sity, and who all despised and hated  
Methodism, having heard that the old  
man had recently been making a col-  
lection to build a Methodist Chapel,  
thought it would be a good frolic to  
rob him temporarily of the proceeds of  
the collection. The result of the  
frolic is best related by one of the  
actors.  
"We set out," said he, "upon an ex-  
pedition with blackened faces, upon a  
dark night, a little before twelve  
o'clock. We had Dutch as well as  
Cornish courage; yet I confess, when  
it came to the point, I felt myself a  
coward. I began to reflect that it was  
but a dastardly frolic to frighten a  
poor old man and his wife in the dead  
of night.  
"The affair was not ended. Reports  
were that three men, disguised as  
black demons, with horns and tails,  
had entered the cottage of the old  
gardener, who had not only terrified  
him, but had frightened them out of  
a good sum of money, which he in-  
tended to devote to the building of a  
new Methodist meeting-house. They  
gave out that on the following morn-  
ing a sermon, and afterwards sol-  
icited subscriptions for the new meet-  
ing house, when he would relate the re-  
markable manner in which he was so  
provisionally assisted with funds for  
the building. Our mortification was  
complete. Tom, whose hatred of  
Methodism was intense, declared he  
would blow up the meeting house as  
soon as it was built. Our curiosity,  
however, was excited, and we all de-  
termined to hear our adventure of the  
night related by the old gardener, if  
we could contrive to be present with-  
out being suspected.  
Sunday evening arrived. The meet-  
ing house was crowded with suffocation,  
and with the dim lights then burning  
in the chapel, we had no difficulty in  
concealing ourselves. The sermon was  
short, but the statement of our adven-  
ture was related most minutely and  
circumstantially in the old man's  
quaint homely and humorous phrase-  
ology. This evening he seemed to ex-  
cel himself, and was exultingly humor-  
ous with delight and satisfaction. "Never,  
said he, "never saw black faces pray  
with greater devotion."  
"I have some doubt, however," he  
said, "if their prayers were quite  
so fervent as they sometimes  
toward their faces toward the door,  
but the lifting of the flint and steel  
kept them quiet."  
He then added, with a knowing  
shake of the head and exulting laugh:  
"but they had not smelt powder like  
the old soldier whom they came to  
rob. No, no; it was a large heap—  
a large, large heap to frighten old  
General Clive himself. The candle was  
lighted, the flint and steel were ready.  
You may ask, my friends, if I myself  
was not afraid. No, no; my dear  
friends, shouted he, "This large heap  
of gunpowder was—it was my stock,  
my whole year's stock, of look seed."  
The whole congregation somewhat  
irreverently laughed; even the saint  
aloud shouted; many clapped their  
hands. I was for a moment suspen-  
ded by the announcement, but at last  
could hardly suppress my own laugh-  
ter.  
We subscribed to the fund, to avoid  
suspicion, and left the meeting. After  
the sermon we joined each other, but  
could not speak. We could barely  
chuckle "look seed," and then roared  
with laughter.  
It was a good joke, though not ex-  
actly to our taste. It has, however,  
been such since served for subsequent  
amusement.  
The chapel was built with money  
collected by the gardener. Time and  
circumstances now induce me to think  
that there has been no detriment to  
morality or religion, by the erection  
of the meetinghouse named, "The  
Look-Seed Chapel."—St. James Mag-  
azine.

**ABOUT WINES.**  
HOW THEY ARE MADE AND "DOCTORED"—  
CHAMPAGNE COGNAC AND CHAMPAGNE  
CELLARS—STATEMENTS CONCERNING  
PORT, ETC.  
One Shaw, an old English wine  
merchant, has recently made some  
revelations to the public of secrets of  
the trade, and also given some good  
advice to those who deal in or keep  
good wine, as to the best methods  
of their preservation. He is opposed  
to the habit of keeping wine in oak.  
It is, he says, ruinous to every kind of  
pure, natural wine, from any and  
every country. He exposes several of  
the more recent shams of English and  
continental wine-dealers. Of an article  
called "Elbo Sherry," he says:  
"Grapes do not thrive much on the  
Elbo, but they grow in two or three fertile  
dances in that favored locality, and  
yield a fine native spirit; while the  
Elbo furnishes an ample supply of  
what, in technical phrase, is called  
"liquor." Both small and taste give  
proof of the scarcity of grapes juice in  
this choice production; yet it really  
does the Hamburgers great credit as  
chemists and manipulators, who we  
see what they contrive to send over to  
us to tickle our palates with, at such  
amazing low prices." He gives an  
example of an operation of mixing  
which was lately performed in a bond-  
ed vault in London, when 6,550 gal-  
lons of French red wine were com-  
bined with 2,100 gallons of proof  
spirit and 65 gallons of "capillaries."  
"There is nothing in this compound  
of upwards of 4,000 dozens very inju-  
rious," he says, "to health; but those  
who drink it are not to be envied."  
Capillaries is a preparation of sugar  
and water, and is much used to sweeten  
wines that are thin and poor."  
Champagne, although made chiefly of  
black grapes—being entirely free from  
the juice, is almost colorless, and con-  
sequently, those kinds called amber,  
rose and pink have been colored.—  
How this is done Mr. Shaw explains:  
"For the first, a very slight quantity  
of a preparation called fumes, from  
the name of the place where it is  
made, is used. This is composed of  
the tartar, boiled with cream of  
tartar and filtered. To produce rose  
or pink, more is required; but no one  
can carefully compare even the amber  
with that which is pure, without dis-  
covering a coarse, extraneous flavor;  
and in the deeper colors this is still  
more perceptible. Sometimes any  
shade of color is given by adding  
more or less musk from red grape,  
of which the banks have been pressed  
and their color allowed to mix with  
the wine, and the wine is then filtered  
together.  
He says that champagne should not  
only be cool but cold, and if not kept  
in a temperature sufficiently low,  
it must be iced. In a hot room, even  
in winter, the coolness is pleasant; but  
if the bottle is allowed to remain in  
the ice pal until the wine becomes  
nearly as cold as the ice itself, it is  
wasting time and money to give it in  
the state for flavor and taste become  
what the merchants call "locked up."  
Ten minutes being does not deterio-  
rate the wine; but even then it is not  
equal to that which is brought out of  
a cold cellar, where it has lain long  
undisturbed. The practice of putting  
pieces of ice into the wine itself is  
destructive to the quality.  
Mr. Shaw notices the establishment  
of the Veuve Clicquot, saying: "A few  
miles on the Paris side of Epemay,  
may be seen a chateau, above the  
doorway of which is carved, "Mater  
Filiæ," the name being a lady of  
world-wide fame, exceedingly rich,  
but still living in a small house at  
Reims, as she did many years ago;  
and although above 80 years old, it is  
said there is not a crease made without  
her opinion, nor a transaction of im-  
portance, but she never notices. He  
adds: "Others may have, and do have,  
good wine as hers; for they have the  
same chances which she enjoys, of  
buying grapes or wines from growers;  
while the preparation of her liquors  
is no mystery, and the fermentation  
must everywhere go on in its natural  
course. The desire of her house is,  
not to make its wine better one year  
than another, but to keep it as close  
as possible to the known standard pop-  
ularity, year after year. If all seasons  
were alike, this would be compara-  
tively easy, but some are so bad  
that not a single grape will be admit-  
ted into cellars of repute; and as two,  
three, and more such years often suc-  
ceed each other, her and every other  
house are compelled to keep up stock  
in the best way they can. The only  
way of accomplishing this, is by  
searching throughout the district for  
the best wine that can be found in the  
cellars of the growers or merchants,  
and preparing them for their brand.  
Large firms, such as hers, and a few  
more, will make several cases of 60,  
100 and 100,000 dozens after a good  
vintage."  
Concerning Port, Mr. Shaw has  
much to say, though that wine is getting  
"vulgar" in London. He says the  
most perfect vintage he recollects  
was the 1827. "The wine was evi-  
dently from well, not over-ripened  
grapes, and there was in it a fine, firm  
fulness, with sufficient richness, but  
no hard stinkiness or dryness; so that  
it was certain to go forward improv-  
ing. This is the best the great old  
vintage that it does not require an-  
nearly long keeping in bottle.  
"It is a well-known fact that almost  
every third cork containing very old  
wine is decayed and has a bad smell,  
which it, of course, imparts to the  
wine. I do not say that port ever has  
a delicate bouquet; for only a drop of  
brandy fell into the finest glass of  
any wine will immediately deaden its  
flavor, and ports have often 25 gal-  
lons of proof sp. added to the wine;  
but even port, with all its strength,  
when it has been 12, 15, or 20 or more  
years in bottle, has generally what is  
known among wine-merchants as the  
"bottle-stink" and, if with this same  
"bottle-stink" it is declared to be, and  
buyers believe it to be, a real vintage  
1820, 10 guineas per dozen will be a  
small price for it. A few years ago  
anything black enough, and with a  
touch of the elegant "bottle-stink," was  
immediately salable at high prices,  
and much masquerading at public sales,  
as well as in public houses there was  
to be found such profitable merchandise."

**School Boy Promise—A Sketch by**  
a man of Fifty.  
Theodore Gray, in narrating his  
early adventures in the capacity of a  
pedagogue, gives the following as his  
experience of youthful indications of  
future greatness:  
Thirty years ago I was peniless  
and without a cent. I had a few forlorn  
speculations, in the course of which I  
wandered about the State with a reck-  
less independence, sometimes mourn-  
ing over the past, and sometimes an-  
ticipating the black and gloomy fu-  
ture. At length my funds and every  
expectation were exhausted, and I was  
exhausted, and shunning all society, I  
spent a week in devising plans by  
which I was to be rescued from my  
embarrassments. I wrote to a friend  
who was the proprietor of an acad-  
emy of some renown, and offered my  
services as an assistant. They were  
kindly accepted. His answer enclosed  
advance money to a considerable  
amount; and in a few days, as it were  
by the magic of some enchanting  
dream, I found myself away from the  
wide, green hills and shadowy wood  
of the country, pent up in a small  
room with a class of boys whom I  
was to initiate in the mysteries of ge-  
ography and astronomy.  
The first lad was a dull, singular-  
looking being, of the most impris-  
ing exterior. Judging from appear-  
ance, the probability of my teaching this  
young idea how to shoot," seemed a  
matter of considerable doubt. I strove  
several times for a glimpse of intelli-  
gence in his mind in vain. It was  
like the labor of the Brazilian slaves,  
digging in the sand for diamonds.  
"Where is Asia?" asked I.  
He reddened, put out his under lip,  
cast down his eyes, and at length  
found words to say, "The map, sir."  
"Point to its real situation."  
He stuck out his clumsy hand like  
the fore-paw of a dancing bear, and  
pointed in a direction about twenty  
degrees above the horizon.  
"What causes the day?"  
"The sun, sir."  
"What causes the night?"  
"The moon, sir."  
I was quite satisfied as to the extent  
of his knowledge. The next morning  
able looking fellow, with large, dark  
eyes and glossy hair, curled about his  
high temples; his full lip was red like  
a girl's, and his voice sweet as music.  
He had a correct knowledge of what  
he had gone over, and a facility in  
learning whatever was placed before  
him. The few simple interrogations  
which I put to him were easily replied  
to, till at length he missed several in  
recession. Then came a shadow over  
his morning face, and the tears stole  
up softly in his eyes, and hung upon  
their long lashes trembling. I could  
not but wonder to myself if he had a  
sister or a cousin who resembled him;  
but what was that to me? So I went on.  
The next had nothing to distinguish  
himself from boys in general. His  
countenance was one of those common  
faces which were never noticed. He had  
pins stuck in the sleeve of his coat,  
and twine hanging out of the corners  
of his pocket; his stockings hanging  
and slipped down over his shoes, and  
the strings trailed over the floor. He  
fidgeted with his button-hole, and at  
length put his foot in his lap, and at  
length got one of his companions laughing  
at something he had in his hand.  
I called him to me, he had a lamb-  
like face, which stuck out from his  
body as if it contained the whole  
amount of his personal estate. I de-  
sired him to empty it upon the desk,  
and forth came a medley of school  
boy treasures; isinglass, slate pencils,  
a ball, chewed India rubber, paper  
boats, a top, and among the rest, a  
fly-bottle, containing a most unfortunate  
prisoner, who, without jibe or jury,  
had been summarily executed. His  
wings stripped from his back, and hang-  
ing by a hair rope on an appropriate  
pin-wood gallows, which my friend  
had manufactured for the occasion.  
The other was an awkward, lub-  
berly, overgrown creature, with a pair  
of green eyes that looked like a cat's.  
His hair stuck up straight on every  
side like a coat brush. He had a large  
nose, and a third of his face  
and he spoke with a cracked voice,  
that had as little melody in it as the  
filing of a saw. He sat upon the  
bench with as little animation, as if  
he had been made of putty; and al-  
though he did not answer any ques-  
tion, yet he exhibited no other sign of  
grief that might have been detected  
in a yawning, or opening a mouth of  
most appalling dimensions.  
Now mark the exploits of fortune.  
Thirty years have gone with the wind.  
I have taken an interest in watching  
the progress of my little class. The  
last mentioned grew up into a poet.—  
He has written some of the most deli-  
cious stanzas I ever read. They  
breathe a soul of the highest nature,  
and a heart stored with all that am-  
bles and "overflows life." The dunces  
whom I first examined, at this instant  
hold an office in the service of the  
United States, where his knowledge of  
human nature and his powerful tal-  
ents have made his name familiar to  
every ear, as his praises will be to fu-  
ture generations. He, in whom I  
found nothing to distinguish him from  
common boys, but his slovenly appear-  
ance, is now one of the richest and  
wealthiest merchants in the city, and  
universally beloved for his intelligence  
and virtue; and the other, whose sweet  
face and brilliant mind won my affec-  
tion immediately and awakened the  
liveliest hopes of his future eminence,  
sleeps in the grave.

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AND PROVISIONS, COUNTRY PRODUCE,  
&c., which he will sell at the same prices as sold  
at the down town establishments.  
East Saginaw, Sept. 7, 1864. 255