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MADISON,

THE

CAPITAL OF WISCONSIN:

ITS

GROWTH, PROGRESS, CONDITION,

WANTS AND CAPABILITIES.

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COMPILED BY

LYMAN C. DRAPER,

COR. SECRETARY STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF WISCONSIN.

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Printed by order of the Common Council of the City of Madison.

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MADISON:

CALKINS & PROUDFIT, CITY PRINTERS.

1857.



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## INTRODUCTORY.

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Of this little work it need only be said, that it is chiefly made up of carefully prepared papers which have already been in print in some form or other—corrected and brought down to the present time, to correspond with facts and things as they now exist. Something of the kind is needed to reflect the present condition, wants and capabilities of our thriving City. It has been two years since any pamphlet has been published on **Madison**, and then at private expense, and limited in size and number; since which the business of the City has fully doubled, and numerous changes and improvements have been effected. The repeated and increasing demands from abroad, for full and detailed information relative to the business and prospects of **Madison**, have led our prominent citizens and business men to petition the Common Council to publish a large edition of a pamphlet on the growth, condition, statistics and prospects of our City. This request has been promptly met, by ordering 10,000 copies of this little work published. The statistics have been collected with much care, and may be generally regarded as reliable; and the several papers on the growth and capabilities of **Madison** and **Dane County**, have been prepared by competent persons, whose facts and statements are derived from the most authentic sources.

Two brief articles on **Wisconsin** precede the papers on **Madison**, and these are introduced to show strangers who may design settling in the West, and may know but little of our State, that **WISCONSIN** holds out inducements and advantages to be found in no other State or country. And of such a State is **MADISON** the worthy political metropolis, whose history, condition and prospects are here attempted to be faithfully portrayed.

L. C. D.



# WISCONSIN:

## ITS PROGRESS, CONDITION AND PROSPECTS.

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If coming events cast their shadow before, Wisconsin must needs become the "Empire State." The youngest now of the five giant offsprings of the immortal Ordinance of '87, she is yet in swaddling clothes—whilst Ohio, the oldest, is now fairly decking herself in the "Toga virilis." Wisconsin, altho' the youngest of the "five," has given evidence, by her vigorous growth, her sinewy, nervous frame, and her feats of infantile prowess, of what may be expected of her adult age.

As her growth in the past has not depended upon a miracle, so her future development will result from natural causes. Other States have grown because they contained natural elements of activity and wealth. These elements exist in Wisconsin to a degree not found in any other State west or east. We have arrived at this conclusion after looking over the whole course of past increase in population and wealth in this and other States, and fearing the criticism of this opinion may be the too common expression of "humbug," or be traced to that boastful spirit which abounds in vague generalities that prove nothing and satisfy but few, we append reasons for this opinion, and challenge the severest scrutiny. Geographical position is a most important element of growth and prosperity. Wisconsin is located between 42° and 47° 50' of north latitude. This is the northern temperate region, and is the one in which man has exhibited most energy and development. Her atmosphere is cool, clear and dry, and consequently invigorating. Biliary and miasmatic affections, the scourges of Michigan, Illinois and Iowa, are little known. Health and longevity, two most desirable blessings, are consequently attainable here. From a table of the last United States census, (an impartial report, of course,) we obtain the following facts:

This table gives the relative health, progress and deaths of the several States, and illustrates that the number of deaths in ratio to the number of living is—in the State of Maine, 1 to 77; Vermont, 1 to 100; Connecticut, 1 to 64; Illinois, 1 to 73; Iowa, 1 to 94; Wisconsin, 1 to 105;—and this is not only a fair comparison among the above named States, but exhibits the least number of deaths, proportionate to the population, in Wisconsin of any State in the Union.

COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES can be ascertained by simply mentioning her position—on her eastern border is Lake Michigan, on the north, Lake Superior; and on these Lakes, in conjunction with Lake Erie, already floats a commerce, by the tabular statements of the census returns, greatly exceeding our entire foreign trade—on her west runs the Mississippi river, the entire length of the State, 400 miles, connecting her with St. Louis, New Orleans and foreign nations. These facts need no comment. Statistics prove that the exports of Wisconsin for last year amounted to more



than sixteen millions dollars. Her soil is an element of wealth not sufficiently known to be fully appreciated. Wisconsin is pre-eminently an agricultural State, and is capable of becoming as wealthy as any one of the western sisterhood. By the late census and other data, it may be safe and fair to calculate that there are about one and a half millions acres of cultivated land in the State; which, as now occupied, constitutes about 50,000 farms, more or less tilled. There were shipped from Milwaukee over two millions bushels of wheat the past season.

Besides this one and a half millions acres of improved land, there is, within the area of the State, above 30,000,000 acres of land, of which at least 20,000,000 is suitable to be converted into productive and pleasant farms—enough land to make two millions additional farms—waiting for occupants; and may be purchased at low prices, ranging from \$1,25 to \$60 per acre.

In regard to the value of improved lands in the new States, the same report shows that the average value is—in Illinois, \$7,99; in Iowa, \$6,09; in Texas, \$1,09; and in Wisconsin, it is \$9,58—a very fair show for a young State.

And by looking carefully through the tables, we find that the average value of products per acre, exceeds that of the other States named, in about the same proportion that the land exceeds theirs per acre in value. Draw a line from Manitowoc to Portage, thence directly to the Falls of St. Croix, the farming lands lying south of this line, and comprising nearly one half the State, are not equalled in all respects as *farming lands*, in any State, of the Union; on which an industrious farmer can raise from 30 to 50 bushels of wheat, or from 50 to 80 bushels of corn to the acre. North of this, a belt of hard timber extends east and west 150 miles on the latitude of Stevens Point—from 50 to 100 miles in width. The soil of this region is fertile, but the timber is its present wealth. Unlike the prairies, building material for fences is convenient, and no country produces better or more wheat—the staple crop. The indigenous and cultivated grasses flourish admirably, and combined with numerous streams, afford the best facility for grazing. This peculiarity, (abundance of water,) pervades the entire State, and presents inducements for cattle growing not found in the other prairie countries, where running water is found at distances too great for cattle. The water power on the St. Croix, Black, Chippewa, Rock, Crawfish, Wisconsin and other rivers, surrounded by these agricultural regions, and every kind of raw material, and abundant lumber—without any competition in the Mississippi valley—this water power is but partially used, but in time must be most valuable. Eastern men can appreciate this important fact, and we need but designate the points to make the water power of this State an important element of wealth and greatness.

The immense Pineries at the source of these rivers are convenient to their various falls—taken into account with the scarcity of timber in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri—afford us treasures inexhaustible. They are at present demanded by these States. Most of these rivers empty into the Mississippi, and are navigable for rafts, whilst not a few are accessible at certain seasons to boats of large size.

On the south-west, the country abounds in Lead, which is extensively worked; on the north, the Copper mines have challenged the interests of eastern capitalists. These mines give employment to labor, and offer a home market for immense agricultural products, as well as foster manufacturing on a most extensive scale. With all these, we have a system of railroads traversing the State, and reaching the most desirable points above mentioned—and without this advantage, many of these sources of wealth would be lost. Her natural scenery equals any State of the Union.

We have stated facts, and from them what are our most reasonable deductions? Is not her course in accordance with her motto, "Forward?" In 1840, Wisconsin had 30,000 inhabitants; in '50, 305,000; in '55, 552,000. In population she has out-stripped all the Western States, no one having increased ten fold in ten years. In five years she has nearly doubled her population, having increased 247,000; whilst Illinois, a growing and rapidly increasing State, has added but 30 per centum to her population.

The territory of Wisconsin is larger than either New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio or Indiana. The last, by the last census, had a population of 1,000,000, the next before, 2,000,000, the second, 3,000,000, and the first, in round numbers, 4,000,000. Wisconsin has a richer soil than New York, and more acres susceptible of cultivation than New York or Pennsylvania. The S. E. counties of Wisconsin are the only settled portions of the State, whilst the north and north-west are comparatively a wilderness. Taking the population of New York as 4,000,000 for our data of calculation, and taking into account that she has a larger proportion of sterile land than Wisconsin, and that the city and environs may be regarded as national and dependent upon position, we may safely give the rural districts 3,200,000; and, moreover, were she as densely populated as Massachusetts, she would have 6,000,000; these being the data, and Wisconsin one fourth larger, would contain 7,500,000, with the same number to the square mile. Taking the growth of Ohio and Indiana as a data for Wisconsin increase, we can safely predict, in five years 800,000\* inhabitants, in ten years, 1,100,000, in fifteen years, 1,500,000, in twenty-five years, 3,000,000, in fifty years, 5,000,000. These are subjects challenging the attention and interest of all desirous of seeking a home, and a State with special advantages.

The advantages presented in the preceding, impress every visitor to the State, and have induced greatly the improvements we have simply glanced at. The chairman of the Board of Trade of the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, visited this State last summer. We know the writer, and no man is better qualified, by travel, reading and observation, to give a correct opinion than he. The following extract from a letter written during a summer tour, will exhibit his opinion of the present, and from it we may deduce the future greatness of the State.

In a communication to the Cincinnati Gazette of the 9th of August, 1855, he says:

"One peculiarity, wherever I traveled in Wisconsin, struck me forcibly, viz: the apparent high degree of culture, cleanliness and thriftiness of the farms. There is not half so much to remind one of a new country as there is in Ohio and Indiana, and this is attributable chiefly to the fact, that almost every quarter section, in its natural state, is ready for plowing and fencing without the labor of felling trees enough to burden the navy of the world; and partly to the fact that the class of settlers are the off-shoots from the hardy and industrious sons of New England, or the farmers of Western New York and Northern Ohio. FIFTY YEARS' LABOR IN NEW ENGLAND, OR TWENTY YEARS' TOIL IN OHIO, ARE NOT EQUAL IN THEIR RESULTS TO FIVE INDUSTRIOUS YEARS IN WISCONSIN. T."

Here is told in plain, simple and concise language, facts that could not be more forcibly or truthfully delineated in a column, and are the observations of a man whose opportunities and capabilities for judging, are equal to any man's in the Union.

The Legislature of our State has fixed the rate of interest, by contract, at 12 per cent., and has repealed all laws forfeiting the *principal*, if interest beyond this sum be agreed on. Our laws now, whilst fixing the rate at 12 per cent., require a tender of the principal, before a suit can be brought to recover any excess, giving a freedom to the value of money,

\*This article was written less than a year and a half since—the population of the State has made far more astonishing strides than is here predicted, for the population is now, in April, 1857, not less than *one million*—vide population tables near the close of this pamphlet. L. C. D.

unknown in any other State in the Union. We doubt not this will bring the surplus capital of other States to ours, and will aid in developing our valuable resources.

Health and longevity have ever engaged the attention of the benevolent and scientific. The selection of a home has many responsibilities—none more imperative than climate. The denizen of the North must pay the penalty of acclimation in a Southern latitude. This most frequently ultimates in diseases only terminable with life. The Southerner cannot with impunity remove to a Northern climate without similar penalties. A climate without either extreme, or one approximating the 45th deg., (being equi-distant from the equator and pole,) would *a priori* be a common ground of compromise and safety. The latitude of Wisconsin is between 42° and 47° 50', and thus from geographical position, is not liable to objections existing either North or South. Individual experience confirms this fact—yet with it we have incontrovertible truths to sustain the position, that this parallel is not only the most healthful, but that business, general prosperity, and all the elements of social life we have most happily combined. One of these truths is, that no nation ever has arrived at or for any period maintained greatness or wealth, unless in the changes of climate in that nation, winter be found to exist. If the winter be even protracted or severe (not too extreme in either respect) it is better than no vicissitude. The ice bound coast on which the May-Flower landed, was as evidently the direction of Providence, as were the principles of the Pilgrims traceable to the Being “from whom cometh every good and perfect gift.” The necessities of our forefathers under a rigorous climate, made them not only the most thrifty, but the most enterprising and successful of their age. We are on a parallel with Boston, with more than 20° less depression in temperature, and with climatic advantages beyond conception. We have no easterly or north-eastern winds, sweeping over thousands of miles of ocean, robbed of heat and balminess, to terrify the infirm or aged.

We have winters commencing about the 10th of December—terminating in March—characterized by many peculiarities, yet noted for no inconveniences incompatible with health, comfort, and business. Snows here are never deep,—strong, persistent winds are unknown in winter—and rain seldom falls after the middle of December, until the early rain unlocks the frost and gives life and being to vegetation; the rain gauge shows a fall of but 25 inches during the year,—the usual average east is about 53 inches. Our summers are cool and not variable, and the atmosphere during the entire year is remarkable for its clearness, dryness, and transparency. No country can surpass the purity and clearness of the water in this. It is convenient and accessible—springs and natural lakes are the predominant characteristics. These things are not miracles, but are dependent on natural laws, governing countries of certain geographical and topographical position. The latitude of Philadelphia is about 40° north, yet from position, the vicissitudes of climate are greater than with us. There the winter is somewhat shorter and apparently concentrated; yet its changes are destructive to comfort and health. New York is liable to similar but greater objections. With every change of wind there the temperature changes—all from the contiguity and antagonism of large bodies of land and water, can never be averted. Our position, approximating the centre of the continent, exempts us from these changes; and this blessing is manifested in general good health and a corresponding physical development. We have no epidemics—no endemics; miasmatic affections, with their countless ills, are unknown here—and the lustre of the languid eye is restored, and paleness of the faded cheek disappears when brought into our midst.



## WISCONSIN AND IOWA CONTRASTED.

By the U. S. census of 1840, Iowa had a population of 43,112, and by that of 1850 it was 192,214. The census of Iowa down to June, 1856, raised it to 503,625. Here is an addition of 460,543 to the return of 1840, equal to nearly eleven fold in 15 years, 5 months. If we go back to the enumeration of 1836, being 10,531, the increase is 493,094—equal to 4,700 per cent in 20 years 5 months.

It has been said that Wisconsin has increased in a somewhat similar degree. The figures in the U. S. census of 1840 and 1850, show a greater advancement than in Iowa. That State had in 1840, 43,112; in 1850, 192,214, being an augmentation of 149,102 in ten years, equal to 448 per cent.

Wisconsin in 1840 contained 30,946 persons; in 1850, 305,391. Increase 274,446 in ten years, equal to 887 per cent. In 1836 the return was 11,683; in 1850, 305,391, an increase of 293,708, equal to 2500 per cent in 14 years, while Iowa gained 1100 per cent in 15 years 5 months. Thus far the comparative rate of advancement of population in the two States terminates in 1850, there being no returns from Wisconsin later than that period,\* while those of Iowa are to June, 1856. Now as the increase of numbers in Wisconsin from 1836 to 1850 has been 2500 per cent within that period, while there has been an increase of only 1100 per cent in 20 years and 5 months, it will be far within the limits of probability, if the ratio of increase in Iowa from 1850 to 1856 be adopted as the ratio of increase for Wisconsin in the same period.

In Iowa the population amounted in 1850 to 192,214; in 1856, 503,625, a gain of 311,411, equal to 162 per cent in 5 years and 5 months. The population of Wisconsin in 1850 was 305,391; at 162 per cent increase, the numbers down to June 1856 must have been 800,124.

But to complete the comparison between the two States, we must go back to the returns of population in Wisconsin. In 1836, she numbered 11,683; in 1856, as we have estimated, they had risen to 800,124, a gain of 788,441 in 20 years and 5 months, equal to 6850 per cent; while Iowa gained in the same period of time 4700 per cent.

These flourishing States entered the Union, Iowa in 1846, and Wisconsin in 1848, and their increase of wealth corresponds in a degree to their increase of population, so far as returns have been made. With such authentic and undeniable proofs of advancement, no one, it is conceived, can complain of extravagance in asserting that Wisconsin "is increasing with gigantic strides." And, we will add, so are all the free States in the western and north-western sections of the country.

If further evidence were wanting in support of what has been alleged in favor of the rapid growth and prosperity of these infant States, it may, it is conceived, be found in the following statement of facts, drawn from official sources:

1. The addition to the population of Wisconsin from 1850 to June 1856, being 5 years and 5 months, amounting to 494,733 persons, is greater than the number of free inhabitants contained in nine of the slaveholding States in 1850,—the last United States enumeration.

2. The State of Wisconsin, in 20 years 5 months from her admission into the Union, contained 800,124 inhabitants, being 28,700 in excess of

\* The writer of this article seems not to have been aware of the State census of Wisconsin of 1855, when the population had increased to 552,109. At this date, (April, 1857,) judging from the increased vote of the State, the population of Wisconsin must be fully one million, as already indicated.

the free people of every slaveholding State in the Union, except Virginia, and largely in excess of all but three slaveholding States.

3. Virginia, now and heretofore termed "the Empire State of the South," contained in 1850, 949,133 free citizens, being only 149,019 in excess of the population of Wisconsin in 1856. The former State, the second in size, and in some respects the finest territory in the Union, is two and a half centuries old, while her more prosperous and youthful competitor is but one fifth of a century old.—*Boston Daily Advertiser*.

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## MADISON:

### ITS SETTLEMENT AND GROWTH.

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"The settlement of Madison," observes the Hon. A. A. BIRD, in his recent inaugural address as Mayor, "was commenced in April, 1837. At that period almost the entire territory between Lake Michigan and the mining country bordering on the Mississippi River was a wild and unsettled country, inhabited only by the 'Sons of the Forest.' At that time and during a few subsequent years, there was a greater number of Indians at Madison and in what was then termed the 'Four Lake Country,' than at any other point south of the Wisconsin River. They seemed to cling to Madison and its beautiful lakes with a determination not to leave until called to the 'Spirit Land.' Our beautiful lakes, the fisheries and game, the beautiful country bordering upon the lakes, the hills and dales and groves had become so associated with their very being, that it was to them a paradise on earth.

"The General Government required the removal of the Indians to the country west of the Mississippi. It was found necessary to procure the aid of the army in removing them to their homes; it was a difficult matter for the soldiers to collect them together. It was a touching scene to witness the departure of those who had spent a lifetime in a land made so beautiful by nature from which they were to be removed. The different emotions exhibited by these 'Sons of the Forest,' were worthy the pencil of the painter. They were leaving the land of their fathers, the spot dearest to them on earth; passing westward, upon reaching University Hill, they took a long and last farewell of the spot endeared to them by early associations. The grove and lakes on which they had sported from childhood, where they had followed the flying deer, and impelled the light canoe, were to be seen no more."

The site of Madison attracted the attention of Hon. James D. Doty, as early as 1832. In the Spring of 1836, in company with Hon. S. T. Mason, of Detroit, he purchased the tract of land occupied by the present city. The first cost of this tract was about \$1,500. The territorial legislature which met at Belmont, Lafayette county, the next winter, passed an act locating the Capital here, and John Catlin and Moses M. Strong staked out the center of the village in February of the same winter. In the mean time commissioners were appointed by the General Government, to construct the Capitol edifice: Messrs. James D. Doty, A. A. Bird, and John F. O'Neil, were the commissioners. Eben Peck was sent on with his family to erect a house, where the men employed in building the



Capitol might board and lodge, and was the first settler at Madison. He arrived on the 14th of April, in 1837, and put up a log house, which remains standing to this day, upon its original site, on block 107, Butler street. This was for about a year, the only public house in Madison.

On the 10th of June succeeding, A. A. Bird, the acting commissioner for constructing the Capitol, accompanied by a party of thirty-six workmen, arrived. There was no road, at that time, from Milwaukee to the Capital, and the party were compelled to make one for their teams and wagons as they came along. They left Milwaukee on the first of June with four teams. It rained incessantly, the ground, drenched with water, was so soft that even with an ordinary road their progress would have been slow, but when to this are added the obstructions of fallen trees, unbridged streams, hills whose steepness labor had not yet mitigated, and the devious course which they necessarily pursued, it is not surprising that ten days were spent in accomplishing a journey, which, since the advent of the iron horse into the Four Lake country, we are able to perform in a little more than three hours. They forded Rock river near the site of the present city of Watertown, and the Crawfish at Milford. The first glimpse they had of the sun during their journey was on the prairie, in this county, now known as Sun Prairie—a name given it at that time, as a compliment to the luminary which beamed forth so auspiciously and cheerfully on that occasion, and possibly to encourage Old Sol to persevere in well doing.

Among the party that came with Bird was Darwin Clark, Charles Bird, David Hyer, and John Pierce; the latter accompanied by his family, being the second settler with a family.

On the same day that this party reached here, Simeon Mills, now a resident of Madison, and well known through the county, arrived from Chicago. John Catlin had been appointed postmaster, but was not here, and Mr. M. acted as his deputy. He erected a block building, fifteen feet square, and in this opened the postoffice and the first store in Madison. The building is yet extant, and at present stands in the rear of a blacksmith shop, and is used as a coal house.

During the following month John Catlin arrived, and was the first member of the legal profession that settled in Madison. William N. Seymour, another old settler and well known citizen, came here the same season, and was the second lawyer in the place.

The workmen upon the Capitol proceeded at once to getting out stone and timber for that edifice, and, on the Fourth of July, the corner stone was laid, with due ceremony. Speeches were made on the occasion and toasts drunk, whether in cold water, or some stronger beverage, tradition does not mention.

The first framed building erected was a small office for the acting commissioner; the first framed dwelling was built by A. A. Bird. This still stands upon its original site, on the bank of Lake Monona, back of the Capital House. The boards used in these buildings were sawed by hand. A steam saw mill, to saw lumber for the Capitol, was built during the latter part of the same season, on the shore of Lake Mendota, just below the termination of Pinkney street. In the month of September, of the same year, John Stoner arrived, being the third settler with a family. A Methodist clergyman, the Rev. Mr. STEBBINS, then Presiding Elder of the Territory, preached the first sermon delivered in Madison, during the same month.

Four families, with their inmates and guests, constituted the entire population of Madison, and with two or three families at Blue Mounds, the whole population of Dane county during the winter of 1837-8.

In the spring of 1838, Messrs. A. A. Bird, Simeon Mills, William A.

Wheeler, and others, who spent the winter here, brought on their families and became permanent residents. During the summer the Madison Hotel was built, and the first session of the Supreme Court of the Territory was held in July, in the sitting room. Judge Dunn, of Lafayette county, was then Chief Justice, with Judges Frazier and Irwin as associates. The work on the Capitol went on somewhat slowly. On the 8th of November, the *Wisconsin Enquirer*, by J. A. Noonan, made its appearance, being the pioneer paper at the Capital.

The resident population of Madison the second winter was about one hundred souls. The first female child born in Madison was Wisconsinia Peck, born in the fall of 1837; the first male child was Madison Stoner, born in 1838. Dr. Almon Lull, the first physician, settled here during the same year.

The *Wisconsin Enquirer* of May 25th, 1839, contains an article respecting Dane county, in which the population of the county is estimated at over three hundred, more than half of whom resided in Madison. This was, doubtless, too high an estimate, as the population by the census of 1840 was but 314. The village then contained two stores, three public houses, three groceries, and one steam mill—in all, thirty-five buildings. The same article states that prices had ranged during the year then past as follows: Corn, \$1.25 per bushel; oats, 75 cents; potatoes, \$1.00; butter, 37½ to 62½ cents; eggs, 37½ to 75 cents per dozen; pork and beef, from 7 to 12 cents per pound. The anniversary of our national independence was celebrated in due style, for the first time in Madison, this season. John Catlin, Esq., was President of the day; A. A. Bird and Simeon Mills, Vice Presidents. The Declaration was read by Geo. P. Delaplaine, and the oration pronounced by William T. Sterling. Hon. E. Brigham acted as Marshal.

For a number of years the growth of the village was slow. Immediately after the location of the Capital, all the lands in the vicinity were entered by speculators, and lots and land were held at a prospective value. The location being at a central point between the Mississippi and Lake Michigan, the advancing army of immigrants, on either hand, found a wide, fertile, and beautiful extent of country, at that time nearer market, and therefore holding out superior attractions to the agriculturist. They did not consequently care to indulge the speculator's appetite for fancy prices. This condition of affairs continued until 1848. In the meantime the fertile valley of the Rock river had been filled with settlers, and immigration began to turn into Dane county, which possesses a soil as bountiful and a surface of country as attractive as any county in the State, but which, before it was tapped by railroads, was too far from market to render agriculture remunerative.

The beginning of the real prosperity and growth of Madison commenced with the admission of the State into the Union in 1848. The Constitutional Convention then permanently located the Capital here; until that time there had been fears of its removal, and capitalists had hesitated to invest their money in the vicinity. Since that period its progress in wealth and population has been rapid and constant.

In 1847, L. J. Farwell, of Milwaukee, attracted by the beauty of the location, and foreseeing its advantages as the natural business centre of the interior, the point of convergence of the principal lines of travel, and the Capital of the State, made an extensive purchase of real estate, comprising a portion of the village plat and of lands lying adjacent, which included the unimproved water power between Lakes Monona and Mendota. To the active enterprise, the liberal policy, and the public spirit of this gentleman, Madison is largely indebted for her present prosperity and growing greatness. During the following winter he commenced the

improvement of the Madison water power. The fall between the lakes, as taken by a number of engineers, varied from three feet ten inches to four feet eleven inches. This variation was unquestionably owing to a variation in the lakes at the several times the levels were taken. Lake Monona being much the smaller, would be more affected by a rain storm than the other. In the spring of 1849, a dam was built across the outlet of Lake Mendota, and its waters raised about two feet. The Yahara, or Catfish river, which connects the lakes, being very circuitous, and its channel obstructed by logs and brushwood, a straight canal was cut from one lake to the other. Lake Monona has since been lowered one foot by removing obstructions, rendering the water power one of the best in the State. Lake Mendota forms a reservoir of water so extensive that the longest drought ever known in the country would not affect it materially. During the summer a long building was erected at the outlet, with a saw mill in one end, and two runs of stone in the other for grist work. Tibbits & Gordon's brewery was erected the same season, just below the mill. The Court House was commenced, and the walls completed the next summer, and it is probably the best county building in the State.

On the first of May, 1850, L. J. Farwell commenced his large grist and flouring mill. It was finished the following autumn, and contains eight runs of stone. He also opened Williamson street and the Fort Winnebago and Milwaukee roads across the Yahara that season. During this year the first dormitory building of the State University was erected.

The most noticeable buildings erected during the year 1851, are the fine large stone dwelling houses to the north-west of the Capitol, built and occupied by L. B. Vilas and J. T. Marston, Esqrs.

The following year, 1852, was marked by a number of important improvements. Messrs. Marshall and Ilsley erected the fine stone building on Pinkney street, occupied by the State Bank, and issued the first bank bill under the general banking law of the State. Governor Farwell commenced the work of reclaiming the low, wet land, north-west of the Capitol, ditched and planked Washington avenue, and planted some six thousand forest trees, mostly cotton wood and soft maple from the bottom lands of the Wisconsin river, along the streets. The low moist nature of the ground is well adapted to these trees, and they are growing finely. Messrs. Simeon Mills and John Catlin erected a large stone block, three stories in height, upon King street. Travel had increased to such an extent that the public houses, of which there were quite a number—the United States; the American, which had been enlarged to three times its original capacity; the Madison Hotel; the Kentucky House, and Lake House, besides two or three German public house, were found inadequate to afford the requisite accommodations. A Joint Stock Hotel Company was accordingly formed, and the walls of the foundation and first story of the Capital House were laid this season.

The Joint Stock Company proved a failure; they were unfortunate in letting their contract, and the work was suspended, when Messrs. Vilas, Fairchild and Farwell bought the property in the spring of 1853, and completed the Hotel the same season. It was leased for a term of years to Mr. T. Stevens, who furnished it in a superior manner, and it is now conceded, on all hands, to be the best Hotel in the State. During the same year J. C. Fairchild, Esq., erected the large stone block on the corner of Morris and Pinkney streets; and Messrs. Bruen and Farwell the fine stone block on corner of Washington avenue and Pinkney street, which is one of the finest buildings in the West. The Presbyterian Church was completed, and the foundation of the Catholic Cathedral laid, which, when completed, will be a magnificent structure of great architectural beauty; and the fine large brick Church of the Baptist So-



ciety was erected, though not fully completed until the following year. Washington avenue was opened on the west side of the Capitol Park the same year, and King street very much improved.

During the fall, the Milwaukee & Mississippi Railroad Company selected their Depot grounds, and the Depot building was commenced. At the time the grounds were selected, which are now sprinkled over with warehouses, dwellings, &c., they were covered with a thick growth of coppice-wood.

The Railroad Bridge, begun the year previous, was finished in the spring of 1854, the Depot building completed, and the first train of passenger cars came across the bridge on Thursday, the 18th of May. The track, however, was not laid up to the Depot until the Monday succeeding; and on Tuesday, the 23d, the celebration took place. The completion of this road has infused fresh vitality and energy into every channel of business, and has already tripled the trade and the population of Madison. It has since been continued on to the Mississippi, and is now completed.

Among the improvements made in the year 1854, the second dormitory building of the State University; the fire proof county buildings, and over three hundred and fifty dwelling houses may be reckoned. A new bridge was built across the Yahara; and Ex-Governor Farwell extended Washington avenue through his lands to the distance of a mile towards the north-east. This magnificent avenue, which has been opened by the individual enterprise of Gov. F., is now two miles in length, graded to a level, eight rods in width, and has a double row of trees—the inner rows cotton wood, and the outer, maples—upon each side. It terminates at the point where the various roads coming into town—from the east, north-east, and south-west converge. When within a quarter of a mile of the Capitol Park it ascends, by a smooth and easy grade, the summit of the elevation crowned by the Capitol.

The year 1855 was marked by many important improvements—a large Water Cure establishment, the finest in the North-West, which is now known as the *Lake Side Retreat*, and where the beneficial effects of water, judiciously applied, are combined with diet, exercise, and all other means for the removal of disease known to Nature, Art, and Science; Gas-works for lighting the city; new stone blocks by Simeon Mills, Messrs. Mains, Nolden and others; the splendid stone residences of Ex-Gov. Farwell, Messrs. Kendall, Jarvis and others, and several miles of plank side-walk were laid.

Nor was the year 1856 one of less prosperity. The fine stone blocks of Fox and Atwood, P. H. Van Bergen, R. S. Bacon, Mrs. Trevooy and Mr. Rasdell; Billings and Carman's large plough factory, city engine houses, and several fine private residences, were among the buildings erected. The change, in April of this year, from a village, into a CITY organization, with Hon. J. C. FAIRCHILD as the first Mayor, marked a new era in the progress of Madison; and this was soon followed by fixing Madison as the starting point of the great *Land Grant Railroad* north-westerly to Portage City, Lake St. Croix and Lake Superior.

For the year 1857, the signs of the times are auspicious—the new Capitol, State Lunatic Asylum, City Hall, main University Hall, a building for the Post-Office and U. S. Court Room, three new Churches, and four City School-Houses, Railroad Depots, together with many private enterprises, will mark the year as one of unusual activity and progress.

#### MADISON, ITS CAPABILITIES AND DESTINY.

It is only twenty years, the 14th of April, since Eben Peck, the first settler of Madison, arrived here with his family. The only other settlers

then within the present limits of Dane county were Ebenezer Brigham and Abel Rasdel. At the close of the next nine years, we find Madison with a population of 283, and Dane county 8,289; and the next nine years swelled the population of Madison to nearly 7,000 in February, 1855, and to about 11,000 at the present date, and the county to not less than 45,000. Such are the results produced in twenty years, some of which were years utterly unfavorable to progress and settlement. Until the past three years, we had no railroad facilities; produce, from its long distance from market, would scarcely recompense the toiling farmer for his labor in its production; the whole population, with scarcely an exception, were struggling in poverty against these discouraging and depressing influences—and yet, despite them all, Madison and Dane county have made astonishing advances in all the elements of wealth and greatness. These days and years of poverty, hardship and depression, have forever passed away, and our political metropolis and empire county may now safely calculate on continued and increasing prosperity.

We never so well estimate the growth and capabilities of a town or section of country, as when we make a fair and just contrast with some other and older town or region, with the progress of which we are familiar. For this purpose, let us compare the State of Rhode Island with Dane county, Providence, the capital and chief town of Rhode Island, with Madison. Dane county has an area of about 1250 square miles, or nearly 800,000 acres of land; while Rhode Island is slightly larger, having an area of 1300 square miles—thus exhibiting very nearly an equal surface. This New England State was two hundred and fourteen years in attaining a population of 147,000, as indicated by the census of 1850, and Providence, during the same period, reached to 41,000, having nearly doubled its numbers in the last ten years. Dating back from 1837, when Madison received its first settler, and when Dane county had but two families, we find our county increasing for the first seven years, and up to 1844, about fifty per cent. annually, and from 1844 to 1850, when the population was 16,500, the total increase for that period was over three hundred per cent. Since 1850, the population of the county has nearly tripled, and may be safely estimated at 45,000. At these rates of increase, it will not take Dane county to exceed thirty-five or forty years at most, from the starting point in 1837, to attain a population equal to that of Rhode Island in 1850, which required two hundred and fourteen years for that State to acquire.

In 1755, Rhode Island had a population of 35,000—about the same as Dane county possessed in 1855; showing that Rhode Island was one hundred and nineteen years in attaining a population, which Dane county reached in eighteen years. The city of Providence, in 1800, just one hundred and sixty-four years after its first settlement, exhibited a population of 7,600—while Madison has reached that number in 18 years. In the past *fifty* years, Rhode Island has slightly more than doubled her population, while Dane county has nearly tripled hers in the last *seven* years: and Providence, during the same period, has, upon an average, doubled its numbers once in twenty years, while Madison has doubled its population, upon an average, once in every two and a half years.—These are facts which any one curious in such statistical contrasts may easily put to the test, by a proper reference to the official documents in our public libraries. Nor is this a solitary instance—the same careful contrasts with Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, or almost any other old settled place, will exhibit the growth of Madison in quite as favorable a point of view.

Though Madison has doubled its population upon an average once in every two and a half years, and during most of the period when every



thing seemed to be against its progress, there may be some who will doubt the safety of relying upon that ratio of increase holding good hereafter. Facts and figures are stubborn things, and while we all must admit their accuracy as regards the past, why should any doubt their correctness in guiding us to reliable conclusions for the future. By this rule, Madison should have a population of 16,000 at the commencement of 1858, and 32,000 in the middle of 1860. Let us, however, be more modest in our anticipations—so modest that none will be disposed to call our figures in question :

February 1855, Madison had .....	6,800 inhabitants.
July,.....do.....do .....	8,658 do
In ..... 1856,..... do... estimated .....	9,500 do
In ..... 1857,..... do... will have.....	12,000 do
In ..... 1858,..... do.....do .....	14,500 do
In ..... 1859,..... do.....do .....	17,000 do
In ..... 1860,..... do.....do .....	20,000 do

Not to extend these dates and figures to a more distant period, the question may very naturally be asked by the cautious inquirer, what is there to justify the belief that Dane county, with its surroundings, is able to sustain a city of twenty, or perhaps fifty thousand people? Let us again recur to the experience of other cities and countries. The present population of Madison probably falls a little short of one quarter of the whole number of inhabitants in Dane county; while Providence possesses a little more than one fourth of the whole population of Rhode Island. Providence and Madison are alike State Capitals, and the seats of Universities; the former only having the advantage in its being a seaport, which is more than counterbalanced, we should think, in the fact that Madison has a State *forty times* as large as Rhode Island, whose legislative and judicial business centers here, and having also an infinitely superior soil surrounding it in every direction. Dane county, as we have seen, already supports a metropolis having the same ratio of population to the county that Providence has to Rhode Island; and hence we may wisely infer, that if Dane county is capable of sustaining an increased population, so is Madison—at the ratio of one to Madison, for every four to the county. Contrasted with Rhode Island, Dane county ought to do far better than this; for our county has no competing towns whatever, while the single cities and towns of Smithfield, Newport, Bristol, and South Kingston, in Rhode Island, contain thirty thousand people, about three-fourths as many as Providence.

If, then, Rhode Island can and does support her flourishing Capital, having a population of one-fourth of the whole State, Dane county, with superior advantages in her favor, can at least do as well. By the census of 1850, there were 73,000 acres of land returned as improved in Dane county, which we may presume has increased by this time to about 140,000—only about *one-sixth* of the whole. Let, then, the whole be settled, and only as sparsely per acre as that part now improved, and we should have six times the present population of 45,000, which would be 270,000. And if the present county population of 45,000 supports Madison with 11,000 inhabitants, then a population of 270,000 would give to Madison a ratio of 65,000 people.

These figures may startle some—for there are always a goodly number in every community, who, while they are amazed at the progress of the past, can never make the past a criterion by which to judge the future. We will now allude to other regions of country. If Dane county had the same population to the square mile that England and Wales have, it would have 344,000 people; if the same as France, we should still have 230,000 inhabitants. Were Dane county as thickly settled as the three French departments of Rhone, Nord and Lower Rhine, it would sustain

a population of 700,000 inhabitants. We do not contend that our county will ever reach such a thronged population, we only wish to show that it really is capable of sustaining one so large.

Let us recur to some of the more prominent of the interior counties of New York—such as Erie, Oneida, Monroe and Onondaga. Erie county has a population of 100,000, of which 41,000 are found in Buffalo; Oneida county 98,000, of whom 22,000 are in Utica; Monroe county 87,000, of whom 35,000 are in Rochester; Onondaga county 85,000, of whom 22,000 are in Syracuse. All these counties and cities are still constantly swelling their population; Oneida alone is nearly as large as Dane; Erie and Onondaga only three-fourths as large, and Monroe less than one-half. There can be no good reason why Dane county, the empire county of Wisconsin, should not equal either of those prosperous counties of New York, nor why Madison should not possess a population as large as Utica, Syracuse, Rochester or Buffalo. Madison has beauties and advantages that neither of those ever had or can have; which indeed no other place in the whole Union can equal.

Madison is a central point—half way between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river, and must always be central as to the population and business of the State; having the great lead district on the west,—the lumber, copper, and iron regions on the north,—and agricultural districts, teeming with countless productions, on every hand. It begins to reap the advantages of railroads, and these advantages will speedily be largely augmented. It has no less than twenty-five different wagon roads, with seventeen different mail and stage routes diverging in every direction. Over seven hundred loaded teams have arrived here in a single day, bringing from ten to fifteen thousand bushels of wheat to market, with vast quantities of other produce. Nearly 700,000 bushels of wheat alone were marketed in Madison in a single year.

Many important towns in New York and New England, and even not a few in the West, have rival towns and villages every five or ten miles around. Madison has no competing town within forty miles, and in the nature of things never can have. It must, therefore, have the concentrated wealth, business, and prosperity of at least fifteen or twenty towns, which Dane county alone is well capable of sustaining. Besides enjoying whatever *prestige* and advantage that can be derived from its being the capital of the State, it has the largest agricultural county in Wisconsin for its support,—having thirty-five townships, all happily adapted for the highest culture, and yielding the richest rewards to the husbandman.

As the capital, Madison is the pride of the whole State—and surely no other State in the Union has a capital whose location is so enchantingly beautiful. The seat of the State University, and possessing the finest medical establishment in the West—the Lake Side Retreat—with its charming scenery of fairy lakes, rolling prairies, and noble woodlands, all conspire to render it the most attractive place for summer resort in the whole North-West. Here conventions, almost numberless, and of every kind—political, literary, and scientific—constantly assemble; and here, where the best libraries in the State are concentrated, men of science and literary taste naturally resort. It must always be the favorite watering place, and always remain the Athens of Wisconsin.

Madison needs more cash capital; nor could the capitalist desire a more inviting field. We need a paper mill on a large scale, cotton and woolen factories, large founderies, extensive manufactories of cars, agricultural implements, sash, pails, &c. We have less than \$300,000 of banking capital invested here, while one and a half millions of dollars could be profitably used, at rates ranging from 12 per cent per annum—the legal rate of interest—to much larger rates, in discounting paper for

merchants and manufacturing establishments, and buying produce, mortgages, and St. Louis acceptances of the lumbermen of the north, many of whom reside and carry on their business transactions here.

Rapidly as Madison has progressed during the past three years, it has yet a more brilliant career in future—and that future is not distant nor uncertain. As sure as *figures cannot lie*, so sure will the progress of our queenly capital be onward and accelerated. The developments of the *Past* are but precursors of the *Future*. Madison may have her share of croakers, who can never rise above their own narrow contracted views, but she will nevertheless continue on the high road to prosperity, and take her appropriate place in the front rank of the beautiful cities of our land.

#### DANE COUNTY AND MADISON IN 1856—THEIR RESOURCES AND ADVANTAGES.

The general intersection of extensive lines of Railroads, is universally acknowledged as the sure means of building up large cities at great Railroad centers; and this speedy and large growth of cities is effected with even more rapid progress in population and wealth, than was the case before the era of Railroad conquest and enterprise.

MADISON, as pre-eminently the great Railroad center of Wisconsin, enjoys in an enviable degree, all these peculiarly favorable advantages. It has secured to herself a general connection and divergence of important Railroad lines, and consequently, there will inevitably grow up at this point a large and flourishing city, having an immense traffic in MONEY, AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS, MERCHANDISE and MANUFACTURES, where speedy and handsome fortunes will deservedly reward many an industrious and enterprising man.

Many of our Western cities rely wholly upon their *projected* Railroads—too often but a mere *moonshine* basis—for their growth and prosperity. The Railroad lines and connections of MADISON are *real and bona-fide*. The Milwaukee and Mississippi road, nearly two hundred miles in length, is now completed its entire length to Prairie du Chein; the Chicago road, via Janesville, one hundred and thirty-five miles in length, is completed; and of the Chicago road, via Beloit and Belvidere, one hundred and forty miles long, only thirty miles yet remain uncompleted, which will be finished during the next twelve months. Of the Madison, Watertown and Milwaukee road, eighty miles in length, all but twenty miles are graded, and will be completed by the coming August.\* The road from Madison to Beaver Dam, thirty-five miles long, is under contract to be completed in the course of two years, which will connect us with Fond du Lac and all North-eastern Wisconsin. And lastly, the great LAND GRANT Railroad, of which Madison is the South-eastern terminus, extending nearly four hundred miles to Lake Superior, through one of the finest lumber regions in the world—that part of the road from Madison to Portage will be completed in 1858, and the rest, backed by the munificent grant of Congress, will be carried forward to the earliest possible completion. In all these roads, we shall make numerous connections—prominent among which will be the Lake Shore roads from Milwaukee North and South, the La Crosse road from Portage, and the Galena road from Belvidere.

These numerous Railroad junctions and facilities, fortunately center at a point possessing superior natural advantages, combined with surpass-

\*This road has, by act of the Legislature of 1857, been extended westward to Mineral Point, Plattville, and thence to the Mississippi at Dunleith, opposite Dubuque, and its construction will be prosecuted with unusual energy.



ing BEAUTY and remarkable HEALTHFULNESS of locality. Every sensible and reflecting person must readily perceive, that such a favored point is destined to exhibit continued growth and prosperity enjoyed by but very few places in any State.

Let us make some moderate estimates of the population of DANE COUNTY for the next ten years, based upon the present population of 40,000:

In 1857, add one 5th increase, .....	48,000
In 1858,.....do..... 6th.....do .....	56,000
In 1859,.....do..... 7th.....do .....	64,000
In 1860,.....do..... 8th.....do .....	72,000
In 1861,.....do..... 9th.....do .....	80,000
In 1862,.....do.....10th.....do .....	88,000
In 1863,.....do.....11th.....do .....	96,000
In 1864,.....do.....12th.....do .....	104,000
In 1865,.....do.....13th.....do .....	112,000
In 1866,.....do.....14th.....do .....	120,000

The great Empire County of Wisconsin is well able to sustain a far larger population than that here indicated. But one-sixth of the land in the county is yet settled, and all is susceptible of culture, and were the other five-sixths settled, at the same ratio per square mile, we should exhibit a population of 250,000 people.

The State of Rhode Island, possessing the same area as Dane county, has a population of 150,000; and there are counties in England of the same area having 344,000 people; and in France, having 700,000 inhabitants—all chiefly dependent for their sustenance upon the cultivation of the soil, which is naturally much inferior to that of Dane county.

The population of the city of Madison, which is now over 10,000, may be safely estimated to keep steady pace with the growth of the county, at the rate of one for the city to every four for the county—which has hitherto proved true; and this is true also of most other large places, as compared with the growth of the country or region whose trade centers there. By this reliable guide the following exhibit is made:

In 1857, add one 5th for increase, .....	12,000
1858,.....do.....6th.....do .....	14,000
1859,.....do.....7th.....do .....	16,000
1860,.....do.....8th.....do .....	18,000
1861,.....do.....9th.....do .....	20,000
1862,.....do.....10th.....do .....	22,000
1863,.....do.....11th.....do .....	24,000
1864,.....do.....12th.....do .....	26,000
1865,.....do.....13th.....do .....	28,000
1866,.....do.....14th.....do .....	30,000

Many of the great cities show a population of one-third of that of the surrounding country whose center they are. Madison may do as well. Ten years ago it had less than three hundred inhabitants; now with over 10,000, with extensive manufacturing establishments rapidly on the increase, and several very important railroads very soon to be completed, connecting Madison with the lakes, the Mississippi, the Wisconsin, and Lake Superior, penetrating to the mineral and lumber regions, we may well conclude that Madison will certainly not indicate a less increase than we have given in the preceding table, or one-fourth of that of the county; and should it attain to one-third, as it may well do under the impetus of our increasing manufactures and widely extended railroad facilities, then in ten years we may expect to reach a population of forty thousand people.

Madison has no rival or competing city in any direction for forty miles, North, South, East, or West, making it the centre of a region eighty miles in diameter, and two hundred and forty in circumference; it has consequently a country equal to a New England State to support one city, with a soil so fertile that it has been truly said that FIFTY YEARS' LABOR IN NEW

ENGLAND, OR TWENTY YEARS' TOIL IN OHIO, ARE NOT EQUAL IN THEIR RESULTS TO FIVE INDUSTRIOUS YEARS IN WISCONSIN,—attributable partly to the richness, depth, and mellowness of our soil, and partly to the fact of our beautiful thinly-timbered and prairie country, almost ready at the outset for remunerating culture, while in New England, the Middle States, Ohio and Indiana, the patient labor of one or two generations is required to prepare it for the plow.

A large share of our population will be employed in manufacturing. Iron and lumber, the two great staples in manufactures, we have very near us. Some of our citizens are engaged in large coal mines in Illinois, and from a careful estimate are satisfied that coal will be on sale at this point, freight included, at from five to six dollars per ton, as soon as we get proper railroad connections with the Illinois Central road to the coal regions of Illinois, and these connections will be made during the coming year.

We have a great home market in our own county of thirty-five townships, for articles manufactured here ; and the immense region now rapidly filling up to the West and North, will draw largely upon this city for its surplus productions. Our mechanics, in town, can purchase from the producer, beef, pork, flour, grains, etc., that are raised in all this country in great abundance. Besides our manufactures, we can export largely of wool, flour, grain, stock, beef, pork, and materials for printing and wrapping paper, and building stone the most beautiful for dressing by machinery any where in the West.

By careful estimates, it is made to appear that we should save almost 25 per cent. by manufacturing here, instead of transporting manufactured articles from the East. All our cotton, and cotton-woolen goods are manufactured in New England ; the raw cotton is taken by sea from the Southern sea-ports, at heavy freights and insurance, as the coastwise passage is more dangerous than that across the Atlantic ; and then, while being manufactured, the artisans must subsist on high-priced provisions, raised in, and transported from the West ; and finally the manufactured article must be freighted many hundreds of miles to us for its market and consumption. Not only political economy, but our own good sense tells us, that it would be infinitely better and vastly cheaper, to convey by the Mississippi, or the great Mobile and Ohio railroad, the raw cotton from its native region, and bring it directly here, and here manufacture it, where provisions are raised and can be had at the lowest rates, and where the market for cotton goods of every description is already immense, and must increase beyond all computation. The only thing wanting to largely extend our manufacturing interest, is CAPITAL—let this come, and ENTERPRISE and THRIFT, its handmaids, will come along also.

Aside from the *City of Madison*, there are 34 townships in *Dane county*, whose present wealth may be stated as follows : The improved farms, uncultivated lands, and personal property of the resident farmers, will average to-day at least \$500,000 to a township, making a total of \$17,000,000. Add for Madison, real estate and personal property, at least \$8,000,000. This would make the total wealth of Dane county \$25,000,000. At a very moderate calculation, this amount will double in five years ; and much of it will necessarily be in cash capital, to be loaned in our own county to farmers and mechanics to develop our resources.

At present, capital in this country is scarce, and simply because the demand is greater than the supply ; but it will, in a few years, be cheaper. Our people having a surplus, will always prefer using and loaning it at home, rather than sending it away. And our men of wealth and enterprise, determined to make this the *Empire County* of the State, and MAD-



ison the great interior city, will always feel a just pride in doing all they can to aid in developing our own industrial wealth.

This great Empire County of Dane is as large as four ordinary counties of eastern States. The soil is rich and fertile and ready for the plow.—The unequalled beauty of Madison and its surroundings—its fine educational advantages—its healthful climate—all combine to attract thousands from Europe, the Eastern and Middle States, and many even from the South, to settle here; and most of whom bring means with them, more or less; and to a new country like this, every laboring man, without money, is worth a thousand dollars to the country. Every such industrious comer will soon find a way to make a free home for himself, and grow better instead of worse in this world's goods, where his rising family can enjoy the advantages of a salubrious climate and superior educational facilities.

Few persons would wish to settle farther North or West, when they come to find such combined advantages at this point, midway between the great lakes and Mississippi, with such great railroad conveniences, with two such extensive markets as Milwaukee and Chicago; thus rendering Madison one of the greatest business depots and railroad thoroughfares in the North-West. The property in and around Madison is not held by eastern speculators, who could feel no interest in the place, save that of having their lands increase in value, as the result of the public spirit and enterprise of others; but it is held by residents, who are always willing and ready to sell to mechanics and other settlers upon long time, giving them the advantage of the rise in value. The *millionaires* and solid men of the East acquired their wealth by anticipating the growth of the country in which they lived. Unnumbered fortunes will be made here by sagacious and enterprising men. There is a certain and sure increase of wealth and population in a county and city like ours, which are not only favorably located for making money, but eminently fit for homes of the loveliest character.

The people of Massachusetts who visit Madison are apt to compare its future business and population with those of Worcester and Springfield; and those from Connecticut, with New Haven and Hartford; and those of New York, with Syracuse and Rochester. Not one of those now prosperous cities had anything like the same population and business at the the same age as Madison. From its peculiarly beautiful, healthy, and central position, envired by lovely crystal lakes and enchanting landscapes, surrounded by a fine agricultural country, possessing superior educational advantages, the central and converging point of many important railroads, already built and being constructed, and within five hours ride of Milwaukee, Chicago, and the Mississippi, Madison is destined in a short time to rival her enterprising sister cities of the East, with which, even in her infancy, she is so often and favorably compared.

#### G. W. FEATHERSTONHAUGH ON MADISON IN 1837.

Mr. FEATHERSTONHAUGH, the well known English geologist and traveler, passed over the interior of Wisconsin in 1837, and heard much of the magnificent cities around the Four Lakes. It was in June of that year, that, with plats and engravings of each and all, he traveled through this fine country in search of the very climax of civilization and refinement. In his work on *Minnay-Sotor*—his orthography for Minnesota—he thus relates his experience and observations:

"The aspect of the lovely country at once accounted for so great a population flocking to the Lakes, on whose enchanted banks those cities were founded, of which we heard so much, and to which we were now advancing. Four noble Lakes, in the centre of a region of unrivaled beauty, must constitute perfection itself. \* \* \* \* \*

"There was Madison City, which was the metropolis. Adjacent to this was the City of the

Four Lakes. A short distance beyond was the City of North Madison. Close upon this again was the City of East Madison. Then there was the City of West Madison, the City of South Madison, and finally, the City of the First Lake. Of these I had a beautifully engraved plan, with all their squares, streets and institutions. The path we were upon was an ancient Indian trail, holding its course steadily from the waters of the Mississippi to TY-CHO-BE-RAH, or the Four Lakes."

With such high expectations, the traveler plodded on, looking for the seven cities—some ancient Rome, on seven hills—or for one city, or for one hamlet, or for one hut, which at last turned up in the shape of a log shanty of one room—and this was MADISON CITY! Such were the primitive times of 1837. But what would be the feelings of the learned Englishman could he now, after a lapse of twenty years, again visit Madison, we must leave to the reader's imagination.

### MADISON IN 1837, BY GEN. W. R. SMITH.

GEN. WM. R. SMITH, the historian of Wisconsin, and the present Attorney General of the State, in his *Observations on Wisconsin*, made in 1837, and published the following year, thus speaks of Madison and its vicinity:

"The Fourth Lake is a beautiful sheet of water, six [eight] miles from East to West, and four [six] miles from North to South, in its widest parts; its regular circumference being interrupted by the protrusion of wooded points of land into the lake. The water is from fifty to seventy feet deep, and always preserves its pure clearness, and sea-like appearance in color, although sometimes disturbed into a considerable tumult of waves by high winds. The Third Lake is less than the Fourth, and the Second and First Lakes gradually diminish in size until the river of the Four Lakes continues its regular course to the junction with Rock river. \* \* \*

"Springs arise all around these lakes, particularly the Fourth Lake, supplying the great mass of waters; but a principal source is a considerable stream of two or three branches, emptying in, on the northern shore of the Fourth Lake. No situation can be conceived more beautiful than the shores of this lake; the land rises gently all around its margin, receding and rising gradually into a gentle eminence, for about a mile from the lake, and the whole of this lovely shore is studded and adorned with spots of wood and thick groves, giving the idea of the park scenery in England, or the rich views of Italy; and more beautiful than either, in its natural state. The lake abounds with the finest fish, perch, bass, catfish, buffalo fish, muskelunge, from a pound weight to thirty pounds and more. The shores are lined with fine shingle and white sand, and amongst the pebbles are found chalydone, agate, and cornelian, and other fine and beautiful stones suitable for seals, breast pins, and other ornaments, not only often but in abundance.

"With regard to the several additions to Madison, laid out around the eastern and northern shores of the Fourth Lake, the towns may not for some years meet the sanguine expectations of the several proprietors, but it may with truth be said, that in whatever proportion population may increase in all or any of these places, compared with other parts of the Territory, there cannot be found in any part of Western Wisconsin situations more healthy, and more fertile, or prospects more beautiful in respect to land and water scenery, than around and in the vicinity of the Four Lakes; this region must in a short time be thickly inhabited. \* \* \*

"Indeed I can scarcely say enough in relation to this charming region. The present easy access to this section of country, by ascending the Mississippi to Galena, Mississippi City, Cassville, or Prairie du Chien, and thence over the delightful prairies to the Four Lakes, will undoubtedly make it the frequent summer resort of the Southern planters. Surrounded as it is with the purest air, and a most healthful climate, not surpassed, if equalled, in any of the old States, visitors here can never fail to enjoy themselves either in admiring its picturesqueness, or by bathing or fishing in these crystal lakes, in which are to be found most delicious varieties of the finny tribe."

### HORACE GREELEY'S IMPRESSIONS.

THE NORTH-WEST.—In a recent letter of Mr. GREELEY, in the *Tribune*, occurs the following just expression:

"The North-West was never filled up and improving so rapidly as at this moment. I estimate that half the increase of population throughout the Union within the next ten years will inure to the States and Territories north-west of Indiana. Were the public lands inalienable except to actual settlers in limited quantities, the increase would be still greater.

"But the number of inhabitants in one of these new Western communities does not fully exhibit their relative strength and power. The inhabitants of these new States and Territories are nearly all in the prime of life. You rarely meet here a woman past fifty years of age; still more rarely as old a man; and a large portion of the pioneers are too young to have had many children. In a village hotel crowded with moneyed boarders—the merchants, bankers, and chief mechanics of the place—two-thirds of them will often be found between twenty-three and thirty years of age—their wives, of course, still younger. Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa and Minnesota must to-day have an aggregate population of at least two and a half millions, who are equal in industrial capacity to an aggregate of four millions in Europe or New England."

ON MADISON.—Horace Greeley wrote home to the *Tribune*, in March, 1855, an account of his adventures in the West, in which he made the following mention of Madison :

"MADISON has the most magnificent site of any inland town I ever saw, on a graceful swell of land, say two miles North and South by a mile and a half East and West, rising gently from the West bank of one of a chain of four lakes, and having another of them North North-West of it. These lakes must each be eight or ten miles in circumference, half surrounded by dry, clean oak forests, or rather "timbered openings," which need but little labor to convert them into the finest parks in which fair homes ever nestled. A spacious water-cure establishment has just been erected in one of these forests, across the lake South-Eastwardly from MADISON, and shows finely both from the city and the railroad as you approach it. The Capitol is toward the South end of the built up city, in a fine natural park of twenty acres, and is not worse planned than most of our public buildings. The University crowns a beautiful eminence a mile West of the Capitol, with a main street connecting them *a la* Pennsylvania avenue. There are more comfortable private mansions now in progress in MADISON than in any other place I have visited, and the owners are mostly recent immigrants, of means and cultivation, from New England, from Cincinnati, and even from Europe. MADISON is growing very fast. \* \* \* \* \* She has a glorious career before her."

### BAYARD TAYLOR ON MADISON.

"For natural beauty of situation, MADISON surpasses any Western town I have seen. It is built on a narrow isthmus between the Third and Fourth Lakes. On the summit of this mound stands the State House, in the centre of a handsome square of fourteen acres, from which broad, smooth streets diverge with a gradual descent, on all sides. To the West, and about a mile distant, stands the University, on the summit of a hill, or mound, of about equal height. The Madisonians count seven hills, but I could not make them all out, distinctly, nor do I think it necessary to the beauty of the place that it should have a forced resemblance to Rome. In one respect, it is equal—in a soft, beautiful, cream-colored stone, which furnishes the noblest building material. Many of the business blocks and private houses display some architectural taste."—*N. Y. Weekly Tribune*, May 5, 1855.

### IMPRESSIONS OF PROF. NOBLE BUTLER, OF LOUISVILLE, KY.

"The next evening we arrived at this place. I feel convinced that this place was once called Eden; but in the language of mortals it is now called Madison. I have been looking about to find Eve's bower, but there are so many places that seem to answer the description, that I am unable to decide between the rival claimants.

"Madison is situated on rising ground, between two little lakes, as lovely as a fairy dream. Indeed I consider Fairy-Land a very prosaic sort of place in comparison with this. On one side is Lake Mendota, nine miles long and six wide; on the other is Monona, about three miles by five. The space between the lakes, on which the town is built, is from three-fourths of a mile to a mile in width. Around the town, stretching away in every direction, is a beautiful undulating country, consisting of prairies and "oak-openings." These "oak-openings" are said to bear a great resemblance to the English park scenery. The town is situated on undulating ground. The University buildings are on the highest ground, and when completed will present a most imposing appearance. The Capitol is admirably situated on a lovely square of fourteen acres covered with forest trees. From the top of the "Capitol House,"—which, by the bye, is a *capital* house in more senses than one—the visitor has a splendid view.

"The enterprise and energy of the Madisonians are absolutely astonishing. The hills and valleys look at them with suspicion. If a hill sees a Madisonian take a "railroad look" at it, it begins to sink at once. In the language of the coon to Captain Scott, it says: "I might as well come down." When a mere visitor has been in Madison for a few days, if he looks rather intensely at a valley, it begins to "swell up." Madison contains about nine thousand souls, and I believe this includes the whole population; for, judging from appearances, I should say that every individual has a soul. Well, among these nine thousand there was a gas company formed last January. On the evening of our arrival, the town was lighted with gas! They have determined to have water-works; and if you should come this way in a few weeks, do not be surprised if you should see Neptune and all his Tritons spouting here.

"Madison is destined to be a resort for those who wish to retire from the turmoil of business. Around these beautiful lakes there will be seen many a lovely home reflected in the clear waters. Those to whom the bustle of Newport and Saratoga gives no recreation, will be delighted to come to such a place as this."—*Knickerbocker Magazine*, Sept., 1855.

### D. S. CURTISS' IMPRESSIONS.

DANIEL S. CURTISS in his graphic work entitled *Western Portraiture*, has given us his impressions of Madison, in 1851, as follows :

"MADISON, county seat of Dane, and Capitol of the State, perhaps combines and overlooks more charming and diversified scenery, to please the eye of fancy, and promote health and pleasure, than any other town in the West; and, in these respects, it surpasses any other State capital in the Union. Its bright lakes, fresh groves, and rippling rivulets, its sloping hills, shady vales, and flowery meadow-lawns, are commingled in greater profusion, and disposed in more picturesque order, than we have ever elsewhere beheld.

"At sometime in our travels or observations, all of us have met with some location that was at once and indelibly impressed upon the fancy as the paragon of all out-door loveliness and beauty—the place with which all others were contrasted, and to which they must bear some respectable



degree of resemblance, to be esteemed delightful locations. With many persons, Madison is that paragon of landscape scenery. As the brilliant diamond, chased around with changing borders, which sparkles on the swelling vestment of some queenly woman, so this picturesque village, with its varied scenery, sits the coronal gem on the broad and rolling bosom of this rich and blooming State.

"Nor is it less noteworthy for its business advantages and healthful position. Situated on elevated ground amid delightful groves and productive lands, it must be healthy; while the abundance and convenience of fine streams and water-powers must facilitate a sound and rapid advancement here in agricultural pursuits and the mechanic arts. There are also several liberal charters for railroads, connecting Madison with Milwaukee, Chicago, and the Mississippi river, some of which are already being pushed ahead with energy."

### DR. JOHN W. HUNT ON MADISON.

Dr. JOHN W. HUNT, the Assistant Secretary of State of Wisconsin, and the author of the *Wisconsin Gazetteer*, and the *Wisconsin Annual Register*, thus candidly and truthfully speaks of our queenly Capitol City :

"Madison, the Capital of the most promising, healthy and prosperous State of the American Confederacy, and the seat of justice of Dane, the largest and most productive County of Wisconsin, is situated on an Isthmus, about a mile in width, lying between Lakes Monona and Mendota, near the geographical centre of the County, and about midway between Lake Michigan and the Mississippi river, being about eighty miles from each. It is widely noted for the beauty, health and pleasantness of its location; commanding, as it does, a view of nearly every characteristic of country peculiar to the West—the prairie, oak opening, mound, lake and woodland. The surface of the ground is somewhat uneven, but in no place too abrupt for building purposes. From either Lake it rises to an altitude of about seventy feet, and is then depressed and elevated, making the site of the city a series of gently undulating swells.

"The State House, a substantial edifice of lime stone, is built in the centre of a square Park, of fourteen acres, covered with a luxuriant growth of native oaks, and upon the highest point between the Lakes, overlooking each and the surrounding city. It has a large hall through the centre, and contains all of the State Offices—the State Library, the Legislative Chambers, committee rooms, &c. The corners of the Capitol Square are to the cardinal points of the compass, and from each of them a street extends, terminating, excepting the Western, in one or the other of the Lakes. The streets are all straight, sixty-six feet wide, and with the exception of those just described, are parallel to the sides of the Capitol Square, and, consequently, diagonal to the meridian. From the centre of each side of the Park, and at right angles with it and the principal streets, broad avenues, eight rods wide, extend completely across the City plat. At the termination of the street leading from the Western corner of the Park, and one mile directly West from the Capitol, on College Hill, near the shore of Lake Mendota, and in the middle of a Park of forty-three acres, commanding an extensive view of the City, lakes, and surrounding country, the buildings of the University of Wisconsin are located. Near the southern corner of the Capitol Square, the Court House and Jail of Dane County are built. The former is a large structure, built of lime stone, and contains commodious rooms for Courts and County Offices. The latter is of beautiful cream colored sand stone, well and conveniently adapted for its purpose. About a mile from the northern corner of the Capitol Park, on the banks of Lake Mendota at its outlet, is the most extensive flouring mill, of eight run of stone, in the West. Near the eastern corner of the Park, the post-office, banks, hotels, stores and other business stands are principally located. Some of these buildings, for beauty of material and cost and elegance of structure, are unsurpassed.

"The site of the town was located in 1833, by JAMES DUANE DOTY, afterwards Governor of the Territory, and more recently Member of Congress; and the village plat was laid out under his direction in 1836. A large addition to this plat was made in 1850, near the University, known as the "University Addition." Another addition has been surveyed, on the North-East, by L. J. FARWELL, by whom it is owned. Several causes operated to retard the prosperity of Madison until 1847, since which time it has gradually and healthfully increased in growth, wealth and population. Several railroads are constructed, and others in progress of construction to this place.

"From its location in the centre of a large agricultural district, having no rival within a circle of forty miles, and being the permanent Capital of the State of Wisconsin, and the seat of her richly endowed University, Madison has special advantages that cannot fail to make it a commanding business point, and a large and flourishing City. To the man of business, the merchant and manufacturer, great inducements are offered to settle in this thriving and rapidly increasing community. To the retired merchant—the student—the lover of the picturesque, seeking a healthy and pleasant location for a home, are presented the refreshing breezes and pure air of the lakes—the beautiful scenery, unrivalled in any country—the quiet of a country residence, united with the social advantages and the excitements of a City, while the great abundance of game in the prairies and openings, and the variety of fish in the lakes and streams, afford a relaxation to all in pursuit of health or pleasure. From its political position, it becomes the great centre of public business, calling together, at frequent intervals, people from all parts of the County and State, at the annual meetings of the Legislature, at the sessions of the Courts, the convocations of political Conventions, and the sessions of religious and benevolent Societies."

### HON. J. C. FAIRCHILD'S OPINION.

Hon. J. C. FAIRCHILD, in his Inaugural Message as first Mayor of the City, made the following condensed and suggestive remarks :

"We challenge the world to produce a location for a City whose position embraces so many practical advantages, combining beauty with utility, health with facilities of living, a climate free from changes that disturb the labor or impair the energies of our people, on shores of lakes of

surpassing loveliness, the capital of the State and residence of her officers, the seat of her University, surrounded by the largest settled county in the State, with a soil principally owned by its occupants, and luxuriously fertile, we claim and can demonstrate, that Madison must of necessity become, from position alone, a rapidly growing City. When, with our natural position, we look to a distance, and see a field of our enterprize, our commerce and our occupancy, into which no laborers have as yet gone, as large as the remaining portion of the State, it needs no divination to foretell our future growth. We are on radial lines from the North and West with Milwaukee, our commercial metropolis, and Chicago, and the improvements already made foreshadow necessities for the future, and give evidence not only of their want but of their complete success."

#### " THE FOUR LAKE COUNTRY."

Some places have the beauty of a *tunnel*; every thing runs into them, as water, wealth and people. And indeed, so often are dirt and dollars found together, that an impression exists, though it has not as yet crept into words, that commerce must grow in mud and water; in fact that it is a sort of bulrush.

Other places again are poems—sonnets, if you please—traced with a cunning hand, upon Nature's page, that everybody can read, and nobody can help loving.

Among these latter, the "Four Lake Country" must be named—the region wherein like a young queen of beauty, sits MADISON, the capital of Wisconsin.

For a long time, "as beautiful as Madison" has been a household word among tourists in the North West, but it is only a few weeks since, following the lead of our good star, we looked for the first time upon this piece of embossed work; embossed, as if Nature feared for the blindness of Humanity, and so had given in raised characters this rare passage of poetry.

True, the season in which we saw it was unfavorable; the wind was keen, and blew from some open window or other, out of the North; great patches of snow alternated with great patches of withered grass; great panes of ice were set in over the lakes; the groves were leafless and birdless; our approach toward the region had been slow and tedious. We had waited at Belvidere; we had lingered at Janesville; we had knocked our impatient heels against the frozen ground at Milton—Milton! diminished shade of a lost Paradise!—we had been poisoned in the cars, and we reached Madison at the most undesirable hour "between meals" in a state of poor preservation.

But notwithstanding all these discomforts, the capabilities of Madison could not be altogether disguised. Nobody could help seeing what a week of merry May, or a day or two of leafy June could do for its swelling, wood-crowned hills, its wide sweeps of crystal water, its beautiful gardens, its broad avenues. Do what one will with a floor of a prairie; enamel it with flowers, dot it with shrubbery, meander it with paths, and despite all, it is a flat still; you cannot conceal its poverty of resources; brooks will not run in it; smile it may but it never shows a dimple; rocks, there are none, for rustic seats, nor mosses to cover them if there were; there are no trees of God's planting; there are no surprises of beauty, for all is revealed at a single glance. Not so Madison; it is rich in capabilities; almost all its loveliness is furnished ready to hand, and men have nothing to do but to live in it.

\* \* \* \* \*

We are told that a generous hospitality is a leading trait in Madisonian character. And while remembering 'the people we have met,' it is proper to say, that our observation accords with that of others, when we note Madison as distinguished for the taste and intelligence of its citizens, many of whom have loosed the girdle they once tightened for the race and the struggle of life, and with books and friends are filling up gracefully, and who shall dare to say not usefully, an elegant leisure.

The State University, with its able Faculty, and accomplished head, Chancellor Lathrop, cannot fail to exert a powerful and salutary influence upon the community in whose midst it is located. An *esprit de corps* regarding their homes and institutions is a marked characteristic of Madisonians, whose indulgence can easily be pardoned; for no where in the beautiful North-West, have we seen a place for which Nature, in her holiday labors, has done more; no place where, with leisure to enjoy, we would rather dwell.

Located upon a grand billow of an isthmus, little less than a mile in width, between two sheets of water, Lake Mendota and Lake Monona; the one containing some fifteen square miles, and the other about fifty; with its park-like surroundings, undulating away in the distance; the clusters of groves and sweeps of lawn, and glimpses of water; on the West, Lake Mendota, with its promontory sacred to the uses of friendship, "Pic-nic Point;" on the East, Monona; here Waubesa, there Kegonsa, the Yahara, and yonder Wingra and Peshugo; as if at some time the toilet glass of the evening star had been shattered by the "red planet Mars;" or some such turbulent fellow in the planetary court, and so the fragments were strown over the landscape just there; with all these features, and such as these, one may wander far through many a summer's day ere he will find a place like Madison, at which he can exclaim as did the Indian, enamored with the Paradise he had noiselessly stolen upon, "Alabama!"—here we rest!

And, speaking of the Indian, nothing is more noticeable, as exemplifying the good taste of those who give character to Wisconsin's Capital than the nomenclature of lake and stream and grove in all the region round about; no new Geneva spreads its crystal disc in Lake Mendota; no new Constance glimmers through the trees from Lake Monona; but Mendota, Monona, Waubesa, Kegonsa, Yahara, Peshugo, and Wingra; Penora, Penitto, and Tarpورا, pay their small tributes to Waubesa, while Wyseora murmurs its way into Monona; and Pe-e-na, Neosho, and Yahara find their way into the waters of Mendota. Then, here is Cottage Grove, there Pleasant Springs, and there Blooming Grove.

But not alone for the beauty of its site, for the charms of its surroundings, for the elegance of its homes, or the intelligence of their occupants, does Madison prefer its claims. As the Capital of a young, rich, and vigorous State, it must exert a commanding influence; while even as the county seat of Dane county, with no rival town wherewith to divide its honors and emoluments, within an area of forty miles, it must be a place of no small commercial importance, while a ganglion of nerves—railroads—projected, commenced, or actually completed, is knotted at Madison; to Fond du Lac, to Watertown, to Portage and Lake Superior, to the Mississippi, to Milwaukee, to Chicago.

As a point for the investment of capital, Madison is entitled to special mention, while as a summer retreat for residents of the West, where groves woo even from the sultry noons a breath of coolness, and lakes of glassy beauty strown on every hand; its leafy shrines and swelling hills will not be without their pilgrims, nor its shadow-dimpled lawns without their pleasant visitors.

While there is to be found in Madison a fair proportion of that Western leaven, which quickens to effort and enterprise, yet Sirius rages not on that meridian,—everybody does not seem to be fortune-mad—goaded on by a sleepless demon that will not let them rest. It wants, too, (a want, by the way, it is all the richer, as we think, for possessing,) that air so characteristic of some Western towns, of a "fair day" scramble, where the trampled grass of to-morrow will only reveal that a market has been; an air of striking tents any day, that would leave no room for wonder if



one should find the town of to-day the vacant site of a town for to-morrow.—*Chicago Journal*.

### HEALTHFULNESS OF MADISON.

One of the first physicians in the State, JOSEPH HOBBS, M. D., of this City, in answer to numerous inquiries which are continually being made by many in the Eastern States who are looking hitherward for permanent locations, has kindly furnished the following facts. They are the results of his personal experience, and as such can be vouched for by others of the profession; while most of the positions assumed by the Doctor will be regarded as beyond dispute by the observing and intelligent of all classes:

Of the perfect salubrity of Madison there can be no question. It has no endemic disease, no bilious fever, no typhoid fever, no ague; and the epidemics which have occasionally visited it, have been of such a perfectly mild type as scarcely to be recognized for the epidemics of other and less healthy places. Measles is scarcely known, and altogether free from those fearful complications and consequences so common in the East. Scarlet fever is rarely heard of, and not at all recognizable as the scarlet fever of the Eastern cities. There it is terribly fatal; here it requires little or no medical treatment. The worst form of cholera that has visited us—a solitary visitation—was English cholera, fatal only in a very few instances, and those occurring in persons of previous bad health or bad habits.

People generally, residents of Madison, are healthy looking. This applies particularly to children and young people,—thus affording the best indication of all others of the salubrity of our location. The mortality among little children, so fearfully great in the cities on the Atlantic borders and of older countries, we are altogether free from, and deaths of any kind are rare amongst us.

For that large class of persons in Boston and elsewhere, who suffer from that peculiar and inveterate form of dyspepsia, best known as nervous dyspepsia, as well as for those thousand-and-one cases of chronic bronchitis and “Ministerial Throat Ail,” so rife in the places referred to, Madison offers a salutary and safe resort. Such affections are here unknown, save as cases of importation. Our perfectly dry atmosphere, equable climate, and high and inland situation, together with our more simple and regular habits of living, our out door exercise in hunting, fishing, boating, &c., furnish us at once with the best restorative and preventive.

Rheumatic and gouty persons seem to find here almost a perfect freedom from those diseases. Europeans especially, who at home were martyrs to one or the other of these diseases, become almost altogether exempt from them. The most noticeable feature, however, of our climate, is its almost miraculous influence over the progress of phthisis.—Cases far advanced in this disease, progressing with a fatal rapidity on the sea-coast and in the cities of the East, are, on coming here, checked in their course almost immediately, and life which seemed not worth more than a few weeks’ miserable lease, lengthened out to eighteen months or two years, the acute cases becoming chronic.

Very numerous indeed are the instances met with here of consumptive persons coming from Europe and from the East, in the first stage of phthisis, who have regained their health under the happy influence of our climate and our more natural mode of living, and this, too, with but little medical aid. A remarkable, distinctive, and self-evident fact confirmatory of the correctness of the opinion I have expressed, as to the

perfect salubrity of Madison, is to be found in the healthy appearance of the foreigners who throng our streets. They not only retain their native clear and healthy complexion, but maintain their flesh, increasing and prospering. Whether German, English, Irish, Scotch, Dutch, or Norwegian, there is no falling off from their good physical condition.

#### PERMANENT RESOURCES, AND CAUSES OF THE CONTINUED RAPID GROWTH OF MADISON.

Madison stands in the center of a section of the most fertile country in the West, eighty miles in diameter in every direction, without a competing village of any considerable size or point where a competitor can grow up that can ever effect its business relations.

Its population is now about 11,000. That this must speedily double and treble, is apparent from the following considerations :

1st. That fifty per cent. average has been added to its population every year for the past five years.

2d. That the county of Dane, of which it is the geographical center, contains about 850,000 acres of land—equal to one of the New England States—of which only one-sixth is under cultivation. Its population is now only about 45,000, whereas it is capable of sustaining half a million.

3d. It is the *county seat* of Dane county, with a commodious cut stone court house, fire proof county offices and other county buildings.

4th. It is the *Capital of Wisconsin*. The Legislature just adjourned, have appropriated \$100,000 to enlarge the Capitol building the present year, which will, in effect, fix it *permanently* for the future. An appropriation has also been made recently by Congress, of \$50,000 for the erection of a Post Office and United States District Court House at this point, and an additional amount sufficient to purchase a suitable site. The Legislature has authorized the erection of a State Insane Asylum, to cost \$100,000, of which \$35,000 are to be expended this year; and this noble and humane institution will undoubtedly be located on the beautiful site near Madison, owned by the State, purchased for this special purpose, two years since. The main University edifice will be this year erected, for which \$40,000 are provided; and a City Hall, at a cost of some \$26,000. These several public structures would do credit to any city or State.

5th. The beauty of the City site is universally admitted to excel any other State Capital, if indeed it does not excel that of every other city or village site in the entire Union. Such is the testimony of every traveler.

6th. Its lakes, affording the best facilities for sailing, fishing and bathing, render it an attractive resort for the lovers of healthy and invigorating amusement, and must make it eventually the great *Watering Place* of the West; and water may be easily raised from the lakes for water works and fountains. Gas is also accessible to all parts of the city.

7th. The most beautiful building sites may be obtained here; and the real estate is not held by speculators, but by residents who are willing to sell on easy terms to actual settlers.

8th. The elevation of its position and the rolling surface of the surrounding country preserve it free from the epidemic diseases of the low prairie lands; and the salubrity of its climate, the purity of its atmosphere, and the evenness of its temperature, naturally invite the attention of persons desirous of securing a healthy place of residence. Its peculiar contour of surface admits of a selection of residences which will secure to those who desire it, all the benefits and pleasures of either city or rural life. Those brought up amid the din and bustle of active commercial life—the hum of industry, the clack of machinery—and the

sights and sounds accompanying, and to whom such signs of activity are a kind of mental and physical necessity, can readily find residences to accommodate this condition of things; while those preferring quiet homes and rural retreats, surrounded by gardens, with trees and flowers, and the stillness of the country—with incomparable views of lake, woodland and prairie, can as readily suit every fancy, and all within easy distances from the denser parts of the City. In a new and rapidly growing country, location with reference to both present and future, is a matter of great importance in these days of railroads and other numerous public improvements.

9th. Its religious and educational advantages. Churches of nearly every denomination, are either already erected or in progress of erection, costing from \$5,000 to \$30,000 each. Its public and private schools are on a most extensive scale, sufficient for 2,500 scholars; \$24,000 have been set apart by the Common Council for the erection this year of four commodious buildings for public schools. It has also a Female Seminary, Academy, Mercantile College, and State University—which is amply endowed—has an annual income of some \$25,000, derived from the interest upon its invested funds. It has two large edifices completed, capable of accommodating two hundred students, with authority of law and the funds to erect the main edifice this season. The Chancellor and Faculty, in whose hands this Institution is placed, have no superiors in any State. The students graduating from the Wisconsin State University will compare favorably with those of any other institution of learning. It affords a most desirable home to parents desirous of procuring religious and complete educational privileges for their children.

10th. An abundant supply of building material is found here. The most beautiful stone, easily quarried and cut, abounds in its immediate vicinity. Brick may be made to an unlimited extent, and timber of all kinds can be commanded whenever needed for use.

11th. All the comforts of life are easily obtained here. Nature supplies in abundance the purest and best water and ice. The surrounding country affords every kind of substantial food; and railroads convey hither, for the use of the citizens, the various luxuries of the world.

12th. The climate is in some respects unlike that of most Eastern and Western States. Winter snows are very rare, as are also winter rains. It is not subject to the sudden changes of the immediate lake region, or the extreme rigors of many other sections. It enjoys a climate clear, healthful and bracing, with probably more pleasant weather each year, than is allotted to most other portions of the West—a result attributable to altitude and position with reference to the great lakes and rivers.

13th. It has an improved water power capable of profitable extension by increased manufactories, and a vast home market exists, while the great West beyond for a thousand miles, now rapidly settling, invites, and will permanently and profitably repay, every form of mechanical and manufacturing enterprise. The railroad connections with the Mississippi and great West and North-West, are now completed.

14th. Railroads completed or commenced connect it with every section of the Union. Four great lines diverge here. The Milwaukee and Mississippi, the Milwaukee and Watertown and Madison, East and West, connecting the Lakes with the Mississippi River; and the La Crosse and Land-Grant roads running from Madison to Lake St. Croix and Lake Superior Northwardly and Westwardly. Arrangements are now being made for the extension of the great Illinois Central Railroad from Freeport, Illinois, to this City, thus giving us a direct communication by railroad with Mobile and the Gulf of Mexico.

The system connects with the Chicago, Fond du Lac and Superior



Road on the East and North, and the Beloit and Madison Road on the South. There is no point in the State so readily accessible in every direction as Madison, while the increase of warehouses, depots, machine shops and other fixtures, is, and is to be, very extensive. It lies on the shortest route from New York, Boston, Chicago or Milwaukee to the Mississippi River, and being now the most populous interior city in the North West, there is scarce a limit to its capacity for future growth and business expansion.

On the completion of the Watertown and Madison Railroad, the timbered regions of the State will be easily accessible. Every variety of hard wood timber will be obtained from the Crawfish—only twenty-six miles distant; pine lumber from Lake Winnebago and the Wolf River country; iron from the Dodge county mines, and all delivered at prices from 25 to 50 per cent. cheaper than the same products can now be obtained. With this great reduction in prices of these important staples, and the general cheapness of food of all kinds, an immensely increased manufacturing interest must necessarily spring up, furnishing not only a profitable home market, but advancing every other interest in both City and County.

15th. It supports three daily and seven weekly papers, and two monthly magazines, devoted to politics, news, agriculture, science and literature. Telegraph lines put it in hourly connection with all parts of the Union and Canada.

16th. It affords the best advantages to persons wishing correct information respecting investments in school or government lands in Wisconsin, Minnesota, or Northern Iowa; or in Railroads, Bank Stocks, Mortgages, &c., in City, County or State. And it is a place where capitalists may loan their money on good security, and at a high rate of interest, to merchants, manufacturers and agriculturalists, who are safely and prosperously engaged in developing and increasing the resources of the West.

17th. Madison insures one thing to those coming to reside in it—certain relief from the conviction many persons have been compelled to feel, that by selecting a location not favored by nature, central position, laws of trade or health, they have doomed themselves and perhaps families to a lower position in society than was their appropriate place, and this applies to the farmer and mechanic no less than to the professional man and the merchant.

These things being so, Madison largely already, has and must continue to attach to itself as a residence—

1st. Men of refinement and education.

2d. Men of wealth for the investment of capital; the laws allowing twelve per cent. as legal interest.

3d. Men with families who seek to secure for their children the advantages of Education of every grade from lowest to highest.

4th. Professional men and politicians.

5th. Agriculturalists whose desire farms in the country, and a City or suburban residence for their families.

6th. The agriculturalist whose skill and industry will find a rich reward in the demands of a City which attracts so many into other pursuits.

7th. Men of moderate fortune but cultivated tastes, who desire advantages for themselves and families in a City where competition, facilitated by railroads in every direction through the most fertile soil, will enable them to live upon a limited income.

8th. Merchants, manufacturers, mechanics and artisans of all kinds.

9th. Farmers desiring lands in the county with a certain and profitable market, and laborers of all kinds who are wanted upon the numerous

public and private edifices, now commencing, and the railroad lines which are building in nearly every direction. One thousand more workmen are even now wanted to complete the business of the present year.

It is estimated that about \$1,000,000 will be expended in Madison and vicinity in the course of the coming year upon public buildings, depots and railroads. Few people adequately estimate the importance which these expenditures will give to the prosperity of the place or their influence in connection with extensive private enterprises in ensuring Madison as the great interior city of Wisconsin, unrivalled among State Capitals for beauty, salubrity and general prosperity.

The agencies already specified and others still which might be mentioned, must give the City of Madison a growth probably excelling, and most certainly fully equalling 20,000 population in 1860, and between 30 and 40,000 in 1865.

#### BUILDING AND BUSINESS IN MADISON FOR 1857.

In looking over the number of public buildings already settled upon to be commenced the coming summer, and most of them to be completed also, before the building season closes, one is surprised at the amount of capital about to be expended, and very naturally falls into a reverie upon the result. There has been no year, even since Madison began to grow with its much talked of impetus, that has presented at its opening as fair a business programme; neither has there been a season whose prospective was as much for the public as the present. The Churches, School Houses, City Hall, and Post Office, are to supply actual necessities, and will be not only of ornament, but of use. Other public buildings whose necessity is not so much felt, will be proud ornaments, and what is more, the foundation of substantial prosperity to the City in the future. The Capitol extension and the location of the U. S. Court, (the same building with our new Post Office,) will silence the harpings of not a few envious capitalists, situated elsewhere, about moving the seat of government, and the fears also of small capitalists who have resided here in doubt whether to invest in real estate while the harpies were crying up a removal. The buildings themselves will be substantial benefits, becoming the proudest parts of the City, but the labor necessary for their construction will be of no slight benefit also, in a business point of view. Hundreds of laborers must be employed this season on public works, more than last, and they will give no little stimulus to trade, in articles of home consumption. The most prominent buildings and building improvements, to be immediately commenced, are given in the following table, with their least possible cost :

University, (Main Edifice,).....	\$40,000
Capitol Extension,.....	100,000
U. S. Court Room and Post Office,.....	50,000
City Hall,.....	25,000
Four School Houses,.....	24,000
Congregational Church,.....	20,000
Episcopal Church,.....	16,000
Catholic Church,.....	10,000
Insane Asylum,.....	100,000
Railroad Depots, at least,.....	15,000
	\$400,000

We have reckoned but \$10,000 to be expended on the beautiful Catholic Church, the foundations and first story of which are now built; but if that structure is completed this season, as the society intend, its worth to the town will be equal to its whole value—not less than \$30,000.

At least a thousand laborers more than were employed here last season will not surfeit the demand, and the sooner they find their way here



from the East, the better for their financial conditions; for wages will not be low in this latitude for at least two years to come. Good mechanics, carpenters, joiners, brick and stone masons, are in good demand now, and hundreds at the least would do well to embrace the opportunity offered here for profitable and permanent employment.

The Capitol extension is to be 90 by 150 feet on the ground, and of proportionate height. The beauty which it will add to the central portion of the City, and more particularly the Park, will be a rare benefit. The view given in our pictures of the University will also be rendered more correct, by the erection of the main edifice, to be about 60 by 150 feet foundation; and the Post office and City Hall, the latter already well under way, will make the corporation complete in its more necessary and prominent features.

Private enterprises, to fill up and make the City more compact we cannot at present enumerate with any sort of accuracy. We hear of at least twenty private residences, to cost from \$3,000 to \$15,000, which are projected—many of which are to crown the beautiful eminences and slightly lake views about the City. It is quite evident that more stores, and business blocks are planned for this season than were finished last, and the account of private residences in contemplation is surprising. The elegant residences erected last season, many of them on Fourth Lake side, have made great alteration in the appearance of the City, and given a base upon which to calculate what it will be when the interstices are filled up with others of similar architectural appearance. More tastefully arranged or more pleasantly located dwellings no City in the Union affords, and the empty sites, about to be appropriated are equal to those occupied, in every respect. In fact, some of the most slightly locations between the two lakes remain to be adorned with these beautiful quarried mansions. One year from this time, the visitor who leaves Madison now, may return to it, and with difficulty recognize it—its prominent architectural features being surpassed by others more proud and prominent.

Merchants and dealers in articles of home consumption, can feel assured that business will not lag. Nearly half a million of money cannot be expended on public works in this City without perceptibly affecting all branches of trade. Laborers must be paid; they must be supplied with the necessaries of life; and while the money is incorporating itself into solid structures it will also be passing from hand to hand and dispersing itself throughout the community—not one cent of it being buried in the walls that grow beneath its magic influence. Thus, the money's worth will be represented by useful monuments, while the needful article is changing form with all the graceful and more than the pleasing sleight of the kaleidoscope, yet never diminishing in value. The simple fact that labor is capital, is apparent through this sort of reasoning: A church is worth \$30,000, if it costs that much money; and it continues to be worth that much to the town in which it is situated; but the actual benefit to the town of the labor which erected it is worth much more than that, especially when the capital is brought in from sources wholly extraneous. Money is labor's master as its use is recognized, and while the labor is itself the builder, the money which commands it is the prerequisite.

The essential has been named and furnished for the public works mentioned in the above table, and in this respect they will be somewhat different from individual enterprises—not admitting a doubt as to their beginning and completion. It is well known, however, that the appropriations for these works rarely or never amount to the sums actually expended before their completion, and hence many of our estimates are

altogether too low. No better index to the future of Madison need be required than the facts thus noted. The accommodations of public buildings already projected will meet the wants of a City of twenty thousand inhabitants, and the capitalists, laborers and mechanics drawn hither by the advantages offered, will soon raise the census to that number. Manufactories of various kinds not here, are now needed; and we trust that ere long they will be supplied by the enterprise of the East, which is still finding its way westward.—*Argus & Democrat, March 13, 1857.*

#### MANUFACTURING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS NECESSARY TO THE PRESENT AND FUTURE OF MADISON.

The following comprises a list of manufactories and other interests, not now existing at all at Madison, or carried on on a scale far too limited for the wants and necessities of both present and future :

Stone dressing by machinery ;  
 Brick manufacturing, pressed or burnt ;  
 Iron founderies and machine shops ;  
 Freight and passenger cars ;  
 Agricultural tools of all kinds ;  
 Corn brooms, brushes, &c. ;  
 Hard and soft soap, candles, &c. ;  
 Starch, farina, &c. ;  
 Pork and beef packing, curing hams, &c. ;  
 Lard and linseed oil ;  
 Vinegar, matches, &c. ;  
 Tanning and currying of all kinds ;  
 Manufacturing of mittens, gloves, furs, &c. ;  
 Coarse fur and woolen clothing for mines and pineries ;  
 Sail, row, and steamboats for the surrounding lakes ;  
 Basket making of all kinds ; fishing tackle, &c. ;  
 Paper mill, for printing, glazed, and all kinds of paper ; the demand for which is immense, for the publication of sixteen different papers and periodicals published here ; for the prodigious amount of annual State printing ; for the preparation of record books for nearly all the counties of the State ; together with the large and increasing demand for printing and other paper required in all the region North and North-west of Madison ; the home consumption of Madison alone requiring nearly 10,000 reams of printing paper, at a cost of not less than \$40,000 ; and about 4,000 reams of writing paper, worth \$10,000 more,—making the total value of printing and writing paper used in Madison alone \$50,000 annually ;  
 Type foundry, stereotyping, lithographing, wood and steel engraving ;  
 Hat and cap, boot and shoe manufacturing ;  
 Woolen, cotton, and linen factories ;  
 Oat meal, pearl barley, hominy, &c. ;  
 Coopering, pail and tub factories ;  
 Cabinet and chair making, picture frames, &c. ;  
 Wagons, carts, wheel-barrow, &c., for farmers and railroads ;  
 Brass and copper work of all kinds ;  
 Metal and wood pumps, &c., of all kinds ;  
 Depots for coal, wood, iron, salt, and hydraulic and common lime ;  
 The city and county also need, and will sustain, on an immensely increased scale, nurseries, vegetable and flower gardens, seed stores, &c.  
 Indeed, in this new country, where every interest is rapidly growing, and little is as yet matured, every industrial pursuit is open to development, and invites enterprise and skill of all kinds. Railroads connect

Madison with the Mississippi river and the vast unsettled regions to the West and North—Iowa, Nebraska, and Minnesota—and either now do, or in one or two years will, connect us with every portion of the State and the Union. Imagination can scarce conceive a limit to the market for every form of production which this vast and magnificent region is now opening. It is filling up with population at the rate of nearly or quite a quarter of a million annually, and yet a generation must elapse before it will be filled even at this rate. The grandeur and fertility of the West cannot be appreciated by Eastern people, while its growth outstrips even the sanguine hopes of Western men. Miracles of change in the condition of the country are almost weekly wrought.

### DANE COUNTY PEAT BEDS.

These beds were discovered in 1856. Mr. Hough, County Surveyor of Dane county, has made a plat of the peat bog found upon the lands of Cols. W. B. and G. H. Slaughter and William Green, lying six miles west of Madison, and immediately upon the M. & M. Railroad. There are three irregularly shaped beds, contiguous to each other, which lie in depressions of the surface, and the whole outline gives unmistakable evidence of having been, at a remote period, covered with water. Mr. Hough, having accurately measured the depth and extent of each bed, gives the following as the number of solid cords in each :

No. 1, about forty acres, average depth 15 feet,.....	204,187
No. 2, about fifty acres, average depth 3½ feet, .....	59,555
No. 3, about 25 acres, average depth 10 feet, .....	85,078

348,820

Thus it will be seen that in a county as sparsely wooded as Dane, these beds must be of great value, as they can be readily worked, and each cord will prove at least worth double if not threefold the price of wood. The owners are making arrangements to work them extensively this season; and preliminary to this, they have submitted large samples of the peat to Dr. A. A. Hayes, of Boston, for analysis. Dr. Hayes' report is highly favorable. He says—

“Taking the 59 parts of inflammable compounds as representing the positive combustible matter of this peat, we have a caloric equivalent, closely corresponding to that of oak wood, and I am led by my results to expect an equal heating power from an equal weight of this peat, burned in comparison with wood.”

Again, he says—

“Open fires will not only present a cheerful blaze, but the radiating power of the burning masses will equal that of bituminous coal similarly burned. In a country sparingly supplied with wood fuel, this fuel can not fail of proving a good substitute for wood in domestic use. In the large consumption for producing steam, under careful management, it can also be advantageously used. It will find an application in the production of gas—coal bearing a high price. There are only two or three cannel coals known which afford so much illuminating material, placing this peat in the first class of gas materials.”

These peat beds are estimated to be worth not less than \$1,000,000 to their fortunate owners, and fully three times that amount to the City of Madison, as an article of cheap, convenient, and cleanly fuel, and a first class gas generator for our Gas Works.

### LITERARY INSTITUTIONS.

STATE UNIVERSITY.—The State University, located at Madison, has a fund of \$311,000, drawing 7 per cent. interest—and this fund will soon be increased to at least \$350,000 by the disposition of the remainder of the University lands granted by Congress. Its annual income will soon

amount, from this source, to \$25,000, and probably some \$5,000 from students fees and other sources. It has a Chancellor, six Professors, and a Tutor in the Literary, Scientific, Normal and Agricultural Departments; while a Medical Department with eight Professors, a Law Department with two Professors, and a Department of Civil Engineering with one Professor, have been organized, and will go into operation at an early day. Last year the total number of students in attendance was 169; board in commons will not exceed \$1,85 per week, and washing 44 cents per doz. The Board of Instruction is as able as can be found in any University in the West; with befitting libraries, laboratories, apparatus, and literary societies.

The present Board of Regents of the University consists of the following persons :

Hon. J. H. Lathrop, President, Madison; Hon. Charles Dunn, Belmont; Hon. Nelson Dewey, Lancaster; Hon. Chauncey Abbott, Madison; Hon. John K. Williams, Shullsburg; Hon. Levi B. Vilas, Madison; Dr. A. L. Castleman, Delafield; Hon. N. W. Dean, Madison; Hon. S. L. Rose, Beaver Dam; Hon. D. W. Jones, Madison; Hon. A. C. Barry, Racine; Hon. H. A. Tenney, Madison; J. L. Pickard, Esq., Platteville; A. G. McMynn, Esq., Racine; and Prof. E. S. Carr, Madison. Gen. J. D. Ruggles, of Madison, is Secretary; and W. N. Seymour, of Madison, is Treasurer.

The FACULTY OF SCIENCE, LITERATURE AND ARTS, as now constituted and in actual service, consist of the following :

JOHN H. LATHROP, LL. D., *Chancellor*,—Professor of Ethics, Civil Polity, and Political Economy.

DANIEL READ, LL. D.,—Professor of Mental Philosophy, Logic, Rhetoric and English Literature.

JOHN W. STERLING, A. M.,—Professor of Mathematics, Natural Philosophy and Astronomy.

EZRA S. CARR, M. D.,—Professor of Chemistry and Natural History.

O. M. CONOVER, A. M.,—Professor of Ancient Languages and Literature.

DR. AUG. KURSTEINER,—Professor of Modern Languages and Literature.

MADISON EVANS, A. B.,—Tutor.

*Normal Department*:—DANIEL READ, LL. D.,—Professor of the Theory and Practice of Teaching.

*Agricultural Department*:—EZRA S. CARR, M. D.,—Professor of Agricultural Chemistry and the Applications of Science to the Arts.

COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—R. S. Bacon's Commercial College is fully organized, and imparts a thorough knowledge of commercial instruction in from six to ten weeks,—though the time is unlimited.

SEMINARIES.—There are two Female Seminaries and Musical Academies, each having an able corps of instructors. There are also several select schools.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—There are four public schools, under the general supervision of Mr. D. Y. Kilgore, and nine assistant instructors; all prosperous and creditable, affording instruction to 700 pupils, which number will be largely increased with the enlarged facilities of the new and commodious school houses now in course of erection.

THE BOARD OF EDUCATION is as follows: W. B. Jarvis, D. H. Wright, L. W. Hoyt, L. J. Farwell, D. Y. Kilgore, and D. S. Durrie.

*Chairman of the Board*—W. B. Jarvis.

*Clerk*—D. S. Durrie.

*Treasurer*—L. W. Hoyt.

*School Superintendent*—D. Y. Kilgore.

*Building Superintendent*—D. H. Wright.



*Standing Committees for 1857.*

- To Visit High School*—Jarvis and Durrie.  
*Do Branch School*—D. H. Wright.  
*Do First Ward School*—L. W. Hoyt.  
*Do Third Ward School*—L. J. Farwell.  
*Building Committee*—Wright and Kilgore.  
*Auditing Committee*—Jarvis, Durrie and Hoyt.  
*On Text Books*—Kilgore, Durrie and Farwell.

STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—With its large, increasing, and rare Library, its Picture Gallery, and Cabinet of curiosities, the State Historical Society is, in the language of Gov. BASHFORD's recent message, "already, in the extent and value of its acquisitions, superior to any West of the Alleghanies; it is a worthy object of State pride." The Picture Gallery of the pioneers and early public men of our State, of notable Indians, and other public characters, forms an attractive feature. Its Library is large, and contains many valuable newspaper files, from 1776 to the present time, and many ancient, rare, and curious volumes. Its Cabinet exhibits a large number of historical curiosities; among its manuscripts and autographs are letters of Washington, Adams, Henry, Jefferson, and all the leading chiefs of the Revolution; and its annual volumes of Collections compare favorably with those of similar societies in the older sections of the Union. There are not more than four or five kindred societies in the country that exceed this in the extent and value of their collections.

The officers of the Society for the current year, and who compose the Executive Committee, are as follows:

*President*—Gen. WM. R. SMITH, of Mineral Point.

*Vice Presidents*—Hon. JAMES DUANE DOTY, of Menasha; I. A. LAPHAM, of Milwaukee; Gen. A. G. ELLIS, of Stevens' Point; Hon. MORGAN L. MARTIN, of Green Bay; CYRUS WOODMAN, of Mineral Point; and BERTH BROWN, of Delafield.

*Corresponding Secretary*—LYMAN C. DRAPER.

*Recording Secretary*—Dr. JOHN W. HUNT.

*Librarian*—DANIEL S. DURRIE.

*Treasurer*—Prof. O. M. CONOVER.

*Curators.*

Hon. L. J. Farwell,	Hon. Hiram C. Bull,	Hon. J. P. Atwood,
Hon. Simeon Mills,	Hon. D. J. Powers,	Col. David Atwood,
B. F. Hopkins,	E. A. Calkins,	Wm. B. Jarvis,
F. G. Tibbits,	H. K. Lawrence,	S. V. Shipman,
S. H. Carpenter,	Julius T. Clark,	Edward Ilsley,
Horace Rublee,	Rev. H. F. Bond,	C. T. Flowers.

*Standing Committees for 1857.*

- On Publications*—Draper, J. P. Atwood and Hunt.  
*On Auditing Accounts*—Ilsley, Conover and Durrie.  
*On Finance*—Farwell, Powers, Jarvis, Tibbits and Draper.  
*On Library, Purchases and Fixtures*—Draper, Durrie and Rublee.  
*On Printing*—Hunt, Calkins and Carpenter.  
*On Picture Gallery*—Carpenter, Tibbits and Hopkins.  
*On Literary Exchanges*—Bond, Flowers and Draper.  
*On Nomination of Members*—Mills, Draper and Shipman.  
*On Obituaries*—Rublee, Calkins, D. Atwood, Carpenter and Draper.  
*On Building Lot*—Bull, Farwell, Tibbits Mills and Draper.  
*On Building Hall*—J. P. Atwood, Hopkins, Hunt, Clark and Shipman.  
*Soliciting Committee*—Draper, Ilsley, Rublee, Bull and J. P. Atwood.



**MADISON INSTITUTE.**—This institution fills an important place, with its library, debating club, and annual course of lectures by the ablest lecturers of the country. It has hitherto struggled for an existence, but by the generous and faithful efforts of Hon. D. J. Powers, and S. G. Benedict, Esq., the able President and efficient Treasurer for the past year, well seconded by their associates, the INSTITUTE is now out of debt, has a respectable and increasing library, and is in every way in a prosperous and flourishing condition.

The following are the officers of the INSTITUTE for the present year :

*President*—Frank A. Haskell.

*Vice Presidents*—Frank H. Firmin, Charles T. Wakeley, and Horace Rublee.

*Corresponding Secretary*—J. W. Mayhew.

*Recording Secretary*—D. C. Poole.

*Treasurer*—S. G. Benedict.

*Directors*—D. J. Powers, N. B. Van Slyke, James L. Hill, Daniel McFarland, Wm. Ripley, Jr., J. C. Pickard, H. M. Lewis, Rolla A. Law, E. W. Skinner, M. T. Balley, W. S. Main, and E. B. Adams.

*Standing Committees.*

*Rooms and Fixtures.*—N. B. Van Slyke, S. G. Benedict, E. W. Skinner.

*Ways and Means.*—D. C. Poole, D. J. Powers, J. L. Hill.

*Lectures.*—D. J. Powers, J. W. Mayhew, Frank H. Firman.

*By-Laws.*—D. McFarland, H. M. Lewis, W. S. Main.

*Debating Department.*—H. M. Lewis, M. T. Baile, J. W. Mayhew.

*Printing.*—Rolla A. Law, C. T. Wakeley, E. B. Adams.

*Donations and Subscriptions.*—S. G. Benedict, Wm. Ripley, Jr., E. B. Adams, W. S. Main, E. W. Skinner.

*Library.*—Frank H. Firmin, H. Rublee, D. McFarland, C. T. Wakeley.

**MADISON LIBRARIES.**—Madison must, from the nature of things, always be the literary emporium of the State. This characteristic will have a favorable influence in attracting men of intelligence and literary taste to the place.

The following Table exhibits the present number of volumes in the libraries of our City, including only two private collections, which have been collected to subserve public purposes; and all are rapidly increasing :

	Vols.
State Library, .....	6,000
Executive Library, .....	600
State Superintendent's, .....	500
State Historical Society, .....	3,500
State University Library, .....	2,400
Lyman C. Draper's collection on Western History, .....	1,500
Madison Female Seminary, .....	1,000
Madison Institute, .....	700
John W. Hunt's Geographical and Statistical collection, .....	300
State Agricultural Society, .....	300
High School, .....	300
Sabbath School Libraries, .....	1,000
Total, .....	18,100

MISCELLANEOUS.

**NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.**—The *Argus and Democrat*, and *Patriot*, *Democratic*, and the *State Journal*, *Republican*, are each published daily and weekly, and the *Argus and Democrat* also publishes a tri-weekly edition. The *Norske Amerikaner*, *Democratic*, a Norwegian weekly; the *Staats Zeitung*, *Democratic*, and *Madison Zeitung*, *Republican*, are German weeklies; the *Western Fireside*, a valuable literary and family paper, is

issued weekly; the *Wisconsin Farmer*, a monthly magazine of thirty-six pages, is the most ably conducted of its kind in the North-West; and the *Students' Miscellany* is a creditable monthly literary magazine, published by the students of the State University. These several publications, together with the State printing, book publishing, and job work, consume nearly ten thousand reams of paper annually, and give employment to 110 hands.

THE STATE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY is located at Madison. It receives \$3,000 annually from the State, and by its faithful labors and manifold good offices, is doing a noble work for Wisconsin. It has issued three admirable volumes of Transactions, and a fourth is now in course of preparation. This Society has introduced and disseminated many valuable seeds, and by its annual Fairs and prize lists, has excited a commendable spirit among the agriculturists of the State, and has thus rendered untold benefits to the wealth, improvement and happiness of our people.

The officers for the current year are—

*President*—J. F. WILLARD, Janesville.

*Vice Presidents*—MARTIN WEBSTER, Fox Lake; A. D. KIRKPATRICK, Dayton; and O. F. BARTLETT, East Troy.

*Treasurer*—D. J. POWERS, Madison.

*Secretary*—GEO. O. TIFFANY, Madison.

ADDITIONAL MEMBERS OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—Adam E. Ray, Little Prairie; Geo. H. Williston, Janesville; Geo. Messersmith, Mineral Point; Geo. H. Slaughter, Madison; D. Williams, Springfield; L. W. Joiner, Wyoming; S. S. Daggett, Milwaukee; N. P. Davis, Pierceville; also, Ex-Presidents E. W. Drury, Fond du Lac; H. M. Billings, Highland; E. W. Edgerton, Summit; and Harvey Durkee, Kenosha.

DANE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—This Society held a successful and creditable annual fair last fall, and has made a good beginning in the field of usefulness. While under the control of such men as its present officers, it will never flag in its efforts and aims. Its officers are:

*President*—Hon. P. W. MATTS, Montrose.

*Vice Presidents*—D. S. CURTISS, Madison; G. H. SLAUGHTER, Middleton; and J. E. CARPENTER, Windsor.

*Secretary*—H. F. BOND, Madison.

*Treasurer*—Hon. D. J. POWERS, Madison.

LAKE SIDE RETREAT.—This Institution is situated on the South margin of Lake Monona, in full view of the City, where quiet to the invalid is insured. The grounds, comprising about fifty acres, are beautifully undulating, covered with native oaks and shrubbery, and skirting the Lake for more than a half mile. The buildings are new, large and elegant, and comfortably furnished; heated throughout by steam, so that the temperature in each room can be readily regulated. Dr. A. SCHUE, a learned and liberal physician, a pupil of the illustrious Liebig, and now a Professor in the Medical Department of our State University, has the medical superintendence of the Institution, and is eminently fitted for the position. There are but few persons who are not aware of the salutary and beneficial effect exerted by water, in many cases of chronic diseases, when the temperature and mode of application is judiciously adapted to the strength and condition of the patient, especially when aided by a well regulated diet, and by healthful and judicious exercise, pure air, mental repose, &c., &c. But while Dr. SCHUE fully appreciates the curative power of this agent, and the fitness of its adaptation in many cases, he at the same time uses all other means for the removal of diseases, that Nature, Art and Science have put into our hands, whenever and wherever they are indicated.

**MADISON HYDRAULIC COMPANY.**—This Company is chartered and fully organized—HON. H. A. TENNEY, President. To obtain permanent wells in the elevated portions of the City, it is necessary to dig about seventy feet; this renders wells expensive to dig, costly to keep in repair, and troublesome to raise the water. To obviate all these, this company proposes to raise water from Lake Mendota, at a depth of at least twenty-five feet, forced by steam or other power into a reservoir upon the hill in the rear of the University buildings—which hill is about forty feet higher than the Capitol Park; and thence to convey water into the third stories of every building about the Park, and much higher on the lower grounds, and thus furnishing our citizens a full and certain supply, at all times, of pure fresh water. It is proposed to have two or more fountains in the University Park, facing the City, four within the Capitol Park, having jets from thirty to thirty-five feet high. While this would prove an inestimable convenience to our citizens, it would also prove vastly useful in case of fires, and the fountains would prove a crowning ornament to our City. Its cost would not exceed \$40,000, while nearly half that amount is yearly expended for wells and cisterns. This noble improvement the Hydraulic Company are resolved to make at an early day.

**MADISON GAS LIGHT AND COKE COMPANY.**—This company, under the Presidency of HON. J. P. ATWOOD, has a capital of \$100,000; has about five miles of pipe laid, and since July, 1855, has supplied the City with as good gas as can be found anywhere.

**THE MADISON MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY** has been organized since 1851; the amount of property insured amounts to nearly a million of dollars. It has promptly paid its losses, which have been few, and accumulated quite a fund for future uses or distribution. Hon. N. W. Dean is President; Col. David Atwood, Secretary; and Hon. L. J. Farwell, Treasurer.

**BANKS AND BANKING.**—There are five banks organized under our admirable general banking law, viz: *Wisconsin Bank of Madison*, capital \$100,000, M. D. Miller, Pres't, Amos Tuck, V. Pres't, and Noah Lee, Cash'r; *Dane Co. Bank*, capital \$50,000, N. B. Van Slyke, Pres't, and T. Brown, Cash'r; *Bank of the Capitol*, capital \$50,000, E. B. Smith, Pres't, and J. M. Dickinson, Cashier; *Merchants' Bank*, capital \$25,000, A. A. Bliss, Pres't, and H. R. Church, Cashier; *State Bank*, capital \$50,000, S. Marshall, Pres't, and J. A. Ellis, Cashier—Total capital, \$275,000; total resources, \$721,818 62, and total liabilities the same, including \$310,018 13 due depositors on demand. It should be added that the *Wisconsin Bank of Madison* is about going into operation; and that one and a half millions of dollars in addition to the present capital, could be profitably used in banking in Madison.

**CITY CEMETERY.**—The City authorities have purchased eighty acres of unimproved land, about two miles from the City, occupying an elevated position near Lake Mendota, studded with a beautiful forest growth, having the City and lakes in full view. When improved and beautified, as it soon will be, we shall have as lovely a Cemetery as any in the Union. It is the design of the State Historical Society to memorialize the Common Council to set apart a sufficient and appropriate locality, in the Cemetery grounds, for the last resting place of the prominent and distinguished pioneers of Wisconsin,—a design both unique and beautiful.

**THE WILDWOOD CEMETERY ASSOCIATION** was chartered at the recent session of the Legislature; and the locality suggested for it, is a beautiful bluff on the northern shore of Lake Monona, about a mile from the City.

**DANE COUNTY BIBLE SOCIETY.**—This is a new organization, and, it is to

be hoped, may prove eminently successful in the objects for which it was instituted. Its present officers are—

*President*—Prof. O. M. Conover.

*Secretary*—David H. Wright.

*Treasurer and Depositor*—David Holt.

*Executive Committee*—The pastor and two members of each of the City churches.

## CHURCHES.

There are organized churches, with stated worship, of the Baptist, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Methodist, Congregational, Catholic, German Lutheran, German Catholic, German Evangelical, Norwegian Lutheran, and Unitarian denominations; all, except the two latter, either having church edifices, or preparing for their erection.

**BAPTIST CHURCH.**—Rev. W. R. BROOKS, Pastor.

*Trustees*—Daniel Gorum, John W. Hunt, Samuel R. Fox, Willet S. Main, and Lyman C. Draper.

*President of the Board*—John W. Hunt.

*Clerk of the Board*—Willet S. Main.

*Treasurer*—Samuel R. Fox.

**PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.**—Rev. W. L. GREEN, Pastor.

*Trustees*—J. W. Sterling, J. T. Clark, James R. Mears, H. S. Orton, D. J. Powers, and one vacancy.

*Clerk*—D. S. Durrie.

*Treasurer*—J. W. Sterling.

**EPISCOPAL CHURCH.**—Rev. J. B. BRITTON, Rector.

*Wardens*—J. H. Lathrop, and Wm. A. Mears.

*Vestrymen*—L. J. Farwell, H. K. Lawrence, A. N. Corss, I. N. De Forest, J. G. Knapp, S. M. Van Bergen, and A. L. Collins.

*Building Committee*—L. J. Farwell, W. A. Mears, H. K. Lawrence, P. H. Van Bergen, and I. N. DeForest.

*Secretary and Treasurer*—G. F. Taylor.

**METHODIST CHURCH.**—Rev. C. E. WYRICK, Pastor.

*Trustees*—D. H. Wright, Henry Hyam, Calvin Paul, C. C. Church, Rev. M. Fox, and Stephen Varnel.

*Clerk of Trustees*—Thomas Fetterly.

**CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.**—Rev. N. H. EGGLESTON, Pastor.

*Trustees*—N. W. Dean, Wm. Ripley, Jr., W. N. Seymour, C. Fairchild, W. Skinner, Philo Dunning, J. G. Bliss, W. M. Cleveland, and L. W. Hoyt.

*Clerk*—E. B. Adams.

*Treasurer*—Waldo Skinner.

**UNITARIAN SOCIETY.** ——— Pastor.

*Trustees*—Edward Elsley, D. J. Powers, and James Richardson.

*Secretary*—Edward Hsley.

*Treasurer*— ———

**CATHOLIC CHURCH.**—St. RAPHAEL'S—Rev. FRANCIS ETCHMAN, Pastor.

*Building Committee*—Rev. F. Etchman, A. A. McDonald, Farrel O'Brien, John H. Slavan, and Thomas Heeran.

*Secretary*—John H. Slavan.

*Treasurer*—Rev. F. Etchman.

**GERMAN EVANGELICAL SOCIETY.**—Rev. J. G. MILLER, Pastor.



JEWISH CONGREGATION—*Ahaweth Achim*.—No pastor.

*President*—S. Sekles.

*Secretary*—M. Kohner.

*Treasurer*—Samuel Klauber.

### CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS, &c.

MASONIC.—MADISON LODGE, No. 5.—F. W. Bird, W. M.; S. V. Shipman, S. W.; Wm. A. Wheeler, J. W.; Samuel Klauber, Treasurer; D. H. Wright, Secretary; John Roddermund, S. D.; George Drohan, J. D.; E. E. Wyman, Tyler; A. Herfurth and F. W. Anschutz, Stewards.

HIRAM LODGE, No. 50.—John Warren Hunt, W. M.; N. Chittenden, S. W.; A. P. Dørschlag, J. W.; Joseph Keyes, Treasurer; Du Ray Hunt, Secretary; A. S. Wood, S. D.; Wm. F. Baker, J. D.; J. C. Bourke, Tyler.

CONCORDIA LODGE, (German).—Dominic Hastreiter, W. M.; William F. Baker, S. W.; M. Kohner, J. W.; A. P. Dørschlag, Treasurer; S. Sekles, Secretary; M. Greenbaum, S. D.; E. Dørschlag, J. D.; C. Ably, Tyler.

MADISON CHAPTER, No. 4.—John Warren Hunt, High Priest; Ezra H. Gleason, King; A. A. Bird, Scribe; Joseph Keyes, Treasurer; S. V. Shipman, Secretary; F. W. Bird, C. Host; D. C. Bush, P. H. P., P. Sojourner; Wm. H. Karns, R. A. C.; David Holt, M. 3d Vail; M. L. Esterbrook, M. 2d Vail; Ebenezer Clewett, M. 1st Vail; E. E. Wyman, Guard.

HOPE LODGE, No 17, I. O. O. F.—Andrus Vial, N. G.; Wm. Woodhurst, V. G.; Wm. P. Towers, R. Sec.; E. W. Gardner, P. Sec.; S. M. Calkins, Treasurer.

MADISON ENCAMPMENT, No. 8, I. O. O. F.—Samuel Klauber, C. P.; James Halpin, H. P.; — Giles, S. W.; A. P. Dørschlag, J. W.; D. H. Wright, Secretary; Matthias Martin, Treasurer; D. G. Reed, Sentinel.

EXCELSIOR DIVISION OF SONS OF TEMPERANCE, No. 18.—C. H. Billings, W. P.; C. A. Reynolds, W. A.; C. D. Pearson, R. C.; — Burdick, Treasurer; J. C. Burwell, P. W. P.

CAPITOL LODGE No. 11, I. O. of GOOD TEMPLARS.—C. C. Church, W. C. T.; Mrs. Crampton, W. V. T.; H. H. Sherman, W. S.; Mrs. S. M. Young, W. T.; T. Young, W. F. S.; A. T. Bruce, W. M.; O. Buck, W. I. G.; J. C. Burwell, W. O. G.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY—For the purpose of relieving their brethren in distress.—Prof. Joseph Hobbins, M. D., President; Charles George Mayers, First Vice President; Edward Thompson, Second Vice President; Henry Wright, Treasurer; Rev. D. Keene, Chaplain; J. W. Mayhew, Rec. Secretary; George E. Woodward, Cor. Secretary; William Hobbins, M. D., Physician; *Board of Managers*—Wm. B. Jarvis, Edmund Gibbs, George H. Barwise, Madison; Hon. R. H. Davis, Baraboo; E. Barber, Whitewater; John Barnett, Milwaukee; and Hon. M. J. Thomas, Fond du Lac.

MADISON TURNVEREIN OR GYMNASIIC SOCIETY.—M. Kohner, Speaker; Franz Gokle, 2d Speaker; C. Steinmetz, Secretary; Fred. Sauthoff, Treasurer; Henry Repp, Master of Exercises.

MADISON TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION, for the purpose of promoting "the art preservative of all arts," of instituting Literary and Scientific Lectures, and relief of distressed members. President, Jonathan Davis; Vice President, John Griffith; Recording Secretary, John D. Lemon; Corresponding Secretary, Wm. A. Emmons; Treasurer, Peter Stout.

## BUSINESS STATISTICS.

*Value of Merchandize, Lumber, Produce, Wood, &c., marketed and sold in  
Madison during 1856:*

Dry Goods.....	\$442,000
Groceries.....	507,000
Hardware.....	350,000
Agricultural implements, in addition to those sold by hardware merchants.....	80,000
Clothing.....	200,000
Drugs, medicines, oils and paints.....	75,000
Boots and shoes.....	60,000
Millinery and fancy goods.....	25,000
Auction sales.....	50,000
Watches, jewelry, &c.....	50,000
Books and stationery.....	30,000
Blank books.....	20,000
Printing, book publishing and binding.....	130,000
Musical instruments.....	30,000
Hats, caps and furs.....	25,000
Crockery and glass ware.....	15,000
Cabinet ware.....	75,000
Salt, plaster, grind stones, water-lime and hair.....	50,000
Marble work.....	20,000
Gun work.....	10,000
Cigars and tobacco.....	40,000
Wagons and carriages.....	100,000
Gas fixtures and fitting.....	10,000
Lumber, lath and shingles.....	300,000
Sash, doors and blinds.....	30,000
Wood.....	150,000
Coal.....	10,000
Furnaces.....	3,000
Wheat.....	700,000
Corn, oats, barley and flax seed.....	250,000
Pork, beef, and fresh meats.....	265,000
Flour.....	150,000
Butter, lard and tallow.....	100,000
Wool, hides and pelts.....	50,000
Poultry, game and fresh fish.....	50,000
Vegetables of all kinds, and fresh fruits.....	100,000
Cranberries.....	15,000
Livery business.....	50,000
Ice trade.....	10,000
For religious and charitable purposes.....	35,000
Public amusements.....	30,000
Annual regattas, fairs, &c.....	10,000
	<hr/>
	\$4,702,000
Add—value of labor.....	1,500,000
do real estate sales.....	500,000
	<hr/>
Total.....	\$6,702,000

*Value of Manufactures and home products for 1856:*

Flour.....	\$150,000	Jewelry.....	\$15,000
Rough stone from quarry.....	200,000	Tin, sheet-iron and copper ware.....	25,000
Dressed stone.....	100,000	Boots and shoes.....	20,000
Brick.....	150,000	Casting and iron work.....	50,000
Lime and sand.....	30,000	Harness, saddles and trunks.....	30,000
Lumber, sawed.....	25,000	Bread, crackers, &c.....	15,000
Wagons and carriages.....	70,000	Confectionaries.....	5,000
Plows and farming implements.....	40,000	Gun fixtures.....	7,000
Planing lumber, sash, doors and blinds.....	40,000	Marble work.....	20,000
Cabinet ware.....	40,000	Cigars.....	5,000
Books and book binding.....	50,000	Ice packed.....	10,000
Blank books.....	20,000	Sail and row boats.....	5,000
Clothing.....	50,000	Furnaces and p'umming.....	3,000
Woolen cloths.....	15,000		
Ale and beer.....	75,000	Total.....	\$1,265,000

As an additional evidence of the large business of Madison, it may be mentioned, that eight and a half millions pounds of freight were received at the Madison Railroad Depot during 1856, and that the total receipts in money for the same period, were \$277,872 34.

## TABLES OF POPULATION.

*Census of Madison—1837 to 1857.*

Year.	Population.	Increase.	Rate of Increase per cent.
1837.....	1		
1838.....	62	61	
1840.....	106	44	71
1842.....	172	66	62
1844.....	216	44	26
1846.....	283	67	31
1847.....	632	349	121
1850.....	1672	1040	165
1851.....	2306	634	38
1852.....	2973	667	29
1853.....	4029	1056	35
1854.....	5126	1097	27
1855.....	8658	3532	60
1856, estimated at.....	10,000		
1857, April 1st, estimated at.....	11,000		

*Census of Dane County—1838 to 1857.*

Year.	Population.	Increase.	Rate of Increase per cent.
1838.....	172		
1840.....	314	142	83
1842.....	776	462	147
1846.....	8289	7513	968
1847.....	10935	2646	32
1850.....	16654	5719	52
1855.....	37500	20846	125
1856, estimated at.....	41000		
1857, April 1st, estimated at.....	45000		

*Census of Wisconsin—1820 to 1857.*

1820.....	1,444
1830.....	3,245
1834.....	5,400
1836.....	11,618
1838.....	18,130
1840.....	30,945
1842.....	44,478
1846.....	155,277
1847.....	210,546
1850.....	305,566
1855.....	552,109
1857, estimated at.....	1,000,000

NOTE.—In 1855, at an exciting election for Governor, 72,000 votes were polled, in a population of 552,000; and the vote of 120,000, in November 1856, would indicate a population at that time of 920,000—and the increase of the ensuing five months up to April, 1857, moderately estimated, would swell the number to fully 1,000,000! Wisconsin was never advancing with more gigantic strides than at the present moment. The Census of 1860 will astonish even the most sanguine—it will reach, if not exceed, a population of A MILLION AND A HALF, without reaching the standard of increase of the past two years; whereas our immensely increased railroad facilities, and other public improvements, together with the expanding flood-tide of emigration, would naturally lead us to expect even a large increase over the past two years. With this general and advancing prosperity of the State, Madison, its political metropolis, will not fail to secure a large and merited share.

## LIST

*Of Attorneys, Physicians and Principal Merchants, Mechanics and Business Men of Madison:*

ATTORNEYS & COUNSELLORS AT LAW.	REAL ESTATE DEALERS AND AGENTS.	J G Griffin, J T Marston, Huchttings Brothers, J Rodermund, George Ott, D K Butler, E Burrucker.
Abbott, Clark & Coit, Atwood & Haskell, C Ainsworth, W F Baker, John R Baltzell, A B Braley, J M Blake, D C Bush, Cutler & Ford, Frink & Carskadder, Thomas Hood, J W Johnson, Wm B Jarvis, J Gillet Knapp, R W Lansing, H M Lewis, J W Mayhew, Daniel McFarland, J H McAvoy, Orton, Hopkins & Firmin, M H Orton, Remington & Rollins, Roys & Pinney, Smith & Keyes, Wakeley & Tenney, William Welch, George E Woodward.	Wright & Mayers, James Richardson & Co, Catlin, Williamson and Barwise, L J Farwell, Wm B Jarvis, Carpenter, Noyes & Co, Delaplaine & Burdick, A E Brooks, Chapman & Smith, C Ainsworth, James P Falkner, Cheney & Cleveland, P L Mohr, R S Riley, J W Mayhew,	FANCY GOODS & MILLINERY. R F Powers, Miss Barry, Misses McMahan, Miss Young, Misses Slots, Miss Buckley.
PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS.	PRIVATE BANKERS. Catlin, Williamson, and Barwise, Wm B Jarvis, Cheney & Cleveland, James P Falkner, C Hayes & Co, R S Riley, Harris & Keefe,	READY MADE CLOTHING AND MERCHANT TAILORS. A G Campbell, S Klauber & Co, Friend & Crawford, Flesh & Fecheimer, Levi Strauss, A Newhoff & Co, Sulsbacher & Rosenthal, Lodwick Jones, G Yagla, W Griffith.
<i>Allopathic.</i> C B Chapman, John Favill, A J Ward, Joseph Hobbins, William Hobbins, E A Woodward, Alex Schue, Edward N Heath, James J Brown, J P Fuchs, Joel Rice, Samuel Carman, Dr Fischer, Walter Failing.	INSURANCE AGENTS. Julius T Clark, David Atwood, S G Benedict, E W Keyes, S V Shipman, W H Wyman, C Hayes & Co, N H Rich.	PRINCIPAL GROCERS. Etheridge, Shoemaker & Co Mesick & Lansing, B W Bowen, J H Foote, P B Marvin, L Davenport, R Kamlah & Co, Wright & Paine, F Massing, S Engle, E H Gleason, A Turner, P Tschudy, P L Carman & Co, N A Brown, A P Derschlag, J C Fortin, Geo E Fess, B E Hale, Hale & Dickenson, Thomas Heeran, B A Atwell, Mr Angell.
<i>Homeopathic.</i> J B Bowen, E G Bartlett S B Thayer. <i>Eclectic.</i> J C Rudd.	DRY GOODS DEALERS. L Guild, W S & A H Main, S Klauber & Co, Donaldson & Tredway, F & J H Whittlesey, J J Starks, Hale & Harris, H G Dodge, McKey & Brothers, Geo Webb & Co, Dudley & Powers, A Rosenthal, D S Thurston,	



## Business List—Continued.

## CONFECTIONERS AND FRUIT DEALERS.

Fred Mossner,  
J J Myers.

## CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY.

Cook & Belden,  
Gennet Brothers,  
R J Smith,  
Amos Parker,  
Ezra P Copp,  
A Scott.

## HARDWARE DEALERS.

Tibbits & Gordon,  
Samuel R Fox,  
Gleason & Houghton,  
Adams & Adams,

## BOOKS, STATIONERY, PERIODICALS &amp; BOOK-BINDING.

D S Durrie,  
Weed, Eberhard & Co,  
Charles H Wilson,  
Grimm & Maull.

## MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

David Holt,  
C T Flowers,  
R J Smith.

## CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE.

D C Poole.

## DRUGS, MEDICINES, OILS, &amp;C.

Wright & Paine,  
Colwell & Co,  
F S Woodward & Co,  
Mols & Co,  
Powers & Jones,  
H C Lee.

## CABINET WARE.

Darwin Clark,  
O C Buck & Co,  
J Fisher & Co,  
G Barckham.

## TOBACCONISTS.

M Strauss & Brother,  
C Mayer,  
F W Lindhorst.

## SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS.

Geo C Albee,  
T Chynoweth,  
J J Fuller,  
Wm H Worden,  
H Bodensteiner,  
M Boehmer.

## PRODUCE DEALERS.

G A Willard & Son,  
Jas H Hill & Co,  
—And several wheat and  
grain buyers at the Rail-  
road depot.

## CARRIAGES AND WAGONS.

Bird Brothers,  
J M Griffin,  
Barton & Wisser,  
D Wais,  
P Fields,  
Henry Berbaum,  
John Lamp,  
T Herfurth.

## PLOW MANUFACTURERS.

Billings & Carman,  
S Haley.

## BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS.

Geo W Gilman,  
F D Fuller,  
D M Burwell,  
A Noyes,  
H C Blanchard,  
C Beckmann.

## LEATHER DEALER.

G V Ott.

## HAT, CAP, &amp; FUR DEALERS.

G B McGie & Co,

## DENTISTS.

C W Cook,  
J C Howells,  
N Chittenden,  
L G Mead,  
Geo A Hoffman.

## ARCHITECTS.

S V Shipman,  
Donnell & Kutzbock.

## DAGUERREOTYPISTS &amp; PHOTOGRAPHERS.

Johnson & Fuller,  
Sidney Wood.

## AUCTIONEERS.

A Childs,  
A T Bruce.

## GAS FIXTURES.

Mr Gibbs.

## LUMBER, SHINGLES, DOORS AND SASH.

H C Bull & Co,  
Charles Mears & Co,  
Hibbard & Lucc.

## PLANING FACTORIES.

Stevens & Thayer—two  
establishments.

## FOUNDERIES AND MACHINE SHOPS.

Waldo Skinner,  
S Haley.

## BAKERIES.

S H Cowles,  
J F Myers.

## MEAT MARKETS.

Conley & Rhodes,  
Dewey & Bemis,  
Robert Nichols,  
John Weisler,  
Wm Jenkins,  
Fred Hummer,  
Jacob Kielian,  
Wm Manning.

## GUNSMITHS.

T N Bovee,  
Herfurth & Anschutz,  
C Lamb.

## MARBLE FACTORIES, &amp;C.

Abijah Abbott,  
A S Wood,  
John Heeran.

## MASTER BUILDERS.

*Carpenters and Joiners—*

Karnes & Howard,  
Benjamin Judkins,  
Deards & Moxley,  
R White,  
E W Gardner,  
James Hopkins,  
Franklin Vial,  
S M Calkins,  
Jack & Richardson,  
R T Davis,  
C C Pierce,  
Michael Cosgrove,  
Knowles & Hutchinson,  
Burwell & Wescott,  
C J Kidd,  
E E Wyman,  
James Campbell,  
John Myers.

## MASONS AND HOUSE CON-TRACTORS.

A A Bird,  
Parkin & Mitchell,  
Livsey & Carroll,  
Andrus Vial,  
Oakley & Sharp,

*Business List—Continued.**Masons, &c.*—Continued.

Brooks & Swift,  
W H Demarest,  
Woodhurst & Coleman,  
Harvey & Johnson,  
Hokey & Josephs,  
E B Quinn.

## PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.

W P Towers,  
J W Tolford,  
J S Webster,  
Dyke & Sons,  
S Francomb,  
A Canfield & Son,  
Williams & Christie.

## BLACKSMITHS.

John McGregor,  
C Pearson,  
John Reiner,  
Mr Herfurth,

Barton & Wiser,  
Muldoon & Thurston,  
P Fields,  
Mr Maynard,  
S L Hegan,  
John Lamp,  
Mr Renard.

## LIVERY STABLES.

Dorn & Perry,  
Dutcher & Brownwell,  
F A Pomeroy,  
American Stable,  
H Miller,  
J Huddart.

## HOTELS.

Capital House,  
United States Hotel,  
American House,  
Madison Hotel,  
City Hotel,

Lake House,  
Hyer's Hotel,  
Wisconsin House,  
Madison Depot House,  
Gauts Haus,  
Baltic Hotel,  
Pennsylvania House,  
Schmidt's Hotel,  
Christiana House,  
Dimock's Hotel,  
Houk House,  
National Hotel,  
New England House,  
Fuller's Hotel,  
Barry's Railroad House.

## TIN AND SHEET IRON MANUFACTURERS.

Tibbits & Gordon,  
Adams & Adams,  
B F Perry,  
B C T Theiss.

## MADISON POST OFFICE.

*Post Master*—JOHN N. JONES,  
*Deputy*—JOHN H. CLARK,

*Clerks*—C. N. Moore, Geo. M. Knight,  
and Hugo Anschutz.

**MAIL ARRANGEMENT.**—The Mails at present arrive and depart from the Post Office, as follows:

*By Railroad.*—For the East, (via Janesville and Chicago,) depart at 7 o'clock, A. M., and arrive at 2 o'clock, P. M., daily, except Sundays.

For the East, (via Milwaukee,) depart at 7 A. M. and 3 P. M., and arrive at 2 P. M. and 9 P. M. daily, except Sundays.

For the West, (via Prairie du Chien,) depart at 1 o'clock, P. M., and arrive at 2 o'clock, P. M., daily, except Sundays.

*By Stage.*—For the North, (via Beaver Dam and Fond du Lac,) depart Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays at 1 A. M., and arrive Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 12 M.

For the North, (via Portage City,) depart at 6 A. M., and arrive at 6 P. M. daily, except Sundays.

For the North, (via Baraboo,) depart Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 A. M., and arrive Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 P. M.

For Prairie du Sac and Sauk City, depart Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 8 A. M., and arrive Mondays, Wednesdays and Saturdays, at 4 P. M.

For Watertown, depart at 4 A. M., and arrive at 10 P. M. daily, except Sundays.

For Whitewater, (via Cambridge and Fort Atkinson,) depart Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 A. M., and arrive Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 6 P. M.

For Monroe, depart Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 A. M., and arrive Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 P. M.

For Janesville, (via Oregon and Union,) depart Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 6 A. M., and arrive Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 6 P. M.

For Wiota, depart Wednesdays, at 6 A. M., and arrive Fridays at 6 P. M.

*Closing of the Mails.*—The Milwaukee Mail closes at 2 P. M.; the rest at 9 P. M.

*Office Hours.*—From 7 A. to 9 P. M., during the week; Sundays from 8 to 10 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M.

# OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

## UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT.

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<i>Secretary of Navy</i> —ISAAC TOUCEY, Ct.	<i>Chief Jus. S. Court</i> —ROGER B. TANEY.
<i>Sec'y of Treasury</i> —HOWELL COBB, Ga.	<i>Associate Justices</i> —John McLean, Jas.
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*Private Secretary*—B. F. HOPKINS,  
*Lieut. Governor*—ARTHUR McARTHUR,  
*Secretary of State*—DAVID W. JONES,  
*Ass. Sec'y of State*—JOHN W. HUNT,  
*Treasurer*—CHARLES KUEHN,  
*Ass. Treasurer*—CARL HABICH,  
*Attorney General*—WM. R. SMITH,  
*Bank Comptroller*—WM. M. DENNIS,  
*Ass. Bank Comptroller*—A. MENGES,  
*Sup't Public Instruction*—A. C. BARRY,  
*Assistant do* M. S. BARRY.  
*State Librarian*—HORACE RUBLEE,  
*Sup't of Pub. Property*—J. H. PRUESS,  
*State Prison Com.*—EDW. MCGARRY,  
*Adjutant General*—AMASA COBB,  
*Commissary General*—V. W. ROTH.

### SUPREME COURT.

*Chief Justice*—EDWARD V. WHITON,  
*Ass. Justices*—A. D. SMITH, O. COLE,  
*Clerk*—LA FAYETTE KELLOGG.

### JUDGES OF CIRCUIT COURTS.

*1st Circuit*—JOHN M. KEEP, Beloit,  
*2d do* A. W. RANDALL, Waukesha  
*3d do* C. H. LARRABEE, Horicon,  
*4th do* W. R. GORSLINE, Sheb'g'n,  
*5th do* M. M. COTHREN, Min. P't,  
*6th do* GEO. GALE, La Crosse,  
*7th do* GEO. W. CATE, Stevens Pt.  
*8th do* S. S. N. FULLER, Hudson,  
*9th do* A. L. COLLINS, Madison,  
*10th do* S. R. COTTON, Green Bay.  
*U. S. Dist. Judge*—ANDREW MILLER.  
*do Attorney*—DON A. J. UPHAM

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Hon. CHARLES DURKEE, Windsor,  
Hon. JAMES R. DOOLITTLE, Racine.

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*1st Dist.*—JOHN F. POTTER, East Troy,  
*2d do* C. C. WASHBURNE, Min. Point,  
*3d do* C. BILLINGHURST, Juneau.

## DANE COUNTY OFFICERS.

*Judge*—D. C. BUSH,  
*Sheriff*—JOHN D. WELCH,  
*Register of Deeds*—CHAS. CORNELIUSON,  
*Clerk of the Court*—MYRON T. BAILEY,  
*District Attorney*—JOHN W. JOHNSON.

*Treasurer*—EZRA H. GLEASON,  
*Clerk of the Board*—EDW'D G. REUTER,  
*Surveyor*—WILLIAM M. HOUGH,  
*Coroner*—B. U. CASWELL.

## MADISON CITY OFFICERS.

*Mayor*—HON. AUGUSTUS A. BIRD,  
*Pres't of the Board*—HON. D. J. POWERS,  
*Clerk*—WILLIAM N. SEYMOUR,  
*Treasurer*—FREDERICK SAUTHOFF,  
*Police Justice*—A. B. BRALEY,  
*Surveyor*—WILLIAM M. HOUGH,  
*Inspectors of Wood and Hay*—WILLIAM  
 WESTERMAN and F. W. LINDTHURST,  
*Sealer of Weights and Measures*—CHAS.  
 G. MAYERS,

## BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

*1st Ward*—ABIEL E. BROOKS,  
 THOMAS HEERAN,  
 CASPER ZWICKEY.  
*2d Ward*—N. B. VAN SLYKE.  
 D. J. POWERS,  
 JULIUS T. CLARK.  
*3d Ward*—CHARLES G. MAYERS,  
 J. G. GRIFFIN,  
 DAVID R. HYER.  
*4th Ward*—S. M. VAN BERGEN,  
 TIMOTHY KINNEY,  
 JOSEPH HOBBS.

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*Judiciary*—Messrs. Clark, Powers and  
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*Finance and Tax Claims*—Messrs. Van  
 Slyke, Clark and Brooks.  
*Schools and School Houses*—Messrs. Hob-  
 bins, Powers and Hyer.  
*Claims*—Messrs. Heeran Zwickey and  
 Powers.  
*Markets*—Messrs. Kinney, Mayers and  
 Griffin.  
*Streets*—Messrs. Powers, Heeran and  
 Kinney.  
*Water-Works*—Messrs. Mayers, Brooks  
 and Van Bergen.  
*Fire Department*—Messrs. Zwickey,  
 Kinney and Van Slyke.  
*Carriages, Cabs and Drays*—Messrs. Hy-  
 er, Griffin and Zwickey.  
*Cemetery*—Messrs. Brooks, Kinney and  
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*Public Pounds*—Messrs. Griffin, Powers  
 and Van Bergen.  
*License*—Messrs. Van Bergen, Zwickey  
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 Brooks.

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*1st Ward*—L. M. Needham,  
*2d do* E. S. Oakley,  
*3d do* George Ott,  
*4th do* F. Ritchie.

*Justices of the Peace*—

*1st Ward*—D. H. Wright,  
*2d do* John W. Hunt,  
*3d do* H. L. Foster,  
*4th do* D. C. Bush.

*Constables*—

*1st Ward*—John Collins,  
*2d do* J. Jacks,  
*3d do* J. Reese,  
*4th do* R. Hughes.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

*Chief Engineer*—JOHN M. GRIFFIN,  
*First Ass. Engineer*—THOS. MULDOON,  
*Second do* CASPER ZWICKEY.

*Fire Wardens*—

*1st Ward*—ANDRUS VIAL,  
*2d do* JOHN N. JONES,  
*3d do* A. MENGES,  
*4th do* HENRY WRIGHT.

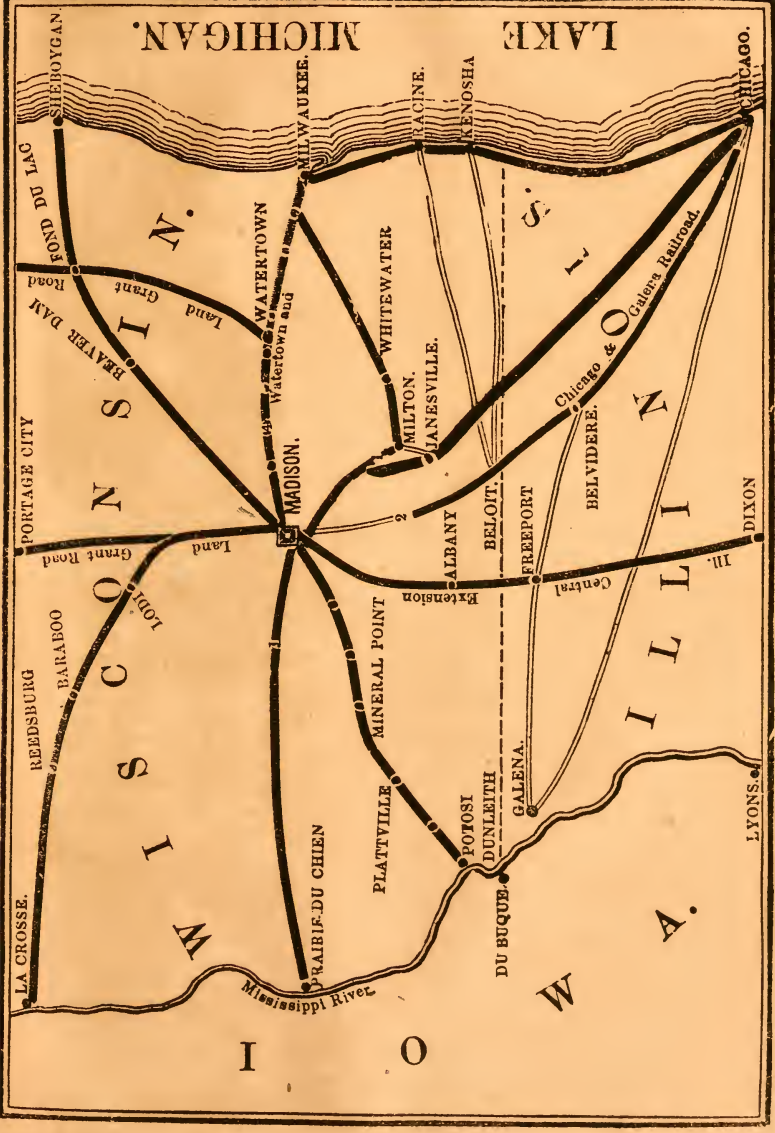
*Engine Company, No. 1*—

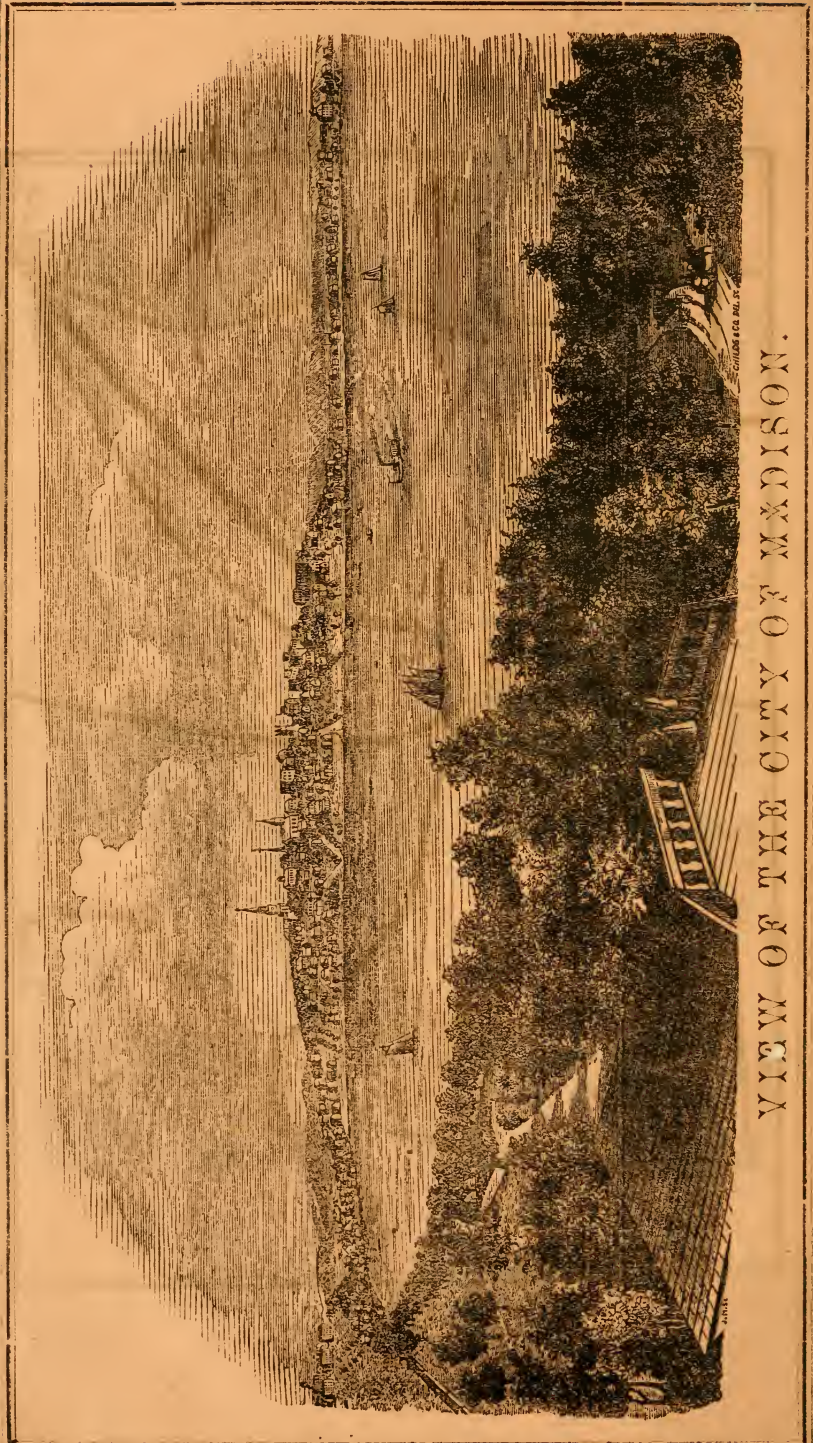
*Foreman*—C. A. JOHNSON,  
*1st Assistant*—W. BABCOCK,  
*2d do* O. C. BUCK,  
*Secretary*—WM. H. HOLT,  
*Treasurer*—DR. J. C. RUDD.

*Engine Company, No. 2*—

*Foreman*—G. F. C. MEMHARD,  
*1st Assistant*—JACOB SCHMINKE,  
*2d do* FRED. DINGLEMAN,  
*Secretary*—MARCUS KOHNER,  
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VIEW OF THE CITY OF MADISON.

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