The Semi-Weekly Press.

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SEMI-WEEKLY PRESS

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sep16w3m

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oct22w1f

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THIS HOUSE has recently been enlarged and newly furnished. The lake and river Steamers land directly in front of this House. Stages have daily for different points. A good Barn and Stable attached. Charges reasonable.
sep2w1f

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WILL pay particular attention to the selection and location of Government Lands in the Traverse City Land District, Michigan. No Lands entered without being first carefully examined. Will also buy and sell Land Warrants, pay Taxes, make Investments, investigate Titles, and attend to all other business pertaining to a Land Brokerage.
Business from Agents will receive prompt attention at reasonable commissions. Correspondence solicited.
Traverse City, Oct. 12, 1858. [sw1y] F. C. STEVENS.

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DEALER IN
Silver and Plated Ware, Watches,
CLOCKS, JEWELRY
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FANCY GOODS,
AT THE KENT BOOK STORE,
(OPPOSITE THE BRONSON HOUSE,)
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Corner Exchange Place and Pearl Streets,
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BUYS AND SELLS EXCHANGE, GOLD AND SILVER, AND LAND WARRANTS.
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On all Parts of the World.

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BARNARD'S BOOK STORE, CORNER CANAL AND PEARL STREETS.
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Gentlemen will be shown by calling on him.
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And will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
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TWO MILLIONS,
By William Allen Butler, author of "Nothing to Wear." For sale at the Kent Bookstore.
BARNARD'S BOOKSTORE.

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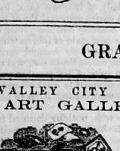
FINE ART GALLERY!



THE Subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Grand Rapids and vicinity, that they have purchased of O. W. Horton, his entire establishment, and are now prepared to furnish them with every style of pictures in their line.

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Of all sizes, from the smallest locket to the full life size on canvass, colored in oil.
Particular attention paid to copying.
Old Daguerreotypes copied to any size.
By strict attention to the wants of our customers we hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
KEENEY & LUCAS.
N. B.—Remember the place, Monroe St., opposite the Eagle Hotel.
Grand Rapids, September 3d, 1858.

NEW GOODS!

NEW STYLES
OF
Fall and Winter Goods!
Will be sold
CHEAP!
(Times are hard)
CALL And EXAMINE THEM,
sep16w3m J. W. PEIRCE.

New Fall Goods!
No. 17, Canal Street.
WE ARE NOW RECEIVING our Stock of Fall Goods in Large Packages, among which can be found a Larger Stock of
DRESS GOODS,
AND
TRIMMINGS
All Kinds of Dry Goods, Cloths,
Cassimeres, Vestings, &c.,
BOOTS and SHOES,
AND
GROCERIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest for Cash.
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SEMI-WEEKLY PRESS

C. B. BENEDICT & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.
J. P. THOMPSON, - - - - - - EDITOR.

"CAUTION."

The following from the Detroit *Herald*, the organ of Hon. HENRY LEDYARD, is ominous:

"We notice that many of our Democratic cotemporaries are disposed to exult over the success of Mr. Douglas, in Illinois, and also, that Democrats in many places in this State, some of whom, too, are *enjoying Federal patronage*, have been engaged in Douglas jollifications on account of Mr. Douglas' victory.",

Those Democrats, who "are enjoying Federal patronage," should be *cautious* how they "exult" over the success of DOUGLAS. Gentlemen, be "*cautious!*"

Further "Caution."

The Detroit *Herald* is kind in its admonitions to Democrats. Read the following, from the *Herald:*

"It seems to us that it would be well for Democrats to pause and enquire what kind of a victory Mr. Douglas has won, and over whom he has achieved it, before they engage in these celebrations."

Democrats, be "cautious." Beware! Look out!! Take care!!!

A Few who are Not Slaves.

There are a few Federal office-holders in this State who do not fear to express their sentiments, notwithstanding the guillotine is constantly paraded before them. They are fearless and honorable enough to act up to their own convictions of right and duty. We respect them for their fidelity to principle, and agree with the Marshall *Expounder*, that if they fall by the stroke of the guillotine, they will find in their own consciences, and the approval of the People, a sufficient recompense.

NEWAYGO COMMESPONDENCE.

NEWAYGO, Nov. 18, 1858.

The result of the recent election is developing some rich scenes here. Yesterday the recently elected Prosecuting Attorney got on a "bust," and assaulted Hon. John A. Brooks, in his own house, for no other reason than that the latter refused to board him any longer, on account of his rowdyism.

One indictment now remains in our Court for selling the said Prosecuting Attorney liquor.—Another complaint is also pending, for an assault and battery while in a drunken row, for which he was fined $20, and appealed to the Circuit Court. The last case was suffered to sleep quietly at the last term, as he was the Republican ("all the decency") candidate for Prosecuting Attorney.

The Republican clique have been trying the throats of the people, to see how large a "pill" they could swallow, and put up a candidate expressly on the whisky issue, and found enough, with cup in hand, to elect him.

Every moral sentiment was openly defied by these Republican leaders, and gambling, drinking and rowdyism generally, combined as the stronger elements; and the result shows with what success on the Muskegon.

It presents "strong" (liquor) inducements for good settlers to occupy this fertile region, as they can have a grogery open for Sunday worship, and defend themselves with a pistol, which is more convenient, and less uncertain than law.

For all this, we have the leaders of the Republican party to thank! And so long as our people are possessed of so much "restraining grace," we can defy the State for a parallel.

SPECTATOR.

Opening of the Fur Season.

The New York papers apprise us that the "opening" of furs for the winter season has fairly set in, and that the indications are that they will be in greater demand than ever.

Muffs are still small, though not quite so *petite* as last season. Victorines are also a trifle larger, and have almost given place to the half-rape, which is so becoming, worn over the *polonaise*, or basquine.

Large capes still look imposing, but they are almost overshadowed by the cardinal and fur cloak, which have become the *ultimate* of every lady's aspirations. These average from $125 to $500 in mink, crmine and Hudson's Bay sable; few are made in real Russian sable, excepting to order, as the cost would be enormous, a simple cape being worth upwards of a thousand dollars. The wholesale price of furs is somewhat higher than last year, but the stock is also decidedly better.

There are several articles of fur cloaks, the most graceful of which is said to be the "Raglan," with sleeves which permit the free egress of the full puffed Pompadour under-sleeve now in vogue. There are also exquisite sets of ermine, including muff, cuffs and half-cape, beautifully finished, and intended especially for carriage wear, over the superb cloaks of black velvet and real lace, which we consider the gems of the season, in ladies' over-garments. The contrast of the silvery whiteness of the ermine with the dark folds of the velvet is magnificent. "Popular sets" consist of dark mink muff, cuffs and half-cape, and may be obtained at from thirty-five to forty dollars a set.

It is thought the demand will only be limited to the want of means.

Black Eyes versus Blue.

The brilliancy, the warmth, the depth of feeling, of the jet black eye, or the pensive hazel, is so generally sung, that our fair Saxon sisters will rejoice to find they have some admirers still. It is now about a hopeless case with whoever penned the following; poor fellow, we truly sympathize with him:

"What a charm there is in blue eyes! I don't mean gray eyes—they are cold—but real blue eyes. You can almost look clear into them. Away down, down, you can see the whole heart and soul in the depths of them. There is no deceit in a blue eye. Black eyes may have a warm heart behind them, but they don't show it. Blue eyes are windows to let the sunshine of a happy, loving nature shine upon us poor mortals of the outer world."

THE DEMOCRACY OF ILLINOIS.

TRIUMPH OF DOUGLAS.

GRAND CELEBRATION!

PROCESSION, TORCH-LIGHTS, BONFIRES, MUSIC, ILLUMINATIONS, BANNERS & THASPARENCIES.

SENATOR DOUGLAS' SPEECH.

From the Chicago Times.

Hurrah for the Democracy! The celebration last night of the splendid triumph of Democracy and its great champion in Illinois, was grander and more successful than any affair of the kind ever before witnessed in the Western States.

And it was a celebration by the Democracy of the Western States, in fact, for though it was gotten up by the party in Chicago, and participated in by thousands of good and true men in the various sections of Illinois, there were other thousands here from the various States west of the Alleghanies. But one sentiment pervaded the masses, while the late fierce contest was pending; and, now that it is gloriously terminated in favor of reason and right—now that the great hero of the contest is acknowledged the victor—but one sentiment inspires them to do honor to STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS. That sentiment was proudly exhibited last night: it is one of attachment for the true principles of republican government presented by the Democratic party, mingled with admiration of their acknowledged leader and champion in the West.

The trains over the several railroads centering in Chicago, had brought from every quarter of Illinois, at noon of Wednesday, not less than eight thousand people, to join in the celebration. All the hotels were full; and at least three thousand came from other States.

Promptly to the hour appointed by the chief marshal, the procession commenced to form in front of the Democratic head-quarters on the corner of State and Randolph streets. Torches were lighted and the procession moved at 8 o'clock on State to Van Buren, on Van Buren to Canal, on Canal to Randolph, on Randolph to Wells, on Wells to Chicago avenue, on Chicago avenue to Clark, on Clark to Lake, on Lake to the Tremont House. The procession was ably conducted by the chief marshal, Dr. B. McVICAR, supported by his aids and assistant marshals. Of the procession we will not attempt a description; to do it justice would require more time and space than we have at our command. It must suffice to say that it length it extended more than a mile and a half, and six men deep—each man carrying a torch or a transparency. The appearance was splendid and imposing, and was cheered all along the line of march, and from the windows and tops of buildings which were thronged with admiring thousands of men, women and children. And while the procession was in motion, the discharge of cannon and the strains of music literally filled and shook the whole city.

The side of the Tremont House on Lake st., was hung with eight rows of colored lights, with banners, streamers and transparencies.—The side on Dearborn street was decorated in the same way.

When the procession halted on Lake street, opposite the Tremont, the chief marshal, Dr. B. McVickar, appeared on the south balcony, and addressed to Senator DOUGLAS, after the shouting and music had subsided, the following appropriate and eloquent speech:

Dr. McVickar's Speech.

RESPECTED SIR:—This immense throng which you see around you has come out from among your fellow-citizens, to congratulate you on the noble victory to which you have led the Democracy of our State, and the personal triumph you have achieved.

A candidate for the highest office in the gift of your State, not nominated by any convention of your party, but made such by the impulsive unanimous voice of an intelligent constituency, you entered upon the contest a few months since with what would have proved to any other man overpowering odds against him; but by your genius and your eloquence—by your straightforward enunciation of principles, an honest appliation and a fair discussion of them, you have secured a verdict of "well done good and faithful servant," which verdict needs but to be recorded, to return you once again to that high position which you have so long dignified and adorned, and which, with the confidence we have ever reposed in you we believe is still to be to you a field of future triumphs.

But while congratulating you, sir, we rejoice also, for ourselves, that those principles which we cherish, and for which we have labored as you know so earnestly, have been triumphantly sustained. We are proud this hour that we are Democrats, and we here pledge ourselves before high Heaven, each to the other, and unitedly to our country, that so long as the banner of Democracy floats as now, in spotless beauty o'er our heads, we will range ourselves under its folds, because we behold inscribed thereon in characters of living light, that noble motto, "Popular Sovereignty, the basis of Free Institutions," and because we believe the principles of Democracy are the guiding star which points the way to the future welfare and glory of our country.

We feel, sir, that this is no ordinary contest through which we have passed, but that it has transcended in importance all previous local or State elections. Look but to the fact, that from the prairies beyond us, toward the setting sun—from the golden shores of the Pacific—from the sunny plains and bright savannas of the South, and from the rock bound shores of the Atlantic, has the eager and fascinated attention of men of all shades of political opinion been fixed upon the result of the struggle in Illinois; and close upon the news of our success as it bounded over the electric wires, have come back to us words of cheer and commendation for the battle we have fought, and congratulations on the victory we have won.

And while mingling our congratulations with you, sir, and with each other, we feel that the hearts of our fellow Democrats throughout the land beat in unison with ours.

With these feelings, as the mouth-piece of the thousands whom I have had the honor of marshaling to-night, I thank you, sir, for your noble advocacy of those principles we hold dear, and greet you as our first and trusted Senator of the Sovereign State of Illinois.

At the conclusion of this very handsome speech, which was well applauded throughout, Senator DOUGLAS stepped forward and spoke as we have reported him below. The reader cannot fail to notice the admirable temper in which it was conceived; and its sentiments will be applauded wherever freedom and love of Democratic principles extend in the confederacy:

Senator Douglas' Speech.

MY FRIENDS AND FELLOW CITIZENS:—I return you my heartfelt thanks for this magnificent demonstration. The Democracy of Illinois have achieved a noble victory over the combined forces of abolitionism and its allies. (Cheers.) You have a right to be proud of this glorious triumph. It is the triumph of the constitution over faction; it is the triumph of the glorious principles of the Union over fanaticism and sectionalism; (applause.) it is the triumph of the principle of self-government over Congressional interference and Executive dictation. (Immense applause.)

Four months ago, I opened the canvass in a speech from this balcony, to several thousand of my fellow-citizens; I now appear before you to receive the congratulations of as many more thousand, rejoicing over our great success.—While it is right and proper that you should rejoice at the success of sound constitutional principles which insure peace and harmony to the republic, it is our duty to enjoy our victory with moderation. With the result of this election let all the asperities, the excitements and angry passions which have been aroused during the contest, be buried forever. It is neither just or magnanimous to rejoice over a vanquished foe. (Cheers.) Let us teach our political opponents that a though we have triumphed, the victory is for their good as well as ours. (Great applause. When we pat sound, just and constitutional principles into practical operation in this government, the republicans enjoy the blessings thus conferred as well as the Democrats. (Good, and cheers.) It is right, therefore, that all should rejoice in our triumph, but it is our duty to be kind, generous and magnanimous towards those who have differed with us in opinion. (Cheers.) Let us remember, that while we are divided into political parties and separated from each other by antagonistic principles, yet as citizens of a common Republic we all revere the glories of our past history, and we all trust that our posterity will share a common destiny in the blessings of the government in all time to come. (Applause.) This Union, by the Constitution, has conferred upon it the greatest legacy that Divine Providence has ever conferred upon a free people. (Hear, hear.) Let that Constitution be administered as our fathers made it; let that bond of union which binds these States together continue forever, each State retaining its sovereign rights, disposing of its own internal affairs, and regulating its own domestic institutions to suit itself. (Cheers.) Let that great principle of Popular Sovereignty, which underlies our Republican institutions be carried out in good faith in the States and Territories alike. (Cheers.) Let Illinois regulate her own affairs, model her institutions according to her own wishes, and mind her own business, permitting every other State to do the same thing. (cheers.) and there will be concord and fraternal feeling among the different States of the Union. (Renewed cheering.)

We must discard forever that fatal heresy which teaches that this Union, divided into free and slave States, as our fathers made it, cannot endure; that false teaching which says that these States must all become free, or all become slave—that they must all become all one thing, or all the other, should be forgotten forever; (applause) and the great principle of Popular Sovereignty, of State rights and State sovereignty should prevail, declaring the right of the People of each State and each Territory to manage their own affairs in their own way, subject only to the constitution. (Cheering.) When that principle shall be recognized and proclaimed by all the American People, North and South, there will then be peace, and harmony, and fraternity among all the States of this confederacy; (good and applause) but so long as that monstrous political heresy shall prevail, that the North must combine against the South to abolish slavery everywhere, and that the South must combine against the North to establish it everywhere—that there must be sectional strife between the North and South for the ascendancy—so long there will be discord, strife and hatred between the different sections of the Union. (That's so! and cheers.) That great issue was directly and distinctly submitted to the People of Illinois at the recent election, and thank God, the principles of the Constitution and the Union have triumphed. (Immense applause.) Illinois now stands as she has ever stood, faithful to the Constitution and the Union; Illinois now stands as she has ever stood, immovable, upon Democratic principles, maintaining the Democratic organization. (Six cheers.) Every other free State in this Union at some time has wheeled out of line, except gallant Illinois. (Tremendous applause.) From the day that Illinois entered this confederacy, up to this hour, she has cast her vote for Democratic candidates for President and Vice President at every succeeding election. (Renewed applause.) And yet you have been told that the only State that has never failed to stand by the Democratic organization, and vote for the Democratic candidates for President, is now to be read out of that party by those States which have all gone Abolition. When this dark cloud of fanaticism, which has spread over the New England States, rolled over New York, completely overwhelmed Pennsylvania, Indiana and Ohio, and reached in its course the Wabash River, it was there met by the gallant, united Democracy of Illinois, who turned back the tide and kept the flag of the Constitution and the Union floating over their beloved State. (Prolonged cheering.)

The victory you are now celebrating is one never to be forgotten, for it is the triumph of Union, constitutions men over fanaticism, sectionalism, and disunion. (Applause.) When the old sectional parties united against the Federal Constitution and Union, the National men, whether Whigs or Democrats—or by whatever other name they might be called—united to maintain that Constitution, to preserve the Union, and drive back the dark, fatal cloud of sectional animosity. (Sound doctrine! and cheers.) Illinois now occupies the proud position of having fought the good fight; Illinois is now greeted all over the Union—North and South, East and West—as the only Northern State that was not overwhelmed in the recent elections. (Cheers.) In what cause do the Democracy of Illinois owe this triumph? It is due to fidelity of principle. In Illinois, the true principle of Popular Sovereignty has been sustained; in Illinois the Cincinnati Platform has been strictly adhered to; in Illinois the Democratic organization has been maintained. (Six cheers, and long-continued enthusiasm.) In Illinois there has been no new tests interpolated into the Democratic Platform; in Illinois Democrats have never been proscribed because of differences of opinion, provided they remained inside of the Democratic Party and abided the usages of its organization; in Illinois, a liberal, tolerant, just and generous policy has been pursued, and in Illinois a glorious triumph has rewarded that policy. (Vehement cheering.)

Now, my friends, the result in this State, contrasted with the disasters in others, furnishes a lesson. Let the bitterness that has been excited, let the angry passions that have been aroused, be buried with the contest out of which they arose. (Good! and cheers.) Let us meet our fellow-citizens who differed with us in politics the same as if there had been no angry feeling engendered. It is now our duty to consolidate the party, to begin to combine our forces for the future, in order that we may present a full, united, invincible front to Abolitionism and all of its allied armies. (Cheers.) If wise and patriotic counsels now prevail, the great battle of Popular Sovereignty has been fought and the victory won forever. (Cheers.) If we expect to maintain our liberties as our fathers transmitted them to us, we must be vigilant and watchful, preserving our organization, and ever ready to present a united and irresistible front to the common enemy wherever it makes its appearance. (Cheers.)

My friends, I will now renew to you my grateful and profound acknowledgements for the magnificent demonstration you have made to-night. When I arrived home on the 10th of July last, and was welcomed by such countless multitudes, I never expected again to see such a crowd. (This is not half what we can do! wait till 1860! &c.) The battle is over now, and the victory won, and again I see a crowd before me even larger than that which greeted me on my return home. I confess that this is so large that I never expect to see another such. (We are all for Douglas! and cheers.) I have no doubt that the compliment to this celebration is intended as a personal compliment to me. (It is! it is! and applause.) I feel more pride and satisfaction in the belief that it is your heart felt offerings of devotion to those great constitutional principles with which my life is inseparably connected. I again return you my grateful thanks.

When the distinguished speaker concluded, shout upon shout rose from the entire gathering, till the roar of applause was tremendous; music was given by the bands employed—and what with the firing of cannon and discharges of Roman candles and rockets, there was made up a scene that will never be forgotten by any person who witnessed it—a scene that will always be remembered with a feeling of enthusiastic satisfaction.

The extent of Prostitution in New York city, as given by Dr. Sanger, is appaling to contemplate. The average duration of life among the prostitutes of New York does not exceed four years from the beginning of their career! One-fourth of them die every year. Thus by estimating the prostitutes in that city at six thousand (and Dr. Sanger says this is not an exaggerated calculation) the frightful number of one thousand five hundred erring women are buried to their last, long home each year, "unnoticed and unwept."

Dr. Sanger says:

The majority of them are from fifteen to twenty-five years of age. Education is at a very low standard with them. One-fifth of them are married women. Half of them give birth to children, and more than half of these children are illegitimate. The ratio of mortality among children of prostitutes is four times greater than the ordinary ratio among children in New York. Many of these children are living in the dens of vice.

A capital of nearly four millions of dollars is invested in the business of prostitution.—The annual expenditure on account of prostitution is nearly one seven millions of dollars. There is an average of two thousand abandoned women constantly maintained at the public expense in the hospitals on Blackwell's Island, from the ages of fifteen to seventy years.

Accident.

A sad accident occured at White Pigeon at 4 o'clock A. M., on Friday last. A man named Patrick Divine, in the employ of the M. S. R. R. while engeaving to couple two platform cars, loaded with T. Iron, unfortunately slipped foot in the frog of a switch, fell upon the track, and the car which was backed up, passed over his right leg at the ankle, and between the knee and hip joints, crushing the leg in a most horrible manner. Drs. Mandigo and Cook attended on him.

☞ THE HISTORY OF PROSTITUTION: Its Extent, Causes and Effects throughout the World. (Being an Official Report to the Board of Alms House Governors of the City of New York.) By Wm. Sanger, M. D., Resident Physician, Blackwell's Island, New York City, Member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science; late one of the Physicians to the Marine Hospital, Quarantine, New York, &c. &c. 8vo, muslin, $3 00. New York, Harper & Brothers.

SEMI-WEEKLY PRESS

C. B. BENEDICT & CO.,
Publishers and Proprietors.

J. P. THOMPSON, - - - - - EDITOR.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1858.

INTERVENTION AND NON-INTERVENTION.

The public have recently been favored with several very important speeches from distinguished statesmen, upon the question of slavery. First came the speech of Senator SEWARD, the one idea of which, was the incompatibility of the existence of free and slave States in the same Union, and the duty and destiny of the republican party, which is to fight, not only against the extension of slavery, but against its existence in States and Territories. This bold and startling doctrine has taken the country by surprise. The only sincere response to it comes from the radical and ultra abolition press. GIDDINGS and GARRISON hail it as the signal for the triumph of the abolition sentiment. They now are for renewed war. The speech of SEWARD fires them with new zeal, and they now declare for aggressive and unceasing war upon the southern States. In commenting upon this speech of SEWARD, GIDDINGS speaks as follows:

"We have no choice left us—we have no alternative or middle ground before us. Our own party existence is identified with the boldest war in defence of our principles, and the greatest and most dangerous enemy of liberty, we must oppose slavery. We must now fight, not its extension only, *but its existence.* We must wage war upon it to the last, admitting no compromises, stopping short of nothing but its entire overthrow. Its defenders propose no compromise, and will accept none. So should it be with us. The very extent of all implied in our platform must be our goal.—We must insist upon the total eradication first, from our own State, of every vestige of the influence and power of slavery, then from the General Government, in its Territories and upon the seas. Then we must follow it to the States where it exists, with all the lawful power of the General Government to limit its evils there, by all the influence and political machinery of the nation. We should promise to use the patronage of the General Government for freedom as it is used now for slavery. And all the power of the party should be pledged to hem it in and hunt down the accursed institution with all the lawful powers we can carry beyond the limits of the slave States. *We should follow it to the very limits of those States*—which of course we cannot constitutionally cross, *and project into them all the moral influence of liberty and preach the gospel of freedom to them, urge emancipation upon them;* feed them with the political loaves and fishes, and all else that will promote our cause. Above all, we should let it be understood by every man that joins the Republican ranks, that he has enlisted in a holy war of liberty, in a sacred crusade against every form of oppression over the minds and bodies of men. Slavery has no rights. We should therefore concede it none. The sole admitted barrier to our work should be the fact that we have no governmental power within the slave States. With that exception we should march forward, without concealment, without compromise, till the institution is no more. This is the issue our opponents present to us. Shall we not meet it like men? Who is so base as to say no?"

These are the words of GIDDINGS—they are but the echo of SEWARD's speech. They mean nothing but sectional warfare upon the rights and institutions of sister and sovereign States. They are for war and not for peace—for civil discord and not for harmony and union.

SEWARD is the representative man of the INTERVENTIONISTS. He is for forcing every State to adopt uniform customs, laws and institutions. He would make all the States alike. Uniformity is his freedom, and consolidation is his sovereignty. State rights and State sovereignty are to give way to central power.—Here we have the doctrine, INTERVENTION. It is boldly aggressive, never satisfied with what is well enough, seeks opportunity for quarrels, is opposed to quiet, wants sectional animosity, lives best amid contention. SEWARD is for INTERVENTION.

In opposition to the general import of SEWARD's speech, comes the speech of Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina, the successor of CALHOUN. It is the speech of a thinker, a statesman. He has the sagacity to comprehend the tendency of the tide of affairs—the boldness to point out the danger—the wisdom to devise the remedy. The main idea of the speech of Senator HAMMOND's is, that the South should refrain from propagandism—should cease the agitation of slavery—should be satisfied with what they have—should content themselves with the development of their magnificent resources—cultivate their cotton and mind their niggers. He says the South were deluded with the idea that Kansas might be a slave State. He confesses that the South should have kicked the Lecompton Constitution out of Congress. Though once in favor of the re-opening of the slave trade, he is now opposed to it. No where is slavery likely to flourish, outside of its present limits, upon the American Continent, except perhaps upon the Pacific slope. Slavery appears to have failed in Mexico and Central America. Even with Cuba, the equilibrium of free and slave States could not be restored. Such are the conclusions of Senator HAMMOND, of South Carolina. But our readers must not suppose for a moment that this South Carolina statesman is opposed to the extension of slavery. No; he is a Southron all over. But he has the sagacity to see that the South cannot emigrate or settle new Territories. These are his words:

"This review and scrutiny of the resources of the south shows, I think, pretty conclusively, that we have not now the surplus population, nor suitable territory within our present reach, to create any number of slave States; that to attempt it by costly, yet impracticable and abortive, enterprises, will be to waste our strength to no purpose; and that the idea of preserving the equality in voting of the slave and free States, whether on the floors of Congress or elsewhere, is visionary. We had better, then, *I think*, at once make up our minds according to the facts, and, giving up all bootless efforts, look every consequence of our position full in the face. For one, I can do so without dismay—without the slightest trepidation. Why the south, numbering twelve millions of people, possesses already an imperial domain that can well support a hundred millions more. What does she need to seek beyond her borders, or what has she to fear? With such a sea coast and harbors; such rivers, mountains and plains; so full of all the precious metals, so fertile in soil, so genial in climate, producing in such unparalleled abundance the most valuable agricultural staples of the world; capable of manufacturing to any extent, and possessing the best social and industrial system that have ever yet been organized—she might have gone into about the excess of prosperity, had she not been kept on the alert by the fierce assaults of an environing world—assaults which, at one time alarming, it has been in fact scarcely more than wholesome exercise to repel; an exercise which has made us the most virtuous and one of the most enlightened and most powerful people who now flourish on the globe. The south has long been undervalued and doing great injustice to herself. She has been lamenting her weakness, and croaking about the dangers that beset her, when she might glory in her strength and hurl defiance in the teeth of her foes."

It will be seen that Senator HAMMOND adopts, virtually, the doctrine of NON-INTERVENTION. He does not propose to seek for new conquests—he proposes to take care of that which he has got. Such a policy on the part of the South would disarm the abolitionists. Cease to agitate the slavery question at the South, and its agitation at the North would be confined to a select few. The South will weaken herself vastly by engaging in fruitless endeavors to acquire territory against the will of the People. She is strong and mighty with the doctrine of Non-Intervention. Though in numerical minority, adopt the policy of Senator HAMMOND, and she has the entire North upon her side, with few exceptions. There is nothing of the aggressive and ferocious spirit exhibited by the South Carolina Senator. He is for the Union, for State Sovereignty, as against centralization. There is much more of the spirit of liberty and freedom in his speech, than in the speech of SEWARD. SEWARD talks much of freedom, when every word he utters is for anarchy. HAMMOND owns a thousand slaves, but his every word is for the perpetuation of Constitutional liberty. HAMMOND is for Peace, for Non-Intervention—SEWARD for War, for Intervention.

There is a Northern statesman equally decided in his opposition to the *red* republicanism of SEWARD. DOUGLAS had SEWARD beat before his Rochester speech. The issue had been anticipated, made up and decided, before SEWARD issued his pronunciamento. It was five months ago that DOUGLAS avowed the compatibility, "under the same common government, of the social systems, respectively recognized by the slave-holding and non-slave-holding States." He presented this issue to the People of Illinois, and they sustained him. In another column we give an account of the grand celebration in Chicago, of this great victory. Thus, before SEWARD's Proclamation of War upon the Southern States is fairly circulated, the first gun, announcing his defeat, is fired upon the Western lakes. DOUGLAS is the victor. He says in his speech, which we print to-day:

"That great issue was directly and distinctly submitted to the People of Illinois at the recent election, and thank God, the principles of the constitution and the Union have triumphed."

So that, North and South, we find representative statesmen agreeing in the policy that is to be pursued—Non-Intervention with slavery in the States and Territories. To this doctrine the Democratic Party is pledged. Any effort to draw them from this impregnable ground, will be futile. It is true that wily and intriguing men, may seek new tests and new issues; but the conservative statesman will know how to resist and defeat the intriguers and the intrigue.

In this connection we call attention to an article in the Washington *Union*, advocating protection of slavery in the Territories by Congressional enactment. If Congress can protect, Congress can prohibit. This would be very unsafe ground for the South. The men who advance this claim are the aiders and abettors of SEWARD. They are giving aid and comfort to the enemy. They forget that Non-Intervention with slavery in the Territories is the democratic doctrine:

☞ The Milwaukee *News* says "that John McKinney Esq., the newly elected Treasurer of Michigan, passed through our city yesterday, on his way to Madison, to examine the mode of doing business in the Bank Comptroller's office, Michigan having just enacted a general Banking law, similar to that of Wisconsin, which imposes upon her Treasurer duties nearly similar to those imposed on our Comptroller. We think he will find our system of business in that respect one that it will be difficult to improve upon."

What is the Difference?

The Republicans blow a great deal over the fact that the Douglas Democracy failed to obtain a majority of all the votes cast for their candidates for State officers. The same is true of the Republicans—they have elected their ticket by a minority of about 5,000 votes. We think the Democrats who voted for a third ticket will return again before election, when the united Democracy will again carry the State by a handsome majority. If carrying a majority of the members of the Legislature by a minority of the popular vote is disreputable, why is it not equally so to carry the State ticket, as the Republicans have done, by a minority of that vote?

Thanksgiving Days—Promenade Concert of the "51st Regiment Band."

The above band will give a promenade concert on Thanksgiving evening, 25th inst., at Luce's Hall. We understand this to be for the express benefit of the band, as connected with the military, this being not only the first promenade concert of the season, but the first time the band has appeared before the public. Those who remember the military socials and promenades of last winter, may confidently expect equally as pleasant and sociable a time on this occasion. The proposed social of the "Ringgolds," on the same evening, is postponed until the 8th of January next.

MORE WILDCATS!

HOW A GRAND RAPIDS BANKER PAID HIS STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS TO A CONNECTICUT WILDCAT!!

HOW A GRAND RAPIDS BANKER WITHDREW HIS IMMENSE STOCK SUBSCRIPTIONS FROM A CONNECTICUT WILDCAT!!

HOW MICHIGAN WILDCATS EAT CONNECTICUT WILDCATS, AND RICH DISCLOSURES OF SEVERAL ENTIRE WILDCATS!!

From the Hartford Evening Press, Nov. 16.

The Bank Commissioners, having given the Litchfield Bank a thorough investigation, petitioned for a permanent injunction, and a hearing was yesterday afternoon had before Judge Ellsworth in Chambers.

Lucius G. Peck, Esq., attorney for the Bank Commissioners, read a petition, of which the following is a synopsis:

It says that it was averred by the officers of the bank at the former hearing that there were only $2,560 in bills in circulation, but the Commissioners find that the actual amount is now $32,000.

That the amount pledged to the Hurlbut Bank, as security for a loan, was but $10,000 instead of $15,000, as was averred by the officers of the bank at the first hearing, the remaining 5,000 being in the hands of a broker in New York, who had put the same in circulation with the knowledge of the officers of the Bank, but without the knowledge of the Directors, and that no record of these transactions was made upon the books of the bank. They also find that the bank had no security or voucher, and received no interest for these loans of its currency.

That the bank cannot redeem its circulating notes, either at its counter or elsewhere.

They also find that instead of $89,750 out of the $100,000 of its capital stock, having been paid in, as stated at the former hearing, only 89 shares of the capital stock amounting to $8,900, had been paid in full to said bank in cash—that 510 shares (which was a majority of the stock) was in the hands of E. H. Hazleton & Co. and Daniel Ball, both of Michigan, for which they had paid, in cash, $30,600 and the remainder in promissory notes.—The 212 shares were owned by 19 persons, from which they had paid $10,220, leaving 189 shares in the hands of 13 persons, and for which no cash had been paid; making in all, at the time of the former hearing, the actual amount paid in: $29,120 out of $89,750.

They also find that many of the entries relating to payments of money for capital stock, many of the entries relating to interest for notes discounted and for expenses of the bank, were false and fraudulent. That in some instances expense items were twice charged, that all the books were so kept that a defalcation by the cashier could not be easily detected or its amount ascertained. That they believe there is a large defalcation or deficiency in the assets of the bank over and above the losses which are accounted for. That $900 in specie had been abstracted from the vaults of the bank.

They also represent that the $48,000 of the Berean debt, which was claimed to have been fully secured, was sold for $21,500, no part of which has yet been realized; and that of the other assets of the bank very little has been realized or made available since the last hearing.

The commissioners further say that since the order of the court passed on the 3d Sept. last, the President of the bank, without the knowledge of the Directors, surrendered to E. H. Hazleton & Co. and Daniel Ball, both of Michigan, their negotiable notes amounting to $27,500, and their obligations amounting to $15,500, and refunded to them $10,000 in cash or available assets, which large sums were payments for $51,000 of the capital stock purchased by them before the bank was first organized. The President and the Messrs. Hazleton and Ball do not agree as to the present condition of these assets.

The Commissioners further represent that they believe large sums of money have been paid to Bank Note Directors in New York to induce them to so report the bills as to give them currency and an enhanced and fictitious value to the capital stock. That according to a memorandum furnished by the cashier, there has been paid $833 66 as follows: "Monroe, $33 66; Dye, $166 67; Taylor, $133 33; same parties $500, which was added to the engraver's bill, which accounts for the bill as it stands." The cashier, *Ex Lt* Houghton, also states that Rumsey (the first owner of the bank) agreed to pay these Directors $1,000 "not to blow the bank." That of the Board of Directors, Messrs. Welch, Wessels, Gold and Kellogg did not assume any responsibility, and did not engage in the management of the bank, which was entirely controlled by the other officers and directors.

That within the last few weeks, and since Messrs. Hazleton and Ball have withdrawn, the charter of the bank, or controlling portion of its capital stock, has been offered for sale in New York, and this with the knowledge of the officers of the bank.

They also represent that the general circulation of the bank now amounts to $31,600; and the circulation held by banks as collateral for debts due them of eighteen thousand dollars, $24,500—making the circulation liable for $19,600.

The Commissioners believe that if the bank is revived and allowed to resume business, the public will be in danger of sustaining loss thereby. They therefore pray that a permanent injunction may be issued and receivers appointed.

Judge Ellsworth said that he found that the large amount of $50,000 was still out of the bank and in the hands of the public. He did not believe that there was a single *bona fide* subscription to the bank at first. It was an institution which bore but a very slight resemblance to what its charter was intended to create. In the process of its affairs no one will say that the bank ought to proceed. If he could see anything that could be brought about to put it into legitimate shape, he would entertain Mr. Hollister's motion with pleasure, but he could not see a single method pointed out to relieve it. These gentlemen have been to see one man and another about raising funds to put it in good standing again, but there is no one of stockholders here to ask for this, or express any faith in it. He should, then, appoint receivers for the bank, and order it to close its operations.

Mr. F. E. Harrison of New-Haven and the Hon. Abijah Catlin of Harwinton, were accordingly appointed receivers. Four months were allowed for the presentation of claims.

READ THE EXPOSURE.

In another column we present an *expose* of one of the cleepest swindles of the day—we refer to the *expose* of the Litchfield Bank, of Connecticut. Fraud and cheating and swindling, and swindling and cheating and fraud, are the only words that will describe that defunct Institution. Defalcation, deficiency, misrepresentation, false pretences, are the other words necessary to describe its transactions. The capital stock of the Bank was a sham; its securities were a sham; its assets are a sham; its directors were bogus; everything connected with it was bogus—except this—that the confiding public have been swindled out of $30,000; that is a reality, and a very serious one. There was not an honest thing about the Bank. Justice ELLSWORTH, of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, said he did not believe there was a *bona fide* subscription to the Bank.

Of course the parties to this infamous swindle will go scot free. It is one of those "big Bank swindles" which, instead of sending a man to State Prison, as it might, according to the improved code of the day, constitutes him a very "big bug." Any further reflections we leave to the preachers, on Thanksgiving Day.

One of the biggest improvements of the day, is the construction of Pearl Street Bridge. As the day of completion approaches, its importance becomes apparent, especially when taken in connection with the grading of Pearl street. Why may not Pearl street, graded, become the second business street in the city, and the west side, is brought into town. Mr. HOVEY offers the best of inducements for purchasers of real estate.—Now is the time to buy.

The Berks, Pa., Congressional District.

New York, Nov. 20.

Joel R. Warner has been nominated by the Lecompton democrats for Congress to supply the J. Glancy Jones vacancy. The resolutions of a former convention were re-affirmed, and also a resolution in favor of the admission of Kansas under a new constitution. Gen. Wm. H. Keim is the volunteer candidate of the opposition. The election takes place on the 30th inst.

Another Attack upon Quarantine.

New York, Nov. 20.

The *Express* states that extensive preparations are being made for a second attack upon Quarantine establishment. Meetings have been held on Staten Island, and a large band is being raised. The expedition is entrusted to an officer of the U. S. Army, who is to receive a large sum of money if he is successful.

THE BOSTON PREACHER.

Rev. THEODORE PARKER has so far recovered from his illness as to resume his preaching in Boston, and on Sunday Nov. 14, his sermon was based upon Paul's exhortation to the jailor: "Do thyself no harm." The Transcript says it would have been thought a strange production if delivered from most of the pulpits of the city, on Sunday, yet it was well calculated to call the attention of his numerous audience to a very important subject: "The causes of sickness and early death." We give some of the points made by Mr. P.:

Most of the sickness and pain of the human race was indeed, he said, old age is the only legitimate cause of death. The former would be astonished to find his orchard grounds covered with green, half-grown apples in July, but welcome the "handsome sight of the ripe mellow fruit in October and November."

The principal, *abstract cause* of this sickness and premature death, the speaker believed to be in the silly saying of the Great Apostle, "For I know that in me (that is in my flesh) dwelleth no good thing." For this confession he severely criticised the great, brave, though *mistaken* Paul, saying that he was an unsafe guide, and stoutly asserting that, from the apex of the head to the last phalanx of the foot, the "Good God" had made every bone, muscle and nerve *good*.

The *ideal man* of the church, instead of a great strong, burly, six foot, full-chested, red-faced, hand-some man, with a beard upon his chin, and an appetite for his dinner, was a sleek, lean, weak *creature*, living upon water cresses, and eating only because he *must*; not because he *wishes*.

Intemperance, gluttony and *licentiousness* were enumerated as among the *remote causes* of sickness and early death. These are *male* vices, though often involving innocent wives and children in the fire that consumes the licentious and guilty husband and father.

Mr. Parker's remaining explanations of the causes of sickness and early death were—Idleness, Insufficient Ventilation of Houses, Defective Drainage and lack of Sunlight, "American Slavery," (why omit to speak of the equally obvious influence of the Paraguay Expedition, and the Too Free Use of Old Cheese?)—Improper Treatment of Children, the Present Style of Female Dress, and Badly-Cooked Food. On the two topics last named, we quote the following from the Transcript notice of his sermon:

The *present style of female attire*, supported by the waist instead of from the shoulders, as our mothers held up their garments, came in for a share of these great evils.

The *Bad Cookery* was the cause of sickness, and shortness of life. The speaker exhorted his audience to *look* at the bread found in public houses, and almost all private houses, *handle* it, but not *taste* it, as it is unfit for any animal short of a hog. Cooking, he had puzzled themselves to find out the meaning of "sin against the Holy Ghost." He had sometimes thought that, in man, it consisted in making bad liquor from good grain, and in woman, from good meal, making bad bread.

A Strange Affair.

Two deaf mute boys, ten or twelve years of age, were left at Kalamazoo by the conductor of the 12:10 P. M. westward train, last Saturday night. The conductor found them aboard the train after leaving Detroit, and left them at that place, not daring or caring to take them farther. They have since been in the care of Mr. Smith, the Michigan Central Railroad Telegraph Superintendent. By the sign language, they made Mr. Smith understand that they had been living in a large brick house, and were endeavoring to get to their homes somewhere in the West, probably in Illinois. They are are bright, active boys, full of jollity. It is supposed they ran away from the asylum in Flint, but this they stoutly deny. The parents or guardians of the children can probably obtain all further information by addressing Mr. Smith at Kalamazoo.

MAN MARRIES HIS OWN DAUGHTER.

The following wonderful and strange story, which we copy from the columns of the *Courrier Français*, is as full of terrible romance as any of the romances of the middle ages. But for the high authority which endorses it, we should find it difficult to believe in its reality.

"In the year 1830, a young Polish gentleman of birth and distinction was married to a young lady of his own rank in life, with the full and entire approval the of parents on both sides. Scarcely had the young couple entered into the state of life, in which every prospect of happiness seemed secured to them, when the revolt broke out, and the young husband, in spite of his peculiar position, hesitated not a moment to leave all and join the patriots who were setting forth to combat for their country.

"The wife, nothing daunted by the dangers to which she was to be exposed, left in secret her home and family, to follow the fortunes of her husband. The adventures and perilous fortunes she underwent in the search after him can scarcely be described. She never beheld him more; for, on arriving at a certain village, where a terrible action had been fought, she was told that her husband, who had led the Polish party against the Russians, had perished in the combat, and been buried on the field of the encounter early in the morning. The news acted as a death-blow to the poor young wife, who, succored at a cottage by the wayside by a family of poor peasants, at the very risk and peril of their lives, remained in a state of delirium for several days, and died after having given birth to a daughter, without having once recovered reason sufficient to give directions concerning the disposal of her infant. All that the peasants could learn, in the fit of the evident gentle birth of the lady, which was apparent from the *rechercherie* nature of her dress, and the quality of the few jewels found in her possession. The poor cottagers knew not what to do with their strange guest, who had brought themselves of the owner of the chateau, to whom their village and all it contained belonged of right. The lady was borne thither by the family, and heard of the childless lady beat with tenderness on behalf of the little pale flower thus left to perish, unless rescued from the rough treatment it was destined to experience with the peasants.

"The child was taken by the lady at first as a mere duty, and because of its helplessness, but as it grew up it became so entwined around the lady's affections that she had but one fear, —lest her husband, who was engaged on distant service, should, when he returned home, object to the adoption of the little orphan. So far, however, from this being the case, it proved to be the reverse. General Count C—— was moved to tenderness at the story, and at seeing the beauty of the child, and finally, he and his wife had done already. In course of time it was deemed expedient to adopt her in legal form, as they had already done in their affections. The ceremonies necessary were gone through, the Emperor Nicholas was obtained, and the poor deserted orphan of unknown birth and parentage became in name and fortune one of the greatest heiresses of Posen.

"About four years ago the new governor dispatched by the military authorities arrived in great state, to take possession of his new dignity, and, during his initiation, was invited to spend some little time at the chateau. Here he became deeply enamoured of the orphan, and, by his brilliant wit and fascinating manners, soon captivated her affections. The lover was no longer young, but still in the prime of manhood, while the maiden, accustomed to be almost exclusively surrounded by her adopted parents, looked upon her suitor without objection to the difference of age.

"In a few short months after his appointment to the high station we have mentioned, the young lady was married to the brilliant officer, and the peasants of the district still mention in terms of admiration and astonishment the wondrous doings, the fire-works and waterworks, the horse-racing and archery matches which took place on the occasion. Shortly after the marriage, the husband took his wife to the seat of his government, where she soon became the admired of all beholders, and is celebrated in that part of Poland, in certain verses which were sung before the Emperor on his visit to the place, as the Morning Star of P——; in short, for seven years, all went merry as a marriage bell.

"At the end of that period, only two years since, the death of the adoptive mother of the lady caused the disclosure which we have made, and which, not by any means necessary for the marriage, became indispensable for the arrangement of the inheritance after death. At the first word contained in the documents left by the dying lady in the cottage, on hearing the names and the dates therein mentioned, the unfortunate husband sank senseless to the floor—he could not fail to recognize his own offspring in his wife, the mother of his children now standing beside him, and fall himself a guilty and stricken man.

"At the news of the struggle for independence, when the Poles, bearing all sides, were forced to submit, Captain Z—— had tendered his resignation to Russia, and had acquired titles and honors under the Russian government, which he considered secured to him, since he had deemed it expedient to demand of a change of name, which, under cover of his new title, had been willingly granted.

"Immediate measures were taken to obtain the advice and protection of the Pope, who, after due deliberation, pronounced the marriage valid and the children legitimate, but of course exacted immediate separation. There was no need of this decree. Long before it had arrived at P——, the husband had become a gloomy maniac, and had exchanged the brilliant palace he occupied for the stone walls and solitary cell, to which he was perforce conveyed beneath the care of the doctors of the place.

"The curse of heaven stands before him night and day; the malediction incurred by his dear son of his country's cause is regarded by the poor maniac as having brought down this terrific judgment on his head. For two long years did the unhappy wife attend him with the most devoted care; but the medical attendants having declared that her presence was one of the causes which had to be resolved at length to come to Paris, and seek in the distractions and interests of that place, some little soothing to her wounded spirit.—Of course the society of Paris is divided into two camps—the one adopting her as its *ponte, quand meme*, the other refusing to acknowledge her, or to admit her into its most sacred precincts.

"Much curiosity is expressed to learn what attitude will be assumed by the Emperor, as the story is so well known, and the name of the lady grown so familiar in Parisian mouths, in consequence of the discussions which are openly going on about the affair. That has become the great social problem of the hour. Meanwhile the lady may be seen daily taking her drive in the Champs Elysees, and her girls, of six and four years of age, pirting merrily by her side."

☞ Notice the advertisement of the "Rural New Yorker." This is a valuable family newspaper for the farmer. We furnish the "Rural" and Weekly "Press" for $2.25, cash.

The Beauty Foiled.

On the Norfolk Circuit, Barrister Lee was retained for the plaintiff in an action for a breach of promise of marriage; when the brief was brought him, he inquired whether the lady for whose injury he was to seek redress was good looking.

"Very handsome, indeed, sir!" was the assurance of Helen's attorney.

"Then, sir," replied Lee, "I beg you will request her to be in court, and in a place where she can be seen."

The attorney promised compliance; and the lady, in compliance with Lee's wishes, took her seat in a conspicuous place. Lee, in addressing the jury, did not fail to insist with great warmth, on the "abominable cruelty" which had been exercised towards "the lovely and confiding female" before them, and did not sit down until he had succeeded in working up their feelings to the desired point.

The counsel on the other side, however, speedily broke the spell with which Lee had enchanted the jury, by observing that his learned friend, in describing the graces and beauty of the plaintiff, had not mentioned one fact, namely, that the lady had a *wooden leg!* The court was convulsed with laughter, while Lee, who was ignorant of this circumstance, looked aghast; and the jury, ashamed of the influence that mere eloquence had had upon them, returned a verdict for the defendant.—*Polson's Law and Lawyers.*

Heavy Costs in a Law Suit.

Some ten years ago, a gentleman named Hartley died, and bequeathed by will upward of £100,000 to the corporation of Southampton, England, to be expended in measures to promote the intellectual improvement of the inhabitants of the town. The will was disputed by distant and dubious relatives of the testator, and litigation has been going on upto the Court of Chancery. It has ended in a compromise, at the recommendation of the counsel engaged on both sides, and the litigants have withdrawn their claims for £22,500, thus leaving about £78,000 for the corporation; of that sum, however, the costs have to be deducted, amounting to nearly £35,000, and legacy and duty amounting to nearly £4,500, so all that remains to carry out the dying wish of the testator is £39,789.

MARRIED.

In Bristol, R. I., on the 16th inst., by Rev. Dr. Shepard, Mr. BENJAMIN F. PORTER, of Grand Rapids, Mich., and Miss LYDIA B. FALES, of the former place.

S. G. Kingsbury,

INSURANCE AGENT.

Are You Insured?

THE Subscriber would respectfully inform his friends and the public that he is agent, with large capitals in the following first-class and reliable companies:

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Hartford Fire Insurance Company, Chartered 1810, Capital.....$300,000

Massasoit Insurance Company, Springfield, Mass., Capital.....$250,000

Merchants' Insurance Company, Of Hartford, Ct., Capital.....$200,000

THOSE wishing ample security by insurance are respectfully invited to call at his office. He also has the agency of other well known unquestioned reputations for responsibility in adjusting losses.

All losses fairly and promptly adjusted. [Nov 23 tf

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AT WHOLESALE, AS CHEAP

as it can be bought of the manufacturer, thus

Saving transportation to the Buyer

This article needs but a trial to introduce it at once.

All are respectfully solicited to examine the stock of

Ginghams, Merinoes,
Delaines, Coburgs,
Alpacas, Muslin Delaines,
Valencias, Satin de Chines,
Travers de Paris, Fancy Silks,
Black Silks, Fancy Plaids,
Stella Shawls, Brocha Shawls,
Wool Shawls, Colored Flannels,
White Flannel, Canton Flannels,
Saffronby Flannels, Bleached Sheetings,
Brown Sheetings, 5, 6 & 7 yards wide,
Bleached Pillow Cotton,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Wrappers, Drawers,
Stripes, Ticking,
Denims, Checks,
Buck Gloves, Buck Mitts,
Cloth Gloves, Merino Gloves,
Kentucky Jeans, Hosiery Drs'ys,

An assortment of

Cloths and Cassimeres,

Hats and Caps;

And all goods in our line, which will be sold at prices that can't be beat.

C. B. ALLYN.

November 8, 1858. 3m

SEMI-WEEKLY PRESS

Masonic Notice.

A special Communication of Valley City Lodge, No. 56, will be held at Masonic Hall on this Tuesday Evening, at 8 o'clock. W. M. REYNOLDS, Secy.

☞ The best place to get your Shaving and Hair-Dressing done is at Highwarden's. He is an industrious and worthy man, and is fast acquiring a deserved good reputation.

☞ Now is the time to subscribe for the Congressional Globe. For terms, see advertisement.

☞ Dr. Load is lecturing in Detroit. It may be he will lecture in this city. His course includes lectures upon "Dante"—"Christopher Columbus"—"Michael Angelo"—"Cromwell"—"Wm. III.," &c.

The Weather in Lake Superior.

The last arrival reports the snow 8 inches deep at the Sault on the 12th inst. Back of Portage Entry, in the woods, it was 18 inches deep, but on the shore was only about 5 inches. It has snowed ever since the 1st inst. steadily but not heavily.

Cold Weather.

The "oldest inhabitant," says the Manchester (N. H.) *American*, calls this the weather of the past few days unmatched by any at this season of the year since 1820. The snow covers the hills all around us, the ponds are covered with ice, and the cold is as chilly as midwinter.

☞ The temperance meeting was adjourned to this evening. Prof. EVERETT will make a report, and there will be speeches by the clergy and others. Mr. TURNER of the *Eagle*, will address the meeting in favor of the efficient execution of the prohibitory liquor law, and the suppression of that other prevalent vice, to-wit: "old sledge."

☞ We are pleased to know that Col. C. P. BABCOCK, who has been confined to his room for several weeks by a severe rheumatic affection, is recovering.

S. B. MCCRAY, Esq., has been confined upon a sick bed for a considerable time, but is now fast regaining his usual good health.

The general health of the city and country is said to be unusually good.

☞ Some people think that the business of selling pop corn, chesnuts, and apples, is a very small potatoe sort of business. They look down upon our friend CHARLES, who is omnipresent with his basket, with great contempt. CHARLES says he makes from eight to twelve shillings per day, selling his pop corn. Now, this is not bad for this season of the year—but, mind you, the business won't bear crowding, so don't all of you rush into the pop corn speculation.

"The Altar in the Colonies."

There will be public religious services in the Presbyterian Lecture-Room, West Side, on Thursday, the 25th inst., at 10½ o'clock A. M., when a discourse will be delivered by Rev. C. SMITH, on the subject indicated above. As the different religious denominations, and all the friends of that time-honored New England Festival, are expected to unite in inaugurating a Thanksgiving service on the West Side, an interesting season is anticipated.

Subscribe at Once.

If you wish to secure a copy of that elegant Engraving, "The Village Blacksmith," and the Art Journal, with the other premiums, be sure and subscribe $3 before the 1st of Jan., 1859.—Specimen copies of the above, and full particulars given, by applying to GEO. P. SEXTON, A'gt. See advertisement elsewhere, headed—New Features, &c.

"Are You Insured?"

This is the momentous question put by friend KINGSBURY to the public, in to-day's paper. The importance of being insured is shown by the late fire in Providence. The total loss by the fire was over $200,000—insurance, $190,000. The Hartford companies lost $36,500. Not only get insured, but keep insured—renew your policies. It was reported that the Charter Oak Insurance had a policy of $5,000 on one of the buildings burnt in Providence. But the agent of the company telegraphed that the policy expired on the 12th, three days previous to the fire, and that it had not been renewed. Such cases are frequent, where parties are careless in allowing their policies to run out for a day or two. The Hartford companies are among the most reliable in the country and Mr. KINGSBURY is a very careful and cautious agent.

A Fine Establishment.

Dr. WOOSTER, at much cost and labor, has finally established himself in the best appointed and most convenient Drug Store, in town. In fact, there is no office in the city, of any kind, that can compare with the Dr.'s in elegance. He has also a very splendid stock of goods. His perfumeries are unsurpassed. His medicines are of the purest kinds, while his stock of liquors, for medicinal purposes only, are of the choicest imported brands. He has an article of Bourbon whisky which excels everything of the kind in this market. He keeps the best of segars, and everything about this "refreshment" establishment shows that the proprietor intends to serve his customers with the very best articles in his line of trade, the market affords. The ladies, particularly, should call and examine his rich stock of toilet goods.

☞ The following papers are kept on file at the room of the Library Association:

WEEKLIES.

Firemen's Journal.
Richmond (Virginia) Inquirer.
New Orleans Picayune.
Philadelphia Press.
Scientific American.
Cincinnati Commercial.
Boston Statesman.

SEMI-WEEKLIES.

Grand Rapids Press.
New York Evening Post.

TRI-WEEKLIES.

Charleston Mercury.

DAILIES.

Grand Rapids Daillies.
Detroit Free Press.
New York Tribune.
" Times.
" Herald.
Chicago Times.
Detroit Tribune.
Missouri Democrat.

Detroit Light Guard—Card of Thanks.

At a meeting of the Detroit Light Guard, held at the Armory of the corps on Friday evening, Nov. 19, 1858, the following resolution was unanimously adopted as an expression of gratitude to one and all of our kind friends, whose disinterested friendship and hospitality will be gratefully remembered, and should an opportunity offer, most cordially reciprocated:

To our noble-hearted entertainers, the Milwaukee Light Guard, Capt. Starkweather, for their profuse hospitality, and constant, unwearied efforts to make of every moment of our visit a scene of pleasure and enjoyment, we respectfully tender a soldier's thanks, and an earnest wish that we may be favored with an opportunity in the future to greet them in our own "City of the Straits."

To Maj. Gen'l Hathaway, Col. Nazro, Major Field, and the members of their respective staffs, the Union Guard, Capt. Barry, and the officers and members of the various military organizations of Milwaukee, we express our warmest acknowledgements of their greetings.

To the citizens and ladies of Milwaukee, for their hearty cooperation and assiduous and entirely successful efforts to promote our comfort and happiness, we respectfully tender an assurance of our grateful appreciation.

To Messrs. Kean & Rice, of the "Newhall House," and their assistants, for their courteous and prompt attention to every wish of the corps while quartered at their elegant house.

To Capt. Harry Bingham, for his eloquent salutes from "Young America," and many personal attentions:

To Mayor McCray, Col. McConnell and staff, Capts. Earle, Fay and Borden, Lieut. Pierce, and the officers and members of their respective commands: the citizens of Grand Rapids, Messrs. Rathbun of the *National* Hotel, and Granger of the *Rathbun* House, we cheerfully acknowledge our indebtedness, and beg an acceptance of our hearty thanks, until such time as we may be permitted to express our gratitude in a more substantial manner.

To Capt. Stevens, Col. Wilson, and the members of the Boston Artillery, for the unexpected compliment of a salute while passing the village of Boston.

To Capts. Bullin of the *Gazelle*, and Dougal of the *Cleveland*, and their officers and men.

To Superintendent Muir, Mr. Farnsworth, and the conductors and employees of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, we are under deep and lasting obligations, and respectfully tender an acknowledgement of the same; and finally,

To one and all who in any way contributed their efforts to enhance our pleasure and comfort, we tender the assurance of a soldier's welcome, should they favor us with an opportunity to reciprocate their civilities.

In behalf of the corps,

WM. B. HOWE,
A. S. WILLIAMS,
J. E. PITTMAN,
JOHN PATTON,
W. D. WILKINS,
Committee.

WHEREVER Thanksgiving be, without Oysters! Think of it, but for a moment. Mince pies, with the biggest kind of raisins—turkeys, well and pomposily stuffed—a punkin" pies, yellow and rich—are "some"—but, what do they amount to, when compared with Baltimore oysters, such as are furnished by YALE, at his depot at the old stage office? He is consistently receiving fresh supplies from their native beds, and those wishing to enjoy an old fashioned New England dinner, should immediately order several kegs of the Baltimore Oysters. YALE will have a large stock for Thanksgiving.

THURSDAY, by order of Gov. BIGHAM, will be generally observed as a day of Thanksgiving—No doubt, public business will be generally suspended. There will be service in most of the churches at the usual hour, we understand. Several of the clergymen will deliver sermons upon the "Atlantic Telegraph." The evening will be occupied with amusements. There is to be a grand ball at LUCE's Hall—also, one at GODWIN's, on the plank road. Raffles for turkeys and other "game," may be enjoyed, we are assured, without going a great distance out of the city.

Kent County Educational Convention.

We understand that a very interesting and propitious meeting of Teachers and friends of Education was convened on Saturday, at the central School-House.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. DANFORTH, upon whose motion Mr. STAPLES was elected Chairman *pro tem.*, and Mr. KENT Secretary.

Upon taking the Chair, Mr. STAPLES made some remarks expressive of his interest in the object of the meeting.

Mr. DANFORTH offered a resolution to the effect that the advancement of the cause of Education in our city and county demanded, on the part of its friends, wisdom and harmonious combined effort; and to this end a permanently organized Association was necessary.

After an interesting discussion, on the part of Messrs. STAPLES, EVERETT, DAVIS and others, the resolution was unanimously adopted.

Messrs. STAPLES, STRONG, KENT and EVERETT were appointed a committee to draft articles of organization, to be reported at another meeting.

Mr. E. DANFORTH was appointed a committee to provide a Lecture and a programme of exercises for the next meeting.

The meeting adjourned to December 17th.

Grand Rapids Literary Association.

A large and highly respectable audience was convened at the central School-House on Friday evening, to listen to the address of Prof. STRONG, Principal of the Academical Department.

The Professor made "The Lyceum" his theme, showing the benefit to be derived therefrom, the evils into which such organizations sometimes fall, and against which they should guard. A school the pupil accumulates knowledge, which, in the Lyceum, he learns how to make effective. He spoke of the power of language—it is the medium by which great minds make themselves known and felt; its study is useful and ennobling.

We will not attempt to give the reader an outline of his lecture, but simply say it was worthy of the occasion and the man, and was highly gratifying to the intelligent and critical audience who so attentively listened.

SUNDAY, Nov. 21st, was a glorious and beautiful day—a "thing of beauty"—long to be remembered, when contrasted with the cold, dark, squally days—so common, but so unwelcome.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT.

On Saturday morning, a small boy, son of Mr. LEONARD A. MERRILL, was run over by a light wagon. The wagon, and horse attached, were owned by Mr. J. E. EARLE, the driver being his man. The boy was crossing Monroe street, at the time of the accident, at a point near the Plaster mill of S. Wood & Co.

The driver says that he saw the boy, and, as he supposed, the boy saw the wagon. The boy stopped, and, the driver, by a violent effort, stopped his horse, supposing the boy would cross over—As is often the case, each acting under a misapprehension, both boy and wagon started at the same time, and thus the wagon passed over the body of the boy.

Another account says that the boy was looking down the street, and that he did not hear the approach of the wagon. The horse is a fleet one, and is very difficult to hold up, when under full speed. We have been informed that no blame can attach to the driver, as he endeavored to stop the animal, without avail.

Mr. EARLE, as soon as he heard of the accident, with that true feeling which characterizes the gentleman, hastened to the scene of the accident, and rendered such aid and assistance as was proper. Drs. SHEPARD and PLATT are attending the boy. The report, yesterday, was slightly encouraging. We trust the boy may be spared to his afflicted parents.

Amendments to the City Charter.

There are several important amendments proposed to the City Charter:

1st. In regard to the manner of taking private property for the opening of Streets.

2d. To pay the Aldermen a salary.

3d. To increase the duties of Constables, so that they shall collect Highway Taxes as well as the general Tax.

4th. To institute the office of Supervisor, instead of having the Aldermen discharge such duties.

We believe that the two most desirable amendments that are demanded are, First—disconnect the duties of tax-collector and Constable, and have a Collector as well as a Constable for each Ward. Second—disconnect the duties of Alderman and Supervisor—have Supervisor, as well as an Alderman, for each Ward. Our tax system, in a very short time, will show the necessity of this reform.

MARKETS.

Grand Rapids Retail Prices Current.

Butter, firkin, ⅌ lb	16 c	Raisins Layer ⅌ box	$4.00
Butter, ⅌ lb	20 c	Do do ½ ⅌ box	$2.00
Cheese, Hamburg, ⅌ lb	12½c	Figs, per ⅌ lb	15 c
Eggs, ⅌ dozen	14 c	Dates, ⅌ lb	12½c
Lard, ⅌ lb	12½c	Prunes, ⅌ lb	12½c
Tallow, ⅌ lb	12½c	Sugar N O ⅌ lb	10 c
Dried Apples, ⅌ lb	12½c	Do Brl'd, Stand'd ⅌ lb	15 c
Green do ⅌ lb	1.25@1.50	Do coffee, crh'd, A ⅌ lb	12½c
Dried Peaches, ⅌ lb	20 c	Do do do B ⅌ lb	11½c
White Beans, ⅌ qt	$1.00	Syrup, Stout's ⅌ gal	75 c
Potatoes, ⅌ bu	40 c	Do Golden, ⅌ gal	62½c
Beets, ⅌ bu	37½c	Do Molasses, ⅌ gal	62½c
Turnips, ⅌ bu	37½c	Tea, Y Hyson, ⅌ lb	50 c
Onions, ⅌ bu	$1.00	Do Gunpowder, ⅌ lb	62½c
Salt, ⅌ bbl, coarse	$3.00	Do Imperial, ⅌ lb	75 c
Do ⅌ bbl, fine	$2.00	Do Oolong, ⅌ lb	75 c
Salt, in sack, ⅌ bu	70 c	Coffee, Java, ⅌ lb	20 c
Beef, ⅌ cwt	$6.50@5.00	Do Mocha, ⅌ lb	22 c
Hams, sugar cured	12½c	Do Rio, ⅌ lb	20 c
canvassed, ⅌ lb	12½c	Do Cape, ⅌ lb	15 c
Shoulders, ⅌ lb	10 c	Do Porto Cabello, ⅌ lb	15 c
Dried Beef, ⅌ lb	12½c	Chocolate, ⅌ lb	18½c
Pork, ⅌ cwt	$10.00	Do Baker's, ⅌ lb	20 c
Codfish, ⅌ lb	6½c	Cocoa in tin, ⅌ lb	37 c
Herring, ⅌ box	50 c	Do Chocolate, ⅌ lb	50 c
Mackerel, No. 1	12½c	Cocoa shells, ⅌ lb	4 c
Do in kits	$1.00	Starch, ⅌ lb	12½c
Halibut, smoked, ⅌ lb	12½c	Do (patent) ⅌ lb	12½c
Whitefish, hlf bbl	$3.00	Saleratus, ⅌ lb	8 c
Do in kits, hlf bbl	$1.00	Soap, ⅌ lb	6 c
Herring, sm'k'd, ⅌ box	50 c	Candles, sperm, ⅌ lb	44 c
Sardines, ⅌ box	40 c	Do tallow, ⅌ lb	20 c
Sardines, ½ box	41 c	Do stearine, ⅌ lb	37½c
Herring, M H ⅌ box	$3.00	Do stearine, ⅌ lb	31 c
Do do ½ bbl box	$1.75	Do stearine, ⅌ lb	25 c
Herring, Hilbert's ⅌ box	$1.00	Rice, ⅌ lb	6½c
Buckwheat flour, ⅌ bbl	$5.00	Tobacco, ⅌ lb	$5.25
Cabbage, ⅌ head	5 c	Oats, ⅌ bu	45 c
Pumpkins, each	5 c	Corn, ⅌ cwt	50@55c
Crab Apples, ⅌ bu	$2.00	Corn shelled, ⅌ bu	62½c
Cranberries, ⅌ bu	$2.00	Wheat, ⅌ bu	80@85c
Flour, ⅌ cwt	$2.50	Meal, ⅌ cwt	$1.50

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS!

AT THE

CURIOSITY SHOP.

Pianos, Violins,
Guitars, Violincellos,
Clarionets, Flutes,
Piccolos, Fifes,
Flageolets, Tamborines,
Banjos, Accordeons,
Concertinas, Music Books,

Italian Strings and all kinds of Violin fixings, and everything else belonging to that line of business.

P. G. HOUENPTL.

N. B.—We could call attention to a splendid Rosewood Seven Octave Piano, which we offer $100 less than the regular prices.

FIRE! FIRE! FIRE!!

Insure Your Property.

Irving Fire Insurance Co., N. Y., Cash Capital and Surplus, **$260,000**

Manhattan Fire Insurance Co., N. Y., Cash Capital and Surplus, **$380,000**

Phœnix Fire Insurance Co., Brooklyn, Cash Capital and Surplus, **$700,000**

North American Fire Insurance Co., N. Y. Cash Capital and Surplus, **$300,000**

State Fire Insurance Co., New Haven, Ct., Cash Capital and Surplus, **$230,000**

Manhattan Life Insurance Co., N. Y., Cash Capital and Surplus, **$780,000**

Charter Oak Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Ct., Cash Capital and Surplus, **$700,000**

The above first class Stock Companies take risks on all insurable property at fair rates. Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid. For particulars please apply to

I. S. CROSBY & Co.,
At the office of Messrs. Baxter and Van Buren, Monroe Street, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

November 18th, 1858. 1wtf

Savings and Exchange

BANK

—OF—

R. Wells.

Bank of Deposit, Collection and Exchange.

Buys and sells Exchange, Gold and Silver, Land Warrants, &c.

Interest paid on special deposits.

The highest price paid for Unearnt Money.

Liberal accommodations to customers.

Office hours, 9 to 12 A. M; and 1 to 4 P. M.

November 1st, 1858.

BUY YOUR CROCKERY AT THE

CITY CROCKERY STORE!

Lyon's Block, Canal Street.

CONSTANTLY on hand and for sale cheap, a good assortment of

Crockery, China and Glass Ware, Looking Glasses, Silver Plated Ware, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, &c.

Grand Rapids Oct. 30, 1858. nov1sw4i

Northwestern Quarterly Magazine,

No. 1, for October.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED AT [cold] ARNARD'S BOOKSTORE.

Second Fall Stock!

HENRY SPRING

Has just received his second

FALL AND WINTER STOCK

—OF—

DRY-GOODS,

—AND—

Boots and Shoes,

Which are offered at

THE LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH!

HENRY SPRING.

TAKE NOTICE!

MILLER & GRINNELL,

WILL on and after November 1st, 1858, sell

Groceries,

For Cash or Ready

PAY!

In consideration of which they will offer teeir Groceries and

PROVISIONS

AT REDUCED PRICES!

ADDITIONS!

We would Particularly call your attention to the Reduced Rates of our SUGARS, and would thank you all to

Come and See for Yourselves!

nov1swtf MILLER & GRINNELL.

FALL TRADE OF 1858!

PORTERS & MATHISON

Are now receiving DAILY, direct from the

IMPORTERS,

A Choice Selection of

Black and Fancy Cassimeres,
Black and Colored Cloths,
Silk, Satin and Cassimere Vestings,

In Great Variety.

We shall continue to receive the

Latest Styles of Goods

FOR

MEN'S WEAR,

As fast as they are offered in the market. We have on hand a fine assortment of

Men's Clothing, Ready Made

Which we are offering at

HARD TIMES PRICES,

FOR

CASH!

CUSTOM WORK MADE TO ORDER,

IN THE

LATEST STYLE,

AND

WARRANTED TO FIT.

PORTERS & MATHISON.

Grand Rapids, sept. 16, 1858. No. 16 Canal street. sep24tf

Everett's Academy!

SCIENTIFIC, COMMERCIAL AND CLASSICAL,

CORNER OF LYON AND PROSPECT STREETS.

Grand Rapids, November 16, 1858. nov

DETROIT ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. BUHL & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Hats, Caps, Furs, Buckskin Gloves and Mittens, Ladies' Dress Furs, Buffalo Robes, &c.

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF RAW FURS

No. 148 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

October 5, 1858. sw6m

C. S. MALTBY'S

Baltimore Oyster Depot

No. 143 JEFFERSON AVENUE.

GEO. F. GARDNER, Agent.

October 5, 1858. sw6

GEO. F. GARDNER,

Importer and wholesale dealer in

Liquors and Segars,

No. 143 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT MICH.

October 5, 1858. sw6m

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wholesale and Retail!

No. 90 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT.

THE UNDERSIGNED, successor to Raymond & Selleck, continues the business at the old stand, and offers, either at wholesale or retail, the best assortment of Goods in his line to be found in this State, comprising Classical, Scientific, School, Theological, Standard and Miscellaneous Books; Staple and Fancy Stationery; Blank Books, Letter Presses, Paper, Ink, &c. Always on hand a full supply of SUNDAY SCHOOL BOOKS, comprising the publications of the American S. S. Union, Massachusetts S. S. Society, Episcopal S. S. Union, American Tract Society, American Book and Tract Reform Society, with the publications of private houses, which will be sold at eastern prices.

Township and School Library

Committees will here find a large stock of Standard and Miscellaneous Books, well adapted to their purposes, which will be offered at satisfactory prices.

Book Binding, in all its branches. Blank Books manufactured to order for Banks, Merchants, or County officers, of the best of materials and workmanship, and warranted to give satisfaction.

Citizens of Michigan, visiting Detroit, are respectfully invited to visit this establishment. They will find it well supplied with the latest and best publications of the day.

N. B.—Rags wanted in exchange for goods or cash.

Detroit, October 5, 1858. FRANCIS RAYMOND.

REMOVAL.

THE

GROCERY

AND

SEED STORE,

formerly on the corner of Lyon and Canal streets, is removed to **No. 12 Canal street, second door north of Bush's Hall & Co.'s Exchange Office.**

A full assortment of

Sugars, Syrups, Teas, Coffees, Spices, &c.,

always on hand, in connection with all kinds of

FLOWER, FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,

of the most reliable kinds. Having the advantage of

A Buyer in the New York Market of Thirty Years' Experience,

I am prepared to offer

All Kinds of Groceries, Seeds, &c.,

uterms as low, at least, as they can be offered by any other Establishment in the city. Purchasers are invited to

CALL & EXAMINE MY STOCK

JOH E. EARLE.

Grand Rapids, Sept. 23, 1858. tf

Fresh Autumn Goods

JAMES LYMAN,

Is now receiving and opening his

FALL STOCK

—OF—

NEW SILKS!
NEW M'DELAINES!
NEW MERINOS!
NEW PRINTS!

SHAWLS!!

A New and Beautiful Style!

THE FIRST IN THE MARKET!!

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHS, NOTIONS

BOOTS AND SHOES

GROCERIES,

&c.,

AT PRICES

Defying all Competition!!

Sept. 10th, 1858.

GROCERIES

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

TEA,

SUGAR, COFFEE.

L. H. RANDALL & CO.,

Beg to state to their customers and the public generally that they have received, direct from New York,

their Fall Stock of

GROCERIES, WINES, LIQUORS. &C.,

Which is Large and Complete,

and are selling to cash buyers

The Cheapest of any House in the

CITY!

The best TEA for Fifty Cents of any in the State, and we can't be beat on Sugars!

WE invite Merchants from Town or Country, wanting Goods to call and examine our Stock, as we are prepared to give good Bargains.

REMEMBER THE STORE! No. 20 CANAL STREET,

Porter & Withey's Block.

L. H. RANDALL & Co.

Grand Rapids, Oct. 11, 1858. wsw

A BARGAIN!

A GOOD HORSE and other personal property to exchange for Wild Land. Enquire of

H. O. MANN, West Park-st.

GILBERT & CO'S

FIRE AND WATER-PROOF

CEMENT ROOFS.

THE undersigned, agents for the Proprietors of this invaluable improvement in Roofing, take this method to inform the citizens of Grand Rapids and vicinity that they are

Prepared to Receive all Orders

In this city, or from any part of the State, for putting on Roofs, or for their Roofing Material.

The undersigned, being practical builders, have no hesitation in saying that this Roofing Cement is superior to any ever brought before the public. This material, after having been applied, becomes hard and elastic; and, for what is commonly called a Flat Roof, is

BETTER AND CHEAPER

than any

Tin Metal, Sanded Cloth or Calico Tar Roofing.

It will not crack or run in the coldest or hottest weather, and is

IMPERISHABLE TO THE ELEMENTS.

By the manner in which these Roofs have stood the most severe tests of fire and water, under the most unfavorable circumstances, shows how fully they deserve all the praise that has been so liberally bestowed upon them.

Persons who are building, or are about to build, will save money, and will get a permanent Roof, by adopting this roofing, as we shall offer the most liberal inducements.

All orders for Roofs or materials, information, &c., addressed to us shall receive prompt attention.

P. B. POTTER & Co.

Office on Canal-st., one door north of Comstock's Furniture Rooms.

Grand Rapids, Sept. 17, 1858

☞ P. B. POTTER & CO. have for sale

MASONS' BUILDING MATERIAL

Of all descriptions. sw3m

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY

AND

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,

NO. 90 WASHINGTON STREET,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TYPE, PRESSES, INK,

And every article required in a

NEWS, BOOK OR JOB OFFICE,

On hand, and for sale at the lowest market prices

THE improvements made in the *preparation of Metals*, give to the *Type* manufactured at this *Foundry*, great reputation for durability. The subscriber is prepared with *greatly increased facilities* to supply the wants of the *Trade* throughout the West.

He will continue to keep in *Store* a large *Stock* of HOE & Co's, and REGGLES' *celebrated*

PRINTING PRESSES,

Which, together with those of any other maker, will be furnished at *Manufacturer's prices.*

He has recently made arrangements with E. R. WEBB, of New York, (formerly Wells & Webb) and will hereafter keep on hand a large stock of his

WOOD TYPE,

The best in the market. Parties wishing to order largely of Wood Type, will be furnished with Mr. WEBB'S *Specimen Book.*

Inks of Superior Quality Always on Hand.

AN ELECTROTYPE FOUNDRY

Is connected with this establishment, and work of this kind is executed in a very superior manner.

A new Specimen Book is now ready for delivery, and will be sent to parties wishing to order.

D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.

The Type on which this paper is printed, is from the Chicago Type Foundry.

THE GLOBE: THE OFFICIAL PAPER OF CONGRESS.—I shall publish the Daily Globe and the Congressional Globe and Appendix, during the next session of Congress. The Daily Globe will contain a report of the debates in both branches of Congress, as taken down by reporters equal, at least, to any corps of short-hand writers in this or any other country. When the debates of a day do not make more than forty-three columns, they shall appear in the Daily Globe of the next morning, which will contain also the news of the day, together with such editorial articles as may be suggested by passing events.

The Congressional Globe, or Appendix, will contain a report of all debates in Congress, revised by the speakers, the messages of the Governors of the United States, the annual reports of heads of the Executive Departments, the reports of Committees of Congress on important subjects of general interest, the laws passed during the session, and copious indices to all. They will be printed on a double royal sheet, in book form, royal quarto size, each number containing sixteen pages, averaging 2,207 words per page. The whole will make from between 7,000 and 9,000 pages. It is believed that no book has ever been published so low a rate. Last year I advertised in the Daily Globe for six months, and in about one hundred other newspapers in the United States, a reward of $215 to any person who would produce a book published at so low a rate, and none was produced. The large number of copies subscribed for by Congress enables me to afford the debates to subscribers so cheap.

The Congressional Globe and Appendix pass free through the mails of the United States, as will be seen by reading the following Joint resolution, passed by Congress the 6th of August, 1852:

Joint Resolution providing for the distribution of the laws of Congress and the debates thereon.

Will it now be the sense of Congress that of the laws of Congress and the debates contributing to the true interpretation thereof, and to make free the communication between the Representative and constituent bodies.

Be it Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, from and after the present session of Congress, the Congressional Globe and appendix, which contain the laws and debates thereon, shall pass through the mails free so long as the same shall be published by order of Congress; Provided, That nothing herein shall be construed to authorize the circulation of the Daily Globe free of postage.

Approved, August 6, 1852.

TERMS.

For a copy of the Daily Globe four months.....$3
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Bank notes, current in the section of country where a subscriber resides, will be received at par. The whole or any part of a subscription may be remitted in postage stamps, which are preferable to any currency except gold or silver. Where bank notes under $5 cannot be procured, I will send two copies for $5.

A paper will not be sent unless the money accompanies the order for it.

I cannot afford to exchange with all the newspapers that desire the Globe, but I will send the Daily Globe during the session to all who shall publish this prospectus three times before the first Monday of next December. Those who may publish should lend their papers containing it to me, marked with a pen, to direct attention to it. The Congressional Globe and Appendix will be stereotyped; therefore I shall be able to send the back numbers for this session to all who may subscribe after the session commences, but if the first edition shall have been exhausted before the subscription money arrives, I shall charge $1 additional per copy to pay the expense of putting the plates on the press. Subscriptions should reach me at such a time as to enable me to insure complete copies at the prices advertised above.

Washington, Nov. 7, 1858. JOHN C. RIVES.

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SEMI-WEEKLY PRESS
From the Home Journal.

TALE OF THE SOUTH.

DEN OF THE ROBBERS.

Soon after the close of the last war between Great Britain and the United States, Thomas Stogdon, a tobacco planter, living in the western part of Virginia, started on a journey for the purpose of transacting some private business which required his attention in one of the north-eastern counties of that State. His route lay across one of the loftiest spurs of the Blue Ridge, the longest and most picturesque mountain range in the South.

As the times were troubled, and the passage across the mountains considered dangerous, on account of the robbers who infested them, Mr. Stogdon went not only well mounted but well armed—a brace of trusty horseman's pistols being carried, according to the custom of the day, in front of the rider and attached to the forepart of the saddle.

The third night after leaving home, he stopped at a roadside inn, distant about five miles from the base of the mountain. On dismounting, he observed that one of his horse's shoes had been lost, and directed another to be put on at the shop attached to the inn. He rose early next morning and resumed his journey, with a view of obtaining a morning prospect of the mountain and the scenery of the adjacent country, which he had heard was very fine.

His horse soon began to limp, and was quite lame when he reached the base of the mountain. Supposing that the shoe had been unskilfully put on at the inn, he stopped at a blacksmith's shop, near the foot of the ridge, and had the horse's foot examined. After diligent scrutiny, the workmen said the lameness was not produced by the shoe, which was properly adjusted and fastened to the hoof.

At the request of Mr. Stogdon, the smith examined all the shoes, but could find no cause for lameness in the fit or make of any one of them. His quick eye, however, detected a ring of muffled or lifted hair running round one of the hind legs of the horse, just above the fetlock. Raising the hair he observed that the flesh was bloody and much swollen. On more careful examination he discovered that a small cord of silk had been tied so tightly around the leg that it had cut into the flesh, producing inflammation of the part and doubtless, also the lameness of the horse.

The discovery at once excited the suspicion of the workman, who was both honest and shrewd. Calling the attention of the traveler to the cord, which he speedily detached from the leg of the horse, he expressed his apprehension that foul play of some sort was meditated. A few years before, he related, a riderless horse had come from the mountains, and was found to be lame from a similar cause, a tight silken cord having cut in almost to the bone of the animal's leg. The owner had never been heard of, and it was believed that he had been murdered and his body concealed in the mountain.

The smith suggested to Mr. Stogdon the precaution of examining the priming and loading of his pistols. On examination, the flints and priming in the pans were found to be in proper condition, but the loads had been withdrawn from both barrels, and wads of cloth substituted in their place.

The suspicions of Mr. Stogdon were fully aroused by these proofs of a premeditated design of some sort upon him. He was a bold, brave man, however, and did not once think either of changing his route or of abandoning his journey across the mountains. Carefully reloading and testing the reliability of his pistols, he had taken to his honest counsellor, after suitably rewarding him for his labor and advice, and rode off.

The morning was already far advanced when he began to ascend the mountain. The road for several miles wound along the southern side midway between the base and the summit.—The prospect was grand and beautiful beyond his most sanguine anticipations. To the right the mountain sank down by degrees, abrupt or regular, to the margin of a fertile campaign country below, which stretched out as far as the eye could reach, and was covered with tobacco farms, cornfields, dwellings, and all the diversified objects peculiar to a Virginia landscape. To the left the Blue Ridge rose up like a mighty arch springing to meet and support the sky, exhibiting in rich profusion all the grand and most of the beautiful features of mountain scenery.

Delighted with the scene, and absorbed with the emotions which it inspired, Mr. Stogdon rode slowly forward, recalling only occasionally, and for a moment, the suspicions excited by the events of the morning. After running for nearly five miles along the side of the mountain, the road, by an abrupt turn, struck towards the summit, through a deep gorge, whose jagged sides slanted upward to great heights on either hand.

Shut out from the prospect of the adjacent country, and hemmed in by steep acclivities, Mr. Stogdon reverted more frequently to the mysterious developments which had come to light at the blacksmith's shop, and became both alert and cautious in his movements.—Arranging his pistols so that they could be easily withdrawn from the holsters, he urged his horse to a quicker pace, as soon as he entered the gloomy avenue of the narrow gorge.

He had gone about a mile, when he saw, some fifty yards ahead of him, a large boulder or rattlny ridge, shooting nearly across the avenue, and leaving only a space broad enough for the road bed, between its edge and the steep side of the gorge. It was a spot favorable for an attack by surprise, and Mr. Stogdon surmised, at once that if an ambuscade meditated upon him, it would be made at that point. Checking the pace of his horse, therefore, he rode slowly forward and entered the narrow pass. He had scarcely reached the middle of the defile, which was about twenty yards in length, when two men rushed from behind the farther side of the boulder into the road, and stood with leveled guns, only a few yards distant from Mr. Stogdon. His horse, frightened at the sudden appearance of the men, whose blackened faces and shaggy clothes made them look hideous enough to startle both rider and steed, shied and refused to go forward.

The robbers advanced, and demanded the purse and valuables of the traveler, promising to spare his life, if he would surrender them without noise or resistance. Without making any reply Mr. Stogdon quickly drew forth a pistol from the holster, and leveled it full at one of the faces of his assailants at sight of the weapon. It was leveled and fired at the nearest robber, who fell dead on the spot. The other, startled at the report, and terrified by the fall of his companion, instead of firing his gun, dropped it and fled in the direction from he had come.

Before Mr. Stogdon could draw and present his other pistol, the robber had turned the corner of the boulder and was out of sight.—Urging his horse forward with some difficulty, for the dead body of the robber lay in the road, and the animal could scarcely be made to pass it, he discovered a lateral gorge-entering, from behind the boulder, the one along which the highway ran. Hoping to overtake the escaped robber, he entered this gorge and rode some distance along its rocky bottom.—The scene was wild and dreary, presenting whatever is grand and impressive in a mountain solitude. The deep basin of the gorge, covered with rock and tangled undergrowth, and shaded almost to gloom by the dense, overhanging forest, seemed a fit retreat for marauding bands. It required no common nerve to penetrate alone into its recesses in pursuit of a robber. But the blood of the traveler was up, and he little heeded the risk he was running.

As he could neither hear nor see anything to direct him in the pursuit, Mr. Stogdon checked his horse and remained motionless for a short time, sheltered, by the accidental screen of a low, bushy tree, from observation in the direction he once proceeded from the road. The song of the mountain birds and the low murmur of tiny waterfalls, were the only sounds he heard. The robber had vanished, like a shadow, and neither eye nor ear could tell the direction he had gone.

Having made up his mind to abandon the pursuit, Mr. Stogdon was in the act of turning his horse's head toward the road, when he caught, through the branches of the tree in front of him, the glimpse of a man running rapidly up the side of the gorge, some distance further up the defile. As pursuit on horseback up the steep acclivity was impossible, he remained in his position and watched, as well as he could, the movements of the retreating figure, which he had no doubt was that of the fugitive robber.

Climbing from crag to crag, the robber stopped at length in front of two ledges of rock which projected from the mountain a few feet apart, thus making an entrance or pass-way to the side of the defile. He looked earnestly for a moment in the direction he had come, and then, entering between the rocks, disappeared from the sight of the traveler.

Convinced that he had discovered the den of the robbers, Mr. Stogdon at once decided to return to the blacksmith's shop, at the base of the mountain, and give information to the neighborhood. Making a careful ocular exploration of the surrounding scenery, and fixing in his mind as many objects as he could, which might serve to identify the spot where the robber had disappeared, he turned his horse's head, and soon reached the narrow pass in the main road. The body of the dead robber lay as it fell, with the blood puddled around it. Forcing his horse with difficulty to pass it, he rode with a rapid pace, and soon reached the shop, where he found several of the neighboring planters and the smith still busy with speculation upon the mysterious developments which the latter had witnessed in the morning.

Mr. Stogdon related to his eager and wondering listeners his adventure in the mountain, the death of one robber and the probable discovery of the place of retreat of perhaps many more. In a few hours the news spread throughout the neighborhood, and brought together a company of forty or fifty men at the shop. It was decided without a dissenting voice, to ascend the mountain and storm the den of the robbers. Guns, axes, dogs and conveyances, were soon prepared, and the line of march was speedily commenced.

The cavalcade, moving with celerity and in silence, soon reached the spot where the dead robber still lay. The black coating being wiped from the face, the body was recognized at once, as that of the landlord of the hotel at which Mr. Stogdon had stayed the night before. The suspicions of the neighborhood, long entertained, as to his character, were now wholly confirmed. He was the confederate of a band of robbers, and his hotel was an outpost, where plans were concocted and the selected victims disarmed and sent helpless to be robbed and murdered in the mountain.

The body was placed upon a baggage-cart and sent, with proper explanations, in charge of a servant, to the family at the hotel. So secretly had his connection with the robbers been maintained, that the story of the crime and the developments which followed, were the first intimation which his wife and children had of his criminal associations.

After the brief delay occasioned by the examination and removal of the body of the robber, the company proceeded, under the direction of Mr. Stogdon, along the lateral gorge towards the place where the confederate robber had disappeared between the projecting ledges of rock. At a point opposite the supposed cave they dismounted, and, securing their horses among the bushes, began to climb up the steep acclivity. In a few minutes, arriving by different routes, the men and dogs were all assembled at the designated point. The evidences of human inhabitancy were unmistakable. The ground immediately in front of the rocks was trodden and beaten paths branched off in several directions from the spot. The entrance, a narrow passage between the two projecting rocks, ran inwardly, and the avenue, except for a few feet at the opening, was enveloped in nearly impenetrable gloom. It led evidently into a cave or subterraneous shelter of some sort, which the company proceeded at once to explore.

Dry branches of trees and dead undergrowth were gathered, tied into bundles, lighted with fire kindled by flint and tinder. With these for torches, six of the most resolute men entered the opening between the rocks, with the view of exploring the interior to which it led. The passage was so narrow that only two of them could walk abreast. Two men in front bore torches, as did the two in the rear. The two in the middle carried muskets which were heavily charged.

As they advanced, the passage rapidly widened, and roof sprang up to a great height overhead. They had gone about twenty paces from the entrance when a blaze of light, accompanied by the almost simultaneous report of firearms, flashed forth from a distant, interior point of the cave. The two men in front fell to the earth. Discharging their muskets in the direction of the flash, the others retreated from the cave, dragging their dead comrades after them, one of whom was seriously wounded and the other entirely dead.

Enraged at the bloody spectacle, the besiegers began more resolutely the work of assault upon the cave—for such it was necessary to call it, and of considerable dimensions, too. An effort was made to induce the dogs to enter. The more resolute advanced a few paces, and then ran back in apparent alarm. The majority stood at the entrance and barked, but could not be induced, either by words or blows, to go any further.

Another expedient was tried. A large tree was cut down and driven into bolts of considerable length and thickness. A double row of these timbers was placed across the entrance passage, some twenty feet from the opening, and securely wedged and braced, so as to form a powerful barricade or wall. The powder in all the horns and flasks, except a few rounds reserved in each, was poured in a pile on the ground near to the upright timbers. Another barricade, similar to the inner one, was constructed in front and close to the powder—a train being first laid from the pile, through a notch in the timbers, to the outer edge of the barricade. A line of dry leaves was formed, extending from the powder several feet outside the entrance.

The crowd having retired to a safe distance, and hid behind trees and rocks, the train was fired by a man, who quickly gained the shelter of a large tree close by the cave. In few moments a terrific explosion fairly shook the mountain and filled the air with sulphurous vapor. A stiff breeze, blowing directly into the mouth of the cave, dissipated the smoke, when it was found that the barricades were thrown down by the concussion, but the sides and roof of the cave remained unharmed.

Rushing forward with renewed zeal, a detachment of the men were sent back, the time sufficient for provisions, and such materials as would be needed in the execution of the next plan of assault, which it was decided to pursue. The next resource was to fill the cave with smoke, burning oned robbers. Building a large fire near the entrance of the cave, they watched and slept by turns till morning.

At daylight the recruiting party returned, bringing more men, provisions for man and horse, and materials for the further prosecution of the assault upon the cave.

After eating a hasty meal and feeding their horses, the assailants collected a large quantity of wood, green and dry, and then, beginning as far inwardly in the entrance to the cave as they could venture to go, they piled it up in successive layers, interspersing dried tobacco stalks and leaves, and other fuel in great abundance, among the wood, until a small space only was left between the top of the pile and the roof of the passage. The outer end of the heap was then set on fire. A large wind, blowing directly into the mouth of the cave, spread the flames rapidly through the pile, and drove the smoke, in a dense column, into the cave—the narrow avenue between the wood and the roof being sufficient to confine it to the interior.

No voice or sound came from the cave, or if any was uttered, it was lost in the roar of the fire, which blazed and crackled and flamed in the narrow passage until it glowed and roared forth sparkles and smoke like the crater of a volcano during an eruption. For several hours the fire raged with unabated violence, fresh fuel being supplied from the adjacent wood. The smoke, having filled the cave, streamed out in dense masses and floated off in the direction of the wind, to the upper heights of the mountain.

At length the fire was permitted to burn down. A stream of water issuing close by, from the side of the mountain, furnished the ready means for cooling the rocks and extinguishing the smouldering embers. But it was not until a late hour in the evening that the smoke had escaped from the cave sufficiently to permit an entrance to be made.

With lighted torches, and armed with guns and pistols, the crowd crept cautiously into the gloomy cavern. The passage which led to it, widening rapidly as they advanced, spread out into a spacious room. Into this ante-chamber several small lateral fissures opened. The cave, though produced by some convulsion of nature, possessed the regularity and proportions almost of a work of art. The floor, the sides, and the roof, were all of solid rock. The torch-light, reddening in the smoke, and reflected feebly from the rock surface, lit up the gloom with an obscure radiance, increasing the horror of the place. The crowd, advancing and dispersing with apprehensive look and cautious step, looked into the fissures and the sullen light, like a phantom host returning to their covert in the mountain from the glare of the outer day.

In the large room, casks, boxes, and barrels, were found, filled with meal, flour, and eatables of various kinds. In the lateral fissures, beds, ammunition, cooking utensils, table furniture, and, in short, almost everything necessary to the rude comfort and convenience of a robber band, were discovered, and heaped in one pile, by apparently fifteen or sixteen years old, lay scattered human bones, the mouldering, livid and discolored in the face, and blackened to look upon.

After making a full exploration of the cave, and removing from it every article of value, the crowd retired to the entrance to bury the robbers as they found them, unburied and unrecognized. The cave which had been their abode, thus became their sepulchre, and to this day the tradition of the assault upon the robbers' den lives in the memory of the people in that section of the Old Dominion.

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Detroit, . . depart.	7 30 A. M.	9 00 A. M.	8 30 P. M.
Owosso, . . do	2 35 P. M.	1 30 P. M.	12 22 A. M.
St. John's, . . do	11 00 A. M.	10 45	9 17
Grand Rapids, do	8 35	5 50	4 05
Muskegon, . . arrive		12 50	6 00
Milwaukee, . . arrive		5 00 A. M.	3 00 P. M.

EXTRA Train leaves DETROIT for ST. JOHNS on Saturdays, at 2 20 P. M.

GOING EAST.

	Accomod'n	Mixed.	Night Ex.
Milwaukee, . . depart	8 30 P. M.	. . . . .	12 30 P. M
Grand Haven, depart	6 30 A. M.	. . . . .	2 00 P. M
Grand Rapids, . . .	8 10	6 00 A. M	10 40
St. Johns, ...	11 00 A. M.	10 45	7 17
Owosso, ...	12 20 P. M.	12 30 P. M	2 17
Detroit, . . . arrive	3 00	3 00	5 26
Sup. Bridge, arrive	10 15 P. M.	5 15 A. M	4 45 P. M

Train leaves ST. JOHNS for DETROIT on Mondays at 7 A. M.

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Aug. 23d, 1858.

Northwestern Quarterly Magazine.

No. for October.

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These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on Miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, and Whites, these Pills will affect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel antimony, or any thing hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES, (late I. C. Baldwin & Co.)

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N. B.—$1.00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

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ATTACHMENT NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN,
The Circuit Court for the County of Kent.
vs.
David S. McDonald.

A WRIT OF ATTACHMENT in the above entitled cause was, on the 13th day of September, A. D. 1858, issued at the suit of James S. Thomas, against the lands and tenements, goods and chattels, rights and credits of said David S. McDonald, defendant, out of the Circuit Court for the County of Kent, for the sum of four hundred and fifteen and 87-100 dollars, and made returnable the first Tuesday of October, A. D. 1858, which writ has been returned by the sheriff of said county, and it appears by the return thereof that certain property has been attached by virtue thereof, and that said defendant could not be found.

Dated October 26, A. D. 1858. JAMES S. THOMAS, plff.
Sodo & Champlin, Plff's Attys.

For 1859.

The American Baptist Almanac

For sale at BERNARD'S BOOKSTORE.

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 7th day of November, A. D. 1857, made, executed and delivered by Gilbert Hayes to Roger Adsit, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for Kent County, in the State of Michigan, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1857, at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, in Liber 2, of Mortgages, on pages 251 and 252, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of sixty-four dollars and twenty-two cents, being the first instalment principal and interest, secured by said mortgage: And no proceedings have been instituted to recover the debt secured by said mortgage, and no part thereof. Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, the following piece or parcel of land, situated in said Kent County, and State of Michigan, and described as follows, viz: Lot one, in the north west quarter of the south west quarter of Section No. eighteen, (18,) in Township No. five, (5) north, of range twelve (12) west, containing forty-one 98-100 (41 98-100) acres, more or less, will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, in the City of Grand Rapids, (the Circuit Court for said County of Kent,) in the said city of Grand Rapids, on Tuesday, the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

Dated Sept. 14, 1858. ROGER ADSIT, Mortgagee.
R. P. SINCLAIR, Att'y. 19w2

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain indenture of Mortgage executed by Hiram Davis and Eliza Marvin, his wife, both of the City of Grand Rapids, Kent County, Michigan, to William B. Ledyard and Moses V. Allerton, of the same place, bearing date the twelfth day of June, A. D. 1853, and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds of Kent County, State of Michigan, June 18, 1857, at 4 1-2 o'clock P. M., in liber 2 of mortgages, on pages 91 and 92, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of the notice the sum of twenty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents, ($25.67), and no suit or proceeding has been instituted to recover the said debt, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in consequence of the default, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the township of Walker, County of Kent, State of Michigan, known and described as follows, viz: The south half of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-five, (25,) town five, (5) north, range twelve (12) west, according to government survey; which premises will be sold at public auction, to pay the amount due on said mortgage, with the legal expenses of foreclosing the same, at Lake Side Hotel, in said township of Walker, and, if that being the place of holding the Circuit Court of said county, on Saturday, the 20th day of December next, A. D. 1858, at two of the clock in the afternoon of said day.

WM. B. LEDYARD, Mortgagee.
MOSES V. ALLERTON.

Wm. Ashley, Jr., Attorney.
Dated Grand Rapids, Sept. 27, 1858. 19w2

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain mortgage, bearing date the thirtieth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, executed by Walter Van Doesen, of the township of Grand Rapids, Kent County, Michigan, to Joseph L. Troy, and duly signed and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said county of Kent, in Liber 2, of mortgages, on pages 187 and 188, which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of twenty-one and twenty-seven dollars, and no proceedings at law have been instituted for the same or any part thereof. Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold, at public auction, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Rapids, in said county of Kent, (the place of holding the circuit court for said county of Kent,) on the eighth day of December next, at two o'clock, P. M., the land and premises described in said mortgage, to wit: all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the City of Grand Rapids, Kent county, in the State of Michigan, known and described as follows, viz: The west half of the quarter of section No. nine (9), in town No. seven (7) north, of range No. twelve (12) west, containing forty acres and, be the same more or less.

Witness, J. L. TROY, Mortgagee.
JOSEPH H. TRAY.
Dated October 11, 1858.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain mortgage, bearing date the 25th day of January, A. D. 1858, made, executed and delivered by Hiram Davis and Sarah Davis, his wife, of the town of Oakfield, county of Kent and State of Michigan, to Benjamin Allyn, of the City of Grand Rapids, county and State aforesaid, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds in and for said County of Kent and State of Michigan, on said 25th day of January 1858, at eleven o'clock, A. M., of said day, in liber 2 of mortgages on pages 71 and 72, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and seventy-eight dollars and twelve cents ($278,12) and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the said debt or any part thereof. Notice is therefore hereby given, that by virtue of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, the following lands in said indenture of mortgage described, to wit: all that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the town of Grand Rapids, Kent county, in the State of Michigan, known and described as follows, viz: The west quarter of the south quarter of section No. nine (9), in the township of Nelson, county of Kent and State of Michigan, containing one hundred and twenty acres, more or less, will be sold at public vendue at the Court House in the city of Grand Rapids, on the thirteenth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, (the place of holding the circuit court for said county of Kent) in the said city of Grand Rapids, on Tuesday 21st day of December next at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

September 14, 1858. BENJAMIN ALLYN,
R. P. SINCLAIR, Att'y. Mortgagee.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

State of Michigan, the Circuit Court for the County of Kent, in Chancery.

Gillis Wabeke, Complainant,

vs.

Peter G. Koch, Defendant.

By virtue of a decretal order, made in the above entitled cause, by the Circuit Court for the County of Kent, in Chancery, and bearing date the twenty-fourth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, I, the undersigned, Circuit Court Commissioner for the county of Kent, shall sell at public vendue at the Court house in the city of Grand Rapids, on the thirteth day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty eight, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described lands, to wit: lying in the village of Grand Rapids, Kent county, State of Michigan, and, including the original plat of said village, all lots sixty-six (66) and seventy-one (71) all of which are now held and sold to the highest bidder.

E. SEYMOUR EGGLESTON,
Circuit Court Commissioner of Kent County, Michigan.
Dated Grand Rapids, November 17, A. D. 1858. 1w

IN CHANCERY.

The Circuit Court for the County of Kent, in Chancery.

Esther Ann Brooks,

vs.

Amariah Brooks.

At a session of said Court, held at the Court House in the City of Grand Rapids, in said county, on the fourth day of November, A. D. 1858, present Hon. Louis S. Lovell, Circuit Judge.

It satisfactorily appearing, from the affidavit of L. Patterson, one of the solicitors in the above cause, that the place of residence of the defendant, Amariah Brooks, was in the State, but that his residence could not be ascertained, on motion of Lucius Patterson, of counsel for complainant, it is ordered that the said defendant, Amariah Brooks, cause his appearance in this cause to be entered within three months from the date of this order, and that, in case of his appearance, he cause his answer to the complainant's bill to be filed, and a copy thereof to be served on the complainant's solicitor within twenty days after service of a copy of said bill and notice of this order, and in default thereof the said bill will be taken as confessed by the said defendant, Amariah Brooks. And it is further ordered that within twenty days the said complainant cause a notice of this order to be published in the Semi-Weekly Press, a newspaper printed and published in said county of Kent, and that the said publication be continued in said paper at least once in each week for six successive weeks, or that she cause a copy of this order to be personally served on the said defendant, Amariah Brooks, at least twenty days before the time above prescribed for his appearance.

L. PATTERSON, Comp'ts Solicitor.
A true copy, attest, F. P. ALLEN,
swt Register in Chancery.

Strayed.

FROM the Lower Steamboat Landing in this city, on or about the 1st inst., one span of good sized black horses, fourteen hundred weight. One had both eyes—white strip on the nose—white spot on the back, made by the saddle—bell on—hind right hoof and both pasterns white—short tail. The other was entirely black—only partly castrated. Any person returning said horses, or giving information of their whereabouts, to Louis Campau, will be liberally rewarded.

LOUIS CAMPAU, CHICAGO.

Grand Rapids, November 15, 1858. swtw