The Semi-Weekly Press.

VOLUME 1. GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, TUESDAY, MARCH 22, 1859. NUMBER 57

NOTICE.

Having sold our city circulation to Mr. D. R. Duryee, we will hereafter furnish subscribers with the Semi-Weekly Press, and make collections for the same from this date.

All subscribers in arrears will settle at this office.

Mr. Duryee is well known to our subscribers to be a prompt, by reliable gentleman, who will deliver the paper promptly and regularly. All orders relative to the delivery of the paper must be left with Mr. Duryee.

C. B. Benedict & Co.

Feb. 15, 1859.

HERE AND THERE ABOUTS.

☞ See fourth page for latest news.

School Examination.—The closing exercises of the present term of the Union School commence to-day.

☞ Jno. Clancy, Esq., has been commissioned as Paymaster of the 16th Brigade M. M., and accepted the commission.

☞ Mr. Lyman, true to his spirit of enterprise, is in the market with a first stock of goods.

☞ Mr. Welton offers his farm, upon Reed's Lake, for sale. This is one of the finest locations in the State.

☞ Will "Sparks" of the *Democratic Era* inform us who "Helene" is? Not a *type*, is she?

New Building.—Stewart's new block of stores on Lyon street, is rapidly approaching completion, and will be in readiness for tenants about the 1st or 15th of April.

The Newaygo Murder.—The Circuit Court for Newaygo county commences its session this week. Merritt will be tried for murder. We learn that it is necessary to guard the jail, in order to protect him from the fury of the populace. There seems to be no doubt but that Merritt shot Dore.

Stop Thief!—On Saturday evening last, some graceless scamp entered our office and stole therefrom a fine black broadcloth overcoat, the property of Mr. Benedict. A liberal reward will be paid for recovery of the coat and detection of the offender. Hanging is too merciful punishment for him who steals from a printer.

For Pike's Peak.—Seven men, with a four-horse team, from Montcalm county, passed through this city yesterday, for Pike's Peak. What delusion is this, which takes people to an unknown country, upon hearsay reports, without any reliable data?

Another company passed throug the city this morning. They were from Montcalm Co., and say that they will live no longer in a country cursed with "Republican starvation stories." Four wagons, each with four fat horses, were well loaded with traps, tools, &c.

The New Conductors.—Within the past ten days several new conductors have been placed on the D. & M. Railway, as aids to those old veterans, Norris and Landon. Our acquaintance with these strangers is somewhat limited; in fact, we can speak "by authority" of but one—William Cole, formerly an *attache* of the Great Western Road. William is an old-time school-fellow of ours, and now, as then, does everything in a thorough manner. Polite, attentive and agreeable, he has won for himself a good name among both Railroaders and travelers; and we'll make our "day" he will not forfeit it. If Bim will run his train into the city some time, we assure him a hearty welcome by a host of friends.

Chess by Telegraph.—A game of Chess was played last evening, by telegraph, between Mr. Kingsbury, of this city, and a gentleman of Detroit, a prominent member of the Detroit Chess Club. Mr. K. played under many disadvantages, and was beaten, though he exhibited considerable science. This game is now the "fashionable" one, and consequently is all the rage.

We did intend to publish the moves of the parties who played the game last evening, but prefer to wait until each contestant has an opportunity to do his best. In the early stage of the game Mr. K. lost his knight, which determined the game against him. Much credit is due to Lowrie Hall, for his valuable assistance rendered Mr. Kingsbury.

Burglary.—On Sunday afternoon last, a young man named Mike Quirk, was detected in the commission of burglary, at the store of Shaw & Brisbin, on Monroe street. Messrs. S. & B., accompanied by Mr. C. Hunsdell, and another gentleman, had occasion to enter their store, and, on opening the door, a man was discovered making tracks for the cellar. Mr. S. gave chase, and succeeded in overhauling the burglar as he was taking his exit through the cellar door. He made considerable resistance, but, by the *force* of circumstances, was induced to walk up stairs. On his person was found about two dollars in change, which he had taken from the drawer. He was delivered over to officer Granger, who transported him to the other side of the river. Quirk gained admission to the store by going up through the passages in Duck's Block, to the roof of the Hall, and coming down through the scuttle of the store, which was left unfastened. An examination was had yesterday, before Justice Ashley, by whom he was committed for trial. Quirk is only about seventeen years of age, but he has been arrested several times before this for indulging in similar transactions. He has friends residing in this city, we understand.

The Pike's Peak Hand-Cart Company.—The Missouri *Republican* notices a swindling concern in St. Louis, by which emigrants to Pike's Peak are taken in and done for. Some time since, a handbill was circulated in the city and through the country, with the above heading, calling for volunteers for Pike's Peak. Those joining the "company" were required to pay only $50 for a through ticket and provisions enough to last them during their voyage. They were also permitted to take on board the "cart" 100 pounds of baggage, and each cart to be manned by three men. Thus it was a capital opportunity to young men enamored with Pike's Peak prospects, and who were also short of means, considering that for the sum of $50 they could have the "inalienable right" to fling their duds on a cart weighing 200 lbs. more, and join two men in shoving it over the distance of six hundred miles, across the plains, sandy deserts, and through the wilderness to the great gold country. This certainly was a very flattering offer, and, in our opinion, corresponds with the numerous exaggerated statements made by St. Louis speculators now in the Cherry Creek country. After two young men had been gulled out of $20 each, the fraud was detected and exposed. We look upon this attempt as only a precedent to what will hereafter be practiced upon emigrants to the gold country. We are disposed to look upon the whole thing, from beginning to end, as a base swindle, and those young men who leave their homes and prospering business for large fortunes at the gold mines, will find more than the "hand-cart company swindle" to contend with and avoid. We think the best way to get to Pike's Peak, or at least to get a portion of the gold found there, is to stay at home and mind your business.

Manufactures.—It is said that the Water Privilege, on the West Side, is to be immediately improved. This has been "said" so often, that when the work is commenced we shall believe it and not before. It is very evident that capitalists are somewhat alarmed at the turn things are taking. Real estate has a downward tendency; rents ditto; a great many people are leaving for other States; the Railroad is distributing business; and it is quite evident that Dry Goods and Groceries will not build up a great city. Capitalists now begin to see that something must be done to keep business in Grand Rapids! Especially have they come to their senses since the completion of the railroad. The effect of the railroad has been damaging to the business of the city. Grand Rapids is not so much the center of creation as it was. At every station there is a wheat and wood depot, a store for trade, and a blacksmith shop. The railroad acts as a distributer of trade, and the community at large are not so dependent upon the city as they were. Of course the city will continue to grow slowly as the country grows, but unless there is a new interest created, its growth will be dependent upon the growth of the country. Hence, we have always contended that unless our water power is improved, and a large manufacturing interest developed, all hopes of a city of seven 20,000 inhabitants would be in vain. But an improvement of the water power, the erection of mills, and the pursuit of manufactures will add to our population and to our wealth. The true policy of our capitalists is in this direction.

Lecture.—With a little more fluency, and a little more voice, the lecture of Hon. John Ball, the other evening, would have been capital, and was interesting and entertaining at any rate. We received a better idea of the Western country, from this lecture, than we had derived from any other source. It was in the year 1823 that Mr. Ball crossed the plains to the mouth of the Columbia river, and his party must have been the third or fourth party across the country. His description of the South Pass, ten years previous to its *discovery* by Fremont, was good. Mr. Ball says that the men going to Pike's Peak, better not be in a hurry.

Still in Office.—Postmaster O'Flynn, of Detroit, has *not* been removed, as was stated a few weeks since, but hangs on to his office like grim-visaged death to a defunct African. Efforts have been made to accomplish his removal, but thus far without success. Ex-Secretary McCleland heads the company, and is backed by Secretary Cass. The President thinks it strange that the only appointment he has made in Michigan should be so obnoxious to the party. The chances, at present, are decidedly in favor of the Postmaster.

The Great Billiard Match.—A number of gentlemen of this city are preparing to be present, to see the billiard match played between Phelan and Sacreiter. Bets are freely offered here in favor of the Detroit champion, but there are no takers. Very many predict that Phelan will never play the game, but will suffer a forfeit. Extensive preparations are being made to accommodate the crowd who desire to witness the game, at $5 per head, and for this purpose Firemen's Hall, of Detroit, has been secured—all for the Mt. Vernon Fund!

Removal.—Our friend Brunsmaid, the jeweler, has removed from his old quarters on Canal street, to a cosy little room near Jarvis' Hat Store, on Monroe street. Mr. B. is probably one of the best workmen in Michigan, and in the repairing and manufacturing line gives the fullest satisfaction. He also keeps a large stock of watches and jewelry of every description.

Pike's Peak Emigration.—Quite a large number of young men are going to Pike's Peak from this county, and a few have already taken their departure. Our exchanges all speak of the departure of a great many for the same destination. Letters have been received here from persons already at the mines, giving glowing accounts of the chances, and directing their friends to move on as soon as possible. These have had the effect to heighten the excitement, and doubtless will induce persons to go who would not otherwise have thought of it. Matters are mixed and doubtful, both at the mines and on the route. Chief Hendell has just returned from a tour of inspection as far as Iowa City, and from him we learn that the Western towns are mostly filled with emigrants for the new Dorado, only waiting for vegetation to spring up. Iowa City alone contained, at the time of his visit, about 500 persons *en route* for the gold mines. St. Joseph is crammed by a horde of emigrants who make it a fitting-out place, and are reduced to the necessity of paying the most exorbitant prices for everything they get. Numbers of these are poor and unable to buy an outfit, and are starting out over the plains on foot, with a simple bag of provisions on their shoulders or in a hand-cart. Chicago correspondence states that $50 is charged for the conveyance of a small amount of baggage, the emigrants being allowed the privilege of following on foot. Butter sells in the village at seventy-five cents per pound, and other provisions in proportion. It is the opinion of nearly all who have visited the western territories, that emigration should not set out before the 15th of April, at the earliest. And we advise all who contemplate going, to purchase their outfit before leaving home, and not be fleeced by the land-pirates of border towns. No man should think of going unless he is able to purchase, in advance, provisions sufficient to feed him six months.

The Sickles Trial.—The trial of Mr. Sickles will probably commence this week. For Mr. Sickles, there will appear the Hon. Reverdy Johnson, (who is Mr. Butterworth's counsel,) Messrs. Stanton, Ratcliffe, Chilton, and Magruder, of the Washington bar, and of the New York bar, Mr. James T. Brady and Mr. John Graham. Mr. Sickles does not look well. Mental suffering, and confinement within a prison's walls, have told severely upon him, paling his cheek, and shaking his vigorous constitution. Mrs. Pendleton, of Ohio, sister of Mr. Key, has left Washington for that State, accompanied by Mr. Key's four orphan children, her own two children, and the two children of her widowed sister, the accomplished Mrs. Bliss, the Shakspearian reader. Mrs. Sickles is to reside in a house belonging to her father-in-law, Mr. Sickles senior, in a pleasant spot in the upper part of New York city, on the North River. From what has transpired, the trial will disclose an amount of scandal far exceeding what has already been furnished to the public, and bring reluctantly to the witness-stand, persons who have not heretofore figured in the newspapers.

The Executioner.—There are but few men who could act the executioner where a woman was to be the victim. Mrs. Harting, is sentenced to be hung at Albany, on the 27th of April. Who will be the hangman? Fortunately men are scarce who will act as executioners on such an occasion.

But it is pretty evident that the editor of the Ypsilanti *Sentinel* is morally and intellectually fitted to be the hangman of a woman. For him a woman dangling from the gallows would be a sight which would kindle his enthusiasm. He says:

"If there is any extenuation of Mrs. Harting's crime, that will justify a commutation of her punishment, we do not know it; but as a woman, standing in the relation of wife to the murdered man, her sex ought not to interpose the slightest barrier to the sentence of the law. Justice knows nothing about 'fair and delicate necks,' and all such cooing bathos, which pass with many for argument and illustration.

A Word to Farmers.—Now is the time to sow plaster upon Wheat and Clover. A half bushel of plaster to the acre will set your wheat forward amazingly, and it is just now when such crops need a stimulant. One barrel of plaster—three bushels—cost at the mills $150—will sow six acres. Every farmer in Kent county should give his wheat and clover a dressing of plaster.

Where's Thomas Davis?—The Cleveland papers are making anxious inquiries after one Thomas Davis, who formerly officiated as clerk to a livery stable in that city. His parents have recently deceased in England, and the probability is that Tommy is heir to something handsome. He left Cleveland for Michigan some time ago.

"Fellowolf tah!"—The Grand Rapids *Eagle* says their market is now daily supplied with an abundance of choice fresh fish."—*Lansing Republican.*

That's so, Repub; but who the devil is "Fellowolf-tah"? Is he the chap that catches 'em, or is he the name of the fish? We can eat the fish, but "could n't bore" the name.

☞ If Sickles is a murderer, what is Butter-worth?

Board and Rooms.

Single gentlemen or gentlemen and their wives, may obtain board (and rooms if desired,) with all the comforts of a home, at a first-class boarding house, by applying soon to cor. Bridge and Kent streets, one door east of Bridge Street House. mar15-3w

Drunkard, Subpœnas, Attachments, Replevins and Certificates, for sale at this office.

Died.—On Sabbath morning last, March 20th, Miss Louisa Danforth, aged 21 years.

Miss Danforth was one of the teachers of the Union School (East Side) and sister of the Principal, Mr. E. Danforth. She was a native of Winchester, N. H., but has resided in later years in the town of Clarence, N. Y. She came here with her brother and a sister and a large and able corps of new teachers, about a year ago. It was permitted her, however, to occupy her post of usefulness but a single term before she was prostrated by a lingering and painful sickness, which has proved the last summons, from earthly duty and care for. But though dying among comparative strangers, many are they who had learned to appreciate her worth, and who deeply mourn her early removal. As a teacher she was much beloved—gentle, affectionate, faithful, she won the warm and honest heart of childhood, and secured readily the confidence and strong attachment of teachers, and friends of riper years. She possessed, to a remarkable degree, "that adorning of a meek and quiet spirit which is of great price." One who has known her intimately, testifies that not one instance can be recalled through all the trials of school days, through the years of imparting instruction, when she was known to exhibit irritability, impatience, or an unkind or envious spirit, towards companions, teachers or friends. Of a clear and acquisitive intellect, well disciplined by study and general reading, about two years ago she sought and found that higher wisdom—the true wisdom, which "has its beginning in the fear of the Lord." She entered upon the Christian life, and has walked "according to the doctrine of God her Savior," and witnessed a confession. Her sick chamber was privileged—He in whom she had believed did not forsake her, and the last expression she made in her dying moments was that of full and calm repose on the arm of her Redeemer. She had often said "she longed to depart, that she might be with Christ"; and at length, amidst the sacred stillness of the beautiful Sabbath morning, He took her ransomed spirit to his glorious dwelling place and the eternal Sabbath of the blessed! At 6 o'clock this morning a large concourse of citizens and friends, together with teachers and pupils of the Union School, assembled at the house of L. Atwater, Esq.,—where the deceased had made her home,—when a brief funeral service was performed by the Rev. Mr. Gherkin, Pastor of the First Congregational Church, after which the remains were borne to Clarence, N. Y., to rest among her kindred. May her life and death among us be sanctified to the good of teachers and pupils whose hearts are now smitten, and her mantle fall on those who shall be called to fill the public position in which for a few brief months she acquitted herself so acceptably and faithfully.

G.

Grand Rapids, March 21, 1859.

DIED.

In Alpine, on the ninth inst., Mrs. Desire Weer, aged 35 years. The deceased leaves a family and a large circle of friends and relatives to mourn her loss.

Oakland papers please copy.

Election Notice.

Notice is hereby given to the electors of the city of Grand Rapids, that ballot boxes for the ensuing election for the following wards will be found at the following places, viz:

For the first ward at F. Sinclair's office.
For the second ward at the Bridge Street House.
For the third ward at Hilsendegen's store.
For the fourth ward at F. S. Abbott's store.
For the fifth ward at Sweet's drug store.

Notice is also given, that at the annual charter election to be holden in the city of Grand Rapids, on the first Monday of April next (being the fourth day of the month) the following officers are to be elected, viz:

One Mayor for the term of one year.
One Recorder for the term of two years.
One Treasurer for the term of one year.
One Comptroller for the term of two years.
One Clerk for the term of one year.
One Marshal for the term of one year.
One Justice of the Peace for the fourth ward, for the term of four years.
One Constable in each ward for the term of one year.
One Collector in each ward for the term of one year.
One Alderman in each ward for the term of two years.
One School inspector for the term of two years.
Two Directors of the Poor for the term of one year.

The polls for said election will be opened in the different wards at 8 o'clock, A. M., and, without intermission or adjournment, closed at 4 o'clock P. M., at the following places, to wit:

In the first ward at engine house No. 1.
In the second ward at engine house No. 2.
In the third ward in a building on the corner of Ionia and Island streets.
In the fourth ward at engine house No. 3.
In the fifth ward at the Abbott Store.

Chas. H. Bender, city clerk.

mar 16

Paris Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic electors of the town of Paris, will meet at the town house on the 1st day of April at 1 o'clock P. M. for the purpose of nominating township officers and for the transaction of other business. By order of Com.

Alpine Democratic Caucus.

The Democratic electors of the town of Alpine will meet at the Schoolhouse near Hosmer's on Friday, April 1st, 1859, at 2 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating township officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. By Order of Com.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JAS. LYMAN

Having just

Returned from New York,

is

NOW RECEIVING

a

Large Assortment

of

GOODS!

March 21, 1859. mw&w3t.

Dissolution.

The copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, by the name and style of Hood & Champlin, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of said firm will be closed up at the office and in the name of C. C. Hood. C. C. Hood,

Dated March 19, 1859. mar22 J. W. Champlin.

BLANK

Summons, Subpœnas, Attachments, Replevins and Certificates, for sale at this office.

Be careful what you shoot.

Ninety days from the adjournment of the Legislature, a Game Law goes into effect in this State. We notice that in Detroit they are enforcing the law somewhat prematurely. A countryman from Washtenaw county went to Detroit with a load of produce. The *Free Press* says he also brought with him a dead partridge which his little son had snared in the woods, and entrusted to his care to be sold, and the proceeds expended in various ways as his boyish fancy directed. Having disposed of his load, the countryman offered the partridge for sale, and was immediately pounced upon by an officer, and informed that he had violated the game law, and was liable to a fine of $25, one-half to go to the informer. He plead his ignorance to any such institution as the game law, and explained that he had no interest in the partridge except for the gratification of his son, who was anxious to turn an honest penny, but all to no avail, and it was only when a large crowd was collected, and a high state of indignation raised, that he was allowed to go. The law has not been generally circulated yet, and official zeal may as well be tempered with forbearance for a reasonable time. It seems to be a wretched policy we have in this State of having laws take effect before the people know anything about them.

Will there be an extra session of congress?

We judge that the President and his Cabinet have determined not to call an extra session of Congress, from the fact that an order has been issued discontinuing the 17 special mail agencies throughout the country, and revoking certain extra compensation to about 80 postmasters. We have been opposed to an extraession, and still think that if it is possible, it would be a grand stroke of policy for the President to run the government and all its departments without any further legislation. Reduce the Post-Office service to the "bone;" cut off the thousand sinecures; abolish the thousand needless hangers-on, who get big pay for doing nothing; inaugurate a policy of economy, run the Post-office Department without an Extra Session and it will be the making of Buchanan's Administration. We believe it would be a grand good thing if a few other appropriation bills should fail to pass. If a system of economy cannot be otherwise started, let the miscellaneous appropriation bill—the grand sinking fund of the government—let it fail. If the Postmaster General will work the "concern" through without an Extra Session, and without depriving the people of their usual mail privileges, we are not sure but that Mr. Postmaster Holt will be the next President. It is said he has all the necessary qualifications.

Vote it down.

Every elector should remember that he is called upon to vote, at the spring election, for change in the present system of Township Libraries. Those who are in favor of District Libraries, will vote a ticket labeled "District Libraries." We have conversed with many friends of District Libraries, in the last few days, and they are very much in favor of voting "Township Libraries," for the reason that, if they vote for District Libraries, they vote for a huge Republican State Bookstore. The friends of District Libraries prefer to wait two years, until they can get this measure without any obnoxious feature connected with it. If the change is made to District Libraries, it is made the duty of the State Board of Education to select, contract for and purchase, all the books needed by the several Districts of the State. The object of this is to make a monopoly of the District Book Trade, for the benefit of a few men in Detroit and New York. This speculation, at the expense of the people, should be defeated, and, in order to do it, vote the ticket designated, and, in order to do it, vote the ticket "Township Libraries." Vote against District Libraries.

The Railroad Combination a Failure.

There has been a Railroad Convention held at Buffalo, during the past week. Its object was to get up a huge combination between the eastern and western railroad lines; but it appears that it was impossible to form any combination, and the probability is that each road will "go in on its own hook." If this be the result, look out for railroad competition—increased speed and reduced fares. The failure of any combination will probably lead to the running of steamers from Cleveland to Buffalo, and from Detroit to Buffalo. The Great Western, having now a connection with the west, by the D. & M. R. W., is in a position to defy competition. Railroad competition is a benefit to the traveling community—so, we say, while the railroads eat each other up, the people will travel cheap.

Another Sickles Affair—all but the Homicide.

An affair has recently occurred, in this city, on the feminine Sickles order, though the masculine Sickles, of this place, has not, as yet, hurt anybody. A lady—one of the leaders of fashion in her circle—ran away from her lawful lord, several days ago, enticed to said act, it is said, by the fascinating arts of a designing Lothario, who is said to be a second edition of Key, in the circle in which he moves. We have only to add that the parties are colored, and that the husband of the lady in question runs a barber shop, near the Post Office. [Eagle.

It is not expected that the editor of the "Eagle" will find any fault with the "designing Lothario," having himself accomplished equally as notable exploits in that line not many years since. A fellow f—ling maker can wonderingly.

The Three Dishonest Treasurers of Ohio—Nearly $600,000 Plundered From the State.

From the Hartford Times.

The most extraordinary development of official dishonesty lately made public, is that exhibited in relation to Albert A. Bliss, John G. Breslin, and Wm. H. Gibson, the three State Treasurers of Ohio from the year 1847 to the present time.

A commission appointed by the Legislature (against the wishes of Gov. Chase) to investigate this roguery, report in detail, their report covering seven newspaper pages.

Inquiry was first directed to this matter by the inability of Bliss to pay to his successor, Breslin, in 1852, the amount supposed to be due, and these inquiries were met by Breslin the (then) new Treasurer, by an attempt at concealment. Owing to the culpably loose system on which all the State officers seem to have conducted their business, no direct proof of the defalcations could be obtained, and Gibson succeeded Breslin in the same dishonest use of the State's money. The total defalcation, it appears, is $581,811.

Banks and Railroad companies are involved in the developments, and it appears that the Treasury of Ohio has been a source of profit to the Clifton Bank of Columbus, W. E. Chittenden, banker, of New York, the City Bank of Cincinatti, the Central Bank of Indianapolis, and others. These three successive State Treasurers of Ohio, for a period of twelve years, each walking faithfully in the footsteps of his worthy predecessor, speculated with the money intrusted to their safe-keeping, lent it to banks, some of them of the "wild cat" genus, to bankers who failed, to railroad companies, and to other rotten corporations, and, in fine, invested the money of the people in various fancy stocks and in Western lands, while, all this time, so little vigilance was exercised by the Legislature that the fraud went on year after year without detection or even suspicion, till it exploded in 1856, by mere accident, in New York, where the parties fell short by $200,000 in a desperate effort to raise $430,000 of interest due on the Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company.

Jealousy and Revenge.

From the Philadelphia Journal, March 19.

Yesterday afternoon, a little affair occurred in the vicinity of Fourth and Walnut streets, resulting in exposing the details of one of those cases of conjugal infidelity which have of late years become so extremely fashionable in this "great and glorious country." Mr. Thomas Price is a young gentleman employed in Megargee's dry goods store, at No. 249 Market street, is of rather excitable temperament, and withal an individual of good parts. Mr. Richardson is also a young man, and the confidant of an insurance company.

Price was oftentimes called to the country, and during his absence, it is said by certain knowing ones that Richardson would silly visit the wife of the former, and endeavor to win the honor of his friend. The wife in question is represented to be lovely in face and in form, and just such a woman as could successfully play the part of a temptress. At all events, it has been said the alleged illegal attachment between his wife and Richardson, and was almost driven to despair. Yesterday at noon, he was furnished with what he considered undoubted evidence of Richardson's guilty intercourse with his wife, in an indescribable state of mind, repaired to the office of the insurance company, where he encountered the object of his search.

He accused Mr. R. of having played a false and unfaithful part to his friend, by seeking to bring dishonor upon his name, and said in an excited manner, that he came to rebuke him by physical force. Suiting the action to the word, Mr. Price gave R. a very severe drubbing, to the consternation of the clerks in the office interfered, and after some difficulty succeeded in rescuing him from the iron clutches of Mr. Price. The assailant was then surrounded by the friends of Mr. R., who took him into custody, and handed him over to an officer, who carried him before Alderman Beitler, and had him held to bail for a further hearing. Some rich developments, differing from the usual details of such cases, are expected to grow out of the proceedings in the case.

DON'T START TOO EARLY!

Those people who are starting for Pike's Peak now are ahead of their time, and, unless they have "a pocket full of rocks," stand a good chance to suffer from "starvation." Those going with teams must remember that not before the 1st of May is the grass upon the plains in a condition to support animal life. Our advice to every farmer is to stay at home for the present, until Pike's Peak is demonstrated to be a reality.

DR. GROVE,

Office in Nevins' Block, Monroe Street,

Residence, East side of Ottawa Street.

Near Bronson Street.

N. B.—Orders may be left at the office at all hours of the day or night. 1. v. 2 w.

Grand Rapids, March 18, 1859.

WM. GROVE,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law and SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY.

Office with Dr. Grove, in Nevins' Block,

Grand Rapids, March 18, 1859. 6. v. 3 w.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

State of Michigan,
The Circuit Court for the County of Kent, in Chancery.
David S. Martindale, complainant,
vs.
Joseph M. Cummings, Susan Cummings and Marcena Cummings, defendants.

By virtue of a decree made in the above entitled cause, by the circuit court for the county of Kent, in chancery, and bearing date the third day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-eight, and by virtue of a decretal order of said court made on the eighth day of March A. D. 1859 in said cause, notice is hereby given, that I, Peter R. L. Prince, Register in Chancery for said circuit commissioner in said cause, shall sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, on the north door of the court house in the City of Grand Rapids, on Saturday the seventh day of May, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, the following described lands, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land situated and described as follows, viz: The fractional quarter of the south-east quarter of section number thirteen (13) in township number ninety (90) north, of range number twelve (12) west, containing forty acres more or less, all of which will lies and there be sold to the highest bidder.

Peter R. L. Prince,
Register in Chancery, and special commissioner in said cause.

Dated, Grand Rapids, March 19, A. D. 1859.

Pierce & Parsons, solicitors for complainant. mar22w6w

BIRD CAGES—A tremendous variety at the CURIOSITY SHOP.

SEMI-WEEKLY PRESS.

C. B. BENEDICT & CO.,

Publishers and Proprietors.

J. P. THOMPSON, ... EDITOR

TUESD Y, MARCH 22d, 1859.

For Chief Justice,

ALPHEUS FELCH,

OF WASHTENAW COUNTY.

Grand Rapids Democratic Caucus.

A Meeting of the Democrats of the township of Grand Rapids will be held at Fitz's Lake House, Thursday March 31st, at 3 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of nominating township officers and to transact such other business as may come before them. By order of Com.

Democratic City Convention.

The Democratic City convention for the nomination of candidates for city officers, will be held at Engine House No. 1, in the city of Grand Rapids, on Monday evening the 28th inst., at 6 o'clock, each ward will be entitled to the following delegates.

THOMPSON SINCLAIR, H. H. IVES,
HENRY BARNES, CURTIS PORTER,
P. H. DOWNAN, *City Committee.*

Democratic Ward Meetings.

The Democratic electors of the several Wards of the city of Grand Rapids, are requested to meet at the following places in their respective wards, on Wednesday evening the 23d inst., at 6 o'clock, for the purpose of choosing delegates to the Democratic city convention, to be held on said day, at the 25th inst., also to nominate Ward officers:

First Ward—at Engine House No. 1.
THOMPSON SINCLAIR, THOS. SARGENT,
O. L. HOLLOWAY, PAUL SPRAGUE, *Committee.*

Second Ward—at Engine House No. 2.
H. H. IVES, PAUL SPRAGUE,
W. A. HYDE, *Committee.*

Third Ward—at William's Ware-room.
HENRY BARNES, J. C. BUCHANAN,
WM. BRYANT, *Committe.*

Fourth Ward—at Engine House No. 3.
CURTIS PORTER, N. ROBINSON,
W. A. HYDE, *Committee.*

Fifth Ward—at American Hotel.
P. H. DOWNAN, JAMES N. DAVIS,
W. B. GERRY, *Committee.*

Grand Rapids, March 10. 1859.

Democratic Caucus.

A meeting of the Democrats of the township of Walker will be held at the Red School House in said township, on Thursday, March 24th, at one o'clock P. M., for the nomination of township officers, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting.

By order of the Committee.

THE SPEECH OF SENATOR BROWN, OF MISSISSIPPI.

In order to appreciate the bold and able defence of Democratic principles, made by Senator DOUGLAS, in the Senate, on the 25th of February, it is necessary to understand the speech of Senator BROWN, of Mississippi, who opened the debate. That speech is now before us and is remarkable for its boldness, ability and plainness.

He commenced by saying that this question—the question of slavery in the Territories—is to have a very important bearing upon the next presidential contest. He did not want to cheat or be cheated, but was free to state his own sentiments and the sentiments of the people whom he represented.

Senator BROWN then proceeded to state his position as follows:

"Mr. President, the Supreme Court of the United States, decided, in the celebrated Dred Scott case, that slaves were property, and that slavery was protected in the Territories, that slave property to the Territories, that any other citizen, from any other State, had to carry any other kind of property. The venerable Chief Justice declared further, that the whole duty of this Government towards slave property, was to protect it. It therefore stands as the judicial exposition of the Constitution under which we live, that slaves are property; that we have the right to take them to the Territories, and have them protected after we get them there. If the decision means anything at all, it means that. Now, sir, by protection, if the word be not a cheat and delusion, we understand *adequate* protection, *sufficient* protection.

"The judicial decision being such as I have described it, we shall claim for our slave property protection in the Territories. As I said before, by protection, we mean adequate protection—protection suited to the nature and description of property to be protected.

"Now, sir, upon whom are we to call? According to the doctrine of non-intervention our first call is upon the Territorial Legislature. I should, therefore, go to the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, for instance, and say: 'here is my slave property; I demand for it protection, adequate and sufficient protection; protection such as the nature of the property and description of the property.' If the Territorial Legislature refuse, then what am I to do? Am I, at that point, to abandon my rights, rights guaranteed to me by the Constitution, by the Constitution as expounded by the Supreme Court? Am I, because Congress has chosen to adopt what it pleases to term a party compromise, to abandon my constitutional rights? No, sir; when that Territorial Legislature refuses protection for my slave property, I mean to come to Congress, and this will be my appeal to you: 'Senators, this Territorial Legislature is your creature. You breathed it into existence; it could not live an hour but under the conditions of your approval; I come to tell you that your creature is not obeying the Constitution; that your creature is denying to me rights guaranteed to me by the sacred charter of our liberties, as expounded by the highest judicial tribunal in the land; your creature denies me protection for my slave property; I come to ask you, the master, whether you will grant me that protection; and I am curious to know your view of the approaching contest, what response I am to have to that speech. I know perfectly well that the Territorial Legislature of Kansas will deny me protection for my property. However, or by what influence prompted to make this declaration, they will declare, as they have within the last three weeks, that they will not only afford no protection, but they will withdraw protection, as far as they can, and substitute unfriendly legislation in its stead. Is it expected of me and my people that we are to fold this injustice to our bosoms, and cherish it, because it comes stamped 'accept this, or break up the Democratic party.'

"I ask northern gentlemen whether they would be quite content, under the same sort of compromise between conflicting elements in the party, to have their right to call upon this Government to protect their mercantile marine frittered away. Your ships go out upon the high seas, they are assailed by enemies, attacked by pirates, and what do you do? If the law be insufficient, you come to Congress and invoke its aid. When you ask that, would you be content, Southern from the North, to be told, 'we have agreed to non-intervention on this question; we cannot give you any protection.' You would say, as I say to-day, 'Senators, the obligation is imposed upon you; not by a party compromise, but by the Constitution of your country, to protect this property, and you must do it.' So I say in reference to slavery in the Territories: the obligation is upon Congress; the Supreme Court has already decided that we are entitled to protection. The Territorial Legislature, I repeat again, which denies it to us, is your creature; you made it, and you can unmake it. It lives upon your breath, it exists by your forbearance; and if, for one, am called upon to be thus compromised out of my constitutional rights—rights secured to me by my forefathers, and guaranteed by the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States. I agreed to non-intervention; but I never agreed, after we had established rights by the decision of the Supreme Court, that we to be deprived of those rights by a congressional compromise. If, as the Supreme Court has decided, the obligation is upon you to protect my property, no agreement among politicians or parties can discharge you from that obligation.

"I give you warning now, that if Kansas legislate in a spirit of hostility to slavery, the State which I represent, and, in my opinion, a vast majority of the southern people, will come to Congress, and demand of you, in obedience to the written Constitution as expounded by the illustrious men who adorn the Supreme Bench of the United States, that you annul their legislation, and substitute instead, laws giving adequate and sufficient protection to slave property. When you have done that, you will have discharged your duty, and your whole duty; and, when you do less, you are derelict in your duty, under the Constitution of the United States."

Senator BROWN then said that he believed he understood the position of Senator DOUGLAS, and that he dissented from it. Afterwards, Senators Mason and Hunter, of Virginia, Davis, of Mississippi, Green, of Missouri, and Gwin, of California, took occasion to define their positions. They essentially agreed with Senator BROWN.

Our readers will see that the southern senators demand CONGRESSIONAL INTERVENTION for the protection of slave property in the Territories. CONGRESSIONAL INTERVENTION is the REPUBLICAN DOCTRINE, and as Senator DOUGLAS said to Senator DAVIS, we stand on the platform, and those that jump off must go out of the party. It is for those to quit who cannot abide by the faith. It is for those to leave who can not carry out the principle to which our party is irrevocably committed. By the Kansas act and the Cincinnati Platform, NON-INTERVENTION with slavery in the Territories and States, was made the fundamental article of the Democratic creed.

We reiterate the language of a Democratic contemporary: "It is true, as Judge DOUGLAS says, that if you repudiate the doctrine of non-intervention, and form a slave code by act of Congress, when the people of a Territory refuse it, you must step off the Democratic platform. It is true that no democratic State in the North ever would have voted for Mr. Buchanan, but for the fact that he was understood to occupy that position. This is the closing language of Judge DOUGLAS to the South, and it is worthy of being treasured up by those who have charged that he would not and dare not speak his true sentiments to the South. He says, 'I tell you, gentlemen, of the South, in all candor, I do not believe a candidate can carry one single democratic State of the North, on the platform that it is the duty of the federal government to force the people of a Territory to have slavery when they do not want it.' And there is no doubt of this.—Any other doctrine seeking to plant the institution of slavery in the North, will meet with nothing but reprobation and political disaster and ruin."

Read DOUGLAS' speech.

GREAT DEBATE IN THE UNITED STATES SENATE ON POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY.

February 22, 1859.

SPEECH OF SENATOR DOUGLAS.

A full report of the great debate in the United States Senate, on the 23d ult., on Popular Sovereignty, is contained in the Washington *Globe* of the 1st inst., and occupies over forty columns of that paper. We publish below the first speech of Senator Douglas on that occasion, in reply to Mr. Brown, of Mississippi, the debate having been continued for some hours afterwards, by Messrs. Davis, Green, Mason, Pugh, Doolittle, Hunter, Broderick, Stuart, Gwin, Bigler, Hale, Fessenden, Chugman, Smith, Crittenden and Douglas:

Mr. Douglas. If no other Northern democrat desires to be heard on the points presented by the Senator from Mississippi, I feel incumbent on me to say something in vindication of my own position, reluctant as I am to occupy the time of the Senate at this season, in a discussion of this question. I admire the frankness, candor and directness with which that Senator has approached this question.—No man can accuse him; none will suspect him of a desire to conceal his sentiments, and I hope that I shall be able to put my opinions on the record in a manner that will acquit me of the slightest suspicion of desiring to cheat any human being. To a candid inquiry, that Senator and myself agree. Then there must be a divergence, which grows wider and wider the further we travel. We agree that, under the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, slaves are property, and must be given equal footing with all other property; and that consequently, the owner of a slave has the same right to emigrate to a territory, and carry his property with him, as any other owner of any other species of property has to move there and carry his property with him.

Mr. Doolittle. Will the honorable Senator allow me a question?

Mr. Douglas. I am replying to the Senator from Mississippi now, and would prefer therefore, to go on.

Mr. Doolittle. I wish to put a question to the honorable Senator from Illinois on that point.

Mr. Douglas. I desire to deal with this point now. At another time the Senator can present his point. The right of transit to and from a territory, and the right to carry property as it is for all others. Thus far the Senator from Mississippi and myself agree—that slave property in the territories stand on an equal footing with every other species of property. The question now, then, is to what extent is property, slaves included, subject to the local law of the territory?—Whatever power the territorial legislature has over other species of property, extends in my judgment, to the same extent, and in like manner, to the slave property. The territorial legislature has the same power to legislate in respect to slaves, that it has in regard to any other property, the same extent, and no further. If the Senator wishes to know what power it has over slaves in the territories, I answer, let him tell me what power it has to legislate over every other species of property, either by excluding it or by taxation, or in any other mode, and he has my answer in regard to slave property.

But the Senator says there is something peculiar in slave property, requiring further protection than other property. I deny it. If it is the misfortune of those who own that species of property. He tells us that, if the territorial legislature fails to pass a slave code for the territories, fails to pass police regulations to protect slave property, the absence of such legislation practically excludes slave property as effectually as a constitutional prohibition would exclude it. I agree to that proposition. It is a fact, whenever it is ascertained by the territorial legislature, by the exercise of the taxing power, and other functions within the limits of the constitution, to adopt unfriendly legislation, which practically drives slavery out of the territory, I agree to that proposition. That is just what I said, and all I said, and just what I meant in my Freeport speech in Illinois, upon which there has been so much comment throughout the country.

But the Senator says that while non-action by the territorial legislature excludes slavery; and while the territorial legislature may, within the limits of the federal constitution, adopt such a system of unfriendly legislation as to effectually drive out slavery, yet it is wrong for the legislature to pursue that policy, and, because the territorial legislature ought not to adopt that line of policy, he will not be content with such legislation, but will come to Congress and demand of the congressional code of laws protecting slavery in the territories, in opposition to the wishes of the people. Well, sir, his conclusion is a logical one, unless my position is right. All men who think that the people of a territory have the legislature is practical exclusion. If the people of a territory want slavery, they will protect it by a slave code. If they do not want slavery, if they believe it is not necessary, if they are of the opinion that climate, soil, etc., is not require it, or will be prejudiced by it, they will not furnish the necessary remedies and police regulations, usually called a slave code, for its protection.

The Senator from Mississippi, says they ought to pass such a code; but he admits that it is immaterial to inquire whether they ought or ought not to do it; and if they do not want it, they will not enact it; and if they do not do it, there is no mode by which you can compel them to do it. He admits there is no compulsory means by which you can coerce the territorial legislature to pass such a law; and for the reason that, in my judgment, if the people by the territorial legislature, it is the right and duty of Southern Senators and Representatives to demand affirmative action by Congress in the enactment of a slave code for the territories. I have heard no Southern Senator put the question to me whether I would vote for a Congressional slave code. He desires to know of all other Northern Democrats what they would do; he does not wish an answer from me. I will answer the question. I believe it for granted, from my past record, that I never would vote for a slave code in the territories by Congress, and I have yet to learn that there is a man in a free State of this Union, of any party, who would.

Mr. Mason. Will the Senator be kind enough to explain what he means by a slave code?

Mr. Douglas. Yes sir. The Senator from Mississippi defined it very well in his speech. His position was, that while the constitution gave him the right of protection in a territory for his slave property, it did not, of itself, furnish adequate protection. He drew a distinction between the right and the fact, and said that the protection could only be furnished by legislation; that legislation could only come from one of two sources—the territorial legislature, or the Congress of the United States. He would look to the territorial legislature in the first instance. If the got adequate legislation there he was content; but if the territorial legislature failed to act, and give him that adequate legislation, in the form of what is commonly called a slave code, such non-action was equivalent to a denial of his rights; and, in such a case, he was in consultation with him that he had been deprived of them by the non-action of a territorial legislature; and hence he would demand of Congress the passage of laws to protect his slaves, and to punish men for running them off; he furnish such remedies for the violation of his rights as he thought he was entitled to from the territorial legislature. He said he would demand this from Congress.

Mr. Brown. Because the territorial legislature was the creature of Congress.

Mr. Douglas. He further said that he would base his demand on Congress to pass this slave code, on the ground that the territorial legislature was the creature of Congress, and, if it did not do its duty, Congress should pass such laws as were necessary to protect slave property in the territories.

Mr. Green. Will the Senator permit me to ask him a single question?

Mr. Douglas. Certainly.

Mr. Green. If a law merely providing protection is to be called a slave code, then, I ask, if I haven't, in my own name, very properly, in the territorial law, and the legislature should except the larceny of slaves, would he say he would submit to that at the option of the legislature?

Mr. Douglas. It is immaterial to me whether you call this legislation a slave code or by any other name. I will call it by any name the Senator chooses. I wish to be understood, however, and I have no concealment about the idea. I take the language of the Senator from Mississippi, if that is satisfactory. All I have to say on the point presented by the Senator from Mississippi, is this: while our constitution does not provide remedies for stealing negroes, it does not provide remedies for stealing dry goods, or horses, or any other species of property. You cannot protect any property in the territories without laws furnishing remedies for its violation and penalties for its abuse. Nobody pretends that you are going to pass laws of Congress, making a criminal code for the territories, with reference to other species of property. The Congress of the United States never yet passed an act creating a criminal code for any organized territory.—It simply organizes the territory, and leaves its legislature to make its criminal code. Congress never passed a law to protect any species of property in the organized territories; it leaves its protection to the territorial legislatures. The question is, whether we shall make an exception as to property

fought the great national battle and gained the great victory of 1856. How many votes do you think Mr. Buchanan would have obtained in Pennsylvania if he had then said that the Constitution of the United States plants slavery in all the Territories, and makes it the duty of the Federal Government to keep it there, and maintain it there at the point of the bayonet and by federal laws, in opposition to the will of the people? How many votes would he have received? Only one, in any other free State, on such a platform? Mr. Buchanan did not then understand the doctrines of Popular Sovereignty and self-government in that way.

Mr. Bigler. Mr. President—

Mr. Douglas. I will hear the Senator.

Mr. Bigler. I shall not attempt to answer the honorable Senator's question, but he will pardon me for asking another, which I think quite as significant and quite as appropriate, and it is this: Supposed that in the campaign of 1856, instead of saying, as that honorable Senator said, and as those who acted with him said, and as I said everywhere to the people of the States who were about to emigrate to the Territories, "When you go there you carry with you all the rights you enjoy in a sovereign State," saying as he said, and as I said, "it is but the extension of the great principle of self-government to the Territories;" suppose we had said to these proud people "when there, and in the matter of changing your government from a Territory to a State, you shall have the high privilege of exercising the right to petition and prefer a redress of grievances?" they would have asked that Senator and me when it was, and where it was, that the American citizen had not a right to petition for a redress of grievances, whether white or black.

Mr. Douglas. Mr. President, I shall not answer that part of the Senator's inquiry as to whether American citizens, white or black, have not the right to petition for a redress of grievances, because I do not recognize any black American citizens. I have no colored brethren of that description. (Laughter and applause in the galleries.) I know of no American citizens in this Republic except the white people, and I trust in God I shall never know any other kind. (Applause in the galleries.)

Mr. Bigler. I know that as well as the Senator, and I ought to have said inhabitants.

The presiding officer, (Mr. Iverson in the chair.) If there is any more interruption in the galleries, the chair will order the galleries to be cleared.

Mr. Mason. If there is any more disturbance in the galleries, I shall certainly move and insist that the galleries be cleared.

The presiding officer. The chair will order the galleries to be cleared at once if there is any further interruption.

Mr. Douglas. I assert that in 1856, during the whole of that campaign, I took the same position I do now, and none other; and I will show that Mr. Buchanan pledged himself to the same doctrine when he accepted the nomination of the Cincinnati Convention. In his letter of acceptance he says, referring to the Kansas-Nebraska act:

"The recent legislation of Congress, respecting domestic slavery, derived, as it has been, from the original and pure fountain of legitimate political power, the will of the majority, promises ere long to allay the dangerous excitement. This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as free government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that that the people of a Territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits."

This extract from Mr. Buchanan's letter shows that he then understood that the people of a *Territory, like those of a State*, should decide for themselves whether slavery should or should not exist within their limits. I undertake to say that whoever else I went that year, his cause was advocated on that principle, as laid down in his letter of acceptance. The people of the North, at least, certainly understood him as advocating the doctrine of self-government in Territories as well as in States and as applicable to slave property as to all other species of property. I undertake to say that he would not have carried one-half late Democratic vote in any free State, if it had not been thus understood; and I hope my friend from Mississippi had no allusion to this letter when he said that in the next contest he did not desire "to cheat, nor be cheated." I am glad that the Senator from Mississippi means to have a clear, unequivocal specific statement of our principles, so that there will be no cheating on either side. I intend to use language which can be repeated in Chicago as well as in New Orleans, in Boston as well as in Charleston. We live under a common constitution. No political creed is sound or safe which cannot be proclaimed in the same *tones* wherever the American flag waves over American soil. If the North and South cannot come to a common ground upon the slavery question, the sooner we know it the better. The Democracy of the North hold, at least, that the people of a territory have the same right to legislate in regard to slavery, as to all other property; and that, practically, it results in this: if they want slavery, they will have it; and if they do not want it, it shall not be forced upon them by an act of Congress. The Senator from Mississippi says that that doctrine is right, unless we pass an act of Congress compelling the people of a Territory to have slavery whether they want it or not. The point he wishes to arrive at is, whether we are for or against Congressional intervention. If you repudiate the doctrine of non-intervention, and form a slave code by act of Congress, when the people of a Territory refuse it, you must step off the Democratic platform. We will let you depart in peace, as you no longer belong to us; you are no longer of us when you adopt the principles of Congressional intervention, in violation of the Democratic creed. I stand here defending the great principle of non-intervention by Congress, and self-government by the people of the Territories. That is the Democratic creed. The Northern Democracy have so understood it. No Democratic State in the Union would have voted for Mr. Buchanan but for the fact that he was understood to occupy that position. I tell you, gentlemen of the South, in all candor, I do not believe a Democratic candidate can carry any one Democratic State in the Union on the Platform that it is the duty of the Federal Government to force the people of a Territory to have slavery when they do not want it. But, if the true principles of State Rights and Popular Sovereignty be maintained and carried out in good faith, as set forth in the Nebraska Bill, and understood by the people in 1856, a glorious future awaits the Democracy.

If we cannot stand together upon that principle there is no use of any angry excitement; no necessity for crimination or recrimination. The Senator from Mississippi has stated his position clearly and in a spirit of kindness. I trust I have met him with equal frankness. I am sorry to have been under the necessity of occupying the time of the Senate in the discussion of this question at this late period of the session; but I am sure the Senate will do me the justice to say that I could not have been silent after the speech of my friend from Mississippi, without defending the position which was so severely and so ably assailed by him. I trust that I shall not be under the necessity of trespassing longer upon the time of the Senate upon these collateral questions.

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Dr. A. GARLOCK,

Physician, Surgeon and Urescopist. Office in Lovell's Block, Canal Street, and residence on Bowdoy street, three doors above Fulton, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Wm. ASHLEY, Jr.,

Attorney, Justice of the Peace, Notary, and Commissioner for New York. Office in Taylor & Barns' Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

HOLMES & ROBINSON,

Attorneys and Counselors at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery. Office in Lore's Block, Monroe Street.

J. T. HOLMES. W. A. ROBINSON.

THOMPSON SINCLAIR,

Justice of the Peace. Office over the Post Office, Grand Rapids, Mich. Will give particular attention to the collection of debts; Conveyancing done on short notice.

ROBERT P. SINCLAIR,

Attorney and Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery. General land, Insurance and Collecting Agent. Taylor's Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

ROOD & CHAMPLIN,

Attorneys at Law, and Solicitors in Chancery. Office in Peters & Parry's building. C. C. Rood, Commissioner of Deeds for the State of New York.

C. C. ROOD. J. W. CHAMPLIN.

BAXTER & VAN BUREN,

Real Estate Brokers, Insurance and General Business Agents. Business entrusted to them promptly attended to. Reference given if required.

J. L. BAXTER, Not'y Public. J. VAN BUREN, Justice of Peace.

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 their Groceries upon

PROVISIONS

AT REDUCED PRICES!

from 10 to 15 per cent., thereby making it a saving to all having the Cash to buy of us. Our stock is large and complete for the Wholesale and Retail Trade, and are receiving

Weekly, from New York and other Points,

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!

jan25swtf MILLER & GRINNELL.

FOUNTAIN STREET.

BREWERY.

COR. FOUNTAIN & RANSOM-STS.

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

J. H. ROBERTS

BREWER OF

Pale & Amber Ales,

PORTER,

BROWN STOUT, BEER

Grand Rapids, Jany, 18, 1858. swtf

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, etc., etc.

AT PRICES

Defying all Competition!!

Sept. 10th, 1858.

Double Spectacles!

A NEW invention, by which persons can see at a long distance equally as well as at a short distance. Also

Lorgnetts,

Eye Glasses,

and Concave Spectacles

just received by dec17 A. PREESSER.

INDEMNITY.

—OF—

HARTFORD, CONN.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

$50,000 IN ONE RISK!

TAKES AT

SINCLAIR'S, GENERAL

FIRE, MARINE, AND

LIFE INSURANCE OFFICE

IN TAYLOR'S BLOCK, CANAL ST.,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

THE undersigned represents the following responsible first class Companies, viz:

Home Insurance Company, N. Y. City, Cash Capital and Surplus, $1,000,000.

Continental Insurance Co., N. Y. City, Cash Capital and Surplus, $1,200,000.

Phenix Insurance Co., Hartford, Ct., Cash Capital and Surplus, $350,000.

Lamar Insurance Company, N. Y. City, Cash Capital and Surplus, $300,000.

City Fire Insurance Co., Hartford, Ct., Cash Capital and Surplus, $300,000.

Connecticut Life Ins. Co., Hartford, Ct., Accumulated Capital, $3,000,000.

All losses honorably adjusted and promptly paid.

ROBERT P. SINCLAIR, Agent.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY

—AND—

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,

NO. 90 WASHINGTON STREET,

CHICAGO, - - - - ILLINOIS.

TYPE, PRESSES, INK,

And every article required in a

NEW, 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 *Foundery*, 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 RUGGLES' *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. E. WEBB, of New York, (formerly WEBB & 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. BODGE, Treasurer.

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

FANCY GOODS

For the Holidays!

For the Choicest Collection of

BEAUTIFUL BOOKS!

Barnard, of the Corner Bookstore can't be beat. You will find on his shelves

Books of Travel,

Biography,

History,

Poetry and Light Reading,

Bibles,

Episcopal Prayers,

Church Psalmist,

and Psalmist Supplement in every style of Binding.

If you wish to take a look at this

MAGNIFICENT DISPLAY

Just for the sight, or wish to make some friend a

Christmas or New Year's Present,

I would advise you to call upon

GEO. S. BARNARD'S BOOKSTORE.

THE

Cheapest & best Groceries

in the City may be found at

S. W. YOUNG'S,

2d door above the Bronson House

CANAL STREET.

SUGAR, MOLASSES and SYRUP for BUCKWHEAT CAKES at S. W. YOUNG'S.

TEA, COFFEE, OIL, for sale cheap by S. W. YOUNG.

LIQUORS and SEGARS, wholesale and retail, by S. W. YOUNG.

PROVISIONS OF ALL KINDS, pure and cheap, at S. W. YOUNG'S.

Grand Rapids, December 9, 1858. swf

THE GREAT CABLE

In Working Order!

Extraordinary Telegraphic Despatch to the

CURIOSITY SHOP.

The undersigned takes pleasure in announcing that

Love's Magnetic Telegraph

is now in working order, and that he is fully prepared to supply all the demands for the celebration of

ST. VALENTINE'S DAY

Country dealers will find at our place a very large collection, and at very low prices. P. G. HODENPYL.

PIANOS TO LET.

A few very good instruments can be hired by applying at the CURIOSITY SHOP. jan18

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.

No. 16 Canal street.

Grand Rapids, Sept. 16, 1858. sep25tf

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 in our line, 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

CHARLES B. FIRSONS,

WATCH-MAKER, JEWELER,

AND ENGRAVER.

BARNARD'S BOOK STORE, CORNER CANAL AND PEARL STREETS.

LL kinds of Engraving done, such as Visiting A Wedding Cards, &c. All kinds of Hair Jewelry made to order.

Samples will be shown by calling on him.

Grand Rapids, Sept. 9th, 1858. tf.

J. C. TEYON,

REAL ESTATE AGENT AND DEALER.

Has a great variety of

PROPERTY FOR SALE

And will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.

DEEDS AND MORTGAGES MADE OUT AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS TAKEN.

OFFICE 19 CANAL STREET, GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad.

Notice to Subscribers.

SUBSCRIBERS to the Stock of the Grand Rapids & Indiana Railroad Company, residing north of Kalamazoo, are hereby notified that the whole amount of their respective subscriptions is now due. Those indebted for any portion of said subscription will therefore pay the same to George D. Rice or Leonard Covell without delay, as the contract is now let, the work progressing, and all indebtedness to the Company must be paid.

RICHARD REED, Treasurer.

Sturgis, Mich., December 1st, 1858. decl4w4

GEO. P. S XTON'S

News and Periodical Depot,

AT THE POST OFFICE, where all the Magazines and Weekly Papers can be found at the earliest period. New York Herald, Times, and Tribune, Purchased in advance of the mails, at 20 cents per week. A fine assortment of Light Literature, Stationery, &c., always on hand. octl5w1y

BARNARD HOUSE,

BY W. R. BARNARD,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

Charges as reasonable as any House in the city.

☞ The Proprietor pledges himself that none of his guests shall leave his house dissatisfied with either the fare or their accommodations. nlsw1f

CALL AND EXAMINE

A new lot of those unequaled

GOLD PENS!

Which has just been received by P. G. HODENPYL, Successor to J. Terhune, Jr.

Every Pen Warranted for One Year.

FOR THE LITTLE ONES.

Paper Dolls! Paper Furniture!!

Paper Soldiers!!!

A SPLENDID Assortment of the above goods in can found at BARNARD'S BOOKSTORE.

Sugar and Molasses,

Great Reduction in Price,

at LYMANS

LATEST NEWS.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

Four Persons Killed—Nine Severely and Several Slightly Injured.

From the Detroit Free Press, March 20.

The night express train which left Windsor at a quarter-past seven on Friday evening, when about a mile east of Flamboro station, was driven from the track and precipitated down an embankment of about fifty feet in height, making an almost total wreck of the engine, the baggage, second class and two first class cars.

The train consisted of the engine, baggage car, one second class and three first class cars, and had about the usual complement of passangers. It was going at the ordinary rate of speed, which, for this train, was about twenty miles an hour. The night was dismally dark, the rain pouring in torrents and the wind blowing a perfect hurricane. The train left Paris at twenty minutes past one o'clock yesterday morning, and should have run thence to Hamilton without stopping, which requires one hour and twenty-five minutes. The passengers had therefore composed themselves for sleep, those in the last car, which was a sleeping car, having retired to their berths. The train had been moving steadily on for about an hour, and had just passed the small station known as Flamboro, which is ten miles west of Hamilton, when it was suddenly, and without the least notice or anticipation on the part of any one on board, precipitated down the embankment. The scene that ensued was horrible beyond description. The shrieks and groans of the wounded, and the cries of those who were so suddenly awakened from their sleep to find themselves being hurled through the air and falling amid wrecks of coaches and the burning steam of the locomotive—the pitchy darkness of the night—the pouring rain—all conspired to render the occurrence one which no person would ever wish to witness a second time.

Those who were uninjured at once set to work to relieve the wounded, and to rescue those who were buried in the ruins. Assistance was also procured speedily from Hamilton. The following are known to have been instantly killed: George Morgan, the engineer of the train, Hamilton, C. W.; William Milne, brakeman; Alexander Braid, of Hamilton, C. W., late Superintendent of Locomotives of the Great Western Railway; and Jones Boyer, a German from Ohio.

The following is a list of the wounded so far as ascertained: W. W. Smith, Kalamazoo, Mich., head and leg slightly bruised; Henry Post, Buffalo, N. Y., leg broken; Fitch D. Adams, Buffalo, head, lip and legs bruised—his wife and two children, who were in company with him, were uninjured; John Anderson, brakeman, head slightly cut; Hiram Cook, Hamilton, C. W., slightly bruised; J. H. Smith, Brighton, Livingston Co., Michigan, side and leg slightly bruised; Mrs. Jones Boyer, wife of Jones Boyer, (killed,) face cut and upper jaw broken; her infant boy had his leg broken. There were a number more slightly bruised, but these, we believe, are all that were seriously injured. The wounded were taken to Hamilton, where everything was done for them that could be devised, and the best medical and surgical aid summoned by the officers of the road.

The accident was caused by the washing away of the embankment, about one mile east of Flamboro station.

From the Owosso American, March 17.

KILLED ON THE RAILROAD.

An Indian, named Damon Squanno, was killed on Thursday morning, about two o'clock, by the train going east, on the Detroit and Milwaukee road, five miles west of this city. He was seen here about ten o'clock, Wednesday evening, in company with his friend, Tuggy, in a state of intoxication, and who shortly afterward parted, to meet at ten o'clock the next morning. The poor fellow was found about six feet from the track, and sixteen rods from where he had been struck, with his right arm and shoulder horribly mangled, the chin stove in and jaw dislocated. It is supposed he was lying down on the track, with his right arm on the rail, when struck. Beside him were found two whiskey bottles, one partly filled, his watch, chain, and powder-horn. A coroner's inquest was held at the depot, in the afternoon, when the jury returned a verdict that, "The deceased came to his death on Thursday morning, by being run over by the cars, while in a state of intoxication."

Burned to Death.

From the Owosso American, March 17.

We learn from Hon. Isaac Gale, of Bennington, in this county, the particulars of the horrid death of a young lady residing about a mile north of his residence in that township, on Sunday week. Miss Eleanor See, who had formerly resided in the family of Mr. S. B. Retan, of this city, was remaining with her brother-in-law, Samuel Punches, and on Sunday morning while left alone at his house, the back of her dress accidently took fire, while preparing for church, and after vainly striving to subdue it, she ran out towards a brook, with the intention of throwing herself into the water, but fell exhausted before reaching the stream. Some neighbors were attracted by her screams, but before they could reach the spot where she fell, her entire clothing from her feet to her neck was consumed, and her whole person, with the exception of her face, head and feet, charred to a crisp. She lived in the greatest agony until Tuesday following, when she died. Miss See was about 20 years of age, and was warmly esteemed by all who knew her.

Pike's Peak.

Leavenworth, March 17.

Dates from the gold mines to the 12th of February are received. Accounts continue flattering. The rush towards Pike's Peak has fairly commenced. Seven large companies left here yesterday. Emigrants arrive daily by hundreds.

Remarkable Counterfeiting Developments.

From the Utica (N. Y.) Herald, March 11.

The arrest and examination of several counterfeiters of gold and silver coin, in Essex county, by Deputy United States Marshal Snyder Hubbard, has revealed some curious facts.

Upon the person of James H. Farnsworth, one of the persons arrested, was found a certificate, of which the following is a copy:

"Nov. 12, 1846. March 5, 1858.

"This is to certify that *James H. Farnsworth* has been admitted a member, in full communication, of the Mystic Circle of Alchemy.

"M. M. VOLKENSTEIN, Grand Magi.
"F. SCHLAINY, sec'y."

There was also found in possesion of Farnsworth a book of some 300 pages, containing the rules and regulations of the "Mystic Circle of Alchemy," but principally devoted to a full explanation of the processes of galvanism and electrotyping, as applied to gold and silver plating, and the marking of dies and moulds. It also gives numerous receipts for mixing metals so as to produce cheap compounds resembling gold and silver. As the publisher of the book is now in custody for counterfeiting, and the sale of the book is arrested, there is no danger to the public in making these facts known.

It appears from the book (which has been extensively advertised in a quiet way) that any person paying $5 was instructed in secrets, received a certificate of membership in the "Mystic Circle of Alchemy," and a copy of this book containing full instructions for imitating coin and for plating base metals by the most approved scientific methods. We are unable to state how far the "Mystic Circle" extends, but, as success in circulating counterfeit coins require the concert of a number of persons, it cannot be doubted that the operators have made large use of the fraternity and secrecy which such an association would afford. However this may be, it is certain that the influence of the book has been most pernicious. In several counties in northern New York, particularly in Essex county, large numbers of persons have been seduced from honest occupations by the opportunity seemingly afforded for getting rich without labor, and have entered into the nefarious business of manufacturing counterfeit coin. The business is carried on to a large extent in the deserted iron mines of that region. There deep in the bowels of the earth, accessible by paths known to none but himself, a modern alchemist uses his crucibles and alloys to cheat his fellow-men and evade the laws. Although but a few persons have been arrested, general suspicion rests upon others who pursue no regular business and have no apparent means of gaining a livelihood. In other parts of the State the officers are closely watching the movements of individuals who are suspected of the same crime.

Seduction and Death.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Herald,

San Francisco, Feb. 10

Wm. Durie, a special police officer, formerly of New York, was killed last Sunday evening by a man named Fowzer. Durie, who was a married man, with several children living, seduced, three years since, the daughter of Fowzer, then about sixteen years old. A child was born of the illicit intercourse. In consequence of the disgrace attending this affair, Fowzer separated from his wife and daughter, the two latter living on Stockton street, and the old man in the lower part of the city, where he vended cigars. Durie also lived apart from his wife and child. It seems that last Sunday evening Durie visited the house on Stockton street, and tapped on the back window in the yard. The girl told him to leave according to her command at the Coroner's inquest, and soon after her father was seen by her in the yard. Presently she heard the report of a pistol, and, supposing that Durie was the person fired at, went outside, but could find no trace of either him or her father, save to the right of the fence which seperated the yard from the street was broken to the extent of allowing a man to pass through. Fowzer is an old man, and has one wooden leg. The yard is fully one hundred feet in length, but the examination was not prosecuted to its end, and it being dark nothing could be seen of Durrie, whom the girl thought had been wounded, but had made his escape. Next morning his dead body was found lying in a pool of water adjacent to the rear fence, as if he had fallen and parted with life in attempting to scale the same. The whole family was arrested on the homicide becoming known, and the inquest subsequently held, though not fastening the commission of the deed on the old man, yet all the circumstances point in the strongest manner that way.

The Boston Elopement.

From the Albany Knickerbocker, March 18.

We published yesterday the particulars of the elopement of Mrs. Ingersoll with a young lawyer named Yeager, from Boston, and the fact that the husband had gone in pursuit of the truant wife. Ingersoll tracked her to this city, and on Wednesday afternoon arrived here, and entered his name on the register of Stanwix Hall. He soon ascertained that his wife was an inmate of the hotel, and set to work to procure an interview. He found that her paramour was quite unwell, and that she was engaged in nursing him. He secured a room within a short distance of the one occupied by the amorous pair. He sent the "hull boy" to their room to say to Mrs. Ingersoll that a lady desired to see her at No. 07. Mrs. Ingersoll complied with the invitation, and rapped gently at 07—the door opened wide, with Ingersoll behind it. Mrs. Ingersoll walked in when the injured husband slammed the door shut and locked it. We cannot say what occurred when the runaway wife found herself confronted by her legal lord and master. She didn't scream and faint away; Mrs. Ingersoll is not of that make. Like Othello, or the bawky horse, she was easily moved. High words were heard between the parties. The husband besought her to return to his bed. She relented and fell into his arms, where it is supposed she remained till morning, as she was not seen outside of the room until break fast time. In the early afternoon the parties left for Boston, Yeager accompanying them, and all appearing to be reconciled and happy. Ingersoll, we fear, has "loved not wisely, but too well."

SICKLES SYMPATHY.—We are informed by those who know, that little or no sympathy is felt for Sickles in Washington, where his own licentious character is known. It is there asked, why should this man seek to wield such terrible vengeance, who has betrayed other men in the same way, and made his boasts of it?

Pike's Peak a Humbug.

St. Louis, March 19.

Mr. Allison arrived at Independence yesterday from Pike's Peak. He reports it a humbug; no money there, and no probabilities of being any.

BLANK MORTGAGE,

With and without interest clause; also Chattel Mortgages for sale at the PRESS Office.

The Amount of Grain.

A law was enacted last winter to ascertain the annual amount of grain grown in the State, the assessor of each township, at the time of ascertaining the amount of taxable property in his township, is required also to ascertain the number of acres of wheat, oats, barley, and corn sown and planted therein during the preceding year, and to return the statement to the county treasurer before the first day of June. This officer is required in turn to report the information to the Secretary of State before the fifteenth of the same month, who is to publish the aggregate amount in at least one paper in the State on or before the first day of July, and a copy is to be sent to every county treasurer and supervisor in the State.

This statistical information will be of the very greatest benefit to the State generally, and grain dealers. Before the crop is cut, a very close estimate can be made of the whole amount of the different grains to be produced in the State, by comparison of the number of acres sown one year with another. This must necessarily be of great advantage.

STATE GEOLOGIST.—Gov. Wisner has conferred the appointment of State Geologist, under the act of the recent session to continue the geological survey of the State, upon our fellow citizen, Prof. A. Winchell. This is a good appointment, one eminently fit to be made. Prof. W., is an enthusiastic student of Natural History, and Geology is one of his favorite branches. It is expected that the Regents and Faculty will arrange for the conducting of his department in the University in such a manner that a resignation of his Professorship will be unnecessary.—*Ann Arbor Argus, March 18.*

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

C. B. BENEDICT,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

Pasco Office, Grand Rapids.

LOST.

ON Division or Fountain streets, Saturday evening last, a LADY'S HAIR BRACELET. The finder will confer a favor by leaving the same at this office. mar15-2t

WILLIAM S. GUNN,

Wholesale and Retail dealer in Hardware, Stoves, Iron, Tin, Glass Setting, Zinc, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware, &c., &c. McConnell's Block, Grand Rapids, Mich.

INDIA RUBBER MATS.

THE best thing in the world for the way of door mats. Persons using them now in this city say they wear them sufficiently and make it unnecessary for me to say one word in their favor. *D. G. HODENPYL.*

ASHLEY & LANDON,

Attorneys. Office in Taylor & Barns' Block, Grand Rapids Michigan.

W. ASHLEY, JR., GEO. M. LANDON.

JUST RECEIVED!

Spring Styles

FOR

1859!

AT

JARVIS'

Fashionable Hat & Cap Store

mar 19tf

LAW BOOKS.

TIFFANY'S Justice Guide, (new edition)
Tiffany's Criminal Law
Michigan Reports, (vol. 5.)
New Clerk's Assistant, &c.
A Manual for the use of County Clerks, Sheriffs, &c.
For sale at DOUGLAS HARRAND'S Bookstore.

DISSOLUTION.

THE Copartnership heretofore existing under the firm of Porters & Mathison, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
HENT. F. PORTER,
JOHN MATHISON.
Dec. 22, 1858.

The business of the late firm will be continued at the old stand, by Porter & Wilber's Block, by the undersigned, who is now offering goods at low prices for cash or ready pay.
LEWIS PORTER.

D. W. BLISS, M. D.,

Physician and Surgeon,

Has removed his office to

NEVIUS' BLOCK, MONROE-ST.,

Opposite Smith & McConnell's.

WHERE he is fitting up a commodious suit of rooms, for the greater convenience of office patients, and will continue to devote special attention to every department of

SURGERY,

and diseases of the

EYE AND EAR.

Dr. Bliss has for several years made this difficult and interesting department of his profession a special study, and has supplied himself with a great variety of

Instruments and Apparatus,

That nothing shall be wanting to make his treatment equal to that of the best Hospitals and Infirmaries in the country. A variety of instruments and appliances in Surgery, for which Dr. B. is prepared to operate, he will mention the operation, for the benefit of the public.

HERNIA, (RUPTURE)

Will also insert

ARTIFICIAL EYES,

Possessing all the movements and appearance of the natural eye.

Persons from a distance wishing to remain in the city for treatment, can procure good accommodations and attendance at reasonable rates.

Grand Rapids, March 4, 1859. swtm

EXCHANGE BANK

—OF—

DANIEL BALL & CO.,

GENERAL BANKERS,

—AND—

Exchange Brokers.

SIGHT DRAFTS on New York, Boston, Detroit and Chicago, and on all the principal cities of Europe.

LAND WARRANTS, Gold and Silver and Unofficial Money bought and sold.

INTEREST allowed on Special Deposits.

Grand Rapids, February 1, 1859.

ANOTHER DISSOLUTION.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Wilmarth & Fuller, in the drug and medicinal business, under the firm name of Wilmarth, O. R. Wilmarth is authorized to settle the business of the firm.
OSCAR R. WILMARTH,
LYMAN E. FULLER.
Feb. 11, 1859.

WHO COMES NEXT!

COPARTNERSHIP has this day been formed between Oscar R. Wilmarth and Oyjlon C. Fuller, who will conduct business under the firm name of Wilmarth & Fuller, at the old stand of W. & F.

The new firm have just received arrangements to retain the service of L. E. FULLER who will be happy to see his friends at the old stand, at Wilmarth's Block, Monroe-st.
Grand Rapids, Feb. 12, 1859.
OSCAR R. WILMARTH,
LYLON C. FULLER.

SHAW & BRISBIN,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Crockery,
Glass,
China,
Stone and Earthen Ware,
Choice Family Groceries,
Wooden and Willow Ware, &c., &c.

On hand and daily receiving a full assortment of the above named goods, and will sell at

Very Low Prices.

Store in Luce's Block, Monroe street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

CROCKERY!

A large assortment at SHAW & BRISBIN'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Of every description, at SHAW & BRISBIN'S.

SUGARS!

Selling at low prices, at SHAW & BRISBIN'S.

TOBACCO AND SEGARS!

at SHAW & BRISBIN'S.

COFFEE!

The best in the world—If made in the Old Dominion Coffee Pot—which can be had at SHAW & BRISBIN'S.

SYRUP AND MOLASSES!

Fifty cent molasses is good enough for any body, if sweet, at SHAW & BRISBIN'S.

TEAS!

Choice assortment at SHAW & BRISBIN'S.

SARATOGA MINERAL WATER!

Agents, SHAW & BRISBIN.

THE LARGEST

Assortment of Crockery

in Grand Rapids. Plain and Flowered White, Unique and Blue.

Stone China Ware!

Of all kinds and descriptions, shape and size.

PARLOR, STAND, AND BED-LAMPS,

GLASSWARE

of all kinds.

We will not be Undersold

SMITH & McCONNELL.

Vandervoort & Bean

(SUCCESSORS TO PARKS & VANDERVOORT,)

GENERAL LAND AGENTS,

GRAND HAVEN, MICH.,

Will pay taxes, examine titles, locate lands, make surveys, furnish abstracts of titles, maps and plats, &c.

Having completed Sectional

Maps of Ottawa, Oceana and Mason Counties,

which are carefully corrected, we are prepared to correct Plats of these Counties

OFFICE ON WASHINGTON ST.

J. D. VANDERVOORT, } Surveyors
JOHN BEAN JR. } Draftsmen.

SILVER WARE,

Napkin Rings,
Tea Spoons,
Table Spoons,
Forks and Cups

Will be sold

For a Few Days Only!

At a small advance above cost. All Silver Ware sold by me will be engraved free of charge. A. PREUSSER.

A. RAU & CO.,

Dealers in

Groceries, Provisions,

AND PRODUCE

HAVE REMOVED from their old stand in Bacon Block, to the new Brick store in

LOVETT'S BLOCK, FOOT OF MONROE-ST.,

and would respectfully solicit a share of public patronage, as they are determined to sell anything in their line at prices to suit the times.

Please give them a call, and see for yourselves. All kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE wanted in exchange for goods, or cash paid for the same. A. RAU & CO.

Grand Rapids, Feb. 26, 1859.

1859. The Steamer Huron, 1859.

Will run during the present season between

CHICAGO, GR'D HAVEN & MUSKEGON,

Leaving Grand Haven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, on the arrival of the cars from Detroit and Grand Rapids.

Returning, leaves Dock at Goodrich's dock, Chicago, every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings at 7 o'clock.

Feb. 25, 1859. swdu

SHAVING AND

HAIR-DRESSING SALOON

THE subscribers have opened a saloon in Exchange Place, where they will at all times be found ready to wait on those who may favor them with a call.

We are not disposed to brag, but if you want a Clean Shave just call at the Exchange Place Saloon, and you will find it "all right." We have just fitted up a

LADIES' HAIR-DRESSING SALOON,

over our shop, where we are prepared to Shampoon, dress and curl Ladies hair, in the latest and most approved manner. J. HOWARDS,
mar1swtf Jas. WILSON.

DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of Hilton & Lane, in the Tailoring business, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
January 28, 1859. ROBERT HILTON,
feb1swdu JAS. M. LANE.

NEW ARRIVAL

of

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

and

Crockery, at

SMITH & McCONNELL'S.

GROCERIES!

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT of the best quality,

A CHEAP AS THE CHEAPEST!

A good article of Brown Sugar at 8 cents.

SMITH & McCONNELL'S.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

Selling very Cheap.

GAITERS WORTH 10s FOR 80 CTS.! at

SMITH & McCONNELL'S.

LADIE'S DRESS GOODS!

Latest Styles,

At Greatly Reduced Prices, at

SMITH & McCONNELL'S.

CARPETS!

Selling without regard to Cost, at

SMITH & McCONNELL'S.

Staple and Fancy Dry Goods,
Hats and Caps,
Gloves and Mittens,
Worsted Goods,
Hosiery, &c., &c.,

Cheap for Cash, at

SMITH & McCONNELL'S.

C. B. ALLYN

Deals in

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

Carpets, Boots and Shoes,

Hats & Caps, &c., &c.,

in

PERKIN'S NEW BLOCK,

Monroe-st., (North side,)

Also agent for the sale of

D. B. DE LAND'S

PURE SALERATUS,

a first rate article,

That needs but a trial to introduce it at once.

A LARGE SUPPLY on HAND,

which is offered to the Trade as cheap as can be bought of the manufacturer, thus:

Saving transportation to the Buyer

We don't propose to sell Goods

BELOW OR AT COST,

But we do say that we will sell

as Cool Goods at as Small a Profit as can be had in this Mart.

All are respectfully solicited to examine the Stock and Prices for themselves. Having just replenished our Stock of

Dry-Goods

and added

Carpets and Boots and Shoes,

We feel assured that customers will find it to their advantage to drop in at

ALLYN'S.

swtm24

McConnell's Block

HARDWARE STORE.

BYRON D. BALL,

HAVING purchased the stock of John F. Godfrey, (formerly Gunn & McKay,) and having added thereto a large and varied assortment, now offers for sale, one of the

Most Extensive and Best Selected

Stocks of

HARDWARE,

Ever offered to the people of the Grand River Valley. My stock consists, in part, of

STOVES, (Many Patterns.)

IRON AND STEEL,

NAILS AND PIPE,

SHELF HARDWARE,

CHAINS, ROPE, TIN-WARE, &C

Take particular notice, that I am selling

Very Cheap For Cash!

Having purchased my goods at a low figure. Anything this may be desired in the way of

TIN-WARE OR ROOFING!

Will be promptly executed at satisfactory prices.

McCONNELL'S Block, Monroe Street,
Grand Rapids, Sept. 19, 1858. swtf

BRINSMAID,

DEALER IN

Silver and Plated Ware, Watches,

CLOCKS, JEWELRY

—AND—

FANCY GOODS,

AT THE SIGN OF THE BRONZE HOUSE,

OPPOSITE THE BRONSON HOUSE.

REPAIRING WATCHES, CLOCKS AND JEWELRY, PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

N. B.—Gold and Silver Plating, of all kinds done to order.

Grand Rapids, Sept. 6th, 1858.

VALENTINES! VALENTINES!

JUST RECEIVED, a large and varied assortment of the above named goods, consisting of all the kinds and qualities imaginable, at DARRAGH'S BOOKSTORE.

1859.

NEW AND FAVORITE ROUTE

BETWEEN THE

East and North-west

VIA

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE R. R.

(Now opened to Lake Michigan.)

AND

Swift Low-Pressure First-class Steamers,

'City of Cleveland,' & 'Cleveland,'

(Thoroughly refitted for this route.)

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, March 14th, 1858, Passenger Trains will run as follows:

GOING WEST.

		M'xd	Mail.	Accm.	N. Mail.
				A. M.	A. M.
Sus. Bridge, depart		.....	.....	8,10	11.45
				P. M.	P. M.
Detroit,	depart	7,15	9,00	2,20	10,15
	arr.	8,00	9,45	3,00	11,00
Owosso,	dep.	3,30	1,10	6,45	3,50
	arr.	4,15	2,10	7,00	4,40
St. Johns,	dep.	4,50	2,15	.....	5,00
	arr.	5,15	3,00	.....	5,40
Grd Rapids,	dep.	.....	3,00	.....	6,15
Grand Haven,	arr.	.....	5,00	.....	7,40

GOING EAST.

		Accm	Mail.	M'xd	N. Mail.
				P. M.	P. M.
Milwaukee, depart,		.....	.....	.....	1,00
Grand Haven,		.....	.....	.....	4,00
Grd Rapids,	arr.	.....	10,15	4,40	11,00
	dep.	.....	10,30	4,45	11,05
St. Johns,	arr.	.....	1,05	6,20	1,45
	dep.	5,00	1,10	6,25	1,50
Owosso,	arr.	5,30	2,10	7,05	2,40
	dep.	5,40	2,20	7,15	2,50
				P. M.	P. M.
Detroit,	arrive,	9,50	6,45	10,10	7,00
				A. M.	A. M.
Sup. Bridge,	arrive,	9,55	4,45	.....	4,50

THE TELEGRAPH LINE is now open for Public business.

CONNECTIONS.

AT DETROIT—Grand Trunk Railway for all points East—*Michigan Central* and *Michigan Southern Railroads*, and *Great Western* Railway.

AT GRAND HAVEN—With the *Huron* steamer for *Chicago, Ogdensburg*.

AT R. W. HAWKER—With the *Mistletoe*, *Lacrosse*, *Chicago*, *Watertown*, and *Horicon Railroads*, for all important points East and West, and with the *Grand Haven Ferry*, and with steamers for ports on Lake Michigan.

"Passengers for Great Western Railway go on the Railway Ferry STEAMER at D. & M. R. Dock, leaving dock at 10,15 A. M. and 5,30 P. M.

NIGHT TRAINS on the G. W. R. have SLEEPING CARS attached.

PARCELS left at any of the TICKET OFFICES, are NOW forwarded by PASSENGER TRAINS AT VERY MODERATE RATES.

The Company's Time Tables can be had at any of the stations.

IV. W. MUIR, Gen'l Supt.

D. & M. R. Office, Dec. 1858.

FOR SALE!

THE Subscriber, being about to engage in a new business, at business that will necessitate his being absent from home a part of the next year to come, is desirous of disposing of his interest in the manufacture and sale of Cabinet Ware, now extensively carried on and conducted by him in this city. Therefore he is prepared to offer for sale his

Entire Stock of Cabinet Ware!

Consisting of a large assortment of well manufactured Furniture, Upholstery, Coffins, Wooden Trimmings, Hardware, Varnish, and a general assortment of other goods pertaining to the trade; and will also sell or let

Workshop in rear of Collins' Hall,

on Erie Street, together with the

Machinery and Tools therein,

and the

WATER POWER

For propelling the same. The mill shop and machinery can be very profitably and advantageously used in the manufacture of all kinds of furniture, and also in other business for carpenters, wagon and cabinet makers. Any one desirous of engaging in such a business can be set down on the premises, all fitted ready to their interest to call on the undersigned, Terms liberal.

Since my work will be offered for sale or rent, at greatly reduced prices, until a sale of the whole is effected.

WM. T. POWERS.

Grand Rapids, Feb. 27, 1859. swtm

GENERAL ELECTION NOTICE.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
LANSING, January 17, 1859.

To the Sheriff of the county of Kent:

SIR:—You are hereby notified that at the General Election to be held in this State on Tuesday, the Ninth day of April next, there is to be elected a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of George Martin, whose term of office will expire on the first day of January, A. D. 1860.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the great seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, this day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fifty-nine.

N. G. BOWEN, Secretary of State.

KENT COUNTY SHERIFF'S OFFICE,
Grand Rapids, Michigan, February 7, 1859.

To the several Township Clerks in the county of Kent, and to same Inspectors of Election to each and every of the said Township:

YOU are hereby notified that at the General Election, to be held in the State of Michigan, on Monday, the ninth day of April next, there is to be elected a Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, in place of George Martin, whose term of office will expire on the first day of January, A. D. 1860.

A. S. NORTON, Sheriff of Kent county.

NEW STORE! NEW GOODS!

A. P. LORING & Co.,

GROCERS,

AND

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

Three Doors East of National hotel,

MONROE-ST., GRAND RAPIDS.

WOULD announce to the citizens of Grand Rapids and neighborhood, that they have just opened a store one door east as above, which they have stocked with an select assortment of

GROCERIES, ROOTS AND SHOES,

Pickled Pork and Beef,

Grain, Plaster, Stucco, &c

Having excellent facilities in the East, for making purchases at the best markets, we can sell low, while we sell good articles. Grain, Pork, Beef and Country Produce, bought for cash, or taken in exchange for any of the above articles of merchandise.

Farmers will do well to call on us before selling elsewhere. We are always open for a trade.

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 Unearned Money.

Liberal accommodations to customers.

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

November 1st, 1858.

Premium Plaster!

I HAVE Plaster, Stucco, &c., of the best quality, constantly on hand, at

Busterworth's old stand,

NOW

Farmers' Grocery,

MONROE STREET,

Which I shall sell on the lowest Cash Price, or exchange for Produce. Call before purchasing elsewhere.

F. WALSH.

decdswf

W. S. GUNN, having this day purchased of R. D. Ball & Co., his entire stock of Stoves, Tools, Nails, Iron, Cordage, Glass, &c., offers the same for sale at the old stand,

NO. 11, McCONNELL'S BLOCK, Monroe street.

At very low prices, for cash or ready pay, at wholesale or retail.

Tin, Sheet Iron and Copper Ware kept constantly on hand or manufactured to order.

Grand Rapids, Jan. 11, 1859.

MUSIC PAPER—At the *CURIOSITY SHOP.*