The Semi-Weekly Press.

VOLUME 1. GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1858. NUMBER 14.

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sep19ww

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On all Parts of the World.

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Samples will be shown by calling on him.
Grand Rapids, Sept. 5th, 1858. 3y.

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REAL ESTATE AGENT AND DEALER.
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And will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care.
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We can confidently state that the variety of goods in this establishment, as well in the Book and Stationery department as in the Fancy, Notion, and Musical line, cannot be surpassed by any other house in the West, assuring our customers that it is always our aim to keep everything of the very best quality at the lowest possible prices.
P. C. HODGEPYL,
Proprietor of the Curiosity Shop, and Successor to J. Terbune, Jr.
sep9ww

For 1859.
The American Baptist Almanac
For sale at BARNARD'S BOOKSTORE

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FIRE AND WATER-PROOF
CEMENT ROOFS.
THE undersigned, agents for the Proprietors of this invaluable improvement in Roofing, take this method to inform the citizens of Grand Rapids and vicinity that they are
Prepared to Receive all Orders
In this city, or from any part of the State, for putting on Roofs, or for their Roofing Material.
The undersigned, being practical builders, have no hesitation in saying that this Roofing Cement is superior to any ever brought before the public. This material, after having been applied, becomes hard and elastic; and, for what is commonly called a Flat Roof, is
BETTER AND CHEAPER
than any
Tin Metal, Sanded Cloth or Calico Tar Roofing.
It will not crack or run in the coldest or hottest weather, and is
IMPERISHABLE TO THE ELEMENTS.
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Persons who are building, or are about to build, will save money, and will get a permanent Roof, by adopting this roofing, as we shall offer the most liberal inducements.
All orders for Roofs or materials, information, &c., addressed to us will receive prompt attention.
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MASONS' BUILDING MATERIAL
Of all descriptions. sw3m

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I am just opening, and am in daily receipt of
THE LARGEST
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Ever offered in the Grand River Country,
Call and take a look at my stock.
sep1ywly Geo. P BARNARD.

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WE ARE NOW RECEIVING our Stock of Fall Goods in Larger Packages, among which can be found a Larger Stock of
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AND
GROCERIES,
IN GREAT VARIETY,
All of which will be sold as cheap as the cheapest for Cash.
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FINE ART GALLERY!

THE Subscribers take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Grand Rapids and vicinity, that they have purchased of O. W. Horton, his entire establishment, and are now prepared to furnish them with every style of pictures in their line.
AMBROTYPES AND PHOTOGRAPHS,
Of all sizes, from the smallest locket to the full life size on canvass, colored in oil.
Particular attention paid to copying.
Old Daguerreotypes copied to any size.
By strict attention to the wants of our customers we hope to merit and receive a share of public patronage.
KEENEY & LUCAS.
N. B.—Remember the place, Monroe St., opposite the Bathman House.
Grand Rapids, September 3d, 1858.

THE LAST JOINT DEBATE
BETWEEN
DOUGLAS AND LINCOLN.
10,000 PERSONS PRESENT!

Great Speech of Senator Douglas.

The last of the series of joint debates between Senator Douglas and Hon. Abraham Lincoln, took place at Alton, Ill., on Friday, Oct. 15th. From five to ten thousand people were in attendance, the majority of whom were Democrats. A large delegation came up from St. Louis on the steamer *White Cloud*, and quite a number of Missourians were present from the adjoining counties, on the opposite side of the Mississippi river, whilst not a few Kentuckians had found their way up to Alton to hear the debate.

Long and loud bursts of applause greeted Senator Douglas when he appeared on the stand. As he was about to commence speaking, he was interrupted by Dr. Hope, one of the Danite faction.

Dr. Hope.—Judge, before you commence speaking, allow me to ask you a question.

Senator Douglas.—If you will not occupy too much of my time.

Dr. Hope.—Only an instant.

Senator Douglas.—What is your question?

Dr. Hope.—Do you believe that the Territorial Legislature ought to pass laws to protect slavery in the Territories?

Senator Douglas.—You will get an answer in the course of my remarks. (Applause.)

Ladies and Gentlemen: It is now nearly four months since the canvass between Mr. Lincoln and myself commenced. On the 16th of June the republican convention assembled at Springfield and nominated Mr. Lincoln as their candidate for the U. S. Senate, and he, on that occasion, delivered a speech in which he laid down what he understood to be the republican creed and the platform on which he proposed to stand during the contest. The principal points in that speech of Mr. Lincoln's were: First, that this government could not endure permanently, divided into free and slave States, as our fathers made it, but that we must all become free or all become slave States; all become one thing or all become the other; otherwise this Union could not continue to exist. I give you his opinions almost in the identical language he used. His second proposition was a crusade against the Supreme Court of the United States because of the Dred Scott decision; urging as an especial reason for his opposition to that decision, that it deprived the negroes of the rights and benefits of that clause in the Constitution of the United States which guarantees to the citizens of each State, all the rights, privileges, and immunities of his citizens of the several States. On the 10th of July I returned home, and delivered a speech to the people of Chicago, in which I announced it to be my purpose to appeal to the People of Illinois to sustain the course I had pursued in Congress. In that speech I joined issue with Mr. Lincoln on the points which he had presented. Thus there was an issue clear and distinct made up between us on these two propositions laid down in his speech of Mr. Lincoln at Springfield, and controverted by me in my reply to him at Chicago. On the next day, the 11th of July, Mr. Lincoln replied to me at Chicago, explaining at some length, and re-affirming the positions which he had taken in his Springfield speech. In that Chicago speech he even went further than he had before, and uttered sentiments in regard to the negro being on an equality with the white man. (That's so.) He adopted in support of this position the argument which Lovejoy and Codding, and other Abolition lecturers had made familiar in the northern and central portions of the State, to-wit: that the Declaration of Independence having declared all men free and equal, by Divine law, also that negro equality was an inalienable right, of which they could not be deprived. He insisted, in that speech, that the Declaration of Independence included the negro in the clause asserting that all men were created equal, and went so far as to say that if one man was allowed to take the position, that it did not include the negro, others might take the position that it did not include other men. He said that all these distinctions between this man and that man, this race and the other race, must be discarded, and we must all stand by the Declaration of Independence, declaring that all men were created equal.

The issue thus being made up between Mr. Lincoln and myself on three points, we went before the People of the State. During the following seven weeks, between the Chicago speeches and our first meeting at Ottawa, he and I addressed large assemblages of the People in many of the central counties. In my speeches I confined myself closely to those three positions which he had taken; controverting his proposition that this Union could not exist as our fathers made it, divided into free and slave States, controverting his proposition of a crusade against the Supreme Court because of the Dred Scott decision, and controverting his proposition that the Declaration of Independence included and meant the negroes as well as the white men, when it decalred all men to be created equal. (Cheers for Douglas.) I supposed at that time that these propositions constituted a distinct issue between us, and that the opposite positions we had taken upon them we would be willing to be held to in every part of the State. I never intended to waver one hair's breadth from that issue, either in the north or the south, or wherever I should address the People of Illinois. I hold that when the time arrives that I cannot proclaim my political creed in the same terms not only in the northern but the southern part of Illinois, not only in the northern but the southern States, and wherever the American flag waves over American soil, that then there must be something wrong in that creed. (Good, good, and cheers.) So long as we live under a common constitution, so long as we live in a confederacy of sovereign and equal States, joined together as one for certain purposes, that political creed is radically wrong, which cannot be proclaimed in every State, and every section of that Union, alike. I took up Mr. Lincoln's three propositions in my several speeches, analyzed them, and pointed out what I believed to be the radical errors contained in them. First, in regard to that clause of this government which says that it was ordained by God, which says that a house divided against itself cannot stand, I repudiated it as a slander upon the immortal framers of our Constitution. I then said, have often repeated, and now again assert, that in my opinion, this government can endure forever, (good,) divided into free and slave States as our fathers made it—each State having the right to prohibit, abolish, or sustain slavery just as it pleases. (Good, right, and cheers.) This government was made upon the great basis of the sovereignty of the People of the States, the right of each State to regulate its own domestic institutions to suit itself, and that right was conferred with understanding and expectation that inasmuch as each locality had separate interests, each locality must have different and distinct local and domestic institutions, corresponding to its wants and interests. Our fathers knew when they made the government, that the laws and institutions which were well adapted to the green mountains of Vermont, were unsuited to the rice plantations of South Carolina. They knew then, as well as we know now, that the laws and institutions which would be well adapted to the beautiful prairies of Illinois would not be suited to the mining regions of California. They knew that in a Republic as broad as this, having such a variety of soil, climate and interest, there must necessarily be a corresponding variety of local laws—the policy and institutions of each State adapted to its condition and wants. For this reason this Union was established on the right of each State to do as it pleased on the question of slavery, and every other question; and the various States were not allowed to complain of, much less interfere, with the policy of their neighbors. (That's good doctrine, that's the doctrine, and cheers.)

Suppose the doctrine advocated by Mr. Lincoln and the abolitionists of this State had prevailed when the Constitution was made, what would have been the result? Imagine for a moment that Mr. Lincoln had been a member of the convention that framed the Constitution of the United States, and that when his members were about to sign that wonderful document, he had arisen in that convention as he did at Springfield, this summer, and addressed himself to the President, and said "a house divided against itself cannot stand. (laughter) this government divided into free and slave States cannot endure, they must all be free or all be slave, they must all be one thing or all the other, otherwise, it is a violation of the law of God, and cannot continue to exist;"—suppose Mr. Lincoln had convinced that body of sages, that that doctrine was sound, what would have been the result? Remember that the Union was then composed of thirteen States, twelve of which were slaveholding and one free. Do you think that the one free State would have out-voted the twelve slave-holding States, and thus have secured the abolition of slavery? (No, no.) On the other hand, would not the twelve slave-holding States have outvoted the one free State, and thus have fastened slavery, by a constitutional provision, on every foot of the American Republic forever? You see that if this abolition doctrine of Mr. Lincoln had prevailed when the government was made, it would have established slavery as a permanent institution, in all the States, whether they wanted it or not; and the question for us to determine in Illinois now, as one of the free States is, whether or not we are willing, having become the majority section, to endorse a doctrine on the minority, which we would have resisted with our heart's blood had it been attempted on us when we were in a minority. (We never will, good, and cheers.) How has the South lost her power as the majority section in this Union, and how have the free States gained it, except under the operation of that principle which declares the right of the People of each State and each Territory to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. It was under that principle that slavery was abolished in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania; it was under that principle that the number of free States increased until from being one out of twelve States, we became one out of thirty-two, thirty of the States of the whole Union, with the power to control the House of Representatives and Senate, and the power, consequently, to elect a President by Northern votes, without the aid of a Southern State. Having obtained this power under the operation of that great principle, are you now prepared to abandon the principle, and declare that merely because we have this power you will wage a war against the Southern States and their institutions, until you force them to abolish slavery everywhere? (No, never, and great applause.)

After having pressed these arguments home on Mr. Lincoln for seven weeks, publishing a number of my speeches, we met at Ottawa, in joint discussion, and he then began to crawfish a little, and let himself down. (Immense applause.) I there propounded certain questions to him. Amongst others, I asked him whether he would vote for the admission of any more slave States in the event the People wanted them. He would not answer. (Applause and laughter.) I then told him that if he did not answer the question there I would renew it at Freeport, and would then trot him down into Egypt and again put it to him.—(Cheers.) Well, at Freeport, knowing that the next joint discussion took place in Egypt, and being in dread of it, he did answer that question in regard to no more slave States, in a mode which he hoped would be satisfactory to me, and scomfish the object he had in view. I will show you what his answer was. After saying that he was pledged to the Republicans to know no more slave States," he declared:

"I state to you freely, frankly, that I should be exceedingly sorry to ever be put in the position of having to pass upon that question. I should be exceedingly glad to know that there never would be another slave State admitted into this Union."

Here, permit me to remark, that I do not think the People will ever force him into a position against his will. (Great laughter and applause.) He went on to say:

"But I must add in regard to this, that if slavery shall be kept out of the Territory during the territorial existence of any one given Territory and then the People should, having a fair chance and clear field when they come to adopt a constitution, if they should do the extraordinary thing of adopting a slave constitution, uninfluenced by the actual presence of the institution among them, I see no alternative, if we own the country, but we must admit it into the Union."

That answer Mr. Lincoln thought would satisfy the oldline whigs, composed of Kentuckians and Virginians, down in the southern part of the State. Now, what does it amount to? I desired to know whether he would vote to allow Kansas to come into the Union with slavery or not, as the people desired. He would not answer; but in a round about way said that if slavery should be kept out of territory during the whole of its territorial existence, and then the people, when they adopted a State constitution, asked admission as a slave State, he supposed he would have to let the State come in. The case I put to him was an entirely different one. I desire to know whether he would vote to admit a State if Congress had not prohibited slavery in it during its territorial existence, as Congress was intended to do under Clay's compromise measures of 1850. He would not answer, and I have not yet been able to get an answer from him. (Laughter; he'l answer this time; he's afraid to answer, etc.) I have asked him whether he would vote to admit Nebraska if her people asked to come in as a State with a constitution recognizing slavery, and he refused to answer. (Put him down.) He is afraid. (Laughter and cheers.) I have put the question to him with reference to New Mexico, and he has not uttered a word in answer. I have enumerated the territories, one after another, putting the same question to him with reference to each, and he has not said, and will not say, whether, if elected to Congress, he will vote to admit any territory now in existence with such a constitution as the people may adopt. He invents a case which does not, and cannot exist under this government, and answers it; but he will not answer the question I put to him in connection with any of the territories now in existence. (Hurrah for Douglas! three cheers for Douglas.) The contract we entered into with Texas when she entered the Union obliges us to allow four States to be formed out of the old State, and admitted with or without slavery, as the respective inhabitants of each may determine. I have asked Mr. Lincoln three times in our joint discussions whether he would vote to redeem that pledge, and he has never yet answered. He is as silent as the grave on the subject. (Laughter: Lincoln must answer; he will; &c.) He would rather answer as to a state of the case that will never arise than commit himself by telling what he would do in a case which would come up for action soon after his election to Congress.—("He'll never have to act on any question, and laughter.) Why can he not say whether he is willing to allow the people of each State to have slavery or not as they please, and come into the Union when they have the requisite population as a slave or a free State, as they decide? I have no trouble in answering the question. I have said everywhere, and now repeat it to you, that if the people of Kansas want a slave State they have a right, under the constitution of the United States, to form such a State, and I will let them come into the Union with slavery, or without, as they determine. (That's right! good! hurrah for Douglas all the time! and cheers.) If the people of any other territory desire slavery, let them have it. If they do not want it let them prohibit it. It is their business, not mine. (That's it exactly! that's so! hurrah! &c.) It is none of our business in Illinois whether Kansas is a free State or a slave State. (That's the doctrine!) It is none of our business whether Lecompton or Kansas shall adopt slavery or reject it. It is the business of her people and none of yours. The people of Kansas have as much right to decide that question for themselves as you in Missouri have to decide it for yourselves, or we in Illinois have to decide it for ourselves. (That's what we believe! we stand by that! and cheers.)

And here I may repeat what I have said in every speech I have made in Illinois—that I fought the Lecompton constitution to its death, not because of the slavery clause in it, but because it was not the act and deed of the people of Kansas. I said then in Congress, and I say now, that if the people of Kansas want a slave State, they have a right to have it. If they wanted the Lecompton constitution, they had a right to have it. I was opposed to that constitution because I did not believe it was the act and deed of the people, but on the contrary, the act of a small, pitiful minority acting in the name of the majority. When at last it was determined to send that constitution back to the people, and act accordingly, in August last, the question of admission under it was submitted to a popular vote, the citizens rejected it by nearly ten to one, thus showing conclusively, that I was right when I said that the Lecompton constitution was not the act and deed of the people of Kansas, and did not embody their will. (Cheers.)

I hold that there is no power on earth, under our system of government, which has the right to force a constitution upon an unwilling people. (That's so.) Suppose there had been a majority of ten to one in favor of slavery in Kansas, and suppose there had been an abolition President, and an abolition administration, and by some means the abolitionists succeeded in forcing an abolition constitution on those slaveholding people, would the people of the south have submitted to that act for one instant? (No, no.) Now, if you of the south would not have submitted to it a day, how can you, as fair, honorable and honest men insist on putting a slave constitution on a people who desire a free State. (That's so! and cheers.) Your safety and ours depend upon both of us acting in good faith, and living up to that great principle which asserts the right of every people to form and regulate their domestic institutions to suit themselves, subject only to the Constitution of the United States. (That's the doctrine! and hurrahs.)

Most of the men who denounced my course on the Lecompton question, objected to it not because I was not right, but because they thought it expedient at that time, for the sake of keeping the party together, to do wrong.—(Cheers.) I never knew the democratic party to violate any of its principles out of policy or expediency, that it did not pay the debt with sorrow. There is no safety or success for our party unless we always do right, and trust the consequences to God and the people. I chose not to depart from principle for the sake of expediency in the Lecompton question, and I never intend to do it on that or any other question. (Good.)

But I am told that I would have been all right if I had only voted for the English bill after Lecompton was killed. (Laughter and cheers.) You know a general pardon was granted to all political offenders on the Lecompton question, provided they would only vote for the English bill. I did not accept the benefits of that pardon, for the reason that I had been right in the course I had pursued, and had no sin to repent or any forgiveness.—Let us see how the result has been worked out. English brought in his bill referring the Lecompton constitution back to the people, with the proposition that if it was rejected, Kansas should be kept out of the Union until she had the full ratio of population required for a member of Congress; thus in effect declaring that if the people of Kansas would consent to come into the Union under the Lecompton constitution, and have a slave State when they did not want it, they should be admitted with a population of 35,000, but that if they were so obstinate as to insist upon having just such a constitution as they thought best, and to desire admission as a free State, then they should be kept out of the Union until they numbered 93,420 inhabitants. I then said, and I now repeat to you, that whenever Kansas has people enough for a slave State, she has enough for a free State. (That's the doctrine all over, hurrah for Douglas!) I was and am willing to adopt the rule that no State shall come into the Union until she has the full ratio of population for a member of Congress, provided the rule is made uniform. I made that proposition in the Senate last winter, but a majority of the Senators were not agree to it; and I then said to them, if you will not adopt that general rule I will not consent to make an exception of Kansas.

I hold that it is a violation of the fundamental principles of this government to throw the weight of federal power into the scale of strife in favor of the free or the slave States. Equality among all the States of this Union is a fundamental principle of our political system. We have no more right to throw the weight of the federal government into the scale in favor of the slaveholding States than the free States, and last of all should our friends in the south consent for a moment that Congress should withhold its powers either way when they know that there is a majority against them in both Houses of Congress.

Fellow-citizens, how have the supporters of the English bill stood up to their pledges not to admit Kansas until she had obtained a population of 93,420 in the event of her rejecting the Lecompton constitution? How? The newspapers inform us that English himself, whilst conducting his campaign for re-election, and in order to secure it, pledged himself to his constituents that if returned he would disregard his own bill and vote to admit Kansas into the Union with such population as she might have when she applied for admission. (Laughter and applause.) We are informed that every democratic candidate for Congress in all the States where elections have recently been held, was pledged against the English bill, with perhaps one or two exceptions.—Now, if I had only done as these Anti-Lecompton men who voted for the English bill in Congress, pledging themselves to refuse to admit Kansas if she refused to become a slave State until she had a population of 93,420, and then returned to their people, forfeited their pledge, and made new pledges to admit Kansas at any time she applied, without regard to population, I would be in a pretty predicament. You saw the whole power and patronage of the federal government wielded in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania to re-elect anti-Lecompton men who voted against the English bill, and then voted for the English bill, and then denounced the English bill, and pledged themselves to their people to disregard it. (Good.) My sin consists in not having given a pledge, and then in not having afterwards forfeited it. For that reason, in this State, every postmaster, every route agent, every collector of the ports, and every federal office-holder, forfeits his head the moment he expresses a preference for the democratic candidates against Lincoln and his abolition associates. (That's so! and cheers.) A democratic administration which we helped to bring into power, deems it consistent with its fidelity to principle, and its regard to duty, to wield its power in this State in behalf of the Republican abolition candidates in every county and every congressional district against the democratic party. All I have to say in reference to this matter is, that if that administration has not regard enough for principle, if they are not sufficiently attached to the creed of the democratic party to bury forever their personal hostilities in order to carrying out the doctrines of our glorious principles, I have. (Good! good! and cheers.) I have no personal difficulties with Mr. Buchanan or his cabinet. He chose to make certain recommendations to Congress, as he had a right to do, on the Lecompton question. I could not vote in favor of them. I had as much right to judge for myself how I should vote as he had how he should recommend.—He undertook to say to me, if you do not vote as I tell you, I will take off the head of your friends. (Laughter.) I replied to him, you did not elect me; I am accountable to Illinois, as my constituency, and to God, but not to the President or to any other power on earth.—(Vociferous cheering.)

And now this warfare is made on me because I would not surrender my convictions of duty, because I would not abandon my constituency, and receive the orders of the executive authorities. I will show you the attitude of the Senate of the United States. (Never do it! three cheers! &c.) I hold that an attempt to control the Senate on the part of the Executive is subversive of the principles of our constitution. (That's right.) The Executive department is independent of the Senate, and the Senate is independent of the President. In matters of legislation the President has a veto on the action of the Senate, and in appointments and treaties the Senate has a veto on the President. He has no more right to tell me how I shall vote on his appointments than I have to tell him whether he shall veto or approve a bill that the Senate has passed. Whenever you recognize the right of the Executive to say to a Senator, do this, or I will take off the heads of your friends, you convert this government from a republic into a despotism. (Hear, hear! and cheers.) Whenever you recognize the right of a President to say to a member of Congress, Vote as I tell you, or I will bring a power to bear against you at home which will crush you, you destroy the independence of the representative, and convert him into a tool of Executive power. (That's so! and applause.) I resisted this invasion of the constitutional rights of a Senator, and I intend to resist it as long as I have a voice to speak, or a vote to

(Concluded on fourth page.)

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22d, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

For Governor,
CHARLES E. STUART,
Of Kalamazoo County.

For Lieut. Governor,
GEORGE C. PUTNEY,
Of Hillsdale County.

For Secretary of State—**JONATHAN P. KING.**
For State Treasurer—**EDWARD KANTER.**
For Auditor General—**JOHN J. ADAM.**
For Attorney General—**J. G. SUTHERLAND.**
For Com'r Land Office—**JOHN S. BALL.**
For Supt. Pub. Ins'n—**D. C. JACOBS.**
For Mem. Bd of Ed'n—**ANDREW T. MOORE.**

For Representative in Congress,
THOMAS B. CHURCH.

For Representatives,
1st District—**THOMPSON SINCLAIR.**
2d District—**CYPRIUS S. HOOKER.**
3d District—**JOHN M. MATHEWSON.**

For Senator—FREDERICK W. WORDEN.
For Sheriff—JOHN M. FOX.
For Treasurer—NELSON ROBINSON.
For Clerk—CHARLES H. TAYLOR.
For Register—HARRY McARTHUR.
For Pros. Att'y—STEPHEN G. CHAMPLIN.
For Cir. Cir. Com'r—GEORGE GRAY.
For Coroners {LEWIS P. CLARK, {CURTIS PORTER.

DEMOCRATIC MASS CONVENTION.

The Democratic Committees of the several Towns and Wards of Kent County are invited to organize and attend in Mass Convention on Saturday, the 23d day of October, at 10 o'clock A. M., in the City of Grand Rapids, and hear addresses from Hon. CHARLES E. STUART, Hon. T. B. CHURCH, and other speakers.

CURTIS PORTER,
C. O. BUDINGTON,
JAMES BLAIR,
JOHN DAVIS,
PETER VAN LEW,
} *County Correspond'g Committee.*

Grand Rapids, Oct 11, 1858.

"I am An Abolitionist."

So said FRANK KELLOGG, the "War Horse," on the steps of the *Rathbun* House, two years ago. Said he: *"I am an Abolitionist, and you can publish it to every man, woman and child!"* Has KELLOGG changed since '56?

Won't Come to Time.

JOHN M. MATHEWSON, the democratic candidate for Representative in the third district, has challenged MILTON C. WATKINS, his opponent, to a public discussion of political issues. Mr. WATKINS, up to this date, has not accepted the challenge. Why is this hesitancy to vindicate the republican cause? We do not blame Mr. WATKISS for his disposition to keep out of the way of Mr. MATHEWSON. The latter gentleman carries too many guns for his antagonist.

Democratic Rally.

On Saturday, October 30th, the Democracy of Walker Township will meet at the Red School House, at 2 o'clock P. M., to make arrangements for election day. T. B. CHURCH, C. H. TAYLOR, and S. G. CHAMPLIN, will be the speakers.

P. S. We advise the Democrats of every township in the county to meet on the above day—Saturday previous to election—and make arrangements for getting out the voters.

DOUGLAS OUT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY!

The Democratic Party Purgated!!

"Douglas and such instruments as Forney may, and no doubt will, take permanent quarters in the ranks of the opposition, but they will find themselves left without a Democratic sympathizer to participate in their shame and dishonor. The Democratic party must submit to these periodical purgations. *It purifies the organization, by striking from the rolls men who in the past were unworthy of our confidence, and in the future will be incapable of doing us an injury."*

[Washington Union, Oct. 14.

Thus saith "SIM" JOHNSON and his echoes. As DOUGLAS, according to "SIM," is now "in the ranks of the opposition," we publish his speech, delivered at Alton, in order that every one may know how DOUGLAS stands "in the ranks of the opposition." The reading of this speech convinces us that DOUGLAS is a pretty good Democrat. It is true he supports the same doctrines that he did in 1856, and for this reason, "SIMPLE SIM" thinks that he will be left without "Democratic sympathizers!"

"SIMPLE SIM," with the aid of a few Postmasters, is going to "purgate" the Democratic Party! Such a purgation as he proposes will so clean out the *party* that a grease spot will not be left of it. It will "evacuate" pretty much the entire party.

By reading out a majority of Democrats in every Northern State, "SIM" thinks the "organization" will be purified. Where are RIX ROBINSON'S Boots?

False Alarm.

We notice that the Ionia *Gazette* publishes an address, purporting to be signed by several democrats who cannot any longer go with the democratic party. We are informed that all of these "democrats," with one exception, voted for FREMONT, and that the address was drafted by one WILLIAMS, who pretends to be one of the editors of the *Gazette*. No one will be deceived by such a document.

Behaved Respectably.

The Hinsdale County (Miss.) *Gazette* is responsible for this—"Gov. A. G. Brown and Gov. John J. McRae were in attendance at church, at Spring Ridge, in this county, a Sabbath or two ago. Although politicians by profession, and office-holders by trade—and hence been subjected to all the vices, corruptions and degradations of that mode of living—we are gratified to state that they took seats with the congregation, and conducted themselves like respectable people!"

A COMPLETE ANSWER.

There were two points made in the speech of Hon. C. H. TAYLOR, on Wednesday evening, so completely refuting the speeches of WISNER and BINGHAM, we cannot help but allude to them. The first was this—BINGHAM, WISNER and BLAIR spent six hours here to prove that the Democratic party was pro-slavery. They admitted that the Democratic party had, with few exceptions, controlled the policy and the destinies of the country. Now, said Mr. TAYLOR, let us look at general results. It is admitted that when we started there were 12 slave States to 1 free State. Slavery has been abolished in New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. There are now 18 free States to 15 slave States. The free States have a large majority in the House of Representatives and in the Senate. All this has been done while the Democratic party has had control of the General Government. Does this look as if the Democratic party was pro-slavery? But it may be said that the People have done all this. Very well, said Mr. TAYLOR, give credit to the Democratic principle of Popular Sovereignty. This great progress of Freedom has been under Democratic Administrations, and it has been accomplished by Democratic men and principles. So much for the charge that the Democracy are pro-slavery.

The second point made by Mr. TAYLOR was this, and it is a crusher:—Look at the general results of Democratic policy in the State of Michigan. In January, 1842, the Democrats returned to power in this State. They found a ten-penny nail in the Treasury. The credit of the State was run out. There was neither credit or money. The Democrats were in power 12 years, and handed over to their successors $460,000 or thereabouts. The credit of the State was above par. Gov. BINGHAM said the State was free from embarrassment, and there would be no necessity for a resort to direct Taxation. This, said Mr. TAYLOR, was the result of Democratic rule and management as confessed by Gov. BINGHAM himself. But, said he, mark the result of four years' Republican administration! Not a cent in the Treasury—the surplus spent—a resort to Loans is necessary to preserve the credit of the State—increased taxation, and a sale of the State Lands!

Reader, what do you think of it?

THE DEMOCRATIC TICKET

For Ionia County, is now complete. The County Convention was held on the 16th inst., when the County Officers were nominated—the Senator, and the Representative for the western district, having been nominated before. The utmost harmony has prevailed in all their conventions—no bickering or squabbling for preferences has had the least shadow of existence in any of their deliberations; and though largely in the minority at the last general election, two years ago, they hope by presenting for the public suffrage, candidates who are well known, and thoroughly qualified, to take away all just cause, if any ever existed, for being any longer in the minority.

The Ticket.

Senator—Alexander F. Bell, of Ionia.
Representative—Eastern District—Frederick Hall, of Ionia.
Representative—Western District—Seneca H. King, Orleans.
Sheriff—James M. Webster, Portland.
Clerk—Mason Hearsey, Ionia.
Treasurer—Richard Vosper, Boston.
Register—George Bignell, Ionia.
Pros. Att'y—John C. Blanchard, Ionia.
Cir. Ct. Com'r—Adam L. Roof, Lyons.
Surveyor—William Freeman, Ronald.
Coroners—Daniel S. Curdy, Campbell.
George W. Davenport, Danby.

Those who have been long and familiarly acquainted with the citizens of Ionia county, will here recognize many familiar names—names that have been associated with the business and interests of the county from its earliest organization. And it is from their long familiarity with the business of the county, their thorough acquaintance with all its interests, and their tried and acknowledged worth, that they have been put in nomination.

Very few if any of them, would desire an election for the sake of any honor or profit that might accrue from the office—having had their full share of that kind of honor, and being engaged in occupations quite as profitable; but the base corruption, dishonesty and juggling that has characterized the dominant party for the last four years, has rendered it necessary that every well-wisher for the public welfare should be willing to take such share as shall be assigned him by honest-minded men, in their efforts to restore again a wholesome democratic rule.

Such is the feeling that now characterizes the democratic party of Ionia county. And with an eye single to the public good, and a united and harmonious effort in the cause of public reform they hope to give a good account of themselves on the first Tuesday of November next.

☞ We judge that the speech of Mr. TAYLOR, on Wednesday evening, left a serious impression upon the mind of the editor of the *Eagle*. He labors through two columns to get rid of the facts stated by Mr. TAYLOR, but with very indifferent success.

Regent.

By order of the Democratic County committee the name of HALLEY F. BARSTOW, will be inserted upon the Democratic Ticket, as our candidate for Regent. Mr. B. is a graduate of Harvard, is a scholar, and has earned a high reputation as a vigorous and finished writer.

☞ Hon. C. H. TAYLOR and EBEN SMITH, Jr., Esq., publicly discussed political issues last evening, in the township of Grand Rapids.—We never expect to see our Brother EBEN again. Farewell EBEN!

☞ GALES EASTMAN offers to deliver freight of all descriptions, from Chicago to Grand Rapids, for only 15 cents ℔ 100 lbs.

POPULAR SOVEREIGNTY!

Democratic Doctrine.

STUART'S POSITION.

The announcement of a speech by Hon. CHARLES E. STUART, the democratic candidate for Governor, brought together a large number of the People of Van Buren county, at Paw Paw, on Monday, the 12th inst., among whom much democratic enthusiasm prevailed. Mr. STUART made a bold, thorough and searching examination of State affairs, which visibly impressed his audience, and is known to have determined a considerable number who have heretofore acted with the opposition to give their votes at the coming election in favor of change in the State policy. He then passed to national affairs, which he handled with his accustomed ability, and in the course of his remarks took occasion to say:

The republican candidates and the republican press have for weeks been endeavoring to place the democratic party and its candidates in a false position before the People, and by that course they evidently hope to divert the attention of the tax-payers of the State from a thorough investigation into the manner in which our State affairs have been managed during the past four years, so that if possible they may escape that condemnation at the polls which their administration of our State government so richly merits; and though this effort of theirs may fail and they be rebuked in November at the hands of an indignant People, yet truth and honor alike require that I should state the real position of the party as well as my own.

The democratic State convention passed the following, among other resolutions—unanimously:

Resolved by the democracy of Michigan, in State convention assembled:

1. That we strictly adhere to the principles of the Cincinnati platform, as those only upon which our government can be successfully administered, and by which our inestimable institutions can be preserved.

2. That we read in the signs of the times the most cheering evidence that the day is rapidly approaching when the whole country, without distinction or division, will cordially accept the just and equal doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, as enunciated by the Cincinnati Platform; that, in the judgment of this convention, the principles thus recognized and approved not only import the sacred right of the People of every Territory to form and regulate, without intervention from any quarter, all their local and domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States, but equally import their clear and indisputable right to have any State constitution framed for them submitted to their own full, free, and direct vote thereon, for approval or rejection; and we pledge ourselves to the maintenance of this wise, equal, and democratic policy, with absolute fidelity.

5. That we adhere to the fraternal policy of the democratic party, which, confiding in the wisdom of the People of the Territories, and relying on their superior fitness to determine what institutions are suited to their peculiar wants and necessities, welcomes, with open arms and patriotic pride, each new sovereignty, with its institutions of its own free choice, to a brotherhood of *equal States.*

This is the distinct ground taken by the democratic party in 1848, and which has been steadily maintained ever since. This is the doctrine which I advocated before the People in 1854 and in 1856, and is the position occupied by myself with the party this day.

When the State convention met at Detroit and passed these resolutions, the Lecompton constitution had been rejected by the People of Kansas at a fair election, and consequently had no existence. The convention therefore treated it as dead, and said nothing of or about it. It had no longer any vitality, and could not therefore be a disturbing element in the party. No member of the convention, or nonince of it, was expected to express or modify any former opinion respecting it, and certain it is I made no modification of mine.

Lecompton was dead when the convention assembled, and whatever diversity of views had been entertained by democrats in regard to it, they had ceased, and the party was a unit, standing upon the great national principle of Popular Sovereignty, so clearly expressed in the resolutions I have just read, and hence, in my remarks submitted to the convention before the resolutions were introduced, I said—"Differences of opinion, it is true, have from time to time existed among us, respecting the true application of our principles, but all such have ceased to exist with the causes which gave them birth."

Such, fellow-citizens, was the position of the democratic party in State convention assembled in September. Such was mine, and such it is now.

From the time I first avowed and advocated this great principle of self-government before you to the present moment, I have never changed or modified my position, and none are better advised of this than those who so industriously misrepresent me and the party which placed me in nomination. Whether in this mode they shall succeed in diverting your attention from the profligate manner in which they have managed the affairs of our State, is a matter depending entirely on yourselves.

KINDLING WOOD.

A large quantity, about two cart-loads, of the Swamp Land Lists, may be obtained at the *Eagle* office, for kindling wood. It is true that the State paid $15,000 for this kindling wood, but if it can now be sold, and a further sum realized, so much the better for our fusion friends. These lists are in the "original packages," just as they came from the office of HOSMER & KERR, Lansing.

☞ The Great Western Railway of Canada declare a half-yearly dividend of 4 ℔ cent., the company having accepted the report of the Directors. The latter were authorized to advance £100,000 on the rolling stock of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway.

☞ The chess contest between Morphy and Harrwitz was suddenly closed on account of the illness of Mr. Harrwitz. The games stood, Morphy, 5; Harrwitz, 2; drawn, 1.

AN EVENT OF THE AGE.

The great prize fight, between MORRISSEY and HEENAN, took place on Wednesday in Canada. We are informed by a gentleman from Buffalo that 100 persons came from California to witness the fight. Over 4000 persons were in Buffalo from all parts of the country to witness the same spectacle. On Wednesday that city was full of thieves, "shoulder-hitters," pimps, &c.

This fight excites the greatest interest in New Orleans and Havana. In New Orleans, the Benicia Boy (HEENAN) was the favorite. A letter from Havana says that "great interest and excitement prevails among the American population there, regarding the coming contest between MORRISSEY and the Benicia Boy.—Large odds on the latter are freely offered, and as freely taken by the friends of the former. In Matanzas the Benicia Boy is also the favorite."

Steamers were chartered from all the principal cities of the Lakes, and a reasonable rate of tariff fixed, so that all parties might have a chance to witness this important fight.

Suicide near Cleveland.

A bonnet and shawl were found on Monday, on the bank of the canal, near Cleveland, supposed to belong to a young woman who, it is believed, committed suicide by drowning herself in the canal. To the shawl was pinned a letter, written in pencil, addressed to "MRS. MARIA JOHNSON, Tecumseh, Mich." In this letter the writer, who signs herself "ELIZA WILLIAMS," addresses her sister, stating that she fled from home about a year since, at the solicitation of a young man who represented himself as a traveling dentist from Detroit, and with whom she fell in love. She went to Detroit, where he took her to a house of ill-fame, accomplished her ruin and then left her. She went to Buffalo and spent the winter, leading an abandoned life. In the spring she went to Cleveland, and soon after engaged as a cook on a canal boat, where she was brutally used by the men. Driven to despair, she resolved to end her life. This is the substance of the letter, and there is little doubt that it is genuine, and that "one more unfortunate" has "gone to her death."

DISTRESSING CALAMITY!—WHOLE FAMILY BURNED.

We have the painful intelligence that the dwelling house of Hiram Robinson, which was situated about eighty rods from the Plank Road, about nine miles south of this city, in the township of Gaines, was burned last night, and himself and whole family, consisting of a wife and two children, were burned with it—The remains of the four were found in the ashes of the building and contents this morning.

The building was a small new board house, into which Mr. Robinson and family moved, with their furniture and household effects but yesterday.

The cause of this calamitous fire is unknown.

[Eagle, Oct. 20.

It appears that Robinson had just moved from Georgetown, Ottawa county, into the town of Gaines. On Tuesday evening he and his family retired early to bed. The neighbors saw nothing of him after night-fall. From the evening of Tuesday to the morning of Wednesday, nothing transpired to the destruction of the house and its inmates remains an impenetrable mystery. Surmises are busy with explanations; but the most probable is, that the building caught fire from the stove pipe; and, as the tenement was of boards, it was soon in a blaze. Owing to fatigue, Mr. Robinson and his family were probably not awakened till too late to escape. That they attempted to escape, is shown from the fact, that the bodies of both man and wife were found lying partially beyond the door sill of the house, and the youngest child, an infant, outside of the location of the house. It is believed that when they ascertained their danger, they rushed to the door and forced it open, but that in so doing, some of the upper heavy burning timbers fell upon and cast the pair to the ground, leaving the entire family with a horrible, inextricable bath of fire, and soon destroying life. The other child, was a girl, aged about three years. Mrs. Mary Robinson, wife of Hiram, was the daughter of John Cutler, Esq., of Gaines.

Although there were inhabited dwelling houses within a short distance, yet none of the inmates knew anything whatever of the fire, and its terrible consequences, till the next morning, when Robinson's house was discovered to be gone.

Ohio Election.

Full returns from Ohio disclose that six democrats have been elected to Congress, showing a loss of but two members. The six chosen are: Pendleton, re-elected; Vallandingham, re-elected; William Allen, in place of M. H. Nichols, republican; S. S. Cox, re-elected; Wm. Howard; and C. D. Martin in place of V. B. Horton, republican.

Better News from Indiana.

The majority for the Democratic State ticket in Indiana will be about 2,500.

☞ The Comet has changed its position and may now be seen in the West. In the language of a promising member of one of our Female Seminaries, "it has a very long nucleus."

☞ The London *Times* says that all appearances indicate that the present cable must be given up, and hopes that the experience gained will be used to insure that success which is finally certain.

The Sons of their Father.

A correspondent of the New York *Times* writing from Salt Lake City, Sept. 18th, says: "It is rumored about town that Heber Kimball was presented by some of his 'spiritual' wives with eleven children pipe before last. Just to think of a man's own immediate family increasing at the rate of eleven each night."

Gov. Denver.

Gov. Denver arrived at St. Louis on Saturday evening from Kansas. The Missouri Republican says he does not contemplate returning to the Territory again, and that the Territorial Secretary will perform the duties of Governor, until the President fills the vacancy.

Minnesota Election.

CHICAGO, 19th.—The St. Paul *Times* of the 17th says that the Republicans have re-elected 33 members of the House and the Democrats 28. There are 19 yet to hear from. In the Senate the Republicans have 10 and the Democrats 6, four more to hear from.

THE GREAT BALLOON RACE.

The Rival Aeronauts on their Travels.—Ascension of Three Balloons.

From the Cincinnati Gazette, Oct. 19th.

Yesterday afternoon, the great Balloon Race, which has been the talk of the town for the past two weeks, took place from the City Lot, and was witnessed by probably one hundred thousand people. The rival Aeronauts were to start at 4 o'clock, and long before the hour the grounds were comfortably filled with people, while outside, surrounding the entire enclosure, there was one dense of human beings. Wagons, carriages, carts, buggies of every description, were drawn up along the curb stones of the streets bounding the square.—The streets were completely blockaded for a considerable distance in every direction. Fences were taken possession of, and the trees were swaying with old and young America in the branches.

OFF TO THE CLOUDS.

Notwithstanding the well-directed efforts of Mayor Thomas, Chief of Police Ruffin and the force under their command, all of whom do serve credit for their exertions, the crowd almost over-ran the Balloonists before they left the ground. They broke down the ropes and surrounded the cars and balloons, hardly affording a passage way for communication between the two for the Committee to arrange for their departure. The utmost anxiety prevailed to see everything and hear everything connected with this extraordinary and novel undertaking.

At ten minutes past four Prof. Steiner announced to the Committee that he was ready and jumping range, the hope of his balloon, called to his rival to "Come on." Some delay occurred in getting Monsieur Godard's apparatus in readiness, but at twenty minutes past four the word was given by Mayor Thomas for a start, and both balloons were let cast loose.—Prof. Steiner started off a little in advance of his competitor, the Aeronaut standing erect in his car and waving the American flag to his thousands of friends below, who simultaneously joined in a shout that might be heard over half the city. The thousands upon thousands outside were no less enthusiastic in their admiration of the beautiful ascent, and joined in the general cheer for the stars and stripes.

The balloon attained an altitude of perhaps a mile, and struck off directly in the wake of the "Niagara," the Professor waving his flag and throwing out papers and handbills as he ascended.

Monsieur Godard followed in a second or two after, rising beautifully above the immense throng, and starting off in the same direction. At the height of one or two hundred feet, Monsieur climbed from the basket upon the hoops of the balloon, and waved a farewell with his cap to his friends below. The chase then became exciting. In racing parlance Steiner had the "inside track," followed hard and close by his more powerful rival, who soon appeared to "lap" him for a short brush.—Then Steiner appeared to open a gap of a few rods, and in a minute after the two appeared to be neck and neck sailing along majestically.

The two balloons remained in sight for perhaps three quarters of an hour, and as far as could be determined by the eye, the general impression was, amongst the crowds, that Prof. Steiner was a considerable distance ahead of his rival, while the little "Niagara" had entirely disappeared from sight. Whether the American colors will be able to obtain the vantage ground gained in the first few miles against the more powerful French representative, remains to be determined.

Both aeronauts carry with them printed dispatches to send down to terra firma whenever they pass a town, with directions to have them forwarded to the nearest telegraph station.

The contest is not one for a wager. Monsieur Godard challenged the world of aeronauts and Prof. Steiner in particular, and the gentleman accepted promptly. The result was the exciting race of yesterday, which, as the first of its kind upon record, may be regarded as an event worthy of all the attention it has received from the hundred thousand people who witnessed the ascension.

The Balloon Race.

Sandusky, Oct. 19.

Godard, the balloonist, came down last night at 10½ P. M. fifteen miles from here. Steiner came down at 11 P. M. one mile from here.

Descent upon a Gambling House.

NEW YORK, Oct. 20.

The police last night made a descent upon a gambling house in Broadway kept by the notorious Rosa Dean, and succeeded in half a dozen gamblers, upon complaint of an Irish servant girl that a man was murdered there on Sunday night, Sept. 19th, and that next morning she saw his body in the cistern. The *Commercial* says that G. Baldwin Holiday, of the Swedish navy, who was recently fleeced by gamblers of $5,000, has been missing from the St. Nicholas Hotel for several days.

Short Hair—New Fashion.

From the N, Sunday Times.

It is becoming quite the rage among young ladies to cut the hair off at the sides, and wear it in a profusion of short, frizzled curls, which are combed back from the temples and formed into rows, one above another; the general effect being somewhat irregular and very coquettish. "Charming," is the almost universal verdict, and a *furore* is the consequence among boarding school misses and those of our belles who like to produce a sensation on the promenade as well as in the hearts of their admirers. The fever has been caught, especially in some of the provincial towns and cities, and hundreds of fair and youthful beauties have surrendered part of those glossy ringlets to the reigning barber, the possession of which would have produced unspeakable emotions in the hearts of aspiring young gentlemen who fill the "Poet's Corner" in the weekly newspaper.

Probably nothing but the dictates of fashion could have induced the fair owners to part with any portion of their treasure of dark and golden hair. But are they aware of the quarter from whence this mandate of the capricious goddess issued? We imagine not; and they must therefore be informed that the style they patronize with such enthusiasm, is the "Lorette" fashion in Paris, and cannot be not there be adopted by any respectable woman. It originated with them, and was imported into New York by two distinguished members of the sisterhood, who are recognized by all *traveled* gentlemen, and who are doubtless surprised, on returning to their native country, to find so many fashionable *Lorettes.*

☞ A Gambling saloon was recently discovered in a sewer, at Columbus, Ga. The proper place for it, we should say.

BOARD.

A Gentleman and Lady, or two single gentlemen, can be accommodated with Board and Lodging, in a small family, one minutes' walk from the Post Office. Enquire at the Kent Bookstore. octl5w4t

OTTAWA HOUSE,
GRAND HAVEN, MICH.,
W. H. Kezeler, Proprietor.

THIS HOUSE has recently been enlarged and newly furnished. The lake and river Steamers land directly in front of the House. Stages leave daily for different points. ☞ A good Barn and Stable attached. Charges reasonable. octl5w4t

The Election in Illinois.

From the St. Louis Democrat, Oct. 19th.

Even while we write, the political complexion of five States of this Union, in the popular branch of Congress, has been determined.—Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Iowa, all elected their representatives, and in a day or two we shall be advised by the telegraph of the exact political complexion of each State. Yesterday was a busy day in those States, and yet the whole of them together have not had the amount importance attached to them that belongs to the State of Illinois. There, it is true, nine members of Congress are to be elected, and a legislature to be chosen, which will have to elect a Senator in place of Judge Douglas, but somehow or other greater results are expected to flow from this election—to take place on the first Tuesday in November—than from all those which transpired yesterday. Those States elected a very large number of members of the House, but, while the elections have been hotly contested, they seem to have been regarded as local in their effect, and nothing more.

Not so with the election in Illinois. That has assumed a national importance, certainly so far as the Senator is concerned, and the whole country is watching the result with the most intense anxiety. The force of the Republican party, it may be fairly stated, depends upon the result of the election in Illinois. If Douglas is beaten, that party has a lease of life extended to it; if he should be triumphant, as we believe he will be, Lincoln, Lovejoy, Seward, Chase and Greeley, may as well take out letters of administration with the will annexed, for the party will never give a good, living, palpable kick again. This, we believe, is to be the result of this election, and hence it is that we give so much prominence to it.

We take no note of the extraordinary intercest seemingly manifested by the administration in the contest. Why that we do not profess to understand—and we must be permitted to express our regret that it should be deemed necessary to run all over the State and hunt down petty postmasters and mail agents, in order to exhibit the full power of authorities having these offices at their disposal. At the same time we must be excused for telling the administration, in all plainness, if it was designed by this movement to injure the prospects of Mr. Douglas for a re-election, a worse measure could not have been devised. The whole State revolts at it, and hundreds of men flock to Douglas' standard who were before indifferent to his success, and he is made infinitely stronger by this persecution of his friends. This is the fact, let it fall where it may.

We learn from Springfield that the Republicans are about giving up the election as a bad job. They feel that they are beaten, although they entered upon the canvass with great hope of success. The whole effort now is to let themselves down as easily as possible, and to save some few of their offices. So great a triumph never has been achieved by any one man, as will justly fall to the lot of Douglas when the result of this canvass is made known. It will make him the foremost man of the Republic, and justify his friends in all they have said and predicted of him.

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. sept15tf

DETROIT ADVERTISEMENTS.

F. BUHL & CO.,

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

THE HIGHEST PRICE PAID FOR ALL KINDS OF RAW FURS

No. 148 JEFFERSON AVENUE, DETROIT.

October 5, 1858. 6w4m

BOOKS AND STATIONERY!

Wholesale and Retail!

No. 90 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT.

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

Township and School Library

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

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

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

N. B.—Rags wanted in exchange for Books or cash. Cash paid for Rags.

Detroit, October 5, 1858. FRANCIS RAYMOND.

SEMI-WEEKLY PRESS

☞ R. Boyle would respectfully inform the citizens of Grand Rapids that he will commence an Evening School, at the "Catholic School House," Grand Rapids, on Monday next. Hours from 5 P. M. to 9. Terms made known at the School House. oct23

GEO. P. SEXTON'S

News and Periodical Depot,

AT THE POST OFFICE, where all the Magazines and Weekly Papers can be found at the earliest moment. New York Herald, Times, and Tribune, furnished in advance of the mails, at 20 cents per week. A fine assortment of Light Literature, Stationery, &c., always on hand. oct2Tiwtf

☞ We are requested to state that the "Registry Law" in force in this city only applies to the election of municipal or city officers.

Wheat.

Farmers, now, when you can get One Dollar for your wheat, it is the time for you to sell. We must confess that the prospect is not good for a higher price.

Accident on the D. & M. Railway.

On Saturday evening last, just after the Express train of the D. & M. Railway left Grand Rapids station, for the East, the Engine came in contact with a large stump, which had been placed upon the track designedly, by some villinous person or person. No damage was sustained however, except to the "pilot" or cow-catcher which was broken to pieces.

Destitution.

We are informed by Mr. Isobraham, the very worthy and excellent Director of the Poor, that the applications for relief are very numerous and constantly increasing. The destitution is already very great, and the prospect is not flattering for the winter. But few mechanics are now getting constant employment, and it behooves all to be prudent, economical and careful.

The Weather.

The weather for a few weeks past, has been decidedly mixed, and the mix, generally, has been of the dull, damp, and rainy species. We have had a few pleasant days, ('tis true, since this spell came on ;) just enough, perhaps, to furnish a contrast between the lovely and the deformed in nature. Unusual for this season of the year, our numerous storms and continued rains have been warm, and consequently have done much good by benefiting the late crops, and keeping fresh and green the fall feed. "All's well that ends well."

Books, Yankee Notions, &c.

A new Book and Yankee Notion Store, has just been opened by Waterman & Quate, on Monroe street, nearly opposite the Rathbun House.—Messrs. W. & Q. are young men, who understand the business in which they have engaged, and they possess enough energy of character and of the spirit of enterprise to enable them to prosper, as they will, in their present avocation. They have a small but well selected stock of books, and a fine assortment of stationery, Yankee notions, clocks, watches and jewelry. Give them a call.

Acknowledgment.

Wolverine Fire Company No. 3, having been invited by Mr. Jeremiah Hartroy, to partake of refreshments at his Ice Cream Saloon, on Bridge Street, west side, would take this opportunity to render their thanks for the liberal bounties of his tables, and their pleasurable enjoyment on that occasion. They also take pleasure in recommending him to the patronage of all who would encourage a saloon kept on strictly temperance principles, as one who is ever attentive in catering for the comfort and tastes of his friends and customers. D. CASWELL, Foreman.

E. R. Lane, Secretary.

Leonard Street Bridge.

The Leonard Street Bridge is completed, and teams commenced passing over it yesterday morning. The Toll House is also done, with the exception of being plastered, and the road, from the bridge to Canal street on the east side, and to Front street on the west side, is macadamized.

This is probably the longest and best bridge over Grand River; its length being 670 feet, supported by solid stone basements at either end, and seven fine stone piers through the stream. It has been built after the "Burr Patent,"—truss work. The enterprise was conceived, principally, and the work commenced and prosecuted to its successful termination, by our energetic and respected townsman, John C. Tryon, Esq. L. Colby, Esq., was the designer and contractor, and to whom much credit is due for the prompt and faithful manner in which he has executed the work.—Peter Rosters did the mason work, and judging it from present appearance, he needs no better recommend than the work will give him.

An Important City Improvement.

By referring to the proceedings of the Common Council, it will be seen that a portion of Bronson street has been vacated. The grade of that street, as heretofore established, would require that the hill or bluff in front of and between the residences of Rev. Dr. Cuming, and Dr. Johnson, be cut down some 80 feet. This would seriously mar the beauty of that section of the town. The street as now established will wind around the bluff in a circular direction, both north and south. In consideration of this change, Rev. Dr. Cuming and Dr. Johnson deed the city portions of certain lots, necessary for the new street, and they also agree to grade it at their own expense. By this arrangement that portion of Bronson St. on the hill remains as it is, and when graded will be a beautiful street, thus subserving both private and public interests.

Death of J. S. Patterson.

From the Ionia Gazette, Oct. 20.

James S. Patterson, of Otisco, in this county, aged about 40 years, departed this life yesterday, at the residence of his brother, Lucius Patterson, of Grand Rapids. The deceased settled in Otisco during the year 1845, and has ever maintained there an unblemished reputation. As a man and a citizen, he stood among the first in his township, as a warm, zealous and influential advocate of the principles of freedom, and for the advancement of the best interests and welfare of the community. His loss will be deeply deplored by his family and relatives, and by a large circle of sympathizing friends.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF GRAND RAPIDS.

East Side.

BOARD OF OFFICERS:

W. D. Foster—Moderator.
J. W. Peirce—Director.
E. H. Cady—Assessor.
Trustees—L. Bement, Henry Martin, G. S. Dean, Lewis Porter.
Mr. E. Danforth, A. M., Principal and Superintendent.

Central School—Ransom St.

Academical Department.—Mr. E. A. Strong, A. B., Principal and Professor of Mathematics.
Miss C. B. Sabin, Preceptress and Teacher of Natural Sciences.
Miss Louisa Bishop, Assistant Preceptress.
Miss Hester A. Weston, Teacher of Penmanship.
Grammar School.—Mrs. Catherine McVean, Principal.
Mrs. T. E. Evereti, Miss Louisa Danforth, Associates.
Miss Hester A. Weston, Teacher of Penmanship.

Primary School No. 1—Corner of Division and Bridge Streets.

Miss Harriet F. Wyman, Principal.
Miss Susan L. Prentiss, Miss Miranda M. Wyman, Associates.

Primary School No. 2—South Division Street.

Miss Laura J. Day, Principal.
Miss Julia E. Morton, Miss Clara Buchanan, Associates.

Primary School No. 3—Fountain St.

Miss S. A. Danforth, Principal.
Miss Elvira Sawtell, Miss Emma L. Todd, Associates.

Another "Unfortunate" Gone.

A Miss Slade, formerly of this city, committed suicide, in Detroit, on Monday, by cutting her throat. A letter was found upon her person stating that she had no wish to live, as the man whom she loved could not have her, and to live without him she had no desire.—With many expressions of tender regard for him, and lamentations of the hard fate which separated them, she concluded by desiring that she might be buried at Royal Oak, and that the gold locket hanging to her neck, in which was his miniature, might be buried with her.

The Detroit *Free Press* says the locket alluded to was found upon her neck, attached to the chain of gold beads. The chain hung across the fearful gap which her own hand had made, and the locket lay in the gore with which her life had oozed out. The likeness alluded to, and contained within, was that of a young man named Stephen Johnson, a baggage-master on the Great Western Railway.—He is a married man, but is not living with his wife. Other difficulties undoubtedly conspired to drive her to the desperation necessary to induce the act. She is said to have been a girl of remarkably good qualities, a kind and generous disposition, and a temper that was never ruffled.

Terrible Warning Against Playing with Fire-Arms.

The Rockford *Democrat* brings us an account of a fatal and most heart-rending accident which occurred to a little son of James L. Loop, Esq., a well-known member of the bar in that city, on Sunday last. After the family had eaten supper they returned to the family room, where the two sons, Matt and Frank, engaged in the boyish sport of "playing soldier." Matt had in his hands a shot-gun, which had lain in the house several months, uncapped, and, as every one supposed, unloaded, which, during the progress of the play, he aimed at his brother, and pulled the trigger, when it discharged, putting the whole load into the forehead of Frank, who stood not more than two feet from the muzzle of the gun.—The horror-stricken brother caught the poor boy in his arms, while the brains rapidly oozed from the horrible wound, and in an hour and a half he was dead. Frank was a very intelligent and sprightly lad of about 11 years, and idolized by his parents. The boys had frequently before played with the gun, snapping the lock time and again, and they felt certain that it was unloaded.

Red Winter Wheat.

A house in Detroit that recently sent forward to New York a large lot of "Michigan red winter wheat" learn from their correspondents that it will readily command $1.15. At the same time white wheat was *offered* at $1.08. As red wheat has generally found but little favor with buyers, in comparison with white, we mention this is a fact worthy their attention. We believe Michigan red winter wheat deserving of more attention from growers than it has heretofore received.

Habits of Mr. Jefferson.—Mr. Randall, in his Life of Jefferson, vol. 1, page 35, says: "He never gambled. To avoid importunities to games, which were generally accompanied with betting, he never learned to distinguish one card from another. He was moderate in the enjoyment of the table. To strong drinks he had an aversion. His mouth was unpolluted by oaths or tobacco."

☞ The *Daily News* has a hopeful editorial on the Atlantic cable, and thinks it may yet be rendered available. It says that Prof. Thompson has nearly succeeded in neutralizing the effect of the earth currents, which become perplexing when the currents through the cable are so weak.

☞ There is more business before the Circuit Court at this term, we are informed, than there has been at any one session for two or three years. Twenty-six criminals are now in jail, whose cases are to be disposed of.

☞ We are informed that the customary winter arrangement of shortening the intermission at noon time, in the Public Schools of this city, on the East side, will be carried into effect on Monday next, the 25th inst.

COMMON COUNCIL PROCEEDINGS.

Regular Meeting

Thursday Evening, Oct. 21st, 1858.

Present the Mayor, Recorder, Ald. Almy, Bowman, Clancy, Covell, Hilton and Luce.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

Petitions Presented.

Of Jacob Gagle, relative to improvement of Justice street, from Monroe to Ferry street.—Accepted and referred to the committee on streets.

The city surveyor reported relative to the grading of Bridge street, west side, showing but little difference as estimated by Mr. Burke. Report accepted.

The city surveyor also reported a profile of the grade of John street. Report accepted and the grade adopted and ordered on file.

The committee to whom was referred the petition of W. H. Stewart and others, relative to a sidewalk on the north side of Lyon-st., reported back the same without recommendation. Report accepted.

Vacation of a Bronson Street.

The committee on streets to whom was referred the petition of G. K. Johnson and others, relative to taking up a portion of Bronson street and laying two circular streets in place thereof, beg leave to report that they believe the prayer of petitioners should be granted, provided the said two circular streets should be made according to the profile on the back of deed, submitted this evening, and that the ground included within and between said streets shall be secured to the city always to be kept as an open park or without buildings of any kind thereon.

By order of committee.

R. Hilton.
John Clancy.

(Ald. Davis, McConnell, and Williamson entered and took their seats.)

Ald. Hilton offered the following:

Whereas, a petition of sundry persons, residing on and adjacent to Bronson street in the city of Grand Rapids, has been presented to this Council, asking for the vacation of that part of said Bronson street which lies between the east line of Bostwick street and the east line of the alley running north and south through Blocks 22 and 23 in the Dexter Fraction, in said city, and

Whereas, The owners and occupants of the lots through which the aforesaid part of Bronson street proposed to be vacated runs, have been duly notified of the pendency of the said petition, and

Whereas, The owners of the aforesaid lots have, in consideration, among other things, of the proposed vacation as aforesaid, granted to and opened for the use of the said city, a certain avenue connecting the aforesaid Bronson and Bostwick streets, to be called "Crescent Avenue," and have, by good and sufficient deeds in law, conveyed to the aforesaid city the land heretofore owned by them, to be occupied by the aforesaid avenue, reference being had to a certain deed this day executed by Francis H. Cuming and Charlotte his wife, and George K. Johnson and Adeline M. his wife, of the aforesaid city of Grand Rapids, party of the first part, to the aforesaid city of Grand Rapids, party of the second part thereto, and recorded in the office of the Register of the County of Kent, therefore

Resolved, That the vacation of so much of Bronson street as lies between the west line of Bostwick street and the east line of the alley running north and south through blocks 22 and 23, of the Dexter Fraction, in the city of Grand Rapids, according to the plat thereof, recorded in the Register's office of the county of Kent, is a necessary public improvement.

And further Resolved, That said part of Bronson street, described in the preceding resolution, be and the same is hereby declared to be vacated, discontinued, and closed forever.

Adopted. Ayes 9, nays 0.

On motion the committee to whom was referred the settlement with the collectors, and the several assessment rolls, were allowed one week further time to report.

On motion the assessment roll for the improvement of Carrier street was taken up for the purpose of taking any appeals therefrom. Mr. Berry appeared and stated that there was a difference in the width of said street at certain points, and on motion the matter was laid on the table one week.

Ald. Clancy offered the following:

Resolved, That the city Attorney be directed to draft and present for the consideration of this Council, at as early a day as possible, such amendments to the charter of this city as are necessary for its interests, with a view to the passage of the same by the Legislature of this State, at its next session.

Adopted.

Ald. Clancy offered the following:

Resolved, That the mayor be authorized to put one foot of gravel upon the present grade of Waterloo street, and that the committee on streets be also authorized to contract for the same, said gravel to be 21 feet from the centre each way.

Adopted.

Mr. Judge having graded a portion of Island street to the established grade, and the Committee on Streets having changed said work,

On motion, the City Surveyor was instructed to make estimates in accordance with the work performed.

Ald. Almy offered the following:

Resolved, That when that portion of Bronson street east of Division street, and the street which is now designated as Crescent street, are graded, the line of grade shall be uniform, that is to say,—from the grade of Bronson street, at its intersection with Division street, as established, to the intersection of Crescent street shall be of a uniform ascent.

Adopted.

Ald. Davis moved that the City Clerk make a statement of the orders issued on the Bridge street grading fund. Carried.

Adjourned. C. B. BENEDICT, City Clerk.

☞ Where's Worrall?

THE LATE THOS. B. CUMING.

We notice by the proceedings of the Legislature of Nebraska, that due notice was taken of the death of the lamented Cuming. A special Committee was appointed to report an address, from which we extract the following, relative to the late Secretary of that Territory:

"He has been identified with the territory ever since its organization, as one of its highest officers. He died with the mantle of authority still about him; in the land which he had chosen for his own—in the country which he had ruled so well. He was buried with his honors fresh upon him; from the halls where he was wont to tread among a people that delighted to do him reverence. He was followed to his grave by those who were his friends, and the soil for which he had lived and labored received his remains. His requiem was told by the silence of those who knew what they had lost; and "if you seek his monument, look around you."

"Besides being for a long time the first Executive officer of the Territory, he was, in many respects, the first man of Nebraska; and hereafter, when the roll of the great men of the Territory is called, and the name of Thomas B. Cuming is pronounced first upon the list, let the answer be as it was with the surviving comrades of Le Tour D' Auvergne, first grenadier of the grand army of France, "Died the Field of Honor."

Your committee would close their report by expressing their earnest hope that here, in the shadow of the capitol, about whose arches the spirit of the deceased may linger; that here the memory of those sectional disputes, among which the latter part of his life was unavoidably passed, will cause this Legislature to avoid them, and unite for the furtherance of such measures as shall be for the good of the whole country.

All which is respectfully submitted.

R. W. Doane,
W. E. Moore,
Geo. W. Doane.

Five Hundred Thousand Dollars More.

The Great Western Railway Company, by a late Report, recommend a further advance to the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway Company of five hundred thousand dollars, for the purpose of relieving that company from some of its floating debt, and providing of proper station and terminal accommodation and rolling stock. They say the total cost of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railway, when completed, with a fair amount of rolling stock, will be not more than $43,000 ₱ mile, and supposing the traffic before the end of another year to amount to $115 ₱ mile ₱ week, their present estimate, this railway should yield upwards of *six* ₱ cent. on its share capital after paying interest on the whole of its bonded debt.

By all means let the Great Western spend all the money they want to in this State.

Re-nominated.—Erastus Corning has been re-nominated for Congress by the Soft wing of the Democracy.

NEW STORE.

New Store. New Goods.

OPPOSITE THE RATHBUN HOUSE,

Monroe street, Grand Rapids.

WE would respectfully call the attention of the Public to our new stock of

Fancy Goods, Jewelry,
Books, Stationery,
Musical Instruments,
Perfumery,
Toilets,
China Ware,
India Rubber Goods,
Plated Ware,
&c., &c.,

Which we will sell at prices to suit the times.

oct15wly WATERMAN & QUATE.

REMOVAL.

THE

GROCERY

AND

SEED STORE.

Formerly on the corner of Lyon and Canal streets, is removed to **No. 12 Canal street, second door north of Dan'l Ball & Co.'s Exchange Office.**

A full assortment of

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

always on hand, in connection with all kinds of

FLOWER, FIELD AND GARDEN SEEDS,

of the most reliable kinds. Having the advantage of

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

I am prepared to offer

All Kinds of Groceries, Seeds, &c.,

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

CALL & EXAMINE MY STOCK

JOHN E. EARLE.

Grand Rapids, Sept. 23, 1858. tf

C. S. MALTBY'S

Baltimore Oyster Depot,

No. 143 Jefferson Avenue.

GEO. F. GARDNER, Agent.

October 5, 1858. swf

GEO. F. GARDNER,

Importer and wholesale dealer in

Liquors and Segars,

No. 143 Jefferson Avenue, Detroit Mich.

October 5, 1858. swfm

Northwestern Quarterly Magazine.

No. 1, for October.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED at ARNAUD'S BOOKSTORE.

[octtf sw]

MARKETS.

Grand Rapids Retail Prices Current.

Butter, firkin, ₱ lb	16 c	Raisins Layer ₱ box	$4.00
Do roll, ₱ lb	18c	Do do ½ box	$2.00
Cheese, Hamburg, ₱ lb	12c	Flour, new, ₱ bbl	8 c
Eggs, ₱ dozen	10 c	Hominy, ₱ bbl	12c
Lard, ₱ lb	12c	Prunes, ₱ lb	10@20c
Tallow, ₱ lb	12c	Sugar, N O ₱ lb	10 c
Dried Apples, ₱ lb	12c	Do C'n'd, Stearts, ₱ lb	15 c
Green do ₱ bu	$1.25	Do coffee, cr'n'd, A ₱ lb	12c
Dried Peaches, ₱ lb	20c	Do do do B ₱ lb	11c
White Beans, ₱ bu	$1.00	Syrup, Stuart's ₱ gal	75 c
Potatoes, ₱ bu	40 c	Do Golden, ₱ gal	62c
Beets, ₱ bu	75 c	Molasses, ₱ gal	62c
Turnips, ₱ bu	50 c	Tea, Young Hyson, ₱ lb	50 c
Onions, ₱ bu	$1.00	Do Gunpowder, ₱ lb	62c
Salt, ₱ bbl, coarse	$1.75	Do Imperial, ₱ lb	75 c
Do ₱ bbl, fine	$2.00	Do Oolong, ₱ lb	75 c
Salt, in sack, 14 ₱	90 c	Coffee, Java, ₱ lb	20 c
Beef, ₱ cwt	$3.50@5.00	Do Mocha, ₱ lb	22 c
Hams, sugar cured and canvassed, ₱ lb	12c	Do Rio, ₱ lb	15 c
	12c	Do Cayo, ₱ lb	15 c
Shoulders, ₱ lb	10 c	Do Porto Cabello, ₱ lb	15 c
Dried Beef, ₱ lb	12c	Chocolate, ₱ lb	18c
Pork, ₱ cwt	$10.00	Do Baker's, ₱ lb	25 c
Codfish, ₱ lb	4c	Cocoa do ₱ lb	31 c
Salmon,	12c	Broma do ₱ lb	50 c
Mackerel, No. 1	12c	Cocoa shells	12c
Do in kits	8c	Mustard, ₱ lb	12c
Halibut, smoked, ₱ lb	14 c	Do patent, ₱ lb	19 c
Whitefish, ₱ lb	$3.00	Saleratus, ₱ lb	8 c
Trout, bbl	$3.00	Soap, ₱ lb	10 c
Herring, cwt'd, ₱ box	50c	Candles, sperm, ₱ lb	44 c
Sardines, ₱ box	$1.00	Do wax, ₱ lb	50 c
Sardines, ₱ or box	44 c	Do star, ₱ lb	41 c
Raisins, M R, ₱ box	$3.25	Do tallow, ₱ lb	15 c
Do do ₱ half box	$1.75	Do stearine, ₱ lb	25 c
Do do ₱ qr box	$1.00	Rice, ₱ lb	6@8c
Buckwheat Flour	2 c	Flour, ₱ bbl	$5.50
Cabbage, ₱ head	1.5 c	Oats, ₱ bu	45c
Pumpkins, each	5 c	Corn, in ear, ₱ bu	50@55c
Crab Apples, ₱ bu	$2.00	Corn shelled, ₱ bu	62c
Cranberries, ₱ bu	$2.00	Bran, ₱ cwt	45@50c
Flour, ₱ cwt	$2.50	Meal, ₱ cwt	$1.50

Blaze away, Mr. Comet.

SMITH & McCONNELL,

Are now receiving from their purchaser in New York, the

Most Complete and Splendid

Assortment of Dry Goods

Ever brought to this city, selected with the greatest care to suit the wants of their numerous customers, and which, in consequence of the hard times, they propose to offer at

UNHEARD OF LOW PRICES

FOR CASH!

The Ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine their new and beautiful

DRESS SILKS, BAYADERES,
DE LAINES, MERINOS,
CASHMERES, PARAMETTAS,
PLAIDS, STRIPES,
DE BEIGES, POPLINS,
ADELAIDES, &c., &c., &c.,

SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS,

New and elegant styles. A full supply of

BOOTS AND SHOES,

A nice article of

Ladies' Gaiters for Eighty Cents

Prints from 6 to 10 Cents.

Sheetings & Shirtings from 6¼ to 9c.

Rates of profit throughout made to conform to the times. A full stock of

GROCERIES,

CARPETS and Oil Cloths

on hand. The farmers of Kent and adjoining counties will find it for their interest to call and make their purchases of us at the rates we are now offering.. A nice article of

Brown Sugar for Nine Cents!

which our customers pronounce better than to be found elsewhere in the city for 10 cts. Take a peep at the old store in McConnell's Block, and examine our goods and prices.

SMITH & McCONNELL.

N. B. In addition to our large stock of

CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE,

we have purchased, and daily expect, supplies to make our stock the largest in Western Michigan.

sep29wly S. & Mc.

GROCERIES

AT

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL!

TEA,

SUGAR, COFEEE.

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

F. C. STEVENS,

LAND AGENT,

Traverse City, Michigan,

WILL pay particular attention to the selection and location of Government Lands in the Traverse City Land District, Michigan. No Lands entered without being first carefully examined. Will also buy and sell Land Warrants, pay Taxes, make Investments, investigate Titles, and attend to all other business pertaining to a Land Brokerage.

Business from Agents will receive prompt attention at reasonable commissions. Correspondence solicited.

Traverse City, Oct. 12, 1858. [oct12] F. C. Stevens.

For 1859.

The American Baptist Almanac

For sale at BARNARD'S BOOKSTORE

MILLER & GRINNELL,

REMOVED TO TAYLOR'S BLOCK.

MILLER & GRINNELL,
Removed to cor. Lyon and Canal-sts.

MILLER & GRINNELL,
Large stock Groceries and Provisions,

MILLER & GRINNELL,
Groceries at Wholesale.

MILLER & GRINNELL,
Cheap Teas and Sugars.

MILLER & GRINNELL,
Nice Syrups and Molasses.

MILLER & GRINNELL,
Hamburgh Cheese.

MILLER & GRINNELL,
Coffees, Ginger, Spices, all kinds.

MILLER & GRINNELL,
Cigars, good, and Tobacco, good.

MILLER & GRINNELL,
Prunes, Candies, Sardines &c.

MILLER & GRINNELL,
Stock of Wines and Liquors.

MILLER & GRINNELL,
Oil and Fluid, Cheap.

MILLER & GRINNELL,
Scotch Whiskey pure, for punches.

MILLER & GRINNELL,
Old Bourbon Whiskey.

CHICAGO TYPE FOUNDRY

—AND—

PRINTERS' WAREHOUSE,

NO. 90 WASHINGTON STREET,

CHICAGO, ILLINOIS.

TYPE, PRESSES, INK,

And every article required in a

NEWS, BOOK OR JOB OFFICE,

On hand, and for sale at the lowest market prices

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

He will continue to keep in *Store* a large *Stock* of Hoe & Co's., and Rodgers' *celebrated*

PRINTING PRESSES,

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

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

WOOD TYPE,

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

Inks of Superior Quality Always on Hand.

AN ELECTROTYPE FOUNDRY

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

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

D. L. DODGE, Treasurer.

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

Mortgage Sale.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain sum of money, secured to be paid by a certain indenture of mortgage, bearing date the 7th day of November, A. D. 1857, made, executed and delivered by Albert Hayes to Roger Adsit, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds, in and for Kent County, in the State of Michigan, on the 30th day of December, A. D. 1857, at 4 1-2 o'clock, P. M., of said day, in Liber P, of Mortgages, on pages 281 and 282, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice, the sum of sixty-four dollars and twenty-two cents, being the first instalment, principal and interest, secured by said mortgage: And no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted for the recovery of said debt, or any part thereof; Notice is hereby given, that by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage, and in pursuance of the Statute in such case made and provided, the following piece or parcel of land, situated in said Kent County, and State of Michigan, and described in said mortgage, to-wit: The north west quarter of the south west quarter of Section No. eighteen, (18,) in Township No. five (5) north, of range twelve (12) west, containing forty-one 83-100 (41 83-100) acres, more or less, will be sold to the highest bidder, at public auction, at the front door of the Court House, (the place of holding the Circuit Court for said County of Kent,) in the said city of Grand Rapids, on Tuesday, the 21st day of December next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

Dated Sept. 14, 1858. ROGER ADSIT,
R. P. Sheldon, Atty. Mortgagee. 3

MORTGAGE SALE.

Default having been made in the condition of a certain indenture of Mortgage executed by Henry C. Marvin and Eliza Marvin, his wife, both of the City of Grand Rapids, Kent County, Michigan, to William B. Ledyard and Moses V. Aldrich, of the same place, which mortgage bears date the eleventh day of June, A. D. 1857, and of record in the office of the Register of Deeds, of Kent County, State of Michigan, June 13, 1857, at 4 1-2 o'clock P. M., in liber O of mortgages, on pages 81 and 82, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due and unpaid at the date of this notice the sum of four hundred and twenty dollars and sixty-seven cents, ($421.67), and no suit at law or in equity having been instituted to recover the said debt, or due, or any part thereof.

Now, therefore, Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of a power of sale contained in said mortgage, which has become operative by such default, said mortgage will be foreclosed by a sale at public vendue of the premises described in said mortgage, viz: All that certain piece or parcel of land lying and being in the township of Walker, County of Kent, State of Michigan, known and described as follows, to wit: The south half of the northeast quarter of the southeast quarter of section thirty-six, (36) in town seven (7) north, of range twelve (12) west, according to government survey; which premises will be sold to pay the amount claimed to be due on said mortgage, with the legal expenses of foreclosing the same, at Lucius Patterson's Hotel, in the City of Grand Rapids, aforesaid, (that being the place of holding the Circuit Court of said county,) on Saturday, the 25th day of December next, A. D. 1858, at two of the clock in the afternoon of said day.

WM. B. LEDYARD,
MOSES V. ALDRICH, } Mortgagees.

W. Ashley, Jr., Attorney.
Dated Grand Rapids, September 27, 1858.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By Virtue of an Execution, in favor of Solomon Lowenthal, and against Lucius Patterson, goods and chattels, and for the want thereof, then of the lands and tenements within my bailiwick of Kent County, I, Richmond, issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court for the County of Kent, in the State of Michigan, on the seventeenth day of May, A. D. 1858, and to me directed and delivered, I have levied upon, and shall proceed to sell, at public auction, at the Court Room, in Luce's Block, in the City of Grand Rapids, (that being the place for holding the Circuit Court for the County of Kent), on Saturday, the thirteenth day of November, A. D. 1858, at two of the clock in the afternoon of that day, all the right, title and interest of said defendant in and to the following described real estate, to wit: The west half of the southeast quarter, and the south half of the east half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-six, (36), in township six (6) north, of range twelve (12) west, containing one hundred and twenty acres of land, more or less, said land lying and being in the County of Kent, and State of Michigan.

C. N. NORTON, Sheriff.
By H. W. GRANGER, Deputy Sheriff.
Dated Grand Rapids, September 7, A. D. 1858.

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the payment of a certain mortgage, bearing date the thirteenth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven, executed by Walter Van Buren, of the township of Grand Rapids, Kent county, Michigan, to Joseph H. Trud, of the same place, and recorded in the office of the Register of Deeds of said County of Kent, in liber P. of mortgages, on pages 10 and 11, on which mortgage there is claimed to be due at the date of this notice the sum of two hundred and twenty-seven dollars and fifty cents, and no proceedings at law or in equity having been instituted for the same or any part thereof; Notice is therefore hereby given, that to pay the said amount claimed as due, and the costs and charges of foreclosure and sale, by virtue of a power of sale in said mortgage contained, and pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, there will be sold, at public vendue, to the highest bidder, at the front door of the Court House in the City of Grand Rapids, in said county of Kent, on Saturday, the eighth day of January next, at two o'clock, P. M., the land and premises described in said mortgage, to wit: All that certain piece or parcel of land, situate, lying and being in the township of Grand Rapids, Kent county, in the State of Michigan, known and described as the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section No. nine (9), in town No. seven (7) north, of range No. eleven (11) west, containing forty acres of land, be the same more or less.

Wyman & Gray, Attys. JOSEPH H. TRUD,
Dated October 11, 1858. Mortgagee.

give. Yet Mr. Buchanan cannot provoke me to abandon one iota of democratic principles out of any revenge or hostility to his course. (Good, good! three cheers for Douglas!) I stand by the Platform of the democratic party, and by its organization, and support its nominees. If there are any who choose to bolt, the fact only shows that they are not as good democrats as I am. (That's so! good! and great applause.)

My friends, there never was a time when it was as important for the democratic party, for all national men, to rally and stand together as it is to-day. We find all sectional men giving up past differences and continuing the one question of slavery, and when we find sectional men thus uniting, we should unite to resist them and their treasonable designs. Such was the case in 1850, when Clay left the quiet and peace of his home, and again entered upon public life to quell agitation and restore peace to a distracted Union. Then we democrats, with Cass at our head, welcomed Henry Clay, whom the whole nation regarded as having been preserved by God for the times. He became our leader in that great fight, and we rallied around him the same as the whigs rallied around old Hickory in 1832, to put down nullification. (Cheers.) Thus you see that whilst whigs and democrats fought fearlessly in old times about banks, the tariff, distribution, the specie circular, and the sub-treasury, all united as a band of brothers when the peace, harmony, or integrity of the Union was imperiled. (Tremendous applause.) It was so in 1850, when abolitionism had even so far divided this country, North and South, as to endanger the peace of the Union; whigs and democrats united in establishing the compromise measures of that year, and restoring tranquility and good feeling. These measures passed on the joint action of the two parties. They rested on the great principle that the people of each State and each territory should be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions to suit themselves. You whigs and we democrats justified them in that principle. In 1854, when it became necessary to organize the territories of Kansas and Nebraska, I brought forward the bill on the same principle. In the Kansas-Nebraska bill you find it declared to be the true intent and meaning of the act not to legislate slavery into any State or territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way. (That's so, and cheers.)—I stand on that same platform in 1858 that I did in 1850, 1854, and 1856. The Washington *Union*, pretending to be the organ of the Administration, in the number of the 5th of this month, devotes three columns and a half to establish these propositions: First, that Douglas, in his Freeport speech, held the same doctrine that he did in his Nebraska bill in 1854; second, that in 1854 Douglas justified the Nebraska bill upon the ground that it was based upon the same principle as Clay's compromise measures of 1850. The *Union* thus proved that Douglas was the same in 1858 that he was in 1856, 1854, and 1850, and consequently argued that he was never a democrat. (Great laughter.) Is it not funny that I was never a democrat? (Renewed laughter.)—There is no pretence that I have changed a hair's breath. The *Union* proves by my speeches that I explained the compromise measures of 1850 just as I do now, and that I explained the Kansas and Nebraska bill in 1854 just as I did in my Freeport speech, and yet says that I am not a democrat, and cannot be trusted, because I have not changed during the whole of that time. It has convinced me that in 1854 the author of the Kansas and Nebraska bill was considered a pretty good democrat. (Cheers.) It has occurred to me that in 1856, when I was exerting every nerve and every energy for James Buchanan, standing on the same platform then that I do now, that I was a pretty good democrat. (Renewed applause.) They now tell me that I am not a democrat, because I assert that the people of a territory, as well as those of a State, have the right to decide for themselves whether slavery can or can not exist in such territory. Let me read what Mr. James Buchanan said on that point when he accepted the democratic nomination for the Presidency in 1856. In his letter of acceptance, he used the following language.

"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 the people of a territory like those of a State, decide for themselves WHETHER SLAVERY SHALL OR SHALL NOT EXIST WITHIN THEIR LIMITS."

Dr. Hope will there find my answer to the question he propounded to me before I commenced speaking. (Vociferous shouts of applause.) Of course no man will consider it an answer, who is outside of the democratic organization, bolts democratic nominations, and indirectly aids to put abolitionists into power over democrats. But whether Dr. Hope considers it an answer or not, every fair minded man will see that James Buchanan has answered the question, and has asserted 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. I stand specifically if you want a further answer, and say that while under the decision of the Supreme Court, as recorded in the opinion of Chief Justice Taney, slaves are property like all other property and can be carried into territory of the United States the same as any other description of property, yet when you get them there they are subject to the local law of the territory just like all other property. You will find in a recent speech delivered by that able and eloquent statesman, Hon. Jefferson Davis, at Bangor, Maine, that he took the same view of this subject that I did in my Freeport speech. He there said:

"If the inhabitants of any territory should refuse to enact such laws and police regulations as would give security to their property or to his, it would be rendered more or less valueless, in proportion to the difficulties of holding it without such protection. In the case of property, the insecurity would be so great that the owner could not profitably retain it. Property, though the right would remain, the remedy being withheld, it would follow that the owner would be practically debarred, by the circumstances of the case, from taking slave property into a territory where the sense of the inhabitants was opposed to its introduction. So much for the often repeated fallacy of forcing slavery upon any community."

You will also find that the distinguished Speaker of the present House of Representatives, Hon. Jas. L. Orr, construed the Kansas and Nebraska bill in this same way in 1856, and also that great intellect of the South, Alex. H. Stephens, put the same construction upon it in Congress that I did in my Freeport speech. The whole South are rallying to the support of the doctrine that if the people of a territory want slavery they have a right to have it, and if they do not want it that no power on earth can force it upon them. I hold that there is no principle on earth more sacred to all the friends of freedom than that which says that no institution, no law, no constitution, should be forced on an unwilling people contrary to their wishes; and I assert that the Kansas and Nebraska bill contains that principle. It is the great principle contained in that bill. It is the principle on which James Buchanan was made President. Without that principle he never would have been President of the U. S. I will never violate or abandon that doctrine if I have to stand alone. (Hurrah for Douglas.) I have resisted the blandishments and threats of power on the one side, and seduction on the other, and have stood immovably for that principle, fighting for it when assailed by Northern mobs, or threatened by Southern hostility.—(That's the truth, and hurrah for it.) I have defended it against the North and the South, and I will defend it against whoever assails it, and I will follow it wherever its logical conclusions lead me. (You'll we all, hurrah for Douglas.) I say to you that there is but one hope, one safety for this country, and that is to stand immovably by that principle which declares the right of each State and each territory to decide these questions for themselves. (Hear him, hear him.) This government was founded on that principle, and must be administered in the same sense in which it was founded.

But the abolitionists pretty really think that under the Declaration of Independence the negro is equal to the white man, and that negro equality is an inalienable right conferred by the Almighty, and hence that all human laws in violation of it are null and void. With such men it is no use for me to argue. I hold that the signers of this Declaration of Independence had no reference to negroes at all when they declared all men to be created equal. They did not mean negroes, nor the savage Indians, nor the Fejee Islanders, nor any other barbarious race. They were speaking of white men. (Yes, sir, it's so, and cheers.) They alluded to men of European birth and European descent—to white men and to none others, when they declared that doctrine. (That's the truth.) I hold that this government was established on the white basis. It was established by white men for the benefit of white men and their posterity forever, and should be administered by white men and none others. But it does not follow by any means, that merely because he is not our equal, that, therefore, he should be a slave. On the contrary, it does follow, that we ought to extend to the negro race, and all other dependent races all the rights, all the privileges, and all the immunities which they can exercise consistently with the safety of society. Humanity requires that we should give them all these privileges; christianity commands that we should extend those privileges to them. The question then arises what are those privileges, and what is the nature and extent of them. My answer is that that is a question which each State must answer for themselves. We in Illinois have decided it for ourselves. We tried slavery, kept it up for twelve years, and finding that it was not profitable we abolished it for that reason, and became a Free State. We adopted in its stead the policy that a negro in this State shall not be a slave and shall not be a citizen. We have a right to adopt that policy. For my part I think it is a wise and sound policy for us. You in Missouri must judge for yourselves whether it is a wise policy for you. If you choose to follow our example, very good; if you reject it, still well, it is your business, not ours. So with Kentucky. Let Kentucky adopt a policy to suit herself. If we do not like it we will keep away from it, and if she does not like ours let her stay at home, mind her own business and let ours alone. If the people of all the States will act on that great principle, and each State and each town mind its own business, attend to its own affairs, take care of its own negroes and not meddle with its neighbors, then there will be peace between the North and the South, and that great the West, throughout the whole Union. (Cheers.) Why can we not thus have peace? Why should we thus allow a sectional party to agitate this country, to array the North against the South, and convert us into enemies instead of friends, merely that a few ambitious men may ride into power on a sectional hobby? How long is it since these ambitious Northern men wished for a sectional organization? Did any one of them dream of a sectional party as long as slavery in the South was the weaker section and the South the stronger? Then all were opposed to sectional parties; but the moment the North obtained the majority in the House of Senate by the admission of California, and could elect a President without the aid of Southern votes, that moment ambitious Northern men formed schemes to excite the North against the South, and make the people be governed in their votes by geographical lines, thinking that the North, being the stronger section, would out-vote the South, and consequently they, the leaders, would ride into office on a sectional hobby. I am told that my hour is out. It was very short.

Cheer after cheer rose in the air for Douglas when he took his seat, and it was some time before sufficient silence could be restored to allow Mr. Lincoln to proceed.

Tremendous Speech.

Hon. J. R. Doolittle, U. S. Senator from Wisconsin, the man who electrified the Senate last winter by his graphic description of the "Mountain Meadow Massacre," delivered a recent speech at Janesville with the following "thrilling narrative: "Fellow-citizens, I boarded at the same house with the lamented Sumner, late at his old lodgings, he had eaten, occupied the room, the same bed he had occupied, and was served by the same chambermaid, that had served him."

Leather Tanned in Three Days.

From the Flint Democrat.

We have recently noticed in several of our exchanges, a statement that Mr. L. Benedict, of Grand Rapids, has succeeded in completely tanning leather with the use of vegetable matter alone, in the short space of three days.—We have just received a call from Mr. B., and examined a specimen of the calf skin of his tanning. It is more than ordinary soft and pliable, and has every indication of being thoroughly tanned. Mr. B., has disposed of rights to tan by his process to several of our shoe manufacturers.

A Curiosity.

From the Hartford Times.

We have been shown a small branch of an apple tree on which there are two sorts of apples upon the same twig, viz., two Rhode Island Greenings and a Rhode Island Russet. The tree is about 10 years old, and the fruit sprung from a Rhode Island Greening graft. The tree has never before produced any other than Greening apples. The Russet is upon the extreme end of the twig. The tree stands about 3 rods from a Russet. Now, what caused this Russet to grow upon a Greening graft?

☞ The election in New York State is held next month, and the following ticket is run by one of the papers there, is rather felicitous:

CONUNDRUM.—Why is the Republican party like the Comet?

Ans.—Because it moves in a very eccentric orbit, and will *disappear* in Novembr.

[Rome Sentinel.

Morphy Again Triumphant.

By the last arrival from Europe, we learn that the American Chess Champion, Paul Morphy, has triumphed over Harwitz, in Paris. His next game is understood to be with the great Prussian Champion, Anderson, who is considered in Europe, equal to any player in the world.

MOCK AUCTIONS.

Who, when I wandered on my way,
Upon a bright autumnal day,
With winning voice urged me to stay?
The Auctioneer.

Who, when he saw this rural ass,
By his large shop door slowly pass,
For my good gold did give me brass?
The Auctioneer.

Who, when with pockets full of tin,
I tarried to go in and win,
Took out the tin and took me in?
The Auctioneer.

Who taught me—lesson ne'er forgot!—
That from the fascinating spot
Though I would go, the watch would not?
The Auctioneer.

Who, when I bought a pencil nice,
At a most reasonable price,
Sold me a hundred in a trice?
The Auctioneer.

Who smiled at me, when with affright
I found that I could write right
Myself, nor make the pencil write?
The Auctioneer.

Who, when I bought pins with a view
To do my duty in pinning to
With the same pin did stick me too?
The Auctioneer.

Who, rolling his complacent guid,
Knocked down to me what'er was bid,
And when I bid not, said I did?
The Auctioneer.

Who—brother asses! coming down
To see the wonders of the town—
Though you be green, soon does you brown?
The Auctioneer.

Who knows, though it was never told,
When you come down so brave and bold,
That he will sell, and you be sold?
The Auctioneer.

O pewter pins! O rings of brass,
Intended for the country lass!
O Phineas Snodkin, rural ass!
O Auctioneer.

EXTRAORDINARY INCIDENT ON THE GRAND TRUNK.

From the Toronto Globe.

It will be remembered that, about six months ago, a man named Thomas Ratcliff inveigled a colored woman, named Bloxam, away from the city, on the pretence that he was about commencing business as a hotel-keeper in Detroit, where he would engage her as cook. All trace was lost of Ratcliff, until about a month ago, when a dispatch was received at the Police Office, to the effect that he had been apprehended in Montreal, on a charge of larceny. The Police Magistrate having sent a telegram that he was to be discharged on Monday last, Constable Webster received orders to proceed to Montreal, with a warrant for Ratcliff's apprehension, on the charge of robbing Mrs. Bloxam. The prisoner being handed over to Mr. Webster, he was hand-cuffed, and both left by the 8 P. M. Grand Trunk train for Toronto, on Wednesday evening. Ratcliff appeared restless, and seemed annoyed at the sharp look-out kept upon him by the constable. At Kingston, where the train waited a short time to allow the passengers to get some refreshments, Ratcliff wanted to get out also, but Mr. Webster would not allow him. The prisoner's wife had given him a supply of provisions, enough to last the entire journey.—Being refused, Ratcliff endeavored to quarrel with the constable, and used very hard language towards him, calling the attention of the passengers to his condition. Finding that his keeper was not to be thrown off his guard, he then pretended to be asleep, and continued quiet for about an hour. He then apparently woke up and complained that he felt cold, and was allowed to take a seat, still accompanied by Mr. Webster, in the vicinity of the stove, where he remained quiet for a short time. It was now about four o'clock in the morning, and very dark. The train was approaching Napanee station, and running at the rate of 25 miles an hour, when Ratcliff started up in a hurried manner and rushed to the door of the carriage, and succeeded in getting outside. Mr. Webster immediately followed, and caught the handle of the door before it could be closed.—A struggle then took place, and Webster managed to pull the door open, but upon reaching the platform of the carriage, he discovered, to his surprise, that Ratcliff had jumped off the train! With great amazing rapidity and wonderful, Webster immediately followed, and, falling upon his hands and knees, fortunately received no injury, notwithstanding the rapid rate at which the train was going. He was soon on his feet, but could find no trace of his prisoner in the darkness. Listening attentively for a few minutes, however, he heard a slight groan, and walking to the place from where he imagined the sound had come, he found Ratcliff lying on his face on the ground. He turned him over as he did not speak, but soon discovered that his prisoner was also unhurt. He then collared him, and held him till daylight. Having discovered that he was within one mile of Napanee station, he marched his prisoner to that place, where he got assistance from the station-master, Mr. Dryden, to hand-cuff Ratcliff's hands behind his back.—Both took train seats on a freight train which passed Napanee about eight o'clock yesterday morning, and reached Toronto in safety about five o'clock last evening, when Ratcliff was safely locked up. Mr. Webster deserves the utmost credit for following his prisoner off the train, at the risk of his own life; and the escape of his prisoner and himself from injury is certainly among the most wonderful on record.

NEW GOODS!

NEW STYLES

OF

Fall and Winter Goods!

Will be sold

C H E A P !

(Times are hard)

CALL AND EXAMINE THEM.

sep1w4m J. W. PEIRCE.

HENRY SPRING

WILL SELL

FOR A FEW DAYS,

EMBROIDERIES,

AT

ONE HALF THE USUAL PRICES

Embroidered Edgings.

WORTH	$1,00 for	50 cents.
"	75 "	37½ "
"	50 "	25 "
"	27½ "	18¾ "
"	25 "	12½ "

Embroidered Flouncings

WORTH	$2,00 for	$1,00
"	1,50 "	75 cents.
"	1,00 "	50 "
"	,75 "	37½ "

Embroidered Setts.

(Collars and Sleeves.)

WORTH	$10,00 for	$5,00
"	8,00 "	4,00
"	6,00 "	3,00
"	5,00 "	2,50
"	4,00 "	2,00
"	3,00 "	1,50
"	2,50 "	1,25

TERMS, CASH.

September 14, 1858.

McConnell's Block

HARDWARE STORE.

BYRON D. BALL,

HAVING purchased the stock of John F. Godfrey, (formerly Gunn & McKane,) 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 that may be desired in the way of

TIN-WARE OR ROOFING!

Will be promptly executed at satisfactory prices.

McCONNELL'S BLOCK, Manroe Street.

Grand Rapids, Sept. 15, 1858. swly

Fresh Autumn Goods!

JAMES LYMAN,

Is now receiving and opening his

FALL STOCK

—OF—

NEW SILKS!

NEW M'DELAINES!

NEW MERINOS!

NEW PRINTS!

SHAWLS!!

A New and Beautiful Style!

THE FIRST IN THE MARKET!!

A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

CLOTHS,

NOTIONS,

BOOTS AND SHOES

GROCERIES,

&c.,

AT PRICES

Defying all Competition!!

Sept. 10th, 1858.

Just Published.

TWO MILLIONS,

By William Allen Butler, author of "Nothing to Wear." For sale at BARNARD'S BOOKSTORE.

Northwestern Quarterly Magazine.

No. 1, for October.

SUBSCRIPTIONS RECEIVED at

[sept1w] ARNARD'S BOOKSTORE.

HAKE & VOGT,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS,

AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN and DOMESTIC LIQUORS,

NO. 14, CANAL STREET, GRAND RAPIDS,

Invite the attention of Merchants and Farmers to their

Complete and Fresh Stock of Groceries,

which we offer

EXTREMELY LOW TO SUIT THE TIMES.

Grand Rapids, Oct. 1858. swly WILLIAM HAKE, FRANCIS VOGT.

WM. T. POWERS & CO'S

Chair---Cabinet---Upholstery

—AND—

LOOKING GLASS

WARE-ROOMS!!!

REMOVED TO MARBLE BLOCK,

Opposite the Bronson House, Canal Street.

Grand Rapids, - - - - - - - Michigan.

Sofas, Chairs, Easy and Rocking Chairs, Centre Tables, Gilt and Mahogany Frame Looking Glasses, Bureaus with and without Marble Tops, Washstands do., Bedsteads, Extension Tables, Spring, Hair and other Mattresses, Office Furniture,

Ironclad Chamber Furniture, richly ornamented, Book Cases, Wardrobes, &c., &c.,

Window Shades and Fixtures, Cornices, Mouldings and Sash Lines.

FEATHERS, MOSS AND HAIR.

☞ All kinds of produce taken in payment for Furniture at the market price. nl sw 1y 12 w

1858. 1858.

Saving of time and Money!!

NEW THOROUGH ROUTE

Between the

EAST AND WEST,

BY THE

DETROIT & MILWAUKEE R. R.,

(Now opened through to Lake Michigan.)

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, September 20th, 1858, Passenger Trains will leave:

GOING WEST.

	Mixed.	Accomod'n.	Night Ex.
Supp. Bridge, depart.	.....	10 30 P. M.	10 35 A.M
Detroit, . . . depart.	7 00 A. M.	9 00 A. M.	8 30 P. M
Owosso, . . . do	10 40 A. M.	1 30 P. M.	12 22 A.M
St. Johns, . . . do	4 00	4 30	3 45
Grand Rapids, . do	8 55	5 50	4 05
Mill Point, . arrive	.....	7 50	6 00
Milwaukee, . . arrive	.....	8 00 A. M.	2 00 P. M

EXTRA Train leaves DETROIT for ST. JOHNS on SATURDAY, at 2 30 P. M.

GOING EAST.

	Accomod'n.	Mixed.	Night Ex.
Milwaukee . . depart	8 00 P. M.	.....	12 00 P. M.
Grand Haven, depart	6 30 A. M.	.....	9 00 P. M.
Grand Rapids, . do	8 30 "	6 00 A. M.	10 00 "
St. Johns, . . . do	11 00	10 45	1 17
Owosso, . . . do	12 50 P. M.	12 30 P. M.	2 11
Detroit, . . . arrive	4 00 "	4 00 "	5 00
Supp. Bridge, arrive	10 15 P. M.	5 15 A. M.	4 42 P. M

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

Train from Grand Haven, at 6 30 A. M., will run on Sundays, in place of this train.

☞ TWO FIRST CLASS RELIABLE BOATS run in connection with the Night Trains on the Lake.

Passengers for places East of Detroit go on Company's Freight Steamer "Union," or D. & M. R. Boat.

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.

A. N. TOWNSEND, Gen'l Ticket Agt.

D. & M. R. Offices, Sept 1st 1858.

General Election.---1858.

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE, }
Lansing, Mich., Aug. 24, 1858. }

To the Sheriff of the County of Kent:—You are hereby notified that at the next General Election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, in the State of Michigan, the following Officers will be elected, viz: A Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of State, Auditor General, State Treasurer, Commissioner of the Land Office, Attorney General, Superintendent of Public Instruction, a member of the State Board of Education, in place of Witter J. Baxter, whose term of office will expire January 1st, 1859; a representative in Congress for the Third Congressional District of the State, to which the County of Kent is now attached; a Senator for the 29th Senatorial District, consisting of the county of Kent; Also, a Representative for each of the three Representative Districts in said county.

Also, a Representative for each of the three Representative Districts in the county of Kent.

You are also hereby notified that at the said General Election, the act of the Legislature of this State, entitled "An act to authorize the borrowing of money," approved February 16th, 1857, will be submitted to the electors of this State for their approval and disapproval, in pursuance of sections 60 and 61 of said act.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year above written.

{L. S.} JOHN McKINNEY, Secretary of State.

By F. A. Thompson, Deputy.

KENT COUNTY, SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
City of Grand Rapids, October 7, 1858. }

To the several Township Clerks in the County of Kent, and to one Inspector of Election in each ward of the City of Grand Rapids:

YOU are hereby notified that at the General Election, to be held in the State of Michigan on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, a Regent of the University for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, consisting of the counties of Ionia, Clinton, Kent, Montcalm and Barry, in consequence of the resignation of John Van Vleck, and that at the General Election to be held on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, there will be elected one Regent of the University to fill said vacancy.

In Witness Whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and affixed the Great Seal of the State of Michigan, at Lansing, the day and year above written.

JOHN McKINNEY, Secretary of State.

By F. A. Thompson, Deputy.

KENT COUNTY, SHERIFF'S OFFICE, }
City of Grand Rapids, October 7, 1858. }

To the several Township Clerks in the County of Kent, and to one Inspector of Election in each ward of the City of Grand Rapids:

YOU are hereby notified that at the General Election, to be held in the State of Michigan on the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday of November next, a Regent of the University for the Eighth Judicial Circuit, consisting of the counties of Ionia, Clinton, Kent, Montcalm and Barry, will be elected to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Van Vleck.

A. N. NORTON, Sheriff of Kent County.

INDEMNITY.

AGENCY OF THE PHŒNIX INSURANCE CO.

—OF—

HARTFORD, CONN.

FIRE! FIRE!! FIRE!!!

$250,000 IN ONE RISK!

TAKEN 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.

Phœnix 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.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

Celebrated Female Pills.

PROTECTED BY ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

It is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

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

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

Full directions accompany each package.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,

JOB MOSES, (Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,) Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized Agent, will insure a bottle of the Pills by return mail.

For sale by SHEPARD & PUTNAM, W. G. HENRY, S. R. WORTHAM. 3y[illegible]

CARRIAGE AND WAGON MANUFACTORY!!

NEW FIRM!!!

THE undersigned have formed a co-partnership, under the name of

G. C. FITCH & CO.,

in the above business at the old stand of Aspinwall & Cook, on Division St. We would say to the farmers of Kent Co., or any citizen wanting a

CARRIAGE, BUGGY OR WAGON,

that we can, by a call, and our work shall prove just what we recommend it to be. We shall have no outside to our shops as other shops, but shall spend our time to the more profitable manner of building our work, in such a workmanlike manner, as will give us the preference.

HORSE SHOEING AND ALL KINDS OF REPAIRING done promptly. w 6 m. w if.

GEORGE C. FITCH, SILAS H. RAYMOND.

Aug. 28d, 1858.

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

on short notice.

OFFICE ON WASHINGTON ST.

J. D. VANDERVOORT, JOHN BEAN Jr. } *Surveyors & Conveyancers.*