

THE GRAND RIVER TIMES.

VOLUME VI.

GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 15, 1857.

WHOLE NUMBER 284.

THE GRAND RIVER TIMES,
PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY EVENING, BY
JOHN W. BARNES.

Office, Washington street, third door be-
low the Washington House.

Terms Invariably in Advance.

Taken at the office, or forwarded by mail, \$1.00
Delivered by the carrier in the village, 1.50
One shilling in addition to the above will be
charged for every three months that payment is
delayed.

No papers discontinued until all arrearages are
paid, except at the discretion of the publisher.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:

One square (12 lines or less), first insertion, fifty
cents, twenty-five cents for each subsequent in-
sertion. Legal advertisements at the rates pre-
scribed by law. Yearly or monthly advertise-
ments as follows:

1 square 1 month, \$1.00	1 square 1 year, \$5.00
1 " 3 " 2.00	1 column 1 " 30.00
1 " 6 " 3.00	1 " 1 " 20.00

Business Cards \$3.00 per annum.

Advertisements unaccompanied with written or
verbal directions, will be published until ordered
out, and charged for. When a postponement is
added to an advertisement, the whole will be
charged the same as for the first insertion.

Letters relating to business, to receive at-
tention, must be addressed to the publisher.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY-1857.

LAMONT MILLS,
LAMONT, OTTAWA COUNTY, MICHIGAN.
Thomas B. Woodbury, Proprietor.

Cash paid for wheat. 1263 tf.

AUGUSTUS W. TAYLOR,
Judge of Probate for Ottawa County.
Office, for the present, with the County Treas-
urer, Grand Haven, Mich.

Papers and business communications trans-
mitted to the Court, through favor of H. D. Post,
Holland, or left with Mr. Henry Brower, Grand
Haven, or John W. Barnes, Times Office, will re-
ceive prompt attention.

Court days, first and third Mondays of each
month.
Post office address, Ottawa Center, Ottawa Co.
Mich.

JAMES P. SCOTT, Clerk and Register of Ot-
tawa County, and Notary Public.

TIMOTHY FLETCHER, Treasurer of Otta-
wa County, and Notary Public.

CURTIS W. GRAY, Sheriff of Ottawa Coun-
ty.

M. B. HOPKINS, Prosecuting Attorney and
Circuit Court Commissioner, for Ottawa coun-
ty.

DENTISTRY.

DR. L. A. ROGERS, Surgeon Dentist, Office
in Dr. Shepard's New Block, Monroe street.
Grand Rapids, Mich., where he may be found
during business hours.

FERRY & WALLACE, Dealers in Fancy
Goods, Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hardware
and Groceries. Water street.

CUTLER & WARTS, Dealers in Fancy and
Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Provisions, Crock-
ery, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, etc., etc. Wa-
ter street.

C. B. ALBEE, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries,
Provisions, Hardware and Cutlery. Crockery,
Boots and Shoes, etc., etc. Corner of Washing-
ton and Water streets.

C. DAVIS & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groc-
eries, Provisions, Hardware, Crockery, Boots and
Shoes, etc., etc. Muskegon, Mich.

HENRY GRIFFIN, Commission Merchant
and General Agent, Dealer in Salt, Flour, Dry
and Green Fruits, Provisions, Family Groceries,
Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, etc., etc., at his
old stand opposite the Washington House,
Grand Haven, Mich.

W. D. FOSTER & CO., Wholesale and Retail
Dealers in Hard and Hollow Ware, Iron, and
Manufacturers of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,
foot of Monroe street, Grand Rapids Rapids,
Mich.

A. L. CHUBB, Manufacturer of Plows, Cultiva-
tors and Grain Cradles, and Dealer in all kinds
of Agricultural Implements and Machines.—
Agricultural Warehouse, Canal street, Grand
Rapids, Mich.

R. W. DUNCAN, Attorney at Law, and Solicit-
or in Chancery; also agent for obtaining Boun-
ty Lands, and collecting claims against the United
States, in connection with a general agency
at Washington. Office third door below the
Washington House.

GROSVENOR REED, Attorney and Counsel-
or at Law. All business intrusted to me will be
promptly and satisfactorily attended to. Resi-
dence, Charleston Landing, Ottawa Co., Mich.

**Ottawa Iron Works, Ferrysburg, Ot-
tawa County, Mich.**

WM. M. FERRY, Jr., Manufacturer of Sta-
tionary and Marine, high or low pressure En-
gines, Mill Gearing, Iron and Brass Castings.—
Post Office address, Grand Haven, Mich.

J. B. McNETT, Physician and Surgeon,
Office at the residence of Mr. Hiram Bean,
corner of Washington and Water streets, Grand
Haven, Mich.

Dr. McNett is now permanently located in this
village, and will attend to all calls in his profes-
sion. 1275 tf.

STEPHEN MUNROE, Physician and Sur-
geon. Office one door west of J. T. Davis' Tail-
or shop, Washington street.

FERRY & CO., Manufacturers of Lumber, and
Dealers in all kinds of Merchandise, Provisions,
Shingle Bolts, and Shingles.

THOS. W. FERRY,
NOAH H. FERRY.
White River, Ottawa Co., Mich.

JOHN T. DAVIS, Merchant Tailor. Shop on
Washington street, second door west of H. Grif-
fin's store.

HOPKINS & BROTHERS, Storage, Forward-
ing and Commission Merchants. General Deal-
ers in all kinds of Dry Goods, Groceries, Grain
and Provisions. Manufacturers and Dealers
wholesale and retail in all kinds of lumber. Mill
Point, Mich.

D. B. COMSTOCK, Architect and Civil Engi-
neer. Residence at Lamont (Steel's Landing)
Ottawa county Mich.

MR. HUNTING'S LECTURE.

Delivered before the Grand Haven Lyceum,
Monday evening, March 30, 1857.

Subject—The Theory & Practice of Politics.

MR. PRESIDENT: By invitation I appear
this evening to interest, as much as my abili-
ties will permit, for a few moments, this Ly-
ceum and this intelligent audience. The dis-
cussions in the Lyceum, from time to time, dur-
ing the past winter, have been interesting and
profitable; latent powers of intellect, of no
mean order, have been developed in minds
that have formerly been, apparently, dormant,
and we have experienced that truly intellect-
ual enjoyment, on spirited occasions, that is
peculiar to the proper exercise of mind—the
immortal part of man—the man proper. In
closing, for the present, this series of discus-
sions, by a lecture, I most cheerfully acknowl-
edge the honor conferred upon me by the
Lyceum.

The "THEORY AND PRACTICE OF POLITICS"
is a subject in which we are all deeply inter-
ested, at the present day, and, although it
involves some of the highest interests of ev-
ery son and daughter of Adam, we perhaps
give it the least attention.

The majority of the present day pursue
their daily avocations from week to week,
month to month, and year to year, until they
measure out their "three score years and
ten," perhaps, and pass off the stage of action
for others to act their part in the drama of
life—unmindful of the great principles of right
and wrong, which constitute the foundation
upon which our government is established. In
this ignorance lies the grand cause of the
corruption and superstition which exist so ex-
tensively in our country, and produced such
deep agitation during the few last Presi-
dential campaigns.

WEBSTER defines politics to be, "The sci-
ence of government; that part of ethics
which consists in the regulation and govern-
ment of a Nation, or State, for the preserva-
tion of its safety, peace, and prosperity; com-
prehending the defence of its existence and
rights against foreign control or conquest,
the augmentation of its strength and resour-
ces, and the protection of its citizens in their
rights, with the preservation and improve-
ment of their morals."

In this we have a concise, comprehensive
and pointed definition, embracing the theory
perfectly, and if practiced with that degree
of perfection that individuals and nations are
capable of doing, would result in the highest
degree of happiness that it is possible for
man to arrive at on earth. This definition,
reduced down to its germ, would refer to the
rights of individuals, and its object, to find
laws, or make laws relative to the interference
of individuals.

The first great principles of politics given
to man for guide and practice, of which we
have any record, are contained in that great
DECALOGUE, delivered to Moses and a trem-
bling and awe stricken multitude, upon Mount
Sinai. Whatever governments have existed
since that time, and in whatever form, have
only made their subjects happy and prosper-
ous in proportion as they approximated to
the perfection of the practice of the fundamen-
tal principles therein embodied, viz: "Thou
shalt love thy neighbor as thyself; do unto
others as you would they should do unto you."
In other words, respect your neighbor's rights;
let your actions be guided by truth and jus-
tice. As this is the realm of politics, theo-
retically, and as practice is always subsequent
to theory, and truth, right or justice is the
germ of politics we shall eventually arrive to
and discover the right. Superstition, infidel-
ity, despotism, and personal ambition, must
give way before we can hope to arrive at that
happy point, for if we return to the ancient
history of Greece and Rome, for instance,
and follow that with the history of Europe
and other nations, through the crusades, and
down to the present time, we will find the
condition of man improved in proportion to
their removal. Then to look at the history
of our country; the desperate and triumph-
ant struggle for right; the rivers of blood,
shed to water that tree of liberty, whose
branches bore the blossoms of truth and jus-
tice, and are now bringing forth the fruit
of man's greatest earthly happiness; the for-
mation of our government, the wisdom and
foresight displayed in the principles of truth
and justice expressed in the constitution, for
which we all have so deep reverence, and
what a living, impressive proof have we of

the truth of our argument! What a beauti-
ful illustration! We take such an astonish-
ing stride at this era in the history of the
world of politics, that we are translated from
the dim, star-lit prison-house of despotism,
to the brilliant, glorious sun-lit land of liberty.
We pass over ages of superstition in the
world of politics, in the formation of our gov-
ernment, and had it not been for the discov-
ery of this country, in all human probability,
truth and justice as it respects man's welfare
in government, would have been retarded for
ages. It was the safety-valve for that liber-
ty-loving spirit which infused those noble, far-
sighted, heroic souls that came here and died
for liberty—to escape. We here literally com-
mend the practice of the theory of politics—the
principles of truth and justice laid down in
our constitution for practice. The theory is
the same as when given to Moses for the
government of the children of Israel; truth
and justice are immutable; but in their ap-
plication to the government of men, they
were so corrupted by superstition during suc-
cessive ages, that they were very imperfectly
applied to human government; and it was
not until the reformation of Martin Luther
broke the shackles of superstition and despot-
ism, that the application of the principles
of politics revived.

But the old mist of superstition still hung
over the Nations of Europe; ignorance still
smouldered along; despotism was good fuel,
and when the principles in our constitution
were adopted, the good old immutable theory
of truth and justice, as it respects man's gov-
ernment, was successfully put in practice.—
Hence it remains for us, as individuals, com-
munities, States, and as a Nation to demon-
strate the political proposition, whether right
or justice, and truth—man's rights for in-
stance—can be successfully applied to man's
government. This is the proposition we are
demonstrating, daily, in Congress and at every
Presidential election, or whenever any nation-
al question comes before the people. What
a sublime problem! embracing the welfare
of every human being on this footstool. How
great the responsibility resting upon us!
Great, because we are in advance of other
nations whose perhaps jealous eyes are turned
anxiously upon us to mark our progress;
we are the pilots, leaving beacons of warning
on the rocks and shoals that we have narrow-
ly escaped, that those who follow may be
guided safely.

To find the right is the end and aim of
politics, and as to the knowledge of this right,
in its connection with politics, we only know
when we have found it by its effect; as a na-
tion, when the subjects are in the free use and
enjoyment of their own property and rights
without interference. An interference from
any source, shows there is error somewhere,
which must be found and remedied. The
old maxim that "might makes right," has
nothing to do in the realm of politics, be-
cause it does not admit of any right or jus-
tice. The strong nation may subdue the
weak and hold it in subjection for a time, but
unless just political laws are administered
there is no guarantee of a lengthy subjugation.

But why do we make such slow progress
in arriving at the truth? Why are we con-
stantly discussing political questions that
were supposed to have been settled years
ago? Tariffs, banks, rivers and harbors, the
power of Congress, State rights, &c., are hob-
bies at every session of Congress, and why
is it?

One reason is, questions of such great mo-
ment can not be fully comprehended in all
their relations to individuals or States who are
affected by these laws; for they must first
be discussed, misunderstood, denied, enacted,
repealed, amended, re-discussed, re-enacted,
and so on, until they finally become laws, and
upon the introduction of a new law or system
it is more a matter of opinion, consequently is
in a measure experimental.

But when its application to the rights and
demands of the people is seen to cause mur-
murings, and complaints, and, also, that their
rights and privileges are infringed upon, it
forces another examination, and an amend-
ment or abolition is the result. This
cause for alteration proves conclusively
there is error somewhere, and the prob-
lem is to find it. It may have existed
for years, in consequence of the ignorance or
superstition of the inhabitants; their "igno-
rance" may have been "bliss," and all moved on
quietly, like many questions in our Republic—

the last great Presidential question for instance
—but when discovered a remedy must and will
be found. Even at this age of boasted in-
telligence we are remarkably stupid in some
things; the history of the last fifty years is
full of proof; and have we any good reason to
suppose we have solved all the knotty ques-
tions of politics? that the next generation
can sail on in fair weather and smooth water?
Such a supposition in my view would be the
height of folly. I fancy the statesmen of 1901
will look upon many of the statesmen of this
age as good old Fogies, yet I hope they will ac-
credit to us some degree of honesty at least.
But notwithstanding all our difficulties, we
are making more rapid strides in politics than
any other nation, and, as a reason, when any-
thing is wrong we can make it known; we can
speak out, relate our wrongs, demand a re-
formation and be heard, without fear of King
or Despot; and yet how slow we are arriving
at the truth!

Too great enthusiasm or fanaticism is a
great hindrance in the cause of politics; men
are not all alike in dispositions and temper-
aments. They might be divided into two
classes, the conservative and progressive, or
in a more modern classification, "Old Fogies"
and "Young Americas." Young America
gets an idea and "pitchin" to the stream of
politics, and says "come on," without looking
where he is coming out, and is likely to be
the Enthusiast or Fanatic; while the old
Fogy says "hold on," and looks for a good
landing place on the other side. One rushes
ahead, impatient of restraint, the other fol-
lows slowly, crying "not so fast." The two
exist in each political party; each is neces-
sary for the good of the other; each has his
imperfections, and each fulfils his mission.

We have a great practical illustration of
our slow progress in the application of the
great principles or science of politics to the
government of men in the issue between the
two political parties during the last Presi-
dential campaign. I do not stand here this eve-
ning as a party politician, nor to express
the views of any party upon this exciting
question, but shall endeavor to confine my-
self to the subject.

The article embracing this great modern
question in politics, had comparatively slum-
bered since the formation of the constitution
—nearly three-quarters of a century—and
nearly all entertained the same opinion as to
its meaning. But the application of the prin-
ciple of individual rights, to the inhabitants
of a Territory, led to the examination of this
long slumbering question, and different views
were at once entertained, bringing two par-
ties into the political field. Each believes
the great principles of justice and truth are
to be applied to the inhabitants of that Ter-
ritory; but how shall they be applied? We
all know the party wording, "Shall the peo-
ple of Kansas govern themselves or be gov-
erned by Congress?" But the great question
was, politically, how shall the principles of
truth and right, or justice, be applied to the
inhabitants of Kansas? And it was indeed
a question of great moment. In its discus-
sion, never were the elements of error more
widely scattered; never was fanaticism more
unbounded, and never did enthusiasm need
more watchful care. Twenty-five millions of
people engaged in the discussion of this great
question! How infinitely great must be the
attributes of truth and justice, to cause such
a mighty agitation in an application! Yea,
they are the attributes of that throne above,
and when on Mount Sinai, they spoke to man;
the elements could not remain silent, and the
earth even shook! They are the attributes
of that voice that said, "Do unto others as
you would they should do unto you," "Thou
shalt love thy neighbor as thyself." Such
epochs do not occur except at long interven-
ing periods, and if the method, this discus-
sion has necessarily made, results in man's en-
joyment in his own rights—which embrac-
es his liberty and property—without interfe-
rence, the application is correct; the truth
has been found, and the question is perma-
nently settled.

The decision of this question has opened
the door for another question, which, being so
closely allied in principle, will, in all proba-
bility, immediately follow, and that is "State
Equality." Politically speaking, one man
has no right to hold another in bondage, ex-
cept as punishment for crime, depriving him
of his natural rights, as a human being; nei-
ther has a man the right to take the slave from
the slaveholder, so long as there is value attach-

ed to him; it is injustice and in violation of his
rights of property; the moment you take
value from the slave he is free. Pay the man
for his slave and he receives his value, and
therefore has no further claims; but so long
as value is attached to the slave, which makes
him property, the owner has rights which
must not be interfered with, and can take
his property where he chooses if it does not
cause interference.

Already is this the issue before the people,
and we have had the different views of dis-
tinguished men. The root of the evil is in
violation of all justice and truth, and is the
making or applying value to a human being;
this is the foundation of the error, and there
never will be any rest until the cause is re-
moved; for the rights of property, as embod-
ied in a human being, will always conflict
with his individual and natural rights.

Politically speaking, there is no justice in
a tariff. To tax the labor of individuals, ex-
pended in a foreign country, is as unjust as
to demand of your neighbor a sum of money
without rendering him an equivalent. The
manufacturer bestows his labor, his time, his
property, on the article made, and it is his;
then where is the justice of causing him to
pay us, when we have rendered him no equiv-
alent? The very fact of its constant fluctua-
tion is the best proof it is corrupt and unjust.
The fact is, it is entirely a matter of policy,
without any show of right, and like slavery,
never will be free from agitation until it is
entirely abolished, and its abolition will event-
ually be accomplished, for its existence is in
opposition to fixed laws in the theory of pol-
itics.

This subject affords us an almost infinite
range of thought, and although I have hard-
ly commenced, it is time for me to close.
There is great satisfaction in finding the cor-
rect solution of a given mathematical prob-
lem, and it is equally so to examine the the-
ory of politics. We know we are not wander-
ing in the regions of mystery; not grasp-
ing after bubbles; not speculating; but that
there is a substance, a reality, a truth that
can be seen. This is the qualification of the
statesman, and he becomes great in propor-
tion as he discovers truth from error.

If, then, the object of politics is to discover
the truth, and if truth or justice will finally
prevail over error, what a cheering prospect
is before us! What an incentive to a close
and candid examination of the principles we
are advocating, in order to hasten the arrival
of truth and justice, when each can sit un-
der his own vine and fig-tree, "with none to
molest or make him afraid."

A RACE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.—The
United States Mail steamship *Atlantic* left
New York for Liverpool on the 1st of Febru-
ary. Among the passengers was a man named
Winter, (with his wife), a clerk of a mercan-
tile firm in that city, having in his possession
\$2,000 belonging to his employers, which he
had obtained by breaking open the safe. On
his absence being ascertained, together with
the amount of money with which he had ab-
sconded, the principal of the firm obtained a
warrant for his apprehension, and took pas-
sage by the British and North American
Mail steamship *Persia*, which sailed three
days afterwards. These chances were in fa-
vor of the criminal clerk; for, though the
Persia is the fastest steamer afloat, it could
scarcely be expected that she would overtake
a full-powered steamer which sailed three
days before her. No signs of the pursued
steamer was seen until off the port, when the
Persia came up with and passed her, arriv-
ing in the river two hours before her. On
Mr. Hood, the gentleman who boards the Cun-
ard steamers to take charge of the mails, go-
ing aboard, he was introduced to the pursu-
ing merchant, who asked with some anxiety,
if any one had landed from the *Atlantic*.—
On being answered in the negative, he stated
the case, and asked for a detective. Subse-
quently, accompanied by a police officer, he
boarded the *Atlantic* and confronted the as-
tonished Winter, whose dreams of security
were thus rudely dissipated. Nearly the
whole of the missing money was found upon
him. He was brought ashore to await the
decision of Mr. Nathaniel Hawthorne, United
States Consul at Liverpool, who ordered him
to be sent back, in custody, by the *Atlantic*,
the steamer which brought him; and which
sailed for New York on Wednesday last.

PUNCTUALITY.—It is said of Melancthon,
when he made an appointment, he expected
not only the hour but the minute to be fixed,
that no time need be wasted in the idleness of
suspense; and of Washington, that when his
secretary, being repeatedly late in his attend-
ance, laid the blame to his watch, he said "You
must either get another watch, or I another
secretary."