

LEGISLATIVE.

Lansing, Jan. 5, 1859.

IN SENATE.—Mr. Penoyer gave notice that at some future day he would ask leave to introduce a bill to attach certain contiguous territory now out of the limits of any county, to the county of Oceana.

January 6. Mr. Penoyer offered the following: Resolved, That the Secretary of the Senate be instructed to order 500 copies of the daily journal of the Senate for the use of its members. Adopted.

The President announced the following STANDING COMMITTEES.

Supplies and Expenditures—Perry, Yost, Dickinson.

Claims—Hayden, Brown, Hoyt.

Finance—Jones, Trowbridge, Penoyer.

Judiciary—Conger, Davis, Birney.

Militia—Gorham, Porter, Dudgeon.

Internal Improvements—Williams, Tyler, Muzzey.

Roads and Bridges—Welch, Mills, Penoyer.

Public Instruction—Birney, Canfield, Perry.

State Prison—Tower, Porter, Crouse.

Asylum for Insane—Gorham, Conger, Meacham.

Asylum for Deaf, Dumb and Blind—Hoyt, Backus, Gorham.

House of Correction—Yost, Williams, Trowbridge.

Incorporations—Porter, Carpenter and Barns.

Division of Towns and Counties—Davis, Williams, Warner.

Agriculture—Brown, Meacham and Parker.

Manufacture—Dudgeon, Hayden and Yost.

Privileges and Elections—Carpenter, Birney, Crouse.

Enrolled Bills—Grosvenor, Tower and Warner.

State Library—Backus, Pond, Brodhead.

Expiring Laws—Brodhead, Muzzey, Davis.

State Affairs—Barns, Jones, Grosvenor.

Printing—Mills, Barns, Pond.

Public Lands—Trowbridge, Conger, Carpenter.

Mines and Minerals—Dickinson, Conger, Carpenter.

Federal Relations—Canfield, Backus, Welch.

January 7. Mr. Penoyer presented the remonstrance of J. Bryant and 200 others, Indians and whites, against the organization of Leelanaw county, in the manner proposed by petitions presented to the Legislature.

Referred to the committee on towns and counties.

January 7. In House.—By unanimous consent, the Speaker appointed the following as the Standing Committees of the House:

Ways and Means—Dickey, Mitchell, Fallas, Green, Bancroft.

State Affairs—McMahon, Richards, Beebe, Newton, E. H. Thomson.

Judiciary—Mussey, G. W. Brown, Daniels, Ferris, A. W. Buel.

Internal Improvements—Kelsey, Carr, Brewster, Watkins, Frisbee.

Harbors—Mulholland, Kelly, B. Brown, Dalton, Beers.

Elections—S. F. Brown, Phelps, R. Thompson, Newman, Bush.

Federal Relations—Gilluly, Perkins, Mills, Lane, Dunbar.

Banks and Incorporations—Loomis, Allen, Mussey, Beeson, Campoa.

Public Lands—Monroe, Brooks, Wixon, Wendell, Davis.

Printing—Woolnough, Euos, Robison, Green, Bushnell.

Agriculture and Manufactures—Fowler, Felt, Glessner, Wallace, Geis.

Towns and Counties—Kore, Driggs, Baldwin, Gage, Connor.

Education—Sessions, Pratt, Starkweather, Mitchell, Greenfield.

Rules and Joint Rules—Kelsey, Dickey, Daniels, McKinley, Richardson.

Engrossment and Enrollment—Perry, Carr, Woolnough, Wilkerson, H. S. Buel.

Roads and Bridges—Childs, Thomas, Raymond, Kore, Grace.

Militia—Raymond, Allen, McDermott.

Supplies and Expenditures—G. W. Brown, Perkins, Reeves.

State Prison—Goodwin, Driggs, Carpenter.

State Library—Reynolds, Lane, Smith.

Indian Affairs—Watkins, Sharpe, Warner.

Mines and Minerals—Clark, Reynolds, Greenfield.

By Mr. Dalton: petition of N. H. Ferry and others, of the town of White River, praying to be attached to the county of Oceana; also, of Oliver Swain and 15 others, praying that two tiers of towns composing the township of White River, in Ottawa county, may be set off and attached to the county of Oceana; also, of Jas. Collins and others, containing the same prayer. All of which were referred to the committee on towns and counties.

—Doctor (Dorothea?) Harriet K. Hunt, of Boston, objects to being taxed because she can't vote.

The Grand Haven News.

Grand Haven, - - - Michigan.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 12, 1859.

SHOULD THE RATE-BILL SYSTEM TO BE ABOLISHED?

In the last issue of the NEWS we gave as a reason why the Rate-Bill system of conducting our schools should be abolished, and the free school system introduced, that the Rate-Bill system is a most formidable barrier to universal education. We now proceed to show that the free school system, so called, is the most economical.

By the free school system we mean that a sufficiency should be assessed upon the taxable property of each school district, in connection with the primary school fund, to pay the wages of teachers necessarily employed in the education of pupils in such school district. But opposition to this plan at once meets us. The idea of a tax at any time, even for purposes the most laudable, fills the mind of the great majority of those so unfortunate as to be possessors of property with all other than pleasurable emotions. And then to pay a tax assessed for the education of other people's children is preposterous, unjust, insufferable.

Let us look at this matter of taxation a little more closely. Pay a tax we must, either for the detection and punishment of crime or for the promotion of education and virtue among the people. Now which can we do with the better grace, and with the most happy result? Let us figure a little. The county of Ottawa pays a tax of eight thousand dollars of which each township contributes its quota. We suppose four thousand dollars of this is devoted to the detection and punishment of crime, which would not exist to any great extent, if a proper educational system prevailed. This amount divided among the several townships of this county would give each, in the average, two hundred dollars for educational purposes, instead of its being used as now in paying Prosecuting Attorneys, Justices of the Peace and Constables, in meeting out to criminals the just award of their evil deeds.

Let this constitute a common fund from which each school district in the several townships shall draw in proportion to the number of scholars therein, between the ages of four and eighteen years. Now this much is clear gain toward our free schools and no extra tax. Having heretofore divided each township into four school districts, giving each district nine sections of land, as contemplated by the law regulating primary schools, and having built a comfortable school-house—no suited to the wants of each community—directly in the central point of said sections, or as near thereto as may be, so that no scholar shall reside at a greater distance than one and a half miles from the school-house, we proceed to make arrangements for a school. We ascertain that we need a good school for eight months during the year, at a cost of two hundred and fifty dollars, employing a female teacher for the four months constituting the summer term, and a male teacher during the winter term—teachers of morals as well as science. Toward this amount we have of the common fund fifty dollars; mill tax, twenty-five dollars; primary school fund, twenty-five dollars—without any additional taxation—for our school. Now to make up the deficit we must raise one hundred and fifty dollars. We have twenty-five thousand dollars taxable property upon which to assess this amount. This gives us a tax of six mills on a dollar. We have in our school district twenty families with an aggregate of fifty children of suitable age to attend school, each householder possessing taxable property to the amount of one thousand dollars in the average; this at six mills on the dollar, gives us assets to the amount of one hundred and twenty dollars; we have left five thousand dollars of non-resident property to be taxed, which at the rate above specified, gives us thirty dollars, the balance required to carry out our plan of a free school. This tax is no injustice to the non-resident property owner, for the value of his possession is greatly enhanced by all improvements of

a public or private nature that take place in the community.

Now we are enabled to afford our fifty scholars the advantages of a good, efficient school, for the space of eight months in the year, at the very moderate cost of only two dollars and twenty cents each, to be paid by the patrons. Now is not this a matter of great economy and much more so than the Rate-bill system? Let those answer who are burdened with an onerous Rate-Bill three or four times a year. No child of a poor person is, by this system, excluded from the excellent advantages afforded of obtaining a good education; and that huge budget of long, formidable bills of Justices and Constables fees in criminal prosecutions, that now occupy so much of the time and attention of our Board of Supervisors at each session, and which the people are called upon to foot, would become beautifully less each year, as our free school system is rapidly and effectually accomplishing its good work; for crime and ignorance are twin brothers and inseparable associates.

Now who would not desire to live in a community where such educational facilities exist; yea, and cheerfully contribute of his substance to their perpetuity?—More anon.

For the Grand Haven News.

TRAVERSE CITY, January 1, 1859.

DEAR SIR:—The mail arriving here to-day, from your place, brought me the first number of your new enterprise, the Grand Haven News. As an ex-member of the fraternity of newspaperdom I desire to congratulate you upon the neat and workmanlike typographical appearance of the NEWS, and especially upon the sound political views set forth in your leading editorial article (and that you will maintain them, though the heavens should fall as the consequence thereof, my knowledge of your temperament and character furnishes me the fullest assurance.) Yet I differ with you in the assertion that the slavery question is the main one to be discussed by the democratic party, and press, and do not admit that, though the republican party (an organization so ephemeral and sectional in its one idea, that it can hardly claim a tenure of political life long enough to enable it to present the same question at two Presidential elections, notwithstanding its most eminent expounder's recent attempt to force it upon the attention of the political world in, if possible, a more odious form than ever,) submit that question again, and attempt to force its consideration and discussion, that we are bound, even by courtesy, to accept their gauntlet and further defile ourselves by handling their dead nigger question. The slavery lobby has nothing to do with the democratic party, or that party anything to do with it—unless it be to remove the leathsome thing from its path, and that duty, I think, has been so well performed that we cannot be justly called upon to step aside and further disturb its repose.

The Monroe doctrine, in its application to Central America, the acquisition of Cuba, either by purchase, or possibly, in the event of failure to thus accomplish that object, and under the continued and unpalliated outrages of Spain upon our government and its people, war should result and conquest be forced upon us; the unsettled and distracted condition of Mexico, and the necessity that must arise for this government to take some effective steps to form a more stable government in that unfortunate country; and, possibly, the revival of the tariff among other domestic questions, are matters demanding immediate attention; the discussion of which will so far arouse the patriotism and political sentiments of the American mind, as to lead to thoughts and actions, more elevated, more patriotic and national, and more worthy of a great and growing nation, than that of slavery, in a minor part of the States, of black men. Thus will this sectional question, designed by demagogues to shake the Union to its very center, be removed from the political arena; our people abandon and forget the slough of niggerism, in which they have so long wallowed; and the great and glorious democratic party again resume its legitimate mission of conferring progressive freedom and equal and exact justice—in the United States at least—upon all (white) men; leaving the amelioration of the social condition of the black men of the South to the philanthropy of those who only have the power to better their position—the white men among them; and expending the surplus philanthropy of the North towards elevating the blacks, whom fortune or misfortune has thrown upon and among us, until they shall have at least attained a social and moral condition approximating that of those of the same color at the South.

Knowing your tried and unyielding democratic sentiments, I have no fears but that you and your paper will be found on the right side of all these great questions, as each or all of them are presented to the American mind, and it shall become your duty to discuss them; therefore please place my name on your subscription books.

For the Grand Haven News.

MR. BARNES:—We have read with interest the two numbers of the NEWS already issued. The execution does you credit, and we hope that you will meet the encouragement and support which we know you will try to earn. With great good will we wish you success. We can not sympathize, however, with the sentiment and spirit of some of the articles. We refer to those atrabilious attacks on the CLARION.

First in order comes "Looker-on."—Poor fellow! he is sadly puzzled how to express his indignation in proper English. He says "I do not believe in a public Journalist, wrapped in an impenetrable, egotistical garment, in the closet of his own sanctum, denouncing the public," &c., &c. Will you inform me, Mr. Editor, what kind of a garment is an "egotistical garment?" And query, is it impenetrable? And query again, has not "Looker-on" penetrated it by his poisoned arrows? And query again, is not the figure ridiculously absurd? Should not "Looker-on" study the elements of our language before he appears in print?

It appears that the CLARION has not given him due credit for his past "faithfulness to the public interests, and a life devoted to their advancement in civilization and improvement." Civilizing the "public interests!" What a grand idea! A second HOWARD, this "Looker-on." Suppose he had tried his hand on the people and let them take care of the "public interests," might not the civilizing process have succeeded better. His civilizing the public interests succeeded, it appears, so well that he says "he attained a name at home among his fellow-citizens, and abroad among his friends." So then here is the weight and burden of the charge. The CLARION failed to perceive the value of the civilizing of the "public interest by 'Looker-on.'" Well, perhaps that was naughty of the CLARION; but then, as "Looker-on" has attained, he says, a good name at home and abroad, he is doubtless a christian man and can afford to forgive and forget. And especially ought he to do this, now he says he "has given vent to feelings long cherished." Well, when a man gets the bile off his stomach we expect a speedy convalescence, so "Looker-on" will be ready soon again to give lessons in civilizing the public interests.

Next in order is one signing himself "Subscriber," evidently a friend, if not a blood relation of "Looker-on," he dolefully, but in a little better English than his friend, complains that the CLARION has "so physicked the inhabitants of Ottawa county for the last two years, that they need and must have tonics." Now, kind reader, just think of the whole population of a county physicked for two years. What a condition must they be in! Do you note their sunken eye balls, pallid cheeks, wasted frames and trembling limbs—poor "Sub." himself appears in a fit and crying for tonics. The office of a wife or mother under this purging visitation must be by no means enviable. And think, kind reader, what is the medicine employed by this naughty CLARION. Why, "Sub." himself states it—meat and vegetables! Now, for our own part, we have no great fears for the result. Meat and vegetables are both good; let us have them and give the tonics to poor "Sub," for he says he needs them.

Another who joins in the same cry is one who signs himself with a X (cross)—evidently a second edition of "Looker-on," bound in calf but unlettered. He gives us a specimen of pure gall at the nib of his pen, indicative of the character of the fountain within; he says, "In the last issue of the CLARION, I read a notice penned with an evident chuckling, thus: 'An attempt to resuscitate the Lyceum proved a failure.'" Now we say to poor "Cross," the notice was the CLARION's, the chuckling was your own. "Cross" notices further the statement of the CLARION about the visit of Rev. Mr. GARDNER. Of this we say the CLARION stated the exact truth; but the malicious comment and inference came from the fountain within. Poor "Cross" says he has no talent. We willingly concede this if we may except the talent of misrepresentation, which we hope he will cross out from his future history, lest his name be crossed out from the pages of another Book hereafter.

Now, Mr. Editor, we feel glad to be assured that you do not participate in this discharge of small arms. There is room in our village and in our county for another democratic news paper. Why should editors quarrel, even although they differ in politics. If to slander and asperse be a part of our duty, let us leave it to those whose peculiar business it is to expound our duty from the pulpit.

For the Grand Haven News.

MESSRS. BARNES & FOSHA:—We would call the attention of our citizens to the subject of a removal of our cemetery from its present place to the site selected some time ago—a spot of some ten acres of ground, on a good high ridge, and lying near the road to Holland, about one mile distant from the village.

The time was when the present location was considered a long distance when the dead were carried through the forest—a dense growth of bushes and hard wood timber, commencing where the Washington House once stood. But since that time our village has grown; our graveyard, now, is in our very midst—dead and living being in too close proximity for our ideas of comfort. Washington street, the widest and finest street in town, is disgraced by a cemetery, and with a dilapidated fence around it, hardly equal to keep the cattle out—in fact, it is used as a pasturage for cattle, judging from the number that we see there occasionally.

It looks very bad to the eyes of strangers, as they pass up the street to the Court-House, on matters of business; and as it will have to be removed in a few years, the matter is only made worse by putting it off. If it must be removed, then let us go about it at once. The weather is remarkably favorable for such an undertaking. Our cemetery, once removed to the locality selected, could be ornamented with shrubbery, and those living friends buried there could provide fences, and tombstones to suit themselves, and a great nuisance would be removed from our very midst.

NEWS ITEMS.

—Caneini, the noted murderer, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for life.

—In the Cincinnati Common Pleas there are just now no fewer than one hundred and seventy-five applications for divorce on the docket.

—The government of the United States is about to erect a mammoth foundry on the Pacific coast. It will be located at the Mare Islands Navy Yard near San Francisco.

—When you find a man doing more business than you are, and you want to know the reason, look at the advertisements he has in the newspapers, and look out!

—The Common School Trustee of a town in Indiana says, in a recent report: "No common schools—no success. Branches taught, Eucher, poker, old sledge, vulgarity and profanity."

—People are advised to refuse all notes issued by the Greenback Bank N. Y., that are printed on white paper, as the Bank repudiates them; quite a number (to the amount of twenty or thirty thousand dollars) having been stolen recently from its vault.

—Fire, the dwelling house of E. W. Fifield of Waterford, was burned on Thursday morning of last week. All of the furniture was saved, some of the doors and windows also. The house had but recently been enlarged and repaired, and was worth about \$1,500. Insured for two hundred.

—Enjoy the blessings of this day if God sends them; and the evils bear patiently and sweetly. For this day only is ours; we are dead to yesterday, and we are not born to to-morrow.

—A long sentence, John Dillon, recently convicted at Hastings, Barry county, Mich., of the murder of Mrs. Harding, has been sentenced to the State prison for ninety-nine years. His counsel intend making an effort in the Supreme Court for a new trial.

—Alexander Robinson, who was arrested in Philadelphia a short time ago on charge of rape in Delaware, having induced a young girl to leave home on the pretence that her brother was sick, and then committed violence upon her, has been tried and convicted of the offence, and sentenced to be hung, according to Delaware law, on the 11th of February.

—An Eastern editor says that a man in New York got himself into trouble by marrying two wives.

—A Western editor replies by assuring his contemporary that a good many men in that section have done the same thing by marrying one.

—A Northern editor retorts that quite a number of his acquaintances found trouble by barely promising to marry, without going any further.

—A Southern editor says that he was bothered enough by simply being found in company with another man's wife.

THE ILLUSTRIOUS DEAD.—The Cincinnati Enquirer gives the following as worth perusal and preservation:

Table with columns: BORN, DIED, AGE. Lists names of historical figures like General Washington, Benjamin Franklin, John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, John Quincy Adams, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, John C. Calhoun, Daniel Webster, Thomas H. Benton.

A NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.—On New Year's morning, the wife of Mr. Henry D. Rodgers, of Titabawassee, presented him with one boy and three girls—four in all—all alive and doing well at last accounts. The respective weights of these new settlers were as follows: The boy, 4 lbs. 2 oz.; two girls, 3 lbs. each; the other girl, 3 lbs. 3 oz. The presentation was made, we are informed without ceremony—neither the doctor nor any of the old ladies being present. Mr. Rodgers himself directly, and we presume thankfully receiving them. [Saginaw Enterprise.]

HORRIBLE DEATH.—A sad and melancholy accident says the Enquirer & Herald, occurred on Saturday afternoon last, by the strangulation of a child. It appears that a little girl, aged 5 years, daughter of John Zinsler, who resides on Jefferson St., West Side, was swinging on the clothes line, jumping from a box which stood near. By so doing, the rope became stretched, and the child, in her paly, kicked the box away, got the rope twisted round her neck, and before aid could be rendered, life was extinct.

INTERESTING TO BOYS.—A gentleman recently entered an establishment where he knew they wanted an apprentice, and said, "I've got a boy for you, sir."—"Glad of it—who is he?" asked the man of the large establishment. The gentleman told the boy's name, and where he lived, "Don't want him," said the foreman: "he has got a bad mark." "A bad mark, sir; what?" "I met him every day with a cigar in his mouth," replied the foreman; "I don't want smokers."

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

1859. - - - 1859.

Merchant Tailoring,

—BY— J. & L. W. FECHHEIMER, At the Post-Office, GRAND HAVEN, MICH.

It is understood that FECHHEIMER'S supply, With superior fits, all those Who are pleased to call and try Their skill in making clothes.

They keep on hand GOOD SUPPLIES, Of materials of all kinds, To make garments of any price, To suit all tastes and minds.

They do TAILORING of any kind, Most workmanlike and nice, And do it as quick as you can find, At a VERY MODERATE PRICE.

They have Clothing all READY-MADE, For those that have no leisure— Or otherwise should not see fit, To have them made to measure.

OF GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS they keep also, For those that have an assortment, And what they say, you'll find "JUST SO," Or they'll refund YOUR PAYMENT.

Their Goods are new and they are sold, As low as at EASTERN PLACES, Give us a call and what we told, You will find true in all cases.

J. & L. W. Fechheimer, Remember our place at the Post-Office, January 6, 1859. n3 if

NEW GROCERY STORE!

MESRS. PERKINS & GOULDSBURY, (Opposite Harry Miller's Store,) Mill Point, - - - Michigan.

THE SUBSCRIBERS WOULD CALL ATTENTION of the Citizens of Mill Point and vicinity, to the fact, that they have opened a New Grocery and Provision Store, and have just received a large and splendid assortment of

Groceries and Provisions, Which they will sell cheap for Cash. Their Stock consists in part, of Tea, Coffee, Sugars, Molasses, Pork, Fish, Hams, Flour, Salt, Dried-Fruits of all kinds, Butter, Cheese, Lard, Potatoes, Grain and Feed, Fine-Cut, Plug and Smoking Tobacco's and Cigars, Coddish, Nails, Glass and everything in the line of Wet and Dry Groceries. Also, a large and splendid assortment of

READY-MADE CLOTHING, Mens' and Boys' Coats, Pants, Vests, Underclothes, Shirts, Cravats, Collars, Socks, Gloves, Mittens &c., &c. Also, a well selected Stock of

BOOTS AND SHOES, of all sizes, for Mens' Boys' and Womens' Wear. Call and examine our Goods and prices, before purchasing elsewhere. PERKINS & GOULDSBURY, Mill Point, January 6, 1859. [n3 if

Notice of Dissolution. NOTICE is hereby given that the firm of Phelps & Cilley is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

ELNATHAN PHELPS, O. F. CILLEY. The business will be continued, in all of its branches, at the old stand, at Lamont. I am also prepared to fill all orders with dispatch. ELNATHAN PHELPS, Lamont, December 21, 1858. [n3 w4

THE best four chilling Tea is to be found at CUTLER, WARTS & STEDMAN'S.

JUST received, a new lot of those Warranted Water Proof Grained Leather Boots at C. W. & S.'s.

GRAIN and Feed, always to be had at C. W. & S.'s.

SURGAS for nine and ten cents, to be had at C. W. & S.'s.

BLACKSMITHS' Coal for sale, by CUTLER, WARTS & STEDMAN.