

GRAND HAVEN NEWS.

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1 square	\$1	\$3	\$5	\$8	\$11	\$15
1 column	2	5	8	12	15	20
1/2 column	1	3	5	8	10	15
1/4 column	7	10	15	20	25	30

Twelve lines or less (Minton) make 1 square. Business Cards, not exceeding six lines, \$3.00. 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 attention, must be addressed to the Publishers.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

S. R. Sanford, Sheriff of Ottawa Co.,
Muskegon, Mich.

James P. Scott, Clerk and Register
of Ottawa County, and Notary Public. Office
at the Court House.

George Parks, Treasurer of Ottawa
County, Grand Haven, Mich.

Augustus W. Taylor, Judge of
Probate, Ottawa County. Post-Office address
Ottawa Center. Court days, First and Third
Mondays of each Month.

J. D. Vandervoort, Justice of the
Peace and Land Agent. Office in his new build-
ing, opposite the Post-Office, Washington St.,
Grand Haven, Mich.

James Sawyer, County Surveyor.
Post-Office Address: Eastmanville, Ottawa
County, Mich.

Wm. H. Parks, Attorney and Counselor
at Law. Office on Washington Street, op-
posite 1st Cong. Church.

Atwood & Akeley, Counselors at
Law. Office on Washington Street, op-
posite 1st Cong. Church.

Grosvenor Reed, Attorney and
Counselor at Law, and Solicitor in Chancery.
Office, Washington street, first door East of
the Hardware store.

J. B. McNett, Physician and Surgeon.
Office, second door above News Office, Wash-
ington Street, Grand Haven, Mich.

S. Munroe, Physician and Surgeon.
Office at his residence, Washington Street,
Grand Haven, Mich.

**Henry Griffin, Druggist, Commis-
sion Merchant and General Agent.** Corner of
Washington and 1st Street.

Wm. M. Ferry Jr., Manufacturer
of Stationary and Marine, high or low pres-
sure Engines, Mill Gearing, Iron and Brass
Castings, Ottawa Iron Works, Ferrysburg,
Ottawa Co., Mich. Post-Office address, Grand
Haven, Mich.

John H. Newcomb, Dealer in Dry
Goods, Groceries, Provision, Crocker, Hard-
ware, Boots and Shoes, etc. State Street,
Mill Point, Mich.

**William Wallace, Grocer and Pro-
vision Merchant.** One door below the Post
Office, Washington Street.

**Cutler, Warts & Stedman, Deal-
ers in General Merchandise, Flour, Salt,
Grain, Lumber, Shingles and Lath.** Water St.,
Grand Haven, Mich.

Rhodes & Co., Wholesale and Retail
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Street, Grand Haven.

**Jas. Patterson, Dealer in Newspa-
pers, Periodicals, School Books, Stationery,**
also Detroit Dishes and Washline, Yankee
Notions, Tobacco, Cigars, Candies, Nuts, &c.
First door below Griffin's Drug Store, Wash-
ington Street.

J. T. Davis, Merchant Tailor, Dealer
in Gents Furnishing Goods, Broadcloths, Cas-
simeres, Vestings, &c. Shop, Washington St.
next door to the Drug Store.

J. & F. W. Fechheimer, Merchant
Tailors, Dealers in Ready-Made Clothing and
Gents Furnishing Goods, Broadcloths, Cas-
simeres, Vestings, &c. At the Post-Office, Wash-
ington Street, Grand Haven.

**Porters & Mathison, Manufactur-
ers of and Dealers in Clothing Goods.** No. 16,
Canal Street, Grand Rapids, Mich.

**Ferry & Co., Manufacturers of Lum-
ber, Lath, Timber, Pickets, &c., and Dealers**
in all kinds of Merchandise, Provisions, Shingle
Bolts and Shingles. Ferrysville, White
River, Mich.

Ferry & Son, Manufacturers and
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Lumber, Shingles,
Lath, Pickets, Timber &c. Business Of-
fice, Water Street, Grand Haven, Mich., and
236, Adams Street, Chicago, Ill.

**Boot & Shoe Manufacturing and Re-
pairing Shop,** (up stairs,) over Wallace's
Store, Washington Street, Grand Haven.
E. KINNEY, Foreman. R. C. FOSHA.

Wm. Bentley's Billiard Saloon, (up
stairs,) second door East of the Ottawa House,
Water Street, Grand Haven, Mich.

EVENING.

BY EYSON M. BROWN.

My love ascends to Thee, O God!
Like incense from the flow'r,
On sweet repentance's balmy breath,
At evening's pray'ful hour.

For then Thy goodness fills my heart,
Thy grandeur fills my brain,
As daily cares suspend their art
And die in gasps of pain.

'Tis then I read those poems bright,
With rapture-swelling eye,
Thy awful hand's primeval might
Inscribed upon the sky.

The stars are poems—and each beam
Is an immortal line,
In which in silver diction gleam
Thoughts of Thy love divine.

Awed by thy genius and its power,
Thus, ponder, I peruse,
At evening's meditative hour,
The products of thy Muse.

And thus I yield to Thy control,
Dominion of my heart,
When from the surface of my soul
Thy's sultry storms depart.

INTENSELY INTERESTING NARRATIVE.

Our Consul General, Mr. Harris whose name is so intimately associated with the unlocking of Japan to Christianity, wrote two private letters to the late Com. Perry—whose Japan Expedition is fresh in the memory—which letter did not reach this country until after the death of the Commodore. The Courier and Enquirer is permitted to print the letters, and in them we have an account of the journey of Mr. Harris to Yeddo; what he saw on the way, and what he saw there; forming an intensely interesting chapter in the history of the opening of Japan to the cause and freedom of letterdom of letters to a familiar friend. These cond letters say:

CITY OF YEDDO, March 8, 1858.

MY DEAR COMMODORE PERRY:—In my letter to you, dated October 27, 1857, I informed you that I should go to Yeddo during the next month. I accordingly left Simoda on the 23d of November, and arrived here on the 30th of the same month, having passed the intervening Sunday at Kawuski, the place that Chaplain Bittenger reached when he made his dash at Yeddo. Before leaving the United States the President gave me special powers to negotiate a Commercial treaty with the Japanese, which fact I made known to the Council of State.

I was, accordingly, received and entertained on my journey, as the representative of the United States, and every possible honor was paid to me in that character.

I did not have occasion to complain of any omission of marks of respect; on the contrary, I would very gladly have dispensed with many of them. All the way from Simoda the bridges were repaired and many new ones built, the road put in order and swept clean a few hours before I passed. The authorities of each town and village met me at their respective boundaries and walked before me quiet through their little Government.—Travel on the road was entirely suspended; so I did not see those crowds of travelers, Priests, Nuns, etc., etc., mentioned by Nempfer. Business was suspended in all the towns and villages, only the cook shops and tea houses being open. The people in holiday dresses, were kneeling on mats in front of their dwellings. Not a sound was heard; not a gesture indicative of curiosity was seen; all was respectful silence.

From Odawara the villages and hamlets are very numerous, and after crossing the river Logo at Kaw a Saki they form a continuous street. From Sinagawa it is five English miles to the Nepon Bes, and nothing particularly marks the line of separation between the two places.—I was conducted to my quarters, situated in the fourth or outer circle of the castle, and found there all I could reasonably expect in the way of comfort. The Japanese had constructed chairs, tables, bedsteads, bath-rooms, &c., all copied from the things at my residence. Three days after my arrival, I paid a visit of ceremony to Hotta, Prince of Bittan, one of the hereditary "Dimios" or landed Princes of Japan. He is now President of the Council of state, and has recently been created Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Eight days after my arrival I had public audience of the Ty-Coon, (not Tio-Goon, of which more anon,) when I made an address to his Majesty, received his reply and delivered the letter. The ceremony, so far as I was concerned, was precisely that of any European Court; three bows as I entered and the same on leaving. I stood during the whole audience and wore new, unsoiled shoes. In the chamber, only six members of the Council of State and three titular brothers of the Ty-Coon were present; they were prostrate on their faces. In the adjoining room some three hundred or four hundred of the Princes and higher officers of State were present. The "Carpissimo" or dress of ceremony is different from other occasions, but, except the breeches, there is nothing worthy of particular note. The breeches are quite a yard longer than the leg, and when the wearer walks they trail out behind, which gives him the appearance of walking on his knees. They wear a black laced cap which cannot be described in words, but is something like the cap worn by the Sintoo priests, which you saw when in Japan. The Ty-Coon wears a black laced cap of an inverted bell shape. He was clad in robes of yellow silk. Not a single pearl, diamond, or jewel, or any gold or silver (except the small gold ornament of the sword) was visible. All was plain as possible, and from its very simplicity was most striking. None of the golden roofs, frotted ceilings and gilded columns which older writers describe as being seen by them, were seen by me. The interior wood-work of the palace was unpainted. Three days after my audience I had a business interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. This was very long and highly interesting. From this time I am constantly engaged in giving instruction to the Japanese—on the laws of nations—on Political Economy—the resource of a country with all the matters that naturally flow from or are connected with these important subjects. The present state of Europe and America came in for its share of attention.

The labor has been almost beyond belief; for as I gave them new ideas, for which they had no descriptive terms, I had to convey the true meaning by a variety of illustrations, added to which Miriana, who was the interpreter, was quite ignorant of the Dutch term used for much of the foregoing, so that he had first to be instructed. Some times almost despair of success in conveying my meaning, but I persevered and am rewarded for my labor, and patience beyond my most sanguine expectations, for I have succeeded in making a commercial treaty that effectually opens Japan to a free commerce with the U. S. You are aware that I am not permitted to divulge the particulars of my negotiations until the treaty has been ratified. On one point, I may venture to state to you, and that is on the subject of religion. The treaty secures to Americans in Japan the free exercise of their religion, with the right to build churches. It also declares the customs of trampling upon religious emblems to be abolished. I think you will consider the treaty as a whole, as satisfactory as that made by Mr. Cushing with China. No one so well knows as you do the serious obstacles to the making a treaty with this singular people.

It should also be borne in mind, that I have only arguments to use; I used no threats; I had no force to point to as irresistible arguments; and lastly that I was entirely alone with a single exception of Huesken, Dutch interpreter to the Consulate, for I did not even bring my Chinese servants with me. I am proud to have thus connected my name with your great work of 1854. It is an honor I have always coveted, but I had not the most remote idea that I should succeed in less than twenty months after my arrival in Japan in attaining this object of my ambition.

For more than a year after my arrival, I used the name or title of Zio-goon, to designate the ruler of Japan, so also, when speaking of the residence of their "Spiritual Emperor," as they called him, I named it Minko. It shows the perfect system of concealment of this people, that during all this time they never informed me that both the terms were erroneous, and it was not until a short time before I started for Yeddo that they informed me that the title of their political ruler was Ty-coo-ko—and not Zio-goon, which means "generalissimo," so also "Minko" means "the court," the true name of

the place being Kinto. You are aware that with the Japanese, seclusion and rank are equivalents. Before I arrived here I had determined on the course I would follow while here.

Before I left Sidmo they wished me to engage that I would not visit their shops, or the business part of Yeddo, or as they expressed it, "not to go where common people lived."

I declined making any such engagement, and told them I must be entirely free to go out from my residence when I pleased and visit where I please, and it was with this clear understanding that I began my journey.

At the same time I had no intention of exercising that right, and except on the occasion of my audience and three interviews with the Foreign Minister, I have only been out twice, and that was merely for a horseback ride in a Ca-Ca or "Champ-de Mars" in the vicinity of my residence. All the interviews (except those above noted) and the negotiations took place at my quarters. From all this you will at once infer that I cannot give you more than a very imperfect account of this truly large city. The castle is the chief feature, and consists of four irregular circles, all surrounded with moats or ditches, the three inner circles have stone walls, being a bank of earth faced with stone, and varying in height from 12 to 30 feet according to the nature of the ground on which they are built. The gateways through the walls open into a quadrangle of some 50 to 60 feet, the gate of egress being placed at right angles with this entrance gate. As a means of defence it is unworthy the name exclusively by the Ty coon and his sons; and the second by the Council of State and Princes; the third and fourth are occupied by the Dimios, ritual Princes; and high officers of the government. (Lough) or extent of either castle or city. They pretended the most profound ignorance on all these points, and unobtrusively declared that a census was never taken in Japan.

They gave me the plan of Yeddo, but as it is drawn without reference to a scale, it is impossible to form any satisfactory opinion on it. If I can place any reliance on their statements, the city is about 50 miles in circumference; the outer circle of the castle varies from 7 to 5 miles in diameter all English measure. From the best information I can get, I place the population at two millions, and I think this to be rather within the actual amount. The houses are all built of wood and covered with tiles; none are more than two stories. The streets through which I passed were from 50 to 80 feet wide, but I am told they are much narrower in the parts outside the castle. I have not seen a single company of soldiers all the time I have been here; they appear to have studiously concealed them from me. The Police are numerous and sufficient. Yeddo, like the other cities of Japan, is divided into "streets," i. e. a distance of 360 feet, where a strong barrier is erected across the street, with gates which are closed at an early hour in the evening. Each of these divisions has an "Ottono," or captain, and is responsible for its own tranquility. In many places the barricades are double, being placed some 30 feet apart, and form a little impregnable stockade against any force without artillery.—I am told that Yeddo contains between 8000 and 9000 of these streets. From this an approximation to the population might apparently be formed; but owing to the great difference of the interior size of the squares, the estimate would at least be very imperfect. I will now close this letter, which has become so unreasonably long, I fear it will weary you to read it. I remain your dear Commodore. Yours very sincerely, TOWNSEND HARRIS.

NEGRO IN UNION COLLEGE.—A young colored man recently applied for admission to the Junior Class of Union College, Schenectady. The President said it should be left with the class. The class decided, by a majority of ten, last week, to admit; but since, the President claims that the consent of the class must be unanimously.

THE END OF THE WORLD.—Abraham Flavel and J. Decker, Second Adventists, have issued a circular, called the *Time Messenger*, containing twenty-eight columns of arguments and figures to demonstrate that the second coming of Christ will be during the Passover of the present year.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

— Every man has just as much vanity as he wants understanding.

— Sam Jones, the Seminole Indian Chief, died, recently, in Florida.

— "This is not gain," as the spider said when he caught a fly.

— The census of Oregon shows a population of 41,850, with 5,900 voters.

— A flirt changes all her opinions every day, excepting the good opinion she has of herself.

— Eighteen revolutionary soldiers have died the past year. There are yet full two hundred survivors.

— It is with life as with coffee, he who drinks it pure must not drain it to the dregs.

— Dr. Adam Clarke says, the hog was cursed under the old law, and never received a blessing under the new.

— The use of steam on the Erie Canal shows a saving in the expense of running boats of about 45 per cent.

— There are 209 public schools in New York City. The bible is excluded from twelve of them.

— An Iowa farmer, on being asked if he had ever done much farming before, replied, "No, but last year I farmed considerably behind!"

— The losses by fire in the United States in 1858, excluding all losses less than \$10,000, make an aggregate of \$12,000,000.

— Men forget that many a privation has a hidden joy, as the flower blooms under the leaf. Shadow is sometimes shelter.

— The Dentists of Indiana are about to form a State Association. Their seal will be a merry wife wonders why men can't do something useful—mightn't they as well amuse themselves smoking hams as cigars?

— An editor who was short of traveling funds, sat upon a saw-horse for an imaginary journey in the country, and wrote letters home for his paper.

— There is a town in Iowa where the bell is rung every day, at 12 o'clock, for the people to take their quinine, as they have the ague all round.

— Virtue is like precious odors, most fragrant where they are incensed or crushed; for prosperity doth best discover vice, but adversity doth best discover virtue.

— "Doctor, what do you think is the cause of this frequent rush of blood to my head?" "O, it is nothing but an effort of nature. Nature you know, abhors a vacuum."

— McCormick's patent for improvement in Reaper Machines has expired, and the invention, therefore, becomes public property. The Commissioner of Patents overruled the applications for extension.

— At the late Indian Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, the venerable Bishop Early, ordained twelve Indians, principally chiefs in their tribes, to the gospel ministry.

— "Tommy, my son," said a fond mother, "do you say your prayers night and morning?" "Yes, that is, nights; but any smart boy can take care of himself in the day time."

— The monument to Ethan Allen, at Burlington, Vt., is completed. It is forty feet high. A colossal statue of the Green Mountain hero is yet to be placed on the summit.

— "Sam, why don't you talk to your massa, and tell um to lay up his treasure in heaven?"

— "What's de use ob he laying up he treasure dare?—he neber see um again!"

— At Dubuque, Iowa, on Monday, an old lady kicked a boy at whom she became angry, with such force that she ruptured a blood vessel, and died in a short time.

— An editor says his attention was first drawn to matrimony, by the skillful manner in which a pretty girl handled a broom.

— A brother editor says the manner in which his wife handles a broom is not so pleasing.

— **PRESTON'S TOAST.**—Woman—the fairest work of creation—the edition being extensive, let no man be without a copy.

For the Grand Haven News.
TEMPERANCE.

MY DEAR NEWS: Will you permit me the use of your columns for the purpose of offering to your readers a few stray thoughts upon the subject of Temperance, and to vindicate the Good Templars of our village from the foul aspersions cast upon them. The subject of Temperance is one upon which so much has been said, and written, that I do not expect to produce anything new; and my only reason for writing at all is the fearful amount of intemperance prevalent among us, and the apparent apathy of many of our citizens upon the subject, this, with the avowed hostility of others, the ten thousand times exploded objections to the cause which has induced upon the youth among us, has induced me to appear in your columns. In offering my thoughts on this subject to the public, I shall do so fearlessly, and yet I hope affectionately—

"Nothing extenuate nor set down ought in malice."
With this object in view, I shall now endeavor to present a development of the principles of Temperance, and answer such objections as stand in our way.

With the abstract lawfulness of the moderate use of wine, &c., under ordinary circumstances, we have at present nothing to do; but admitting that abstractly considered it may be both lawful and right, we must be satisfied that the scriptures (which we take as the standard of practice as well as faith,) enforce no imperative injunction requiring the use of wine or strong drink as an ordinary beverage, but on the contrary furnish numerous examples in which the excellent of the earth in different ages and dispensations have abstained. Some occasionally as the priests, while performing their sacred functions in the sanctuary, and such Jews as have under the Nazarithish vow, while others abstained during life, as Sampson, the Rechabites, Daniel and his self-denying associates, and John the Baptist.

Every one at all acquainted with his bible knows that while some of these cases of abstinence were in accordance with divine appointments, others were the result of free and voluntary determination. But in the latter case as well as in the former the individuals practicing abstinence are spoken of by the inspired writers, and by the Almighty himself, not in terms of censure; but in the language of approbation.

Now what do these examples prove? simply this, that the disuse of wine and strong drink is lawful and proper. In the practice of total abstinence therefore, we violate no scriptural command, nor are we guilty as some have charged us with, of tempt of the divine goodness. We are merely exercising a right God has given us, a liberty the scriptures acknowledge without impugning, and a liberty which some of the best men in every age have unscrupulously used, exercising a right the bible so clearly acknowledges, and good men in all ages have exercised.—With what force does the epithet, infidels, fanatics, &c., apply to us? However, while our conduct is sanctioned by the word of God we have no reason to be ashamed of it; and encouraged by the example of a holy Daniel, a John the Baptist, and a host of others who have been the brightest luminaries of the world, we have no cause to be ashamed of, or to blush at the company in which we are found.

In my next I propose to show that not only is total abstinence consistent with scripture, but that circumstances may arise in which the sacrifice of lawful things becomes a christian duty.

Yours truly,
Grand Haven, Feb'y 10, '59.