

## What We Think of McClellan.

We have searched, labored, and tried to satisfy our own minds as to the merits of the official acts of General McClellan, and we have failed to find any good reason that he should be cast off and rejected as unfit for the high position he holds in our army, as many designing, intriguing men seem to desire. We find he has accomplished a work astonishing in its magnitude, aided by the President and his Cabinet, and his noble conditors. He has collected the mightiest army known in modern times. From crude masses he has created veterans. He has inspired the soldiery with that love for country that will lead them to victory or death. He has placed himself at the head of a portion of that vast army, and is marching to the conflict. We have every reason to believe that, when the smoke of the bloody contest before Yorktown, if such we are to have, shall have cleared away, there will be revealed to the eyes of those who have long waited the development of events on the Potomac, anxiously, perhaps impatiently, military exploits and strategic plans unknown since the days of the great Napoleon—a brilliant counterpart indeed of the unexampled feats of Com. Foote and his co-workers in the reduction of Island No. 10 and its dependencies. Besides the labors of McClellan on the Potomac, have his assailants considered the herculean task he has been subject to, until recently, in planning, ordering and arranging for movement the vast materiel of an immense army in its onward march along the Mississippi, and its tributaries, as well as on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts? And if he has not pushed forward on the Potomac, till after repeated victories have crowned our invincible arms westward, has he been idle? Has he done nothing? Let those who think his inactivity his greatest virtue see him as he rides into camp, night after night, covered thick with mud, his charger all wearied with the long day's journey, while the chieftain has traveled along the vast line of his marshaled hosts, examining their discipline, their equipments, seeing for himself that all things are in readiness to meet the enemy successfully, when circumstances shall warrant a vigorous onslaught on the works of a strongly entrenched enemy—then, after a hasty repast throwing himself on his rude couch for a few hours' rest, and early in the following morning up and away again in the same patriotic work, and then say, if they can, that the heart of McClellan is not in the great work of crushing out the rebellion, and saving his country, and thus worthy the support of every true American who is willing that discretion, and prudence, and easy victory, shall follow our army, rather than precipitation, rashness, and perhaps defeat, or advantage gained only at the price of slaughtered myriads and the desolation of thousands of once happy households.

In view of all, should we not, as true men, drop our grumbling support the powers that be, encourage them to their whole duty, and stay their hands while doing it—not only McClellan, but all our self-sacrificing officers and soldiers who are battling in the holy cause of the Union, law, and order.

## Our Position.

"Speak of me as I am, nothing extenuate, Nor set down aught in malice."

Our contemporaries, the *Clarion* and *Eagle*, have, on sundry occasions within the past two years, seemed to consider themselves in duty bound—whether for themselves or others we can not say—to exercise a censorship over our political and social acts. Calling us sometimes by name, at other times designating us as a "certain high official," &c.

Now, if such surveillance is meant in kindness we'll receive it in like spirit; but if it means that we have not a right to think, and act, as our own judgment and conscience properly enlightened dictate, then we are disposed to treat such censorship in the spirit of true manhood, and as becomes a freeman in a free country. The fact is, gentlemen, that "high official" has considered well the ground on which he stands, and knows his position. He is neither false to his friends, recreant to his principles, nor disloyal to his government. Time will show him right, and his acts consistent with his profession.—Wait the result.

If he love party less, 'tis because he

loves country more—believing that every good citizen is in duty bound, by the most sacred obligations to himself, to society and the world, to use his talent and influence in just that channel that will assist most powerfully to mould the public mind to a just and comprehensive view of our true position as a nation, the magnitude of the rebellion that threatens to engulf our once happy land in the vortex of irreparable ruin, and the duty of every man that has the least spark of love for his country to rush to her rescue, to uphold by every means in his power the government in its herculean task to crush the hydra-headed monster, rebellion, and restore the constitution and the laws in all their power and dignity wherever they have been disregarded and stamped under foot by wicked and ungrateful men.

Yes, gentlemen, give us back our country; let the good old landmarks be restored, the old flag honored as in days past, and we shall love that country more, guard with more jealous eye her honor, defend more zealously, from every assault, all her cherished institutions. Be assured we shall never be found wanting in our devotion to our friends, or oblivious of our duty to our fellow-citizens, or neglectful of our obligations to our country.

## TRYING TO SEPARATE.

Many of our readers are doubtless familiar with a certain political event which happened "under the oaks of Jackson," about eight years ago. It was then that the two political parties, the Whig and Free Soil, met here in convention, and after sundry diplomatic maneuvers, "committees of conference," and divers individual demonstrations on the part of those ambitious persons who were expecting that some personal advantages might turn up, the high contracting parties finally came together, fused, and to all intents and purposes became one in spirit and one in flesh, under the expressive title of the "Republican party." The fusion of course bro't together what were formerly antagonistic elements, and so converse had they been, in all former times, that assimilation had been a process as difficult to attain as a union between Mohometism and Christianity. But the goal of political success could be reached in no other way, and this, to the leading men of the two parties, was a "cloud by day and a pillow of fire by night," and tempted them to a self-sacrifice equal to that of the old patriarch, when he was commanded to offer up the blood of his favorite son.

Abolitionists of the old school, men who had grown grey in the cause of negro liberty, were there, and they too must occupy a prominent part in shaping and moulding the new political fabric; and to make it tenable for them its foundation stones were all taken from the anti-slavery quarry. There were the Free Soilers, Wilnot provisoists, and anti-slavery men of all shades and conditions of opinions, who gave themselves over to the plastic hands of the principal managers, to be used as the nature of the emergency might require. There were also the representatives of the "Whig party," who had followed the lead of Clay and Webster through many a defeat—though once in a while a victory—and they came to lay down their weapons of political warfare at the feet of the image, which political legerdemain had conjured up to tickle the fancy of the people. Their political Moses had long since departed to his rest, and, like Noah's dove, they were wanderers over the face of the earth, until the bow of promise invited them into the republican ark. They came, they saw, and were conquered, and the merging was so complete that "whig principles" were lost in the maelstrom of abolition sectionalism.

Political synthesis, where the object is solely and wholly selfish, must be followed by its opposite, analysis, and this is now going on all over the country. The partitioning may be in some cases, a painful process, and feel like separating the joints and the marrow. Political leaders were the artificers of the republican party, but the people are the Sampsons who are now tearing away its brazen columns and razing this temple of Janus to its foundation. Those who joined the republican party from honest motives, and were blinded to its sectional tendencies, are beginning to see the consequences of their indiscretion, and are learning that its "glittering generalities" have well nigh plunged them into the gulph of abolitionism. This class of men, not being politicians, having no regrets to leave behind them, can part from their old associations,

without damaging their political reputation. With them, it will require but one sober second thought to open their eyes to the fact, that political conservatism is synonymous with the doctrines of the democratic party, and that there is no half way house between democratic principles and abolition principles. This is the separation which will tell, and will be felt in the right place, because it is not the result of wire pulling and party management. There are others who still linger in the fold of the republican party, and are making strong attempts to cypher out the difference between republicanism and the doctrines of its leaders. They can satisfactorily ascertain the contrast between themselves and Wendell Phillips, but when they undertake to find a difference between Phillips and such republicans as Lovejoy, Chandler, Sumner, and Stevens, all of whom are influential republican leaders, then they can only see that it is after all a mere distinction without a difference. Let such men be wise in time, for they will soon be convinced, that as long as they acknowledge themselves republicans, they will be claimed by the radical abolitionists whose principles they at the same time pretend to denounce.—*Jackson Patriot*.

STEPPING OUT.—"Tis an ill wind that blows good to no one," says the oft quoted proverb. And the rebellion seems alike destined to shuffle off the mortal coil and connubial tie from the brave and unfortunate, as will more fully appear from the following:

"Mr. Eggleston has introduced in the State Senate of Ohio a bill making disloyalty on the part of the husband a sufficient ground for a divorce, if sought by the wife." A fine opportunity for fast ladies. If we were a wife, and so unfortunate as to have a disloyal husband we know might quick what, under such circumstances, we would do. Why we'd just stick to him like a wood tick to a lamb, and Caudle lecture him from morn to night, till we had fairly shamed him out of his boobyism, and his Scotch proclivities had all oozed out at his finger's ends, and we had made a decent man of him. That's what we'd do!

"TO HOLD, OCCUPY AND POSSESS."—It is cheering to every lover of his country to witness the zeal with which the President, aided by our invincible soldiery, is fast bringing about many of the purposes mentioned in his Inaugural Address, not least among which is his purpose "To hold, occupy and possess" the arsenals and forts, that our enemies have seized and occupied since the inauguration of the rebellion. Of the old forts and arsenals, erected by our government, in its palmy days, that fell into the hands of the Confederates, the good old flag, the star-spangled banner, now waves triumphantly over Harper's Ferry Arsenal, forts Clinch, Marion, McRae and Palaski, and when Fort Macon shall be ours, the entire Atlantic coast, with the exception of about one half of the Carolinas, will have acknowledged the supremacy of the old government and its laws. Good, so far.

THE GRAIN TRADE.—Grain is now being moved forward rapidly from all our lake ports. So great is the quantity destined for the sea board, and foreign countries, that the greatest activity prevails in bringing into requisition all available means of transportation. In Buffalo, alone, two hundred and sixty-three boats of various descriptions have been built since the close of navigation, last fall, or are now in the course of completion, to help forward this great mass of breadstuffs for the million.

SOME THUNDER.—The magnificent battery (Witworth's) presented by American residents, in England, to the United States Government, is now before Yorktown, and will make its maiden speech in thunder tones against the strong bulwarks of that doomed city.

HOW PARSON BROWNLOW LOOKS AT THE TWINS.—When Parson Brownlow addressed the citizens of Cincinnati, he said, among other things, "that he knew not what might be the sentiments of the audience he was addressing; he did not desire to wheedle the North because he was in the North, nor did he favor the South when he was in the South, but he would say that if one hundred of the rank, talented, notorious and corrupt Abolitionists of the North, and one hundred of the mean, thieving, dirty and corrupt Secessionists, who have been leaders in the South, had been taken to Washington months ago, and strung up in the public square, we would never have been saddened with our present troubles."

## THE WAR.

News received from Pittsburg Landing is highly important. An engagement took place on Thursday between the advance guards of the national and rebel armies. The rebels were driven back towards Corinth. Halleck was pushing his whole army vigorously forward.

A dispatch from Fortress Monroe, to the Secretary of War, says that a contraband just from Portsmouth, brings the Petersburg Express. It contains the following: "The enemy passed Fort Jackson yesterday afternoon (Thursday) at 4 o'clock. When the news reached New Orleans the excitement was boundless; martial law was put in full force and business suspended. At 1 o'clock the operation bade us good-bye, saying that the enemy had appeared before the city."

A dispatch in Saturday's Richmond papers, received by a flag of truce, dated Mobile, Friday, says the Union gunboats passed Forts Jackson and St. Philip at 4 o'clock Thursday morning. A rumor was current in Norfolk last night that New Orleans had surrendered. But few troops were at Norfolk, or in the vicinity.

A special to the New York Times says, it is stated by contrabands that the most intense excitement exists around Norfolk, and they are in great fear of an attack by Burnside.

Advices from the gulf per the Connecticut state that forts McRae and Barrancas have been evacuated by the rebels.

A flag of truce from Norfolk says that the telegraph operators having left New Orleans, there is no news from there.—They attempted to return, but found the city in possession of the Federal forces.

There is no news from Fort Wright.—The mortars still fire occasionally. Refugees from Memphis report a strong Union feeling existing there. The people are anxiously waiting the arrival of our forces to take possession.

Fort Harris, just above Memphis, has been overflowed by a crevasse. Much damage was caused to the surrounding country.

McKINNEY.—The Supreme Court yesterday rendered a decision in the case of John McKinney, late State Treasurer.—The bill of exceptions was overruled and the case remanded back to the Ingham Circuit for sentence. McKinney was first arrested for embezzlement in February, 1861, and after a preliminary examination, at Lansing, was bound over for appearance at the next term of the Ingham Circuit. The case was adjourned until November, when, coming on, the jury found him guilty. Before the verdict was rendered, a bill of exceptions was filed, and argued and submitted to the court at the last term.

Sentence will probably be rendered at the May Circuit, and this will be the last of McKinney, over whose crime there has been so much discussion for the past two years. The amount of embezzlement charged in the warrant upon which the trial was had was \$22,000. The penalty provided by the statute is fourteen years in the State prison.—*Det. Free Press*, 29th.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BALTIMORE  
Monumental Oyster Company  
AND  
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUIT DEPOT.

## D. W. Sharpe &amp; Co.

RESPECTFULLY beg leave to inform the Merchants of Michigan, and the surrounding States, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to supply the following articles at exceedingly low rates, and of the best quality:

## Oysters.

Baltimore Oysters, in kegs and cans, cove and spiced, and in the shell.

## Foreign &amp; Domestic Fruits.

Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Figs, Dates, Cocoa Nuts, Prunes, Quinces, Bananas, Pine Apples, Peaches, Pears, Apples, Cherries, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Cranberries, Whortleberries, Plums, Catawba and Isabella Grapes, Sweet Potatoes, &c.

## Salt Water Fish.

Fresh, Smoked, and Dried Codfish, Haddock, Flounders, Halibut, Finnan, Haddies, Herring, Mackerel, Schrimps, Yarmouth Bloaters, Clams, Lobsters, Sardines, &c.

## Confectionery.

Plain and Fancy, from the New York manufacturers, Stick Candy, Gum, Lemon, Licorice, Ornamented Mottos, Sugar Drops of various flavors, &c.

## Game.

Ducks, Quails, Partridges, Prairie Chickens, &c., &c.

All the above we supply in their season. Orders solicited and promptly filled.

Depot, Biddle House Block, Jeff. Ave.

Detroit, April 8, 1862. [n165 2w]

DUURSEMA & KENT,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

KEEP constantly on hand a fine and full assortment of Goods in their line. They also pledge themselves that their work shall not be surpassed by any in town in point of cheapness and durability. All work warranted.

Grand Haven, April 23, 1862. [n163

## Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss: At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Ottawa, holden at the office of the Judge thereof, in said County, on Monday, the twenty-eighth day of April, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two. Present, Augustus W. Taylor, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Lewis L. Peck, deceased.

ON reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Clarissa H. Peck, by her attorney, George Parks, administratrix of the estate of said deceased, praying for reasons therein set forth, that she may be empowered and licensed to sell certain real estate belonging to the estate of said deceased for the purpose of paying claims allowed against his estate. Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the sixteenth day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, be assigned for the hearing of said petition, and that the heirs at law of said deceased, and all other persons interested in said estate, are required to appear at a session of said court, then to be holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Grand Haven, and show cause, if any there be, why the prayer of the petitioner should not be granted. And it is further ordered, that said petitioner give notice to the persons interested in said estate, of the pendency of said petition, and the hearing thereof by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Grand Haven News, a newspaper printed and circulating in said county of Ottawa, four successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

AUGUSTUS W. TAYLOR, Judge of Probate.

1862. 1862.

THE NEW AND SPLENDID STEAMER

DANIEL BALL,

J. GANOE, MASTER,

Will run between Grand Haven and Grand Rapids, leaving Grand Haven every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. Returning will leave Grand Rapids every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, connecting with steamers for Chicago, Milwaukee and other places.

For Freight or Passage apply to the Captain.

Gerritt Klaver

WOULD respectfully announce to the citizens of Grand Haven and vicinity, that he has just opened a new

MEAT MARKET,

On Washington street, where every variety of Fresh Meat can, at all times, be obtained at the lowest market price. Patrons respectfully solicited.

G. KLAVER, Grand Haven, Jan. 16, 1861. [lyn 104]

Peas! Peas! Peas!

The following choice varieties, for sale, cheap, by the quart or bushel, and without bugs, at the New Seed Store:

Daniel O'Rourke,

Champion of England,

Duke of Kent,

Prince Albert,

Dwarf Imperial and Marrow Fat.

S. JUITEMA,

MANUFACTURER & DEALER IN

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HE uses only the best stock, from the Eastern Market. All kinds of repairing done neatly and promptly. Shop on Washington street, opposite Griffin's Drug Store.

Grand Haven, April 16, 1862. [n163

George D. Harvey,

Has just opened a new

OYSTER SALOON,

NEXT door to Griffin's Drug Store. Refreshments, choice and new, will constantly be kept in readiness for all who shall call upon him. Ye weary, thirsty and hungry come in.

Grand Haven Jan. 16, 1861. [lyn104

GRAND RIVER HOUSE,

NEAR THE

STEAMBOAT LANDING,

OPPOSITE FERRY & SON'S OFFICE,

Water Street, - - - Grand Haven.

THE public will find the best of accommodations, at this House, at reasonable prices.

Good stabling can also be relied upon.

E. ANDREES, Proprietor.

Grand Haven, March 1, 1862. [n157 t

BOOKS! BOOKS! BOOKS!!!

We are receiving the VERY LATEST publications at our

BOOK STORE!

BOOKS suited to the taste of all classes of readers, which we can sell at Publishers' retail prices. Also a goodly assortment of School Books, School Stationery, Crayon Chalk, &c., &c. Also,

A pile of BLANK BOOKS at very low figures.

TAYLOR & BARNES.

Notice to Farmers!!

THE Subscriber will pay the highest price in

Good Eastern Funds!

FOR ALL KINDS OF

FAT STOCK!

Old stand, Washington street, Grand Haven. [124 ly] MARK LOSEE.

H. Brouwer & Bro.,

DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

GROCERIES, BOOTS & SHOES,

Flour, Grain and Feed,

And Country Produce generally, which will be sold

CHEAP FOR CASH!!

Corner of Washington and First Sts., Grand Haven, Michigan. [n164

Goods at Wholesale.

WE offer extra inducements to the trade, and are prepared to fill bills at Wholesale below Detroit or Chicago Prices.

CUTLER, WATTS & STEPHAN.

THE GROVER & BAKER

SEWING MACHINE Co.

NEW MANUFACTURE

SEWING MACHINES

Making the LOCK or SHUTTLE stitch; alike on both sides, which are in every way superior to those of other manufacturers. Also, the celebrated

## The Grover &amp; Baker

## SEWING MACHINE Co.

## SEWING MACHINES

Making the LOCK or SHUTTLE stitch; alike on both sides, which are in every way superior to those of other manufacturers. Also, the celebrated

GROVER & BAKER STITCH MACHINES.

With new improvements, just added.

THE FIRST PREMIUMS

WERE AWARDED TO THE

GROVER & BAKER MACHINES

At the State Fairs of

OHIO, MICHIGAN & ILLINOIS FOR 1861.

IT has gained its wide-spread popularity, and its innumerable sales throughout the world, from the following facts, which over 50,000 families in the United States alone, who use them, are ready to endorse:

1. It makes the only seam formed by a Sewing Machine, in which each stitch is independently locked, and without dependence upon the other stitches for strength.

2. It makes the only seam that will admit of the thread being cut at every fourth stitch, without injury to the seam in wear.

3. It is unnecessary to fasten the ends of seams made by this machine. This is done by the machine itself, without the use of the hand needle.

4. The Grover & Baker stitch is the only one formed from two ordinary spools, and without winding from the spool into a shuttle from three to five times, for the under thread.

5. A seam thus formed is more elastic than any other made by a sewing machine, and is consequently very valuable in all goods that are to be washed and stretched under the iron.

6. The machine is adapted to all varieties of fabrics, serving each equally well, and requiring no adjustment for any kind of sewing, other than the adaptation of needles and thread.

7. It is more easily kept in order than any other machine, and need not be taken apart to be oiled.

8. The machine sews common pool cotton, silk and linen thread with equal facility.

9. The machine is so simple that an intelligent child of ten years can readily learn to operate and keep it in order.

10. By reason of its simplicity of construction and ease of management, it is best adapted to all the wants of the family.

Send for circular with cuts of the different machines. Address

GROVER & BAKER S. M. Co., Detroit.

CAUTION.

The public, in their eagerness to supply themselves with sewing machines making the Grover & Baker stitch, must not forget to purchase them of the parties who alone are authorized to sell them. All purchasers of these machines of fraudulent machines of this class will be visited with certain prosecution. Those who have already been induced to buy these fraudulent machines can purchase a license for their use, before prosecution, on proper application. All machines sewing from two spools, and in which only one needle protrudes the cloth, and having a feed which allows the material to be turned at will, are infringements. GROVER & BAKER S. M. Co., 495 Broadway, N. Y.

FIRE & MARINE

HOME INSURANCE COMPANY.

NEW YORK CITY.

Cash Capital, \$1,000,000

Surplus over, \$400,000.

THIS Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchandise, Ships, Cargoes, Household Furniture and Personal Property generally against loss or damage by fire, on favorable terms.

Policies issued and Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid by

Geo. E. Hubbard, Ag't.

Grand Haven, Dec. 4, 1861. [n144 tf

Agricultural Implements!

THE subscriber is offering a more complete assortment than ever, of Plows, Cultivators, Harrows, Drills, Field Rollers, Grain Casters, Hand and Horse Rakes, Threshing Machines, Hay Presses, Reapers and Mowers and every other kind of Farming Implements and Machines.—Gratefully acknowledging the liberal patronage which he has heretofore received he solicits a continuance of the same.

J. F. CHUBB.

Grand Rapids, March 20, 1860. [lyn 60

GRAND HAVEN

SEED STORE,

WILL be opened at Grand Haven the present week. A fine assortment of Field, Garden and Flower seeds, will be sold as cheap as can be purchased at any other place in Western Michigan, comprising, Clover Seed, Spring Wheat (Milwaukee Club), Peas of all varieties, garden and field, in quantities to suit purchasers, and every other variety of seeds usually found in a well conducted seed store.

Don't fail to call at the right place to buy good reliable seeds. Two doors above Wallace's Grocery Store.

NEW ARRANGEMENTS FOR '62!

PRICES REDUCED ON

WINDOW BLINDS, &c.,

At the Kent County Premium

DOOR, SASH & BLIND FACTORY.

THE undersigned having a full and complete set of the most improved Machinery, and a commodious shop, together with experience in the business, is prepared to compete with any establishment in Michigan, for the manufacturing of

DOORS, SASH & BLINDS,

INCLUDING D. KELLEY'S CE