

The Grand Haven News.

Grand Haven, - - - Michigan.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 28, 1863.

Democratic State Convention.

A Democratic State Convention will be held at Detroit, on Wednesday, the 11th day of February, 1863, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court, and candidates for Regents of the University, and for the purpose of transacting such other business as may come before the convention. Each county will be entitled to three times as many delegates as there are representatives in the lower house of the State Legislature; and each county which may not be entitled to one representative will be entitled to one delegate. The last State Convention adopted a resolution to the effect that no delegate should be entitled to a seat in any future Democratic State Convention as a representative from any county in which he does not reside.

Democrats and conservatives, ye who wish a restoration of the Union and the maintenance of the constitution and laws in their integrity, come and let us take counsel together in this hour of our humiliation and peril.

Dem. State Central Committee.

Democratic Convention—Ninth Judicial Circuit.

A Convention of delegates from the several counties, comprising the Ninth Judicial Circuit, will be held at the place of holding the Circuit Courts for the county of Muskegon, in the village of Muskegon, on Wednesday, the fourth day of March next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Circuit Judge of said Circuit, to be supported by the democratic party at the approaching election. The counties will be entitled to delegates as follows: Allegan, 8; Ottawa, 7; Muskegon, 3; Newaygo, 2; Mecosta, Oceana, Mason, Manistee and Grand Traverse, 1 each.

By order of the Democratic Committee, Ninth Judicial Circuit. January 28, 1863.

Democratic County Convention.

A Convention of delegates from the several townships of the county of Ottawa will be held at the Court-House, in the village of Grand Haven, on Friday, the ninth day of February next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of choosing six delegates to attend the Democratic State Convention, to be held at Detroit, on the eleventh day of February next, and seven delegates to represent said county in the Democratic District Convention, to be held at Muskegon, on the fourth day of March next.

By order of the Democratic Co. Committee. Grand Haven, January 28, 1863.

A DIVIDED NORTH.

The full significance of the expression, "a divided North," is steadily forcing itself upon the country. One year ago there was no apparent division of sentiment or feeling. The people were seemingly united and determined in the loyal States, while in the seceded States a strong and growing public sentiment in favor of the Union was dividing the councils and paralyzing the energies of the rebels. One year ago President Lincoln was trusted and cordially supported by men of all parties, excepting the faction of abolitionists who had worked themselves into prominent positions in the republican party. They did not at that time constitute more than a third in numbers of the republican party, though, as events have proven, controlling the action of Congress.

The administration, conscious that they could not unite the cordial sympathies of the people in prosecuting the war upon the radical programme, repudiated it at the outset, and proclaimed their devotion to the Union and the Constitution.—These were talismanic words, which roused every energy and invigorated every patriotic purpose of a loyal people. How cordially the people responded to the demands of the President for volunteers—how cheerfully they met every danger and privation confronting them—the muster rolls of our armies and the history of our battle fields reveal. If mistakes were committed by the administration or Generals in command, the people and army alike forgave them, and abated not a jot of hope or exertion.

So long as the contest was a national instead of a party one, defeat was regarded as but a temporary bar to ultimate triumph. There was no doubt of victory in the end, no flagging of zeal no complaint save from the conspirators who reviled and imprecated the Union as it was and the Constitution as it is.

These facts, plainly stated, are necessary to justify the present attitude and demands of the democratic party. The unity of feeling and purpose, the cordial co-operation existing between democrats and republicans one year ago, has been destroyed, and now, in the midst of a civil war, the administration find themselves opposed in their purposes and policy by a large majority of the loyal people of the country. Either the administration have been and are now unfaithful to their trust, or the majority of the people are recalcitrant to every obligation of honor and patriotism. The people of a just and beneficent government who refuse their earnest and cordial support to a faithful administration during civil war are guilty of a heinous crime, and the administration charged with the conduct of such a government who render support by

the people impossible except upon terms that defy law and violate constitutional obligations, are treacherous to their trust, the country and people, and should be denounced and overthrown.

This is precisely the crime of the administration. They have betrayed the government into the keeping of conspirators who have always denounced it and wrought for its subversion. How could it be otherwise than that the people should resist such treachery, and endeavor to avert its consequences? How could it be otherwise than that the loyal States should refuse their support to measures that must, if persistently urged, make the re-establishment of the government impossible? It was this treachery of the administration that divided the North. The people have supported the war against the rebellion for the maintenance of the government. The administration are urging the war against slaveholders, for the destruction of the government.

Between such radical extremes there can be no compromise. The administration or the people must yield, or this war must cease. We cannot conquer the united South with a divided North. None but "fools and blind" will entertain any such idea. If the abolitionists and the administration wish to conquer the rebellion and restore the government, they may do so by yielding to the will of the people and the requirements of the constitution. They cannot do so by trampling upon the constitution and defying the people. Until this submission by the administration, the fact is evident to the world that they prefer the sacrifice of the government to the surrender of their own partisan schemes.—Chicago Times.

TRUTH HAPPILY TOLD.—A letter recently written to the President of the United States by one of the first men of our State—President Tappan we presume—contains many serviceable hints relative to our national affairs and the dangers that seem to be accumulating in our midst, threatening a disastrous influence in our present troubles. He says:

"It must be obvious to every one that the great point in the management of our affairs, is to preserve the unity of the States unimpaired, and to keep up the hope and courage of those States. A year ago this unity appeared so perfect that whatever of treason there was among us, was compelled to dwell in concealment, and courage and hope were high. Now, old party dissensions revived, meant, as we have said, as a protest against inactivity by some, an expression of despair by many. The result of this, if not checked, will be to divide the North into two hostile parties, ending in civil war among themselves."

It is indeed a serious question at the present time, whither are we tending?—Can we indeed succeed in restoring peace to our distracted country without a united North? Ought not the President have an eye to the unity rather than to the distraction of the loyal States?

"MORE MARTYRS NEEDED."—Henry Ward Beecher, in his recent fraternal lecture in Boston, said: "We need more martyrs; we need more blooded.—Bloodshed is the wine of the nations.—God feeds them on blood." Now, says the Newburyport Herald (rep.), why does not this man make a martyr of himself? Why does he not shed a little of his own blood? In no way could he do his country more service, for his utterances for years have tended to bring us to our present position. Good care does he take to keep himself out of danger, while he talks so bravely—so devilishly—in the Plymouth Church and the Tremont Temple. Ask the wife who lost her husband, and parents who mourn sons, and they cannot talk so flippantly of blood as this minister of the "meek and lowly Jesus." If his God is one who "feeds the nations with blood," it explains much of his preaching.

SLAVE COMPENSATION.—The President has placed \$1,000,000 at the disposal of the commissioners of emancipation in the District of Columbia, to compensate the owners of emancipated slaves in that District. How is it that the President can find money in the Treasury to purchase the freedom of slaves, while the army has not been paid for the last six or eight months?

A BILL has passed to a third reading in the lower branch of our State Legislature for the relief of sick, needy and disabled soldiers. It appropriates \$20,000 to that worthy and humane object. Let no provision be neglected for their comfort. They deserve it all at our hands.

For the Grand Haven News. FROM LANSING.

LANSING, Mich., January 23, 1863.

FRIEND BARNES—

DEAR SIR: In my letter of the 19th inst., you make me say, in the matter of the change in our Circuit, that "Allegan will approve the change." It should read *oppose*; although in the context you quote correctly. I conclude from advices since received from your county that no opposition to the measure will come from that direction.

To-day the House have had under consideration, in the committee of the whole, the resolutions reported by the Committee on Federal Relations. The debate commenced yesterday, upon the occasion of the offering of resolutions presented by Mr. Morton, of Monroe, as a substitute for those reported by the Committee. Mr. Morton supported his motion in a two hour's speech, in reply to Mr. Howell, Chairman of the Committee. The effect upon the House and audience was about as decided as a fifteen inch shell would have been if exploded among the congregation present. It is a long time since the democracy of the State have been able to send to the Capital men who could so well express their sentiments or explain their views. The reply was so entirely unexpected by the Republicans that they were entirely unprepared for this resistance to their unconstitutional doctrines, and schemes, as expressed in their resolutions, and the result was as might have been expected. When Mr. Morton sat down there was a miserable effort, on the part of the majority, to reply. The more their leaders shouted "Treason!" and "Traitors!" the more deeply and wider they laid themselves open to the attack. And, to-day, after the Committee had first listened to a tirade of the same sort as yesterday, from Mr. Howell, Chairman of the Committee, Representative Barnes, ofingham, finished their complete discomfiture, in a speech which, for sound reasoning and logical conclusions, has seldom if ever been listened to within the halls of this Legislature. It was a scene that by many will not soon be forgotten. There was no rancor, no hatred to his—as he termed them—"misguided brethren of the North or South," no expression that would have been objectionable to the most refined or enlightened audience. But the effect was to be seen in the streaming eyes of aged and Honorable members of the House, and the sobs and tearful faces of the audience. And, in the language of one of the republican reporters, to his associate, "That speech, gentlemen, can not be answered by us!"

Upon the conclusion of Mr. Barnes' remarks the Committee rose, and the further consideration of the subject is postponed until a week from next Wednesday, at which time it will be resumed. In the meantime members will have time to procure a fresh supply of ammunition and re-load "pieces." And I advise you, Mr. Editor, to hunt up your pass, if you have one (although I hear that the D. & M. Railway Company have discontinued the practice of giving them), and come up, and hear the continuation of the struggle, at which time it is expected both parties are to grill up their loins for the further and final onset—the result of which you need not fear, for as the correspondent of *The Free Press* remarked in the early part of the session, "The minority are more than a match for the majority, except in the mere point of numbers."

To-morrow the "journals" will be in general use, upon the ordinary business of the session, crowding business, as has been very generally the case. Please continue to me *The News*, as I desire especially to see the "local" every week. Your obdt serv't,
M. D. H.

BRIGADED.—The Fifth and Sixth Michigan Cavalry now encamped at Meriden Hill, Washington, are brigaded, and placed under command of Brigadier General Copeland, and in Gen. Casey's Division. Both regiments are to be furnished with the Spencer repeating rifle, carrying seven loads in the stock, and are capable of being loaded and fired fourteen times per minute.

SOUTHERN OFFICERS.—Some of the officers who displayed the finest military tact and bravery, at Murfreesboro, attached to the Federal army, are of Southern birth, to wit: Gens. Rosensau, Crittenden, and Wood, of Kentucky; Thomas, of Virginia; and Col. Garesche was born in Cuba.

For the Grand Haven News. MARKS TO BE SHOT AT!

MESSRS. BARNES: It is very usual in these days of misrule and bad management to hear people saying, in reference to enlisting or being drafted into the military service of the United States, that "We will not set ourselves up as marks to be shot at by the cursed rebels; and if we are drafted by any of the Lincolnites we will resist the draft—for we would rather be shot here among our friends than there among the enemies of our country." And these sentiments are becoming rather too popular; and that, too, in circles where they should not find the least favor. I think, too, there is quite too much importance attached to them by those who take the strongest exception to them. Those who utter them are accused of more disloyalty than they feel, while their accusers are far more rigid in their accusations than they should be. And less than a due degree of allowance is made for the affections and sympathy entertained for their friends who have fallen or been maimed in the army, as well as the natural instinct which every one feels for his own preservation. The first class take a wrong view of the case, or at least a contracted one, and the second, an erroneous view of them. The first are governed too much by the horrors of war, and the last are too much under the influence of a warlike spirit. The first ought to consider more carefully the condition of our country and the importance of preserving its institutions.—The war is upon us. It is a time of our country's peril. Our government is the best the world ever saw, and if it is overthrown its like will not be seen again perhaps for a thousand generations. It was gained by war. It has been preserved by a warlike foe; and the thorough prosecution and successful termination of a war has ever been crowned with joy and followed by years of peace and unparalleled prosperity. When a nation is involved in a war there is no method for it to adopt to save its institutions but a vigorous prosecution of that war to the subjugation of its foes. They ought also to consider that the gaining of our country's liberty at first required victims and they were freely given. Their treasures were laid upon the altar of America, and their blood was poured out like water. Their lives were not counted dear unto themselves, so that they could shed a wholesome influence on a republican form of government which was to them as but an experiment. And when they had seen it prospering for forty years, those who had enjoyed its blessings and knew how to value its benefits were willing again to set themselves up as marks to be shot at, and others with them, for the sake of transmitting that well tried and successful legacy of national freedom to rising generations, and thus it has come down to us.

There is something more in going to the war than simply setting one's self up as a mark to be shot at. It is showing to the world a worthy patriotism. It is an exhibition of due appreciation of our cherished institutions; a willingness to sacrifice our ease, and, if need be, our lives, for the benefit of our successors and the world—a worthiness of our illustrious predecessors who fought, and bled, and died for us.

It is true we have had bad management, and the times are dark; but the more difficult the cause the greater should be the struggle to gain it; because the object is worthy of all our extreme endeavors. No life is too dear nor any sacrifice too great to be laid on the altar of our country in such an hour as this. Save the country or fall with it, should be the motto of every patriot. And the second class should consider how difficult it is for every one to take the same view of every subject, and labor for union and reconciliation, rather than for division and strife.

"United we stand, but divided we fall!"
Wright,
J. H. S.

PHILADELPHIA has contributed \$30,822 to the suffering British operatives.—Another vessel, the bark *Achilles*, recently sailed with a cargo of flour for the sufferers. Will John Bull refrain from giving us credit for our disinterested benevolence?

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue has decided that when a deed of land is given for a nominal consideration, the stamp to be placed thereon should be in accordance with the *real* value of the land.

THE LATEST WAR NEWS.

NEW YORK, Jan. 26.

The steamer *Mary Boardman* has arrived, from Key West, Jan. 20th, with Galveston advices to Jan. 17th. The sloop-of-war *Brooklyn*, in company with six other Federal steamers, were off Galveston. They saw a steamer in the offing. The steamer *Hatteras* immediately got under way to speak her, and, when within hailing distance, asked who she was, and received the answer, "Her Majesty's sloop-of-war *Spitfire*." The commander of the *Hatteras* told them to wait and he would send a boat to her, when the steamer opened her broadsides and fired into the *Hatteras*. The *Brooklyn* started in pursuit of the stranger, but night coming on, lost sight of her and was compelled to give up the chase. The *Hatteras* sunk in nine fathoms of water. The steamer was, no doubt, the pirate Alabama.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.

This morning Burnside turned over the command of the army of the Potomac to Hooker. It is understood that General Franklin and Gen. Sumner have been relieved from the command of the right and left grand divisions of the army; but the names of their successors have not yet been divulged, nor is it known who has been appointed to take the place of Gen. Hooker.

DR. RADWAY'S CLEANING SYRUP, called Radway's Renovating Resolvent. One to six bottles will cure every form of skin diseases, humors, pimples, blotches, boils, salt rheum, canker, ulcers, tumors, fever sores, scrofula or syphilis, sores in the eyes, ears, nose, mouth, and scald head. Let none neglect this advice—if you would rid yourselves from the miseries you suffer—resort at once to this medicine. One bottle will do you more good than a half dozen of Sarsaparilla and other mixtures. Is your constitution tainted? Wonders are daily wrought by Radway's Resolvent, in constitutional diseases. It disengages from the animal fluids the *matrices morbi* or elements of disease, and throws them off through the excretory organs, thus taking the sting out of the disorder. It renovates and freshens the blood, and imparts vital energy to the system. In Scrofula, Cancer, Chronic Rheumatism, Lung Complaints, Mercurial Diseases, and all complaints external or internal which are capable of assuming a constitutional type and of being transmitted from parents to children, we recommend as the only remedy and a sure one, this irresistible and searching disinfectant, alternative and invigorant.

Price \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5. Dr. Radway's office, 87 Maiden Lane. Sold by druggists.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Probate Order.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Ottawa, ss: At a session of the Probate Court for the county of Ottawa, holden at the Probate Office, in the village of Grand Haven, on Monday, the twelfth day of January, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three. Present, Augustus W. Taylor, Judge of Probate. In the matter of the estate of Neeltje Trans, (late Stiekete) deceased.

ON reading and filing the petition, duly verified, of Cornelis Stiekete, representing the death of said deceased, and that she died in said county of Ottawa testate, and praying that an instrument in writing, now on file with this court, purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased, may be admitted to Probate and he appointed executor thereof.

Thereupon it is ordered, that Monday, the ninth day of February 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, three successive weeks previous to said day of hearing.

Attest: AUGUSTUS W. TAYLOR, Judge of Probate.

TO THE PUBLIC!

H. P. BEARDSLEY, Watch-maker,

HAS just arrived in this village and opened a Jewelry Shop, Washington street, room lately occupied by F. C. Stuart.

All kinds of Clocks, Watches, Jewelry, etc., promptly and thoroughly repaired, and warranted, on the shortest notice. The public are most respectfully invited to call.

Grand Haven, Nov. 12, 1862. [If n192]

MILWAUKEE HOTEL, NEAR THE STEAMBOAT LANDING, OFFER 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. [If n137]

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

JANUARY, 1863.

NEW AND FAVORITE PASSENGER AND EXPRESS FREIGHT LINE.

Detroit & Milwaukee Railroad.

In connection with the new and powerful UPPER CABIN STEAMSHIPS "DETROIT" & "MILWAUKEE."

DURING this Month Trains will leave Grand Haven, as follows: Mail, at 8:00 A. M., for Detroit, and calling at all the stations. Mixed, at 3:15 P. M., for Grand Rapids.

Refreshments at Detroit, Owosso and Grand Haven, and upon Co's Ferry steamer "Windsor," on Detroit River. Comfortable Hotel in Depot at Grand Haven.

Trains leave terminal daily, Sundays excepted. The Telegraph Line is now open for Public Business.

CONNECTIONS. AT DETROIT—Great Western Railway for all points East—Michigan Central Michigan Southern, and Grand Trunk Railroads.

AT MILWAUKEE—With the Mississippi, Lacrosse, Racine, Chicago, Watertown, and Horicon Railroads, for all points West and Northwest.

Passengers for Great Western Railway go on the Railway Ferry Steamer at D. & M. R. Dock, leaving Dock at 7:00 A. M., and 5:30 P. M. The Company's Time-Tables can be had at any of the Stations.

D. & M. R. Office, 1862. [n109]

ONLY \$1.25 A YEAR IN CLUBS OF FOUR.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE

For 1863. Vols. XXI & XXII. Edited by T. S. ARTHUR & VIRGINIA F. TOWNSEND.

CONTAINS Novels, Stories, Poetry, Fashions, Steel and Wood Engravings, Needlework Patterns in great variety, a Mother's, Children's, House-keepers' and Health Departments, with literary reviews, and all the accessories of a first class Magazine.

The Lady's Book bears this flattering testimony to the character of Arthur's Home Magazine: "As we have often before said, it is, without controversy, the best \$2 magazine published in the country; and this is the strongly outspoken testimony everywhere given by the press. We know of no periodical that so well deserves the praise bestowed. The editors never tire in their efforts to give, each month, a rich and varied literary repast to their readers. Their word is kept fully up to the standard of their promise. We have often said, and repeat it again, that it should make a part of the reading of every household. We know of no better educator of the people, young and old. Of the editors we need not speak. Their names are household words all over the country. In their hands no periodical can fail to reach the highest point of excellence."

A new serial, by T. S. Arthur, will commence in the January number, entitled "Out in the World."

Rare and Elegant Premiums

Are sent to all who make up Clubs: 1. A large Photographic copy of that splendid engraving, "Shakespeare and his Contemporaries." 2. A large Photographic copy from an engraving of Huntington's celebrated picture, "Morley's Dream." 3. A similar copy of Herring's "Glimpse of an English Homestead." TERMS—\$2 a year, in advance, and one premium plate. Two copies, \$3. Three copies, \$4. Four copies, \$5. Eight copies, and one to get up of club, \$10. One of the premium plates is sent to every getter-up of a club, small or large. Three red stamps must be sent to pay the postage on each premium. Address: T. S. ARTHUR & CO., 323 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES

STANDARD OF ALL KINDS.

Also, Warehouse Trucks, Letter Presses, Etc., Etc.

Be careful to buy only the genuine. FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., n198 1y 172 Lake Street, Chicago.

Sold in Detroit by Farrand & Sholey.

WILLIAM SCHUT, Dealer in Family Groceries, Provisions, Fruits AND VEGETABLES.

AND at all times persons may be accommodated with refreshments at the best of prices. Next door east of the Jewelry Shop, Washington street. Grand Haven, Mich., Jan. 16, 1861. 1y

RAILROAD HOUSE,

IN Depot of D. & M. Railroad, GRAND HAVEN, MICHIGAN.

HIAM BEAN, PROPRIETOR.

Charges Reasonable. [n115]

BLACKSMITHING AND WAGON MAKING.

THE undersigned, having associated with himself his two sons—the one a wagon maker and the other a blacksmith—is prepared to do all jobs connected with these departments. He also pays particular attention to gun and locksmithing and farriery. E. TAKKEN, Grand Haven, Nov. 27, 1861. [n143 1y]

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 Hubbard's Hardware Store. Grand Haven, April 16, 1862. [If n163]

NETNA Insurance Company.

CASH CAPITAL, - - - \$1,000,000. SURPLUS, July, 1858, - - - 666,140.

RISKS taken on reasonable terms. LOSSES promptly paid. D. CUTLER, Agent, December, 22, 1858. [If n1]