

THE GRAND HAVEN NEWS.

VOLUME 6—NUMBER 293.

GRAND HAVEN, MICH., SEPTEMBER 23, 1864.

TERMS—\$1 50 PER ANNUM.

THE GRAND HAVEN NEWS,
Published every Wednesday.
BY J. & J. W. BARNES.

TERMS:—One Dollar Fifty per year.
\$2 00 when left by the Carrier.

Office on Washington street, over Becktel's
Market,
Grand Haven, Michigan.

ADVANCED RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square one week.....	\$ 75
One square two weeks.....	1 25
One square three weeks.....	1 75
One square one month.....	2 25
One square two months.....	4 00
One square three months.....	7 00
One square six months.....	10 00
One square twelve months.....	15 00

Business Cards, one line each, \$2 per year.
Advertising by the column at rates of special
agreement.
One square is one inch of column or less.
Advertisements without special directions as
to time will be inserted and charged for until
ordered out.
Legal advertising at legal rates. When a
postponement is added to an advertisement, the
whole is charged as for the first insertion.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

C. J. Pfaff, Sheriff of Ottawa Co.,
Grand Haven, Mich.

George G. Lovell, County Treas-
urer, Grand Haven, Mich.

Peter Van Den Berg, County Clerk
and Register of Deeds, Grand Haven, Ot-
tawa Co., Mich.

Robert W. Duncan, Circuit Court
Commissioner, Grand Haven, Mich.

William H. Parks, Prosecuting At-
torney, Grand Haven, Mich.

George Eastman, County Survey-
or, Eastmanville, Mich.

J. H. Sanford, Deputy County Sur-
veyor, Wright P. O., Ottawa Co., Mich.

S. Munroe, Physician and Surgeon.
Office on Washington street, Grand Haven,
Mich.

Dwight Cutler, Dealer in General
Merchandise, Pork, Flour, Salt, Grain,
Lumber, Shingles, Lath, &c. Water street,
Grand Haven, Mich.

William Wallace, Grocer and Pro-
vision Merchant, Washington Street, Grand
Haven, Mich.

Miner Hedges, Proprietor of the Vic-
tor Mills, Talmadge, dealer in Merchandise,
Groceries and Provisions, Pork, Grain and
Mill Feed, Shingles, &c. Lamont, Ot-
tawa County, Michigan.

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

George E. Hubbard, Dealer in
Stoves, Hardware, Guns, Iron, Nails, Spike,
Glass, Circular and Cross-cut Saws, Butcher's
Files; and Manufacturer of Tin, Copper, and
Sheet-Iron Ware. Job work done on short
notice. Corner of Washington and First sts.,
Grand Haven, Mich.

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

J. T. Davis, Merchant Tailor, Dealer
in Gent's Furnishing Goods, Broadcloths, Cas-
simeres, Vestings, &c. Shop, Washington St.
2d door below the Drug Store.

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.

J. F. Chubb, Manufacturer of and
Dealer in Plows, Cultivators, Threshing Ma-
chines, Reapers, Mowers, Hay Presses and all
kinds of Farming Tools and Machines. Agri-
cultural Warehouse, Canal Street, Grand
Rapids, Mich.

CONCENTRATED POTASH!

A T twenty-five cents per Can, which, with
a half dozen pounds of grease, you can
make fifteen gallons of Good Soap. Sold at
GRIFFIN'S Drugstore,
p. 11, 25, '63 [311f

Get a Sewing Machine!

Whoever intends to purchase a good Family
Sewing Machine, of any kind, will do well to
call at the News Office. We can furnish them
at all times upon the most advantageous terms.
Proprietors of THE NEWS.

MANHATTAN

Fire Insurance Company.

CASH CAPITAL..... \$250,000 00

SURPLUS..... 254,022

RISKS taken on the most reasonable terms.
Losses promptly paid.
WM. H. PARKS, Agent.
Grand Haven, March 9, 1864. 2554f.

FROM THE SOUTH. SOUTHERN OPINION OF OUR PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

Lincoln Preferable to McClellan.

Better Terms of Peace Expected from
an Anti-Slavery Fanatic Than
an Earnest Unionist.

McClellan's Military Policy
Ruinous to the South.

Lincoln's Re-election the hope of South-
ern Independence.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Sept. 5.

The democratic nominees in the United States are McClellan for President and Pendleton for Vice President. What concern have the people of these Confederate States in the fate of these candidates at the approaching election? In our opinion, the interest and hope of peace is not greatly advanced by these nominations. From General McClellan our people can have but little hope of peace, other than a reconstruction peace. * * *

What hope do his antecedents hold out that should encourage our people to believe that he would yield our nationality any sooner than Mr. Lincoln? He is by far the most dangerous man for us; had his policy been persistently followed, and the war conducted on the principles of civilized warfare, he might have divided our people and, perhaps, conquered our liberties. With consummate abilities he clearly foresaw that emancipation might possibly free the negroes, but could not unite the sections; that confiscation might enrich his soldiers, but could not reconcile our people; hence with an earnest and honest love for the Union, he avoided these fatal acts, and conducted the war for the restoration of the Union, rather than the destruction of the South.

His policy was the olive branch in one hand and the sword in another, to conquer by power and conciliate by kindness. It was a most dangerous policy for us; if the ameliorating hand of Federal kindness had softened the rigors of war, our people would not have been subject to those terrible fires of suffering by which Mr. Lincoln has hardened every heart and steeled every sentiment against our merciless foes. As a sincere secessionist, preferring war and nationality to peace and Union, we looked upon the fact of a difference between Mr. Lincoln and General McClellan as the proper policy of conducting the war, as peculiarly fortunate for our cause. We hailed the proclamation of emancipation and confiscation, and the policy of plunder and devastation as sure pledges of an ultimate triumph; they were terrible ordeals, but they most effectually eradicated every sentiment of Union, and arousing the pride as well as the interest of our people, inflamed the patriotism of the whole, until they would have accepted death as preferable to ultimate defeat.

Now, between McClellan and Lincoln there are many points of difference—the former is a man of talents, of information, of firmness and great military ability—the latter is a supple, pliant, easy tool, a good but vulgar joker. While McClellan has the interest of the Union at heart, Mr. Lincoln has the fanatical object of freeing negroes for his inspiration. Between "my plan," as General Grant has conducted it, and one by Gen. McClellan, there could not have been the same success that has already attended our arms, for we lost more men fighting the science of McClellan on the Peninsula than we have in repelling the furious but ill-conducted assaults of General Grant.

Thus, whether we look at this nomination in the time of peace or of war, we prefer Lincoln to McClellan. We can make better terms of peace with an anti-slavery fanatic than with an earnest Unionist. We can gain more military success in a war conducted on "my plan," than one of a real soldier like McClellan, and sooner destroy the resources and strength of our enemy were they managed and manipulated by the light-fingered gentry of Messrs. Chase and Fessenden, than when husbanded and skillfully controlled by such a man as Guthrie. Our best hope is from the honest fanatics of the United States, men who believe in their hearts that slavery is the "sum of all villainies," and who really and sincerely believe it to be their duty to separate their country from this "relic of barbarism." Such men, when they find their people are tired of the war, will end it by a peace that sacrifices territory to freedom, and will let the South "go," provided she carries

slavery with her. These men believe no less that the just powers of government are derived from the consent of the governed, than "that all men are created free and equal." The two postulates are of like importance to an abolitionist.

Both the abolitionist and the democrat is our enemy—the one, because we have slaves; the other, because we are disunionists. Nor does their enmity differ in degree; they both hate us most intensely. The Chicago platform is, that "peace may be restored on the basis of the federal union of the States,"—that is, reconstruction of the Union as it was, with slavery protected by the nominal laws, but warred upon by real sentiment, aggravated and embittered by the war. The reconstructed Union of the Chicago platform would be the certain destruction—first of slavery, and next of slaveholders. With Lincoln and the Baltimore platform, we of the Confederate States know where we are—outside of the pale of mercy devoted to ruin and destruction, with no hope save in the justice and protection of God, and the courage and manliness of our soldiers. With swords and muskets and cannon we fight Lincoln, and the past affords no reason of apprehension for the future. But in the reconstructed Union of the Chicago platform, we would be deprived of our weapons without being reconciled by our foes.

There is no question that between the two men General McClellan enjoys far more of the respect of the people of these States than Lincoln, and the democratic party far more of our confidence than the republican, and that if reconstruction were possible it would be more probable under General McClellan and the democracy than under Lincoln and the republicans. The Northwest inspires one and New England the other; but as long as New England imposes the dogmas of civilization, and the tenets of her fanaticism upon the minds of the people of the Northwest, there may be peace and separation, but there never can be union and harmony. If the Northwest desires the restoration of the Union, let its people shake off the bondage of New England, and show to the world that a new era of toleration and fraternal kindness has risen in the place of fanatical puritanism and selfish ostracism.

A Word to Democrats.

We have a word to say to you in reference to the importance of the political campaign now before us. You are anxious for the success of the Democratic party, that the government may be brought back to the principles of the framers of the Constitution. You are opposed to the erection of a military despotism upon the ruins of the best government devised by human agency. You admit that the Democratic Press exerts a potent influence in its behalf. Will you, individually and collectively, do all in your power to extend the circulation of your local and city Democratic papers? It is your duty so to do. Will you not perform all that can be reasonably required of you? Always remember one thing—that the principles of the Democracy flourish just in proportion to the success of the press—no more, no less. We hope you will go to work in earnest in this matter. If you can increase the circulation of every Democratic paper one hundred per cent, you do vastly more than can be done by mammoth mass meetings, flags and banners. If you have a neighbor who cannot afford to take a paper in these times, go and pay for one during the campaign, and have it sent to him free of charge. We give you good advice, and hope you will profit by it.—St. Johns Herald.

"STRAUCK IL."—A young man, the son of a widow, formerly in humble circumstances, has an income of seven thousand dollars per day, paid at the end of each week, as his share of the ownership of oil lands in Pennsylvania.—This is two millions five hundred and forty-eight thousand dollars per annum.—By practicing strict economy it is expected the young man will be able to worry through on this amount.

An exchange gives the substance of the verdict of a recent coroner's jury on a man who died in a state of inebriation, "death by hanging—around a rum shop!"

A sour old bachelor says he always looks under the marriage head for the news of the weak.

Gen. McClellan's Letter of Acceptance.

The National Intelligencer has the following: "We have the satisfaction of placing before our readers to-day the admirable and patriotic letter in which Gen. McClellan has signified his acceptance of the nomination conferred upon him by the Democratic Convention which recently assembled at Chicago. If there be any one who can read this letter without admiration for the pure and elevated patriotism which it breathes, or without respect for the writer, it must be one in whom the spirit of party has quenched all generous sensibility to private worth or public virtue outside of his own political circle. Certain it is that no lover of the Union and no friend of the Constitution can find fault against which to object in this clear, calm, and frank exposition, and it is only as the minds of men may be warped by their addiction to some policy or purpose lying outside of the Union and Constitution that they can find ground for even a pretext of exception to this compend of political doctrine. In our view, it covers the whole duty of true patriots at this crisis, and, coming as it does from a man who, both in public and private life, as well as by the dignity of one as by the purity of the other, has given full guarantee for the honesty and steadfastness with which he holds his opinions, this manly confession of political faith will go to the hearts of the people as it obviously comes from the heart of the writer.

"We are not of those who, in this hour of the nation's need, would seek to repose an undue reliance in the hand of man. But as men placed in high command over the interests and welfare of the people are the instruments, under Providence, of those counsels, purposes and policies on which the weal or woe of the nation mainly depends, we do feel that, in this juncture, the American people, more than at any former period of their history are called to weigh candidly and deliberately the character of a man in whose hands they shall confide tremendous issues of the next four years, so far as those issues can be determined by the action of the Chief Magistrate of the country.

"The critical times in which we live call for a man in the Presidential chair who shall look with a single eye to the restoration of the Union under the Constitution, without having his attention diverted by extraneous objects, which command a paramount adhesion, to the detriment of the Union and the violation of the Constitution. The revolutionary times in which we live call for a man who has faith in the fundamental principles of the government, and who, when the foundations of the republic are rocking to their very base will not suffer himself to be misled by the false lights of a radical fanaticism. The changeable times in which we live call for a man who is just and tenacious of his purposes, one not to be moved from his deliberate resolve or from his conscientious convictions by any outside pressure of faction. The solemn times in which we live call for a man who, understanding his speech, shall address himself to the momentous task he is called upon to perform with a gravity and sobriety which shall be at the farthest remove from trifling and levity. The difficult times in which we live call for a man of vigorous intellect, expanded by ripe culture, and at the same time sharpened by contact with men, and raised to the height of emergencies by the discipline of active life. Such, all will agree, are the demands of our age and land. Two men are set before the people as the candidates named by their respective adherents to meet these requirements. On the one hand is Abraham Lincoln; on the other hand is George B. McClellan. Each has made for himself the issues and the record on which he challenges the public ordeal.—It is for the people to choose between them, and in choosing to decide whether the Union is the paramount object of the nation's aspiration in the present struggle, or whether the destinies of the Union are to be complicated with pledges and commitments which we verily believe must be as fatal to its practical restoration as in theory they are alien to the spirit and the Constitution."

THEY mean to raise tall students in Wisconsin. An exchange says its Board of Education has resolved to erect a building large enough to accommodate five hundred students three stories high!

THEY mean to raise tall students in Wisconsin. An exchange says its Board of Education has resolved to erect a building large enough to accommodate five hundred students three stories high!

THEY mean to raise tall students in Wisconsin. An exchange says its Board of Education has resolved to erect a building large enough to accommodate five hundred students three stories high!

THEY mean to raise tall students in Wisconsin. An exchange says its Board of Education has resolved to erect a building large enough to accommodate five hundred students three stories high!

THEY mean to raise tall students in Wisconsin. An exchange says its Board of Education has resolved to erect a building large enough to accommodate five hundred students three stories high!

THEY mean to raise tall students in Wisconsin. An exchange says its Board of Education has resolved to erect a building large enough to accommodate five hundred students three stories high!

A Word to Young Men.

The patriotic young men of the country cannot be too strongly impressed with the truth that upon their action, during the presidential campaign, depends, in great measure, the success of the candidates of the Union Democratic party. Old men for counsel, young men for action, is a saying of as much verity as antiquity. Much, very much, is expected of you, young men of the nation; and if you would not disappoint the hopes of the millions who look to you to aid in securing the election of McClellan and Pendleton, you must begin to work at once. Not a moment can be lost, for our opponents have been in the field three months, and have at command all the influence which comes from the dishonest use of official power. We say, then, to each and all of you who love your country above everything else:

I. Organize, organize, ORGANIZE. If there be a McClellan club in the ward, town, or county in which you live, join it immediately and induce others to do the same. If there be not such a club, get one up yourself. Don't be afraid of a failure; there is not such a word in the Democratic dictionary. Only use the same energy in this matter that you do in your business, and you have no fear for the result.

II. Having organized a club, keep the rooms open day and night until election day, and supply them with effective campaign documents. With such pamphlets as you can obtain from your Democratic State Committee and the Society for the Diffusion of Political Knowledge, you will be thoroughly armed and equipped for the contest.

III. Hold public ratification meetings as often as may be practicable. Secure speakers of extended reputation when you can; but don't give up meetings for the lack of obtaining them. Bring out the speakers in your own neighborhood, for they will exert more influence in the end than a score of strangers, be they ever so eloquent. More than all this, speak yourselves. You can certainly give a reason for the faith that is in you, and that is just what is wanted. Fling to the winds all diffidence and natural apprehension lest you fail. You won't fail if you speak out the honest sentiments of your heart.

IV. Make it your business to see every man in your vicinity between now and election day. Those whom you find in favor of Democratic principles and the Democratic candidate, bring into the club and spare no honest means to convert to the true faith all who are groping amid the darkness of Black Republicanism.

V. Finally, remember that this is to be emphatically a young men's campaign. Our candidates are both young in years, though old in wisdom and experience.—As such, they have a peculiar claim upon the support of every honest young man in the land. The nation looks to you for just such aid as you can give in this its hour of trial. Will you, can you, withhold it? Then go and work this very day. The prospect of success is cheering but bear in mind that our opponents are unscrupulous as well as wary, and will not shrink from using foul means as well as fair to secure the election of their candidates. The Democratic party is the only one which "carries the flag and keeps step to the music of the Union," and it expects every man to do his duty. Young men to the front! Let this be the order which shall ring along the lines as we form for the victory in November.—N. Y. World.

ANOTHER NATIONAL CONVENTION.—A call is out, and is already largely signed by influential men who have always been sincere supporters of the government, summoning a mass convention to meet at Cincinnati, on the 28th of the present month, to consider the state of the country, and make a new nomination, should such course be thought advisable. The object of that convention will be friendly and loyal consultation; and if it be deemed, upon the deliberation, that the nomination of Mr. Lincoln ought to be adhered to, it will receive an acceleration and support which will render his election sure. If, however it should seem to the convention, under the light of the then late events, that Mr. Lincoln should give place to General Grant, the former will be expected to show patriotism sufficient to withdraw.—Wilkes' Spirit of the Times.

"WAKE up, and pay for your lodgings," said the deacon, as he nudged a sleepy stranger with the contribution box.

"WAKE up, and pay for your lodgings," said the deacon, as he nudged a sleepy stranger with the contribution box.