

THE GRAND HAVEN NEWS.

VOLUME 6—NUMBER 289.

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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 Beckett'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	6 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.

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Grand Haven, Mich.

George G. Lovell, County Treasurer,
Grand Haven, Mich.

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

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

William H. Parks, Prosecuting Attorney,
Grand Haven, Mich.

George Eastman, County Surveyor,
Eastmanville, Mich.

J. H. Sanford, Deputy County Surveyor,
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 Provision
Merchant, Washington Street, Grand Haven, Mich.

Miner Hedges, Proprietor of the Victor
Mills, Tackage, dealer in Merchandise, Groceries and Provisions, Pork, Grain and Mill Feed, Shingles, &c. &c. Lamont, Ottawa 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 Wares. 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, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, etc. State Street, Mill Point, Mich.

J. T. Davis, Merchant Tailor, Dealer
in Gents Furnishing Goods, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c. Shop, Washington St. 24 door below the Drug Store.

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

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

CONCENTRATED POTASH!

At 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.
pril, 25, '63 [231]r

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. 255]r

AUTUMN SNOW.
BY CHARLES STEWART.

Through all the amber wood and russet ground,
The autumn rain hath poured a plenteous flood;
All day the winds have made an ominous sound,
And from the old barnyard there does resound
A garrulous quarrel mid the feathered brood.
The honest oxen gaze in rueful mood,
From out the shed, where each a shelter gains,
And garnered 'neath its golden treasure bands,
That yearly almoner, old Autumn, sends.
But lo! a white vision sudden reigns,
And floating snow succeeds the falling rains,
The mighty flakes in multitudes descend—
Ah, feathery snow, what pleasure dost thou
bring!

I see the dashing steeds—I hear the sleighbells
ring!

Teachers in Country Schools.

It is the universal practice in this country, in the rural districts, and in many of the smaller villages, to have school taught three or four months in the winter by a man teacher, and four or five months in the summer by a woman teacher, and rarely are the same man and woman secured for a succession of winters and summers; hence, in most of our district schools, except in cities and the larger villages, there is a change of teachers twice a year. These frequent changes lead to serious evils. All teachers aim to impart useful instruction, but all teachers do not pursue the same methods in imparting that instruction—in fact, it is not easy to find two teachers who pursue the same plan. Every teacher moulds and shapes the minds placed in his charge, to a greater or less extent, depending on his aptitude and ability. A teacher who has a school for three or four months has given somewhat of form to his pupils' minds after his plan of working, then if another teacher takes his place for a like period, he will form their minds somewhat in his way, and when a change of teachers has thus taken place twice a year for ten or twelve years, the scholars, instead of having a fair, systematical development of mind, resemble some patchwork or make-shift affair. Their minds are a little of this, a little of that; here is a bit of good discipline, good in itself, perhaps, but like the first, unfinished, and so put in that it does not join nicely and evenly with the first.

At the close of a common term of school a teacher has just begun to understand the peculiarities of his pupils, their different abilities, their moral bent; he sees where each one needs urging, where restraining; he learns which ones must be pushed forward, which may be led, and which ones, the roads being pointed out, will go on rapidly and well alone.—He has become so acquainted with both pupils and people that he can adapt his teachings to circumstances, and so mould circumstances that they will further his teaching. Now his engagement expires, school closes, and when it again opens there is a new teacher, who is entirely unacquainted with those local peculiarities which his predecessor had learned by the close of the previous term, and by the time he has learned them, his engagement will also be ended.

It is certainly better that schools should be conducted in this way, than that there should be no schools at all.—Notwithstanding the disadvantages under which they labor, our country district schools do a great work every year. But no one who has studied them will believe that they have reached the highest point of usefulness. We think that the most important step which can be taken to increase their usefulness, is to engage thoroughly qualified teachers by the year, and keep the same teacher as many years as possible. The education of our children is the most important work for us to do, and yet there is no other work in which we pursue such a patch-work process. If we wish to have a coat well made, we do not have the body cut by one tailor, the sleeves by another, the collar by a third, and as many more employed in putting the parts together. If we were ill we do not take the prescriptions of one physician until we are partially recovered, then dismiss him and call in another. Surely it is as important that our children should have symmetrical mental culture as that our coats should fit elegantly; it is as necessary that the mental and moral perversities of youth should have steady, systematic treatment, and bodily ills should receive proper attention.

No work requires a more digested plan, or greater persistence in pursuing that plan than the work of educating youth. Terms of three or five months under one plan, followed by similar terms under dif-

ferent plans, or even under different methods of carrying out the same plan, will not train up men and women so highly disciplined as they might be, and should be, with no greater expenditure of time and money. To engage the same teacher from year to year is one of the measures which will aid in remedying this.

We believe that the main argument offered in favor of changing teachers so often is that it is economical. There is false economy as well as true, and that economy which, rather than expend a few dollars, will pursue a wrong system of education, is wholly false. If more money is required in order to give more regularity and system to the education of youth, that money should be forthcoming; but we believe that, in the great majority of cases, the rural districts now expend as much money on their schools every year as is sufficient to give them schools for nine months in the year under permanent teachers. Let us see:

Your summer school is now taught by a woman, twenty-two weeks, at the rate of \$3 50 per week. For the winter school you pay a man \$7 00 per week, for eighteen weeks. You board the teacher summer and winter. The teachers' wages for summer and winter amount to \$203. Now we know many faithful, well-qualified women who will teach your schools nine months in the year for that sum, and board. We know some, who, for the sake of having permanent employment, would teach for less, but we could not endorse that man's ideas of justice who would ask them to do so.—The young men who formerly taught the winter schools are mostly in the army, and many districts are engaging women.

When the people of the rural districts have thought the subject over in all its bearings—when they see that their children would get a better education, in a shorter time, and, in the long run, at less expense, by having the same teacher from year to year, we believe they will adopt the system.—*Western Rural.*

WESTERN MICHIGAN AND FRUIT GROWING.—That portion of Michigan bordering the Lake is well adapted to fruit growing. The peach orchards of St. Joseph are world-renowned. Other points are also producing considerable of this fruit, stimulated by the certain demand of the cities of the western shore. Enough has been done to prove that Michigan in soil and climate is well adapted to fruit growing.

Dealers from Milwaukee and Chicago drain the early strawberries of St. Joseph and Grand Rapids for several weeks before competition from the growers of the west side. Hundreds of bushels of "wild" blackberries have been shipped this year from Nauica. All the cultivated fruits succeed well. Very little attention has yet been given to fruit growing in any of its branches. Let the productive powers of the valley of the St. Joseph, Kalamazoo and Grand River be developed and Michigan will flow with wine and sweetness.

The fruit crop of the present season has not been a gross one, owing to the unfavorable winter and spring. Considerable fruit has, however, been grown for export.—*Western Rural.*

A SALUTARY THOUGHT.—When I was a young man, there lived in our neighborhood a farmer who was usually reported to be a very liberal man, uncommonly upright in his dealings. When he had any of the produce of his farm to dispose of, he made it an invariable rule to give good measure—rather more than would be required of him. One of his friends observing him frequently doing so, questioned him as to why he did it; he told him he gave too much, and said it would be to his disadvantage. Now, dear reader, mark the answer of this excellent man:

"God has permitted me but one journey through the world, and when I am gone I cannot return to rectify mistakes." Think of this. There is but one journey through life.

The North American Review argues that profanity indicates a chronic weakness of intellect and a poor education; for it requires no genius to swear, while it does require some learning and talent to converse in genteel language. Let the people make a note of this.

FITNESS.—A man proves himself fit to be higher, who shows that he is faithful where he is. A man that will not do well in his present place because he longs to be higher, is fit to be neither where he is, nor yet above it.

Another Draft.

Another draft, it seems, is coming right along. It appears to be a fact that, notwithstanding its enormous costs to individuals and townships, the five hundred thousand call was a failure, and produced very few men, comparatively. We are not surprised to hear, in this connection, that the next Congress will be asked to amend the conscription law, so as to compel every person who is drawn to serve, no substitutes being allowed. The *National Republican*, the personal organ of Lincoln, thus hints at what may be expected if he is re-elected:

"The object of the draft is not to fill the ranks, but to raise troops, and it should be amended with that view and for that purpose; and an every able-bodied citizen of the proper age should be called into the service. The man who has been legally drafted for the just cause of complaint on account of being required to render his due share of military service. The fact that the required number has already been drawn is no reason why others should not be drawn, if necessary to fill the quota."

DISCOURAGING CHILDREN.—It is somewhere related that a poor soldier having had his skull fractured, was told by the doctor that his brains were visible. "Do write and tell father of it," said he, "for he always said I had no brains."

How many fathers and mothers tell their children this, and how often does such a remark contribute not a little to prevent any development of the brain! A grown person tells a child he is brainless, foolish, or a blockhead, or that he is deficient in some mental or moral faculty, and, in such cases out of ten, the statement is believed; the thought that it may be partially so acts like an incubus to repress the confidence and energies of that child. We know a boy who, at the age of ten years, had become depressed with fault-finding and reproof, not duly mingled with encouraging words. The world appeared dark to him, he had been so often told of his faults and deficiencies. A single word of praise and appreciation, carelessly dropped in his hearing, changed his whole course of thought. We have often heard him say, "that word saved me." The moment he thought he could do well he resolved that he would; and he has done well. Parents, these are important considerations, and demand reflection.

DEATH OF A BOY WHILE HAVING TEETH EXTRACTED.—A little boy, named Green, four years of age, died in New York, on Sunday, under singular circumstances. It appears he had been suffering with great pain in his teeth, and Sunday morning his father took him to a dentist, to have the painful teeth extracted. Two were removed without trouble, but on drawing the third one he was seized with cramps or convulsions, became black in the face, was soon reduced to insensibility, and was in a short time a corpse. The coroner made an external examination of the body, and in his opinion the pain consequent upon the extraction of the teeth, and the fright natural to children under like circumstances, produced congestion of the brain, and thus was the cause of death.

A REFORMATION.—Thomas, the third son of Bishop Burnet, caused his father great grief by his excesses. One day the bishop observing the peculiar gravity of his son's countenance, asked, "On what he was thinking." "On a greater work than your 'History of the Reformation,'—my own," was the reply. "I shall be heartily glad to see it," said the father, "though I almost despair of it." It was undertaken, however, and vigorously pursued. The young rascal became a leading lawyer, and finally attained the rank of Chief Justice of the Common Pleas. He died in 1753.

While walking with a friend, a gentleman accidentally stepped upon a lady's trailing dress; she turned with a frowning look and strong expression of anger. With his usual urbanity he replied: "I am sorry, madam, very sorry, indeed; but really I didn't know that I was within a quarter of a mile of you!"

EARTHQUAKE.—There were three shocks of an earthquake in Canada East on Friday, frightening the people considerably.

STRONG family attachments are said to be a feature generally met with in superior minds.

Fall Plowing.

Land is plowed for the purpose of loosening and pulverizing the soil, and exposing it to the action of air and water and the various acids found in them, that its organic elements may be properly decomposed and its inorganic elements converted into food for plants. Frost is a most valuable and potent agent in effecting this work—an agent which the most thoughtful farmer will not be slow in calling to aid. If land is plowed in the fall, these natural agents, air, water and frost, will be silently at work all winter, enriching the soil, and mellowing it better than could be done by any work of man. It is claimed by many that sandy soils do not receive so much benefit as injury from fall plowing, as it is believed that by exposure to rains and wind the light, soluble manures are exhaled, or washed out, and they receive little compensation for this waste in any fertility they derive from the atmosphere and the action of frost in return.

With clay soils, however, this objection does not apply. There is a strong attraction existing between the clay and those gases that are furnished by the atmosphere, snows, rains and dews. The clay, by being thrown up and coming in contact with the ammonia and carbonic and nitric acids, which are in the air, seizes upon them, and holds them for the future use of crops; while the great affinity of the ammonia and acids for manures effectually prevents the waste of such as are in the soil. The furrows of clay soils should be turned so that each laps on the preceding one, and should lie at an angle of forty-five degrees. For this purpose the depth of the furrow should be two-thirds in width; thus a furrow six inches deep should be nine inches wide. This proportion will allow the furrows to lie regularly and evenly and in the proper position for the drainage of the soil, the free circulation of air and the most efficient action of frosts, which, in this way, have access to every side of them.

Clay soils, unless well drained, are so wet that they cannot be well and profitably worked early in spring. By fall plowing this evil is remedied to a great extent, especially if the furrows are laid as above recommended, for the open spaces between the bottoms of the furrows act as drains to carry off the superabundant moisture. Clay lands plowed in the fall are in fine condition for sowing spring crops without further plowing, though a thorough harrowing is beneficial. For planting they should be thoroughly stirred with a cultivator.—*Western Rural 12th.*

HOUSE ON FIRE.—On being awakened at night by an alarm of fire preserve presence of mind, and do not act till a moment has been taken for reflection.—Preservation may depend on the choice of going up or down stairs. In making a way through a burning house it is best to creep along on hands and knees, the freest air being to be had close to the floor.

Should a fire break out in a chimney, a blanket wetted should be nailed to the upper ends of the mantel-piece, so as to cover the opening entirely; the fire will then commonly go out of itself. A solution of pearlash in water thrown upon a fire extinguishes it instantly; dissolve a quarter of a pound in hot water, and pour into a bucket of water. In case of a person's clothes being set on fire, instead of throwing open the door and running into the road, let the person—particularly if a female, whose dress ignites rapidly—fall on the ground, and roll in a carpet, rug, blanket, curtain, cloak, or whatever thick woolen article may be at hand. If any other persons are present they should assist in doing this, and be particularly careful to keep doors and windows shut, as every draught of air feeds the flame which it is the object to suppress.

BURNED TO DEATH.—A Mrs. Fitzgerald, living near Janesville, Ill., on Friday afternoon, started to a neighbor, leaving her three and only children shut up in the house. While she was gone the house caught on fire and the children all consumed with the house. The little creatures had crawled under the bed where they were found with head, arms &c. burnt off. The mother is frantic with despair.

The potato crop in New England is the best for many years, notwithstanding it was thought that, as in the West, it would prove a failure. The crop here, we think, will prove to have been more than average. The late rains helped potatoes most wonderfully.—*West. Rural.*