

The Grand Traverse Herald.

MORGAN BATES, EDITOR.

TRAVERSE CITY:
FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1858.

CHICAGO AGENCY—Messrs. ROUNDS & LANGDON, No. 155 Randolph-street, are our Agents in Chicago, and are duly authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and receipt for the same.

The Grand Haven News.

This is the title of a weekly paper just started at Grand Haven, Ottawa county, by BARNES & FOSHA, the first number of which is before us. It is a trifle larger than our own sheet, and presents a very neat typographical appearance. The publishers, in a Card, assert their entire independence of all political parties; but the Editor takes different ground, and has laid down a platform so incongruous and inconsistent, that he cannot stand upon it long enough to write a column leader. He promises to be transcendently moral and intensely democratic, imitating JESUS CHRIST on the one hand, and supporting JAMES BUCHANAN on the other! Hear him:

"This, then, is to be a moral and political press. The morality we shall inculcate, will, at least, not differ, and we humbly trust it shall be found in accordance with the charity, purity, and love, taught in the example and precepts of *Him* who could not err. Its politics will be democratic. It will advocate the principles of that party of which JEFFERSON was the founder, of which JAMES BUCHANAN is, to-day, the representative, and STEPHEN A. DOUGLASS the able exponent."

Truly, there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous!

Now let us see how charmingly this Editor's views harmonize with those of JEFFERSON on the fundamental principle or ground-work of the old Democratic party. He held and wrote, "that *all* men were created *free* and *equal*, and endowed by their Creator with certain *inalienable* rights;—that among them were life, *liberty*, and the *pursuit of happiness*." This Editor holds to

"A belief that this Government was organized by *white* men, and that *white* men, under the law, and of *right*, shall judge of the time when to grant, and the extent of the privileges to be granted to the inferior Negro now in this country; and that under no circumstances should they be placed upon an equality, either socially or politically, with the white race, but occupy that subordinate station assigned them by nature."

There is Jeffersonian Democracy for you! Better drop him and confine yourself to the support of BUCHANAN, in which consistency is neither expected or required.

But the *News* is to be a very *moral* paper—one from which we are to derive instructive lessons in those principles of "charity, purity and love which were taught by *Him* who could not err." Here is the Editor's first lesson:

"Whenever the safety of this Government demands the acquisition of territory, if we cannot acquire it by purchase, we have an undoubted right to take it by force."

How does this kind of morality suit the reader? Is it in accordance with any of the teachings of "Him who could not err?" It may appear so to the eyes of a Collector of the Customs who wears Buchanan spectacles, but to us it savors strongly of that of the pirate and the highway robber. Our Government is composed of individuals, and they make the laws and constitute the Government. Why, then, is it right for the Government to commit robbery, and wrong for an individual member of it to do the same thing? We can see no difference so far as the *morality* of the transaction is concerned.

We advise Mr. BARNES either to abandon the support of JAMES BUCHANAN, or cease to give lectures on the morality taught by JESUS CHRIST. He cannot serve two masters so antagonistic in every principle and feature.

A Magnificent Pension Scheme.

A bill has been introduced into Congress, and passed the House by a vote of 130 to 73, granting a pension to all the surviving soldiers of any of our wars, who served sixty days, or were under orders to serve, that length of time. If this bill becomes a law, the pension is to begin at the commencement of the present session of Congress, and it is said the first payment under it will amount to between twenty and thirty millions of dollars; the second from fourteen to fifteen millions; and that the falling off annually will be about 30 per cent, in consequence of death amongst the soldiers and widows. Rather a heavy draft upon an empty treasury. It is better, however, to expend it in this way than to permit the President to use it in the purchase of Congressional votes for Slavery Extension Schemes.

Congress.

The doings of this august body can be summed up in few words. They convened on the 6th of December, and up to the 24th of that month had passed only two Public Acts: No. 1. "An act to continue the office of Register of the Land Office at Vincennes, Indiana;" and No. 2. "An Act to confirm the land claims of certain pueblos and towns in the Territory of New Mexico." After performing this herculean labor, they adjourned over from the 24th of December to the 4th of January, to re-convene.

The Senate was to meet in the new Senate Chamber on the 4th of January.

Detroit Tribune Office Burned.—The office of the Detroit *Tribune* was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 31st December, and all its printing materials consumed. Loss, \$25,000. We are happy to learn that it was insured, in different offices, for \$21,000.

A Washington dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette*, states that the friends of a tariff, moderately protective, are preparing a complete bill to be submitted to Congress. Upon consultation with all the leading interests, it will be reported by the minority of the Ways and Means Committee, after the holidays.

GRAND TRAVERSE LETTERS.

NUMBER I.
The Old Mission.

Mr. EDITOR: I thought a few ideas of things as they now are in this vicinity would not be out of place, and might at some future day be interesting as reminiscences of earlier times. The Old Mission is entitled to a notice first, it being by far the oldest village in Grand Traverse. Here a remnant of the Ojibway and Ottawa Indians had fixed their residence, scores of years before the sound of the white man's axe was heard in this section, and while their blood-thirsty warriors were threading the war-path and trail to engage in deadly strife with the Americans, their Squaws and little ones reposed in security on the peninsula, or tilled the gardens, and made sugar in the vicinity of the harbor, while the more peaceable of the sterner sex roamed over the surrounding country, or along the shores of the bay and lakes in search of the otter, the deer and the bear. Here they built their wigwams, and stored their corn. Here they worshiped the Ge-che-mi-n-e-do or Great Spirit, made their offerings to the dead, and danced to appease the Mu-ho-mu-n-e-do or evil spirit; and here slumber the warriors of a tribe whose war-whoop has been heard from the shores of the St. Lawrence to the Mississippi banks. But these people are fast dwindling away. The unseen hand of destiny seems to beckon them on to a speedy, and sure extinction, and the profligate traders, and venders of fire-water,* are only accelerating the work of destruction. Near the residence of the old Chief Aqa-bon-a-bee, and a few rods to the south, is the Indian burying-ground—itself a picture of the condition of the race—where the infant, the youth and the aged warrior slumber together, unmindful of the changes that are going on in the world around them. There, half hidden from view by the briars and smoke-weeds, are the ornamented graves of some who have been interred within a few years. The paint is yet bright on the boards that shelter the red man's spirit, and shows a little improvement in beautifying the abodes of the dead. While a little further along, are the more ancient graves of some whose histories and names are alike forgotten. The painted boards are rotten and displaced, and the poles at the sides of the graves are decayed and fast crumbling to pieces. You pass along to examine these, until a broken cross lying on the ground arrests your attention, when upon examining the surface of the ground more minutely, you perceive that you are standing on the grave of a fellow-mortal, and a silent voice speaks to your inmost soul and you feel a kind of involuntary pity as you think of the forlorn condition of the living ones, so pertinently figured by the desolate graves of their kindred. I love to linger among these graves, and have sometimes thought that I could almost see the shades of the dusky chieftain coming back from the spirit home in the far south-west to weep over the sad condition of their people. There is theology here, the theology of a race now disappearing before the march of the Ge-che-mo-ko-mon[†] like the dew before the sun. The man-e-do pole points upward, as if to direct its deluded owners to a purer faith, to a higher and holier life, and yonder little holes in the head-boards of the graves through which the spirit is said to enter and depart when it visits the mouldering urn, are voiceless memorials of the religious belief of the original owners of American soil.

RAMBLER.

* Iah-ko-da-wah-bo, the Indian name for whisky, signifies literally fire-water.
† Ge-che-mo-ko-mon, or big knife, a name given to the whites from the circumstance of their using swords in battle.

Complimentary to Douglas.

The Jackson *Mississippian* thus speaks of Mr. Douglas' recent visit to the South:

"Covered with the odium of such detestable heresies; stained with the dishonor of a treachery without a parallel in the political history of the country; fresh from the warm embraces of Seward, Greeley, and Giddings—this man has dared to present himself in the South, to look her honest sons and daughters in the face, and to ask their hospitality."

Taking the cue from the Southern press, the hordes of parasites at the North who were as noisy as they were numerous, in their admiration of him immediately after the Illinois election, have suddenly ceased their adulation, and his name is now rarely mentioned by any of the Northern pimps of Slavery.

Mail Transportation Account.

The following is gleaned from the appendix to the recent Report of the Postmaster General, furnished by the Auditor of the Treasury for that Department. The amounts charged to "acceded transportation," and placed to the credit of contractors and others for mail transportation, during the year ending June 30th, 1858, were, for regular services, \$7,344,615 44; special offices, \$249,538 41; route agents, \$225,797 84; river mails, \$4,530; foreign mails from New York to Havre, \$99,820 19; New York to Bremen, \$100,582 93; Colling's Line (Navy Department) \$33,758 48; across the Isthmus of Panama, \$100,000; from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, \$29,053 89; expense of government mail agents, \$1,270 85. Total, \$8,288,983 93.

IN LUCK.—By the restoration of the officers of the Naval Retired List, Sergeant Gibson, of New-York Harbor Police, steps at once from that humble position, the commander of a small row-boat, to be a commander in the Navy. The case of this officer was one of peculiar hardship: he returned from a three years' cruise in the Mediterranean as First Lieutenant of the sloop of war St. Louis, to find himself turned out of service, without a charge of any kind having been preferred against him. Being without employment, on the organization of the Harbor Police of New York, he accepted the position of Sergeant of that part of the Metropolitan force, for which he was well qualified.

SMALL POX.—The Ann Arbor *Argus* says the small pox has made its appearance in that city.

For the Grand Traverse Herald.

Atmospheric Air is One of the Best Non-Conductors of Heat.

Mr. BATES: Philosophers have proved, by innumerable experiments, that Atmospheric air is one of the most complete and the cheapest permanent Non-conductors of Heat. In fact, when rendered perfectly stagnant by confinement between other slow conductors, it scarcely conducts at all, though the heat expands it, and consequently increases the volume and diminishes the weight of a given bulk, at a given temperature. Hence heated air rises for the same reason that a cork rises to the surface of water when submerged, and the colder surrounding air rushes towards the heated place to supply the balance and maintain the equilibrium. On a knowledge of these facts and their artistic application depend many of the comforts of life and the successful avoidance of loss by fire to which the ignorant often subject themselves, as a few instances will illustrate.

1. Fur keeps our bodies warmer than woolen clothing, woolen warmer than cotton, and cotton warmer than linen, principally because the former contains more stagnant air among their fibres than the latter, and partly because they are worse conductors of heat.

2. Brick or stone houses, plastered against the bare walls, are among the coldest in winter and the warmest in summer, that can be built, because brick or stone and mortar are tolerable good conductors of heat. But if the walls are studded, even with inch studs, lathed and then plastered, these houses are the most comfortable we can build, throughout the year, simply because the stagnant air between the brick or stone walls and plastering, prevents the heated air passing out in winter or in during summer.

3. Ice may be preserved in building on the surface, as well as under ground, simply by making the walls, floor and roof double, and filling the vacant spaces between them with sawdust, or with the refuse bark from a tanyard which is better, because it does not rot as soon as sawdust. In fact ice will keep tolerably well in a heap of these substances anywhere. In these cases the preservation of the ice is solely owing to the stagnant air contained in a loose heap of these substances, for wood and bark are as good conductors of heat as stone or brick.

4. Loose ashes is another substance that contains a large quantity of stagnant air; and many buildings are annually consumed by fire preserved in ashes set aside in iron or wooden vessels in out-houses, near combustible matter. I have known a floor charred under an iron kettle that had feet two inches long, into which ashes taken from a stove in the morning, and in which no fire was apparent when taken out, were emptied from day to day. In these cases the least spark will kindle adjacent cinders, while the stagnant air confines all the heat generated; and the whole heap of ashes, except a thin layer on the surface, finally becomes red hot, and the boards of a wooden box may be burned to the thickness of pasteboard before it falls to pieces as I have seen.

H. R. SHETTERLY.

Severe Earthquake in San Francisco.
An Earthquake of unusual violence was felt in San Francisco on the morning of the 26th Nov. The San Francisco Herald thus describes it:

At twenty-seven minutes before one o'clock yesterday morning, our city was visited by one of the most violent shocks of earthquake that has been experienced since California came into American possession. It was preceded by a deep rumbling noise coming from the northeast, which sounded as if heavily loaded teams or wagons were being driven furiously through our streets. This was immediately succeeded by a premonitory shock, instantly followed by a still heavier one, which lasted about ten or twelve seconds. An intermission of some five or six seconds ensued, when a third shock, much heavier and more prolonged than the second, succeeded, raising the fears of our citizens to a painful degree. The motion was undulating, and from northeast to southwest, and the solid earth moved as if suddenly converted into ocean waves. The alarm was universal, and anxiety was depicted on every face, to know whether Nature would continue in convulsion, or sink back to her usual rest.

The effect on the tenants of our large hotels and tall brick buildings was electrical, and those establishments dislodged their contents as rapidly as the stomach of a sick man. Ladies and gentlemen hurriedly rush from their beds, and without waiting for inexpressibles or crinoline, ran frantically into the entries and passage ways, crowding the different modes of egress. Dogs barked with fear, and even the horses in the stables exhibited unmistakable symptoms of dread. In most residences the bells were violently rung, while the crockery and glassware kept up a lively clattering; clocks suddenly stood still, the regular motions of their pendulums being rudely interfered with, and articles of furniture seemed as if inspired by Terpsichore. After a careful inquiry, we have been unable to learn of any serious damage, except that occasioned through excessive fear, although quite a number of little incidents occurred indicating in some sort the strength of the shock. A considerable portion of the cornice and plaster in the United States District Court Room was thrown down, and many other buildings suffered in the same way. The City Hall was violently shaken, and some of the plaster knocked down. Cracks and rents of considerable size have made their appearance in a number of our large brick buildings, but, beyond these incidents, we learn of no serious disaster.

Latest News From the Gold Mines.
The Nebraska *Press* of the 16th ult., says that all previous accounts of the richness of the Nebraska Gold Mines is fully confirmed. There are at present about one thousand persons in the mining regions, chiefly Americans, with provisions enough to last them through the winter. They are laying out towns and making preparations for a grand speculating campaign in the spring. Game is said to be abundant, and the washing yield an average of ten cents to the pan. It requires four or five minutes to wash a pan full. The yield is five or six dollars to the man, where they work in companies. The dust is found from two to eight feet below the surface, among the rock and gravel. We have passed through all the stages of gold fever, and believe one-tenth of reports

For the Grand Traverse Herald.

Senator Seward's Speech on the Pacific Railroad.
In the Senate on the 23d ult., Gov. SEWARD made a lengthy and able speech upon the construction of a Pacific Railroad. The speech commanded, as the efforts of this distinguished statesman always do, great attention. We present below the telegraphic summary which appeared in the New York papers, but which probably, while conveying the outlines of the speech, gives but a poor idea of real its power:

Mr. Seward (N. Y.) addressed the Senate. He began by saying that the descendants of the Dutch colonists of New York keep forever bright the memories of their fatherland. When, however, he traveled in Holland, he could hardly find there one lingering tradition of the settlement of New Netherlands. It is always so. The affection of the emigrant for his country is ever stronger than the sympathies of that country for its exiles. The Senators from California, as yet the only representatives here of society on the Pacific coast, are committed to this great measure, and earnest, in its support. So he hoped that if his arguments in response to them seemed addressed to the Senators from the Atlantic States, they would do him the justice to reflect that it is only on this side of the Rocky Mountains that the snow and ice of indifference and prejudice resist conviction. Mr. Seward would not say much concerning the details of the bill. If he were allowed to prescribe the route and the policy of constructing a Pacific Railroad now, he would choose a path which would be a continuation of the road that our great western emigration has hitherto followed. He would discard all employment of companies, and all grants of public lands, and would build the road as a military, postal, national highway, with the money and credits of the Federal Government, and surrender the lands along its route to actual settlers, free of cost. He would increase the revenue by an increase of imports, and create a sinking fund to absorb gradually the public debt. But he had concurred in presenting this bill because it was the only alternative. He admitted there were many objections to which the bill was obnoxious. But the time for deliberation has come to an end, and that for action is to begin. So, being earnest in his desire for a Pacific Railroad, he would accept this bill.

Mr. Seward then answered successively the general objection against the construction of the road. Commerce is only an incidental interest in connection with the road, which is wanted, first and chiefly for postal and military—that is to say, for political purposes. It is a grand error to rely on commerce for such highways in Territories, where society has called into existence, or to think that they can be dispensed with till society is created. The treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo extended the national jurisdiction across the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific; and from that moment the necessity for postal and military highways across was disclosed. Our contentions in Utah, Central America, and Mexico, and with France and England, are legitimate consequences of a reliance on the routes through foreign countries instead of through our own. He did not pretend to know how long we intend to flounder on in this erroneous policy but was sure that the interior region will not be settled till the Railroad is built, and that probably the Pacific States will not forever remain united to the Atlantic, if they are not so united. The fates are always busy in weaving a fatal web for indolent, improvident nations; and that it depends on the action of Congress now, whether Washington shall remain the capital of the whole United States of the Atlantic while the city of Mexico becomes the capital of the United States of the Pacific.

He would not debate the constitutional power of Congress to authorize the construction of the road. Even the strictest constructionists admit the power of Congress, in case of necessity, to construct post roads within the unorganized territories of the United States, and in case of possible danger, to construct military roads. Let us impress the fact that the American people number now thirty millions, and increase at the rate of a million annually, of free, ambitious men. Such a people cannot remain stationary. Activity is a law written in the social constitution of all States. Under its influence, France has disturbed the two hemispheres for two hundred years, Great Britain has extended her domain around the earth, Spain has discovered and colonized half the globe, and Portugal has reclaimed a large portion of it, which before had been lost. The abolition of Feudalism and Slavery in modern Europe, and the conversion of the Western nations to Christianity, are results of the same national activity. In obedience to the same law, we have rescued the country we inhabit from the dominion of Spain, France and Great Britain, and all our renewed diplomatic conflicts are so many manifestations of the energy and ambition of the Americans proper.

It is obvious that this activity must take either a martial or civil direction, and that if it do not receive the latter from the hands of the Government, it will force the Government to guide it into the former. How can we otherwise explain from what the constant agitation of the filibuster movement, Ostend Manifesto and Monroe Doctrine proceeds. To him, it seemed clear that this peaceful acting, far more than military activity, is, for every nation, safe, cheap, frugal, and increasing continually the numbers and wealth of a nation. War is hazardous and desolating—its greatest benefit being obtained at a fearful cost. History teaches that the constant practice of war is not compatible with the permanence of a system of self-government. If he were asked why the British race in this continent is republican, he would say because the national activity assumes a peaceful character as monarchial countries assume a military one; if the national activity is to have a peaceful direction, it must be confined in its energies chiefly within our own territory; our domain is already broad enough, and the opportunity for our safety and union require us to consolidate our energies within it. The Pacific Railroad with its connections and lines of telegraphs, are the engines by which this consolidation must be effected. He did not shrink from the enterprise because of its magnitude; were it less formidable, it would be less adapted to the spirit and genius of the American people. The enterprise is not really formidable, considered in relation to the benefits of peace, wealth and strength, to be derived from the agricultural, mineral, manufacturing and commercial resources of the region.

In conclusion he would say, that if national activity is to take a peaceful and benevolent direction, the responsibility of directing it belongs to Congress. It cannot be left to the States; the revenues belong to the Federal Government, and it alone has power to act within the Territories. He called on every Senator to win for himself the gratitude of posterity by connecting his name with this great work. It seemed to him that there is no easier way to win the character given by the Roman historian to the honored statesman, "He labored for his self with moderation, for the commonwealth with earnestness."

TRAVERSE CITY.

To CORRESPONDENTS.—The communication of 'J. M.' is too long, and the subject matter is not exactly adapted to our columns. We cannot open them to a discussion of theological tenets, and this would lead to it.

'RAMBLER' and 'DR. SHETTERLY' are cordially welcomed. We hope to hear from them often.

'A. W. B.' Your Sketch has been mislaid.

THE WEATHER.—That foot of snow which we spoke for last week, came on Saturday and Sunday. On Monday morning the thermometer fell to zero, but on Tuesday it rose to twenty, and on Wednesday to thirty-five. Today (Thursday) it stands at 38; the sleighing is good and the weather delightful.

TEMPERANCE SOCIETIES.—We notice by our exchange papers that extraordinary efforts are being made throughout this State, this winter, to further the cause of Temperance; and that in many places they are reviving the old-fashioned Total Abstinence Societies. There is no necessity for such a Society here. All are temperate. There has never, we believe, been a drop of liquor sold in Traverse City; and we do not believe that any could be obtained, even for medicinal purposes; but as there is never any sickness here, none is required.

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS.—Wonder if we will have occasion to return thanks to any Member of Congress for Public Documents, this winter? We live in the Fourth Congressional District, and though a little out-of-the-way, we poll some votes up here.

The correspondent of the N. Y. Post states that the article in the Washington Union, recommending that attachment issue with directions to our naval constables to seize the Island of Cuba as a means of liquidating Spain's indebtedness to us, was written by Mr. Buchanan, or, at all events, is the exact reflex of his views. It is "Ostend Manifesto" all over. The article is said to have resulted from an interview between Mr. Buchanan and Mr. Preston, the new Minister to Spain.

EXCESSIVE IMPUDENCE.—A man in New York, representing to his wife that he had an opportunity to marry a widow worth \$200,000, asked her to go into a disreputable house that he might have cause for a divorce, and furthermore, actually asked her to pay the expenses of the divorce suit. Refusing to comply with these very reasonable requests, he abandoned her, and for this offence he is now before the court.

ANNEXATION MOVEMENT.—A movement is on foot to annex South Platte, Nebraska, to Kansas. South Platte covers an area of Territory extending from the Platte River to the Kansas line, one hundred miles north and south, by eight hundred miles or more east and west. It embraces the most fertile and productive lands not only of Nebraska, but of the entire west.

Alexander Robinson, who was arrested in Philadelphia a short time ago on a charge of rape in Delaware, having induced a young girl to leave home on the pretence that her brother was sick, and then committed violence upon her, has been tried and convicted of the offence, and sentenced to be hung, according to Delaware law, on the 11th of February.

THE PASSENGERS OF THE SUSAN.—The filibustering schooner Susan, when she left for Nicaragua, had on board Frank Anderson, Col. Bruneau, Col. McDonald, Major Ellis, Col. Rudler, Captain West and other officers, and about two hundred and fifty men, armed with revolvers, side arms and rifles.

The death of the Rev. John Hickling the oldest Methodist preacher in the world, and the last survivor of the "helpers" of John Wesley, is reported. Mr. Hickling was in the 71st year of his Ministry, and was nearly 93 years old. A fortnight before his death, he lectured in Birmingham on "Early Methodism."

THE NAVY ABROAD.—Austria, it is said, will expend no less than \$2,400,000 this year on her squadrons; and for 1859, will increase the amount \$4,000,000. Russia is about to appropriate \$2,500,000 for her navy. This time next year France will possess no less than forty screw line-of-battle ships.

The Albany Journal notes that of the several Southern papers which have expressed themselves dissatisfied with the attempt to re-open the Slave Trade, none of them that we have seen, place their objections on any higher ground than that it would cut down the price of the old stock.

The trial that has been progressing in the Canadian Court of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas at Toronto, for some time, to oust Hon. J. A. McDonald from the office of Attorney General, has recently been decided in his favor, or in favor of the Government.

ST. CLAIR FLATS.—The bill making an appropriation for the improvement of the St. Clair Flats, has passed the Senate by a vote of 29 to 22. It will probably pass the House, and this long-neglected and most important work will be consummated.

SENTENCED.—John Dillon, recently convicted at Hastings, Barry county, of the murder of Mrs. Harding, has been sentenced to the State Prison for ninety-nine years. His counsel intend making an effort in the Supreme Court for a new trial.

KANSAS.—The Republicans in the House have determined to make an effort to repeal the English limitation in the Kansas act, so as to put Kansas on an equality with Oregon. They maintain that the same rule should be applied to a Republican as to a Democratic State.

The editor of the Pendleton (S. C.) Messenger, lately exhumed in a cellar of that village, the old wooden press that the Messenger was first issued upon. It was the identical press that Gen. Green printed the dispatches of the army with. It is made mostly of mahogany.

It is stated that the report of the death of Col. Albert Pike was untrue, the rumor arising from the announcement of the death of Col. Albert Pickett of Alabama. Col. Pike is said to be very lively, and at the present time engaged in a hunting expedition in western Arkansas.

Sartiges, the French Minister, has recently communicated to Secretary Cass that Louis Napoleon has conferred upon Lieutenant Maury the distinction of the "Legion of Honor," for his valuable services to the navigation of the world.

THE KANSAS PAPERS are printing reminiscences of Gov. SAM MEDARY's history, particularly the interesting incident of how the "old war horse" was threshed by young SCHENK in 1840, for slandering his mother.

EXECUTION OF A CATHOLIC BISHOP.—The Paris Univers states that the Roman Catholic Bishop Melchior, the news of whose arrest in Cochin China was received some time since, has been executed by the authorities at Hué.

EXPENDITURES OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT.—The total expenditures of the British Government for the year ending 31st of March last, in round numbers, was \$365,000,000, or a million dollars a day.

Jonathan S. Owen, of Montgomery Co., Ia., the owner of a farm worth \$6,000, recently poisoned his wife in order that he might marry another woman. He was a man of good standing, a member of the church, &c.

A whole military company in Dayton Ohio fell in love with a beautiful young lady, a Jewess, and as they could not all have her, they compromised the matter by selecting her as their captain.

Gilbert Hunt, the old negro who saved so many ladies at the burning of the Richmond Theatre in 1811, is still living in Richmond, where he has pursued his calling of blacksmith for threescore years.

A proposition having been made in the Mississippi Legislature to subscribe for all the papers in the State, its credit is so poor that the editor of Port Gibson Reveille says he shall require his pay in advance.

SONORA.—Sonora, over which Mr. Buchanan proposes a protectorate, contains 15,000,000 acres of land, and a population of 130,000, including Indians. The number of white inhabitants does not probably exceed 30,000.

The Indiana Legislature have been endeavoring to pass a law to preserve the purity of the elections, prevent colonization, &c. It is a notable fact that the Democratic members opposed the law.

A bill is pending in the Senate of North Carolina, forbidding free negroes to emigrate to that State, and providing that they shall be sold as slaves if they remain after two years notice to depart.

The exports of fur from St. Paul during the present year amounted in value to \$161,000, and the year before to \$182,000. The value of the fur exported in 1857 was \$1,800,000.

New York has had eighteen Governors since she became a State, nine of whom are still living, viz: Seward, Van Buren, Throop, Bouck, Fish, Hunt, Seymour, Clark and King.

BATTLE CREEK.—The citizens of Battle Creek have held a public meeting and agreed to have a city charter. They have resolved to change the name of the place to Wapakoneta.

They have a second Burritt at Mount Vernon, Ill., named A. C. Johnson, the son of a farmer who, without a teacher and with such odd books as he could buy or borrow, has become master of a dozen languages.

Madame Barrott, the mother of M. Odillion Barrott, died November 28, at the age of 93 years. She was the widow of M. Barrott who voted in the Convention banishing Louis XVI, instead of beheading him.

The Governor of British Columbia has issued a proclamation revoking the crown grant of the Hudson's Bay Company; organizing a colonial government; legalizing his previous acts, and adopting the laws of England.

The schooner Globe was lost at the mouth of the Kalamazoo river on the 14th inst., and all on board—the captain, his brother, one seaman and five passengers perished.

Dr. Hayes, who was surgeon to Dr. Kane's last expedition, is endeavoring to organize another voyage of discovery to the open sea around the North Pole. He hopes to complete the organization by the spring of 1860.

TEA AND SILK.—At the last dates from China, the exports of tea showed a deficiency, compared with last year of 12,000,000 pounds, and of silk the deficiency was 12,000 bales.

The Richmond Enquirer does not look with favor upon the plottings of the Administration to acquire a foothold in Central America. It favors the complete neutrality of the Transit route.

The indicted locofoco officials of New York city nearly all forfeited their recognizances on the day of trial, and judgments have been entered up against them, and executions issued.

The appearance of the comet created quite a sensation in Egypt; for several days business and labor were at a standstill, the inhabitants believing that it foreboded some great calamity.

SINGULAR CHARGE AGAINST A CLERGYMAN.—The Rev. Mr. Smith was recently on trial at Shawmut, Mass., charged with being a cold, distant man.

Major Samuel Barnes, an Editor for many years of the Baltimore Clipper, recently died in that City at the age of 72 years.

The will of the late Benjamin F. Butler, after specific bequests of a private nature gives one tenth of all the residue of his estate to be devoted to charitable purposes.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.—Ex-Gov. Slade is lying dangerously ill in Vermont, and Simeon Draper is in the same condition in New York.

A witness in a liquor case lately tried at Plymouth, testified that what he bought for rum in that town was a mixture of burning fluid, bad whiskey and soft soap.

Proposals have been issued for a new daily and tri-weekly paper, to be published at Columbia, South Carolina, to be entitled "The Disunionist."

Brown's new Bank Note Reporter understands that several new banks are about organizing under the recently adopted General Banking Law of this State.

A man named Hawley has eloped from Cleveland with a servant girl and all the effects of his family, numbering eleven children.

A poor, but industrious citizen of La Cross, Wis., has inherited \$80,000 in hard cash by the death of a relative in Germany.

LANSING REPUBLICAN.—This sterling and favorite paper reaches us semi-occasionally. What's the matter?

There are 209 public schools in New York City. The Bible is excluded from 12 of them.

It is stated that Mr. Dickens gains by his readings £10,000 a year.

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

BANK CLOSED.—The Warren County Bank, Pa. has closed its doors.

SKATING POND.—The Boston Board of Aldermen have voted to appropriate \$1,200 for a public skating pond.

The bill abolishing lotteries in Georgia, after June 1860, has become a law.

The Ohio Editors' and Publishers' sixth Annual meeting is called at Dayton, Jun. 19th.

The Associated Press of the State of New York pays \$100,000 a year for its telegraph news alone.

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

A Grand Traverse Chicken.

A correspondent in Whitewater sends us the following:

Mr. Crawford Leith, of the Whitewater Settlement, has a chicken a little over six months old, which weighs twelve pounds! His friends think that if he escapes the Thanksgiving and Christmas dangers that lurk in his pathway for a year or two to come, he will amount to a certain sum; and the chicken himself adds:

Should I chance to escape being knocked into the water?

For two years to come, and my voice gets strong.

A note for old "Chapman" I'll modestly try,

While Republican victories burden my song.

Sabbath School.

At a meeting of the Traverse City Sabbath School, on Sunday the second day of January A. D. 1858, the following vote of thanks were read, and unanimously adopted by both Teachers and Scholars:

Resolved, That the thanks of this school be tendered to Mrs. Geo. W. Lay, of Batavia N. Y., for her kind and generous donation of the books comprising our Sabbath School Library; That we deem her thoughtful donation as the nucleus around which has sprung our present flourishing and happy school, and beg to assure her that the christian influence thus spread among the children of our town may, with the blessing of God, lead to results, the benefits of which cannot be realized.

Resolved, That the thanks of this school be communicated to Hon. Phineas Tracy, of Batavia, N. Y., for a generous and most gratefully received donation of several copies of the Sacred Scriptures.

By order of the Sabbath School.

DIED,

In Glen Arbor, January 1, 1858, ANDREW, only child of ALBERT and LUCY R. BURNETT, aged 14 month and 8 days.

S. A. McCLELLAND,
DEALER IN
Dry Goods, Groceries, Yankee Notions, Hardware,
Tin Ware,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Door, Sash,
Door Trimmings,

Nails, by the keg or lb.;
Pork and Flour, by the barrel or lb.;
Butter, Cheese, Lard;

Linseed and best winter-strained Oil, Burning Fluid;

Lamps of all kinds, Candles, Dried Apples;

A large assortment of Tobacco;

Powder, Lead, Shot, Gun Caps;

Carpet Warp, Logwood, Madder, Copperas,

Cadbur, Indigo, Alum, Borax, &c.

Russia Sheet Iron, for Sap Boilers,

School Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Window Curtains;

Cradle Scythes, Grass Scythes and Snares, Pitchforks;

Stop Pipe, Bedsteads, Rocking Chairs;

Small Rockers and Table Chairs for Children;

Together with all articles usually found in a Country Store.

ALSO—

A Fine Lot of Piohs,

on Commission, from the Kalamazoo Agricultural Works.

All purchasing Goods at Northport, will do well to call and examine my stock and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B. CUTTING done to order, on short notice.

Northport, Dec. 23, 1858.

FRANCIS RAYMOND.

8-6m

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF WIT AND HUMOR.—

Containing choice and characteristic selections from the writings of the most eminent Humorists of America, Scotland, Ireland and England, by Wm. E. Burton. For sale by

Detroit, Nov. 1, 1858.

FRANCIS RAYMOND.

NEW GOODS.

WE HAVE NOW OPENED THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Goods, Groceries,

AND

PROVISIONS.

We ever brought to this market; which we will be happy to offer at such prices as will accord reasonably with the TIMES.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Traverse City, Nov. 18, 1858.

**MORGAN BATES,
NOTARY PUBLIC,**

HERALD OFFICE, TRAVERSE CITY, MICHIGAN.

Land, Tax, and General Agency.

MORGAN BATES

Has opened an Office at Traverse City, Grand Traverse Co., Michigan, for the transaction of a

General Agency Business.

The United States Land Office is located at this place; and particular attention will be paid to locating Land Warrants, investing money in Government Lands, imparting information relative to the general features, resources and advantages of the Grand Traverse country, the payment of taxes, and the transaction of any Agency business with which he may be entrusted.

REFERENCES.

Hon. Whitney Jones, Auditor General, Lansing.

Charles W. Butler, Esq.

I Owe No Man A Dollar.
O, do not envy, my own dear wife,
The wealth of my next door neighbor,
But bid me still be stout of heart,
And cheerfully follow my labor.
You must know, the last of those little debts
That have been our lingering sorrow,
Is paid this night! So we'll both go forth
With happier hearts to-morrow.
O, the debtor is but a shame-faced dog,
With the creditor's name on his collar;
While I am a king, and you are a queen,
For we owe no man a dollar!

Our neighbor you saw in his coach to-day,
With his wife and flaunting daughter,
While we sat down to our coverless board.
To a crust and a cup of water;
I saw the tear-drop stood in your eye,
Though you tried your best to conceal it—
I knew that the contrast reached your heart,
And you could not help but feel it;
But knowing now that our scanty fare
Has feed my neck from the collar,
You'll join my laugh and help me shout
That we owe no man a dollar!

This neighbor whose show has dazzled your eyes
Is in fact a wretched debtor;

I pity him oft from my very heart,

And I wish that his lot were better.

Why the man is the veriest slave alive,

For his dashing wife and daughter

Will live in style, though ruin should come—

So he goes like a lamb to the slaughter;

But he feels it the tighter every day.

That terrible debtor's collar!

Oh, what would he give, could he say with us,

That he owes no man a dollar!

You seem amazed, but I'll tell you more;

Within two hours I met him

Sneaking away with a frightened air,

As if a fiend had beset him;

Yet he fled from a very worthy man,

Whom I met with the greatest pleasure—

Whom I called by name and forced to stop,

Though he said he was not at leisure.

He did my last note; so I held him fast,

Till he freed my neck from the collar;

Then I shook his hand and proudly said,

"Now, I owe no man a dollar!"

Ah! now you smile; for you feel the force

Of the truth I have been repeating;

I knew that a downright honest heart

In that gentle breast was beating!

To-morrow I'll rise with a giant's strength,

To follow my daily labors.

But ere we sleep, let us humbly pray

For our wretched next door neighbor;

And we'll pray for the time when all shall be free

From the weight of the debtor's collar—

When the poor shall lift up his voice and cry,

"Now, I owe no man a dollar!"

What Great Heart Did.

I saw Great Heart one day in a railway train. He was well dressed and appeared to be reading, through his spectacles the morning paper. A poor woman sat opposite with six children, the eldest scarcely a dozen years old. The husband was a stupid hard-hearted wretch and administered blows unspuriously to a wearied little thing who showed his discomfort by fretting at the hot dusty air swept over his face. The mother's countenance wore a look of patient despair and continual anxiety as the little restless company sat crowded together in the loaded car. Not one of them looked shabby or untidy, though very plainly dressed. When the engine stopped for fuel the poor woman took out from a basket some bread and cheese, which she distributed sparingly among the little group. Great Heart had watched their movements all the morning, and, as a boy approached the carriage with a basket of berries, he bought up boxes enough to go round, and gave them to the hungry children, whose eyes glistened as they saw such a rare desert spread before them. One little girl, perhaps five years old, was nearly sick, and tried to rest in her mother's lap; but the tired infant disputed vigorously her rights, and she was obliged to yield the claim. Great Heart had been gravely considering the company, and he did not hesitate to take the poor child tenderly in his arms, lay her head in his lap, and then fan her with his paper, until she sank into a peaceful slumber. When we stopped for our dinner, we saw them all seated by a bountiful table, loaded with luxuries, to which they seemed total strangers, yet which they knew very well how to appreciate. We knew it was Great Heart's and we mentally blessed the kind, gentle nature that had thus shed sunshine on the hard pathway of the humble strangers.

California Fashion.

We translate from the German journal of yesterday: A few days since, a German was riding along Sansome street near Sacramento, when he heard the whizzing of a ball near him, and felt his hat shaken. He turned about and saw a man with a revolver in his hand, and took off his hat and found a fresh bullet-hole in it.

"Did you shoot at me?" asked the German.

"Yes," replied the other; "that's my horse; it was stolen from me recently."

"You are mistaken," says the German, "I have owned the horse for three years."

"Well," says the other, "when I come to look at him, I believe I am mistaken. Excuse me, sir; won't you take a drink?"

The rider dismounted, tied his horse; the two found a drinking saloon by, they hobnobbed and drank together, and parted friends. That is the California fashion to make acquaintances.

[Chorus.]

Ma, has anynt got bees in her mouth? No; why do you ask such a question?

'Cause that leetle man with a heap o' hair on his face catch'd hold of her and said he was going to take the honey from her lips; and she said, "well, make haste!"

An Irishman, in great fright and haste, rushed into Abernethy's office, and exclaimed:

"Be dad, the boy Tim has swallowed a rat!"

"Then, be dad!" said the doctor, "tell the boy Tim to swallow a cat!"

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

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

Neither men nor women become what they were intended to be by carpeting their progress with velvet; real strength is tested by difficulties.

A thrifty wife wonders why men can't do something useful—mightn't they as well amuse themselves smoking than as cigars?

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

Detroit Advertisements.

NALL, DUNCKLEE & CO., 74 WOODWARD AVENUE. Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Dry Goods, Garments, Floor Oil Cloths, Paper Hangings, Feathers and House Furnishing Goods.—We would particularly invite the attention of the public to the following Goods, which we have in great variety of styles and prices: Broche Shawls, long and square; Bay State do. do. do.; Waterloo do. do. do.; Gentlemen's do. do. do.; Mantillas, beautiful styles: Black, Fancy, Poulard, Bayadere and Moire Antique Silks; French and English Merinoes, plain and figured; Parametras, Delaines, in great variety; Valencia Plaids and Stripes; All-wool Plaids; Alpacas; Flannels; Sattinets; Broadcloths; Damasks; Blankets; Linens; Embroideries; Hosiery; Gloves; Ribbons; Prints; Ginghams, &c. &c.

Carpet Department.

Velvet, Brussels, Crenelle, 3 Ply, 2 Ply, Superfine, Cotton and Wool, Carpets; Druggets, Stain, Rods Oilcloth, Window Shades, Lace and Muslin Curtains, Curtain Fixtures, Feathers, Paper Hangings, &c. &c.

We have many other styles of Goods, which will be offered to suit the times.

SUN-LIGHT GAS WORKS, FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF ILLUMINATING GAS, for the use of Private Houses, Public Buildings, Villages, Towns, &c.—The principle of the invention consists in the peculiar construction of the Retort, whereby Gas is most quickly, easily and economically generated from Rosin, Oil, Tallow, and refuse Grease of any kind, and producing, for about eighty cents, as much light as a thousand feet of ordinary coal Gas.

A long course of experiments at the hands of the inventor, who has had many years experience in Gas manufacturing, as well as by ourselves and others, has placed the invention beyond all doubt of its practicality. The public may be confidently assured that it is at once the most simple and useful of any thing of the kind ever before constructed.

The present object of the proprietors is to dispose of city, county and State Rights, on the most favorable terms, and to immediately introduce the works into general use.

Works from 100 feet capacity and upwards, are now in readiness by DUDLEY & HOLMES, manufacturers, Detroit, as well as every thing connected with the "Sun-Light Gas Works," which will be supplied by them at all the principal points in the Union, to parties purchasing territory.

Persons of small capital, and particularly Gas Fitters, by making an investment in the right to use the "Sun-Light Gas Works," will be certain of an immediate remuneration.

All communications in the premises directed to the undersigned will meet prompt attention.

JOHN Q. DUDLEY, Treasurer for Proprietors,

n^o 77 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

READY-MADE CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, at the Clothing Emporium of H. HALLOCK, No. 168, Jefferson Avenue, Detroit. Where may be found a very large, fresh and desirable stock of the above goods, just manufactured under his immediate inspection, and embracing one of the most extensive assortments ever before offered in this market.

Among his stock will be found every kind and description of Garment suitable for Fall and Winter wear.

From the low priced and cheaper grades, to the most fine and fashionable garments—all of which have been manufactured with the utmost care and warranted to give satisfaction.

All persons desirous of purchasing either at **WHOLESALE** or **RETAIL**, are respectfully invited to call and examine his extensive stock, which shall be offered at prices uniformly low.

n^o 3 H. HALLOCK.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—APPLETON, TRACY & CO., Waltham, Mass., Manufacturers of PATENT LEVER WATCHES.—These superior Watches are made by the aid of new and original machinery, expressly designed to secure, with a low price, a fine, substantial, durable and uniformly reliable time keeper. The movements are new in construction, and are pronounced by the highest authorities to be faultless in principle and quality, and have been proved by the most exacting tests to be reliable and unfailing in action. These watches are manufactured entirely from the crude materials, in a single establishment, by connected and uniform processes—the manufacture being organized upon the same system that has been adopted in the production of the unequalled American fire-arms, which enables us to produce a movement at one-half the price of any foreign movement of the same quality; and we guarantee the perfect performance, for ten years, of every watch manufactured by us.

All foreign watches are made by hand, the American watches being the only ones made by machinery upon a uniform system throughout. Nearly all hand-made watches are defective, and are continually getting out of order. In many parts of the country it is impossible to find good watch repairers, and watch repairing is always uncertain and expensive. The introduction of American watches dispenses of this difficulty, and country merchants, as well as watch dealers, can keep watches as a part of their miscellaneous stock, and thus supply their customers with a new staple, which may be used as any other article, without mystery or humbug. Sold by the trade generally, and by ROBBINS & APPLETON, General Agents, 15 Malden Lane, N. Y.

J. H. ALLISON, IMPORTER OF IMPROVED RAILROAD WATCHES, in beautiful styles, warranted excellent time-keepers; do Swiss, full jeweled, Levers in every style. **GOLD PENS.**—I continue manufacturing Pens of every desirable pattern. These pens have received a Silver Medal and Diploma at the Michigan State Fair, and are not to be surpassed by any Pens in market. Also dealer in **FINE JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY GOODS.**

I have an experienced Jeweller, capable of making new work to order.

FITTING STONES and Diamond Work, and Fire Gilding and Galvanizing, done at short notice.

WATCH REPAIRING.—Being a practical workman, all work entrusted to my care, will be carefully attended to.

GOLD PENS re-pointed, at fifty cents. Pens sent by mail, accompanied by the Cash, will be promptly attended to.

J. H. ALLISON, Jefferson Avenue.

DETROIT STEAM DYEING ESTABLISHMENT, No. 16 Congress-st, East.—A. C. ALEXANDER would most respectfully intimate that, more fully to accommodate the wants of the nutrioning public, and his large increase of business, he has adopted the improved facility which Steam gives to the Art of Dyeing, having recently fitted up for that purpose. He now Dyes by Steam, every description of Silks, Satins, Velvet, Crapes, and Merinos, producing the most brilliant colors and best style of finish that every article will admit of. Shawls of every variety Dyed and Cleaned.

MAYHEW'S SELF-ADJUSTING SMOKE, STORM AND VENTILATING CHIMNEY-CAE.—Mayhew's Chimney Cap prevents Chimneys from smoking; it precludes storms from entering them; it lessens the Habilities to fires from their burning out; it protects their tops from the wastes of the weather, and serves as an ornamental finish.

Persons desirous of securing the right of manufacture, or of sale, or both, in Cities, Counties, States or Territories, in any part of the United States not already disposed of, will be furnished with a descriptive circular, by addressing the undersigned, and by designating the territory they desire, they will also be furnished with the terms of sale.

IRA MAYHEW, Patented, Albion, Mich.

Manufactured and for sale, in Detroit, by

n^o 3 DUDLEY & HOLMES, 77 Woodward Ave.

JUST PUBLISHED, A TEXT BOOK OF VEGETABLE AND ANIMAL PHYSIOLOGY, designed for the use of Schools, Seminaries and Colleges, by Henry Goadby, M. D., Professor of Vegetable and Animal Physiology and Entomology in the State Agricultural College of Michigan, embellished with upwards of 450 Illustrations. Although designed mainly for Colleges and Schools, this book will be found invaluable to the general reader, and should find a place in every public and private library. The beauty of the wood engravings that so plentifully adorn this work, is remarkable, and their style eminently peculiar; white, red, yellow and blue figures, on a dead black ground. By their distinctness they have elicited unanimous admiration. For sale by

Detroit, Nov. 1, 1858. n^o 3 FRANCIS RAYMOND.

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Detroit, Nov. 1, 1858. n^o 3 FRANCIS RAYMOND.

100 tons of Rags wanted in exchange.

RICHMONDS & BACKUS, Detroit, Mich.

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