

GRAND TRAVERSE HERALD.

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The Grand Traverse Herald.

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MORGAN BATES,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

TERMS.

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SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY AND NOTARY PUBLIC,
TRAVERSE CITY, GRAND TRAVERSE CO., MICH.

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Prosecuting Attorney and Circuit Court Commissioner,
FOR GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY,
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F. BUHL & CO., MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE sale and retail dealers in Silk, Fur, Wool, Panama, Palm-Leaf, Loghorn and Straw Hats, Fur, Cloth, Flannel, Silk and Glazed Caps; all descriptions of manufactured Furs for ladies and gentlemen: Buckskin Gloves and Mittens, Fur, Kid, Silk and Woolen Gloves, Gaiters, Umbrellas, Cravats, Suspenders, &c. Hatters' Stock and Trimmings, Buffalo and Fancy Sleigh Robes, &c. F. BUHL & CO. n3

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Man.
Say, why was man so eminently raised:
Amid the vast creation? why ordained
Through life and death to dart his piercing eye,
With thoughts beyond the limits of his frame:
But that the Omnipotent might send him forth
In sight of mortal and immortal powers,
As on a boundless theatre, to run
The great career of justice; to exalt
His generous aim to all diviner deeds:
To chase each partial purpose from his breast:
And through the mist of passion and of sense,
And through the tossing tide of chance and pain,
To hold his course unflinching; while the voice
Of truth and virtue, up the steep ascent
Of nature, calls him to his high reward—
The applauding smile of Heaven!

JAPAN.

Intensely Interesting Narrative.

Our Consul General, Mr. Harris, whose name is so intimately associated with the unlocking of Japan to Christianity, wrote two private letters to the late Com. Perry—whose Japan Expedition is fresh in the memory—which letter did not reach this country until after the death of the Commodore. The Courier and Enquirer is permitted to print the letters, and in them we have an account of the journey of Mr. Harris to Yeddo; what he saw on the way, and what he saw there; forming an intensely interesting chapter in the history of late negotiations with Japan, and the more interesting because given the ease and freedom of letterdom of letters to a familiar friend. The second letter says:

CITY OF YEDDO, March 8, 1858.

MY DEAR COMMODORE PERRY.—In my letter to you, dated October 27, 1857, I informed you that I should go to Yeddo during the next month. I accordingly left Simoda on the 23d of November, and arrived here on the 30th of the same month, having passed the intervening Sunday Kawasaki, the place that Chaplain Bittenger reached when he made his dash at Yeddo. Before leaving the United States the President gave me special powers to negotiate a Commercial Treaty with the Japanese, which fact I made known to the Council of State.

I was, accordingly, received and entertained on my journey, as the representative of the United States, and every possible honor was paid to me in that character.

I did not have occasion to complain of any omissions of marks of respect; on the contrary, I would very gladly have dispensed with many of them. All the way from Simoda the bridges were repaired and many new ones built, the road put in order and swept clean a few hours before I passed. The authorities of each town and village met me at their respective boundaries and walked before me quite through their little Government. Travel on the road was entirely suspended; so I did not see those crowds of travellers, Priests, Nuns, etc., mentioned by Kempter. Business was suspended in all the towns and villages, only the cook shops and tea houses being open. The people in holiday dresses, were kneeling on mats in front of their dwellings. Not a sound was heard; not a gesture indicative of curiosity was seen; all was respectful silence.

From Odawara the villages and hamlets are very numerous, and after crossing the river Logo at Kaw a Saki they form a continuous street. From Sinagawa it is five English miles to the Nepon Bes, and nothing particularly marks the life of separation between the two places. I was conducted to my quarters, situated in the fourth or outer circle of the castle, and found there all I could reasonably expect in the way of comfort. The Japanese had constructed chairs, tables, bedsteads, bath-rooms, &c., all copied from the things at my residence. Three days after my arrival, I paid a visit of ceremony to Hotta, Prince of Bittan, one of the hereditary "Dimios" or landed Princesses of Japan. He is now President of the Council of State, and has recently been created Minister of Foreign Affairs.

Eight days after my arrival I had public audience of the Ty-Coon, (not Tio-Goon, of which more anon,) when I made an address to his Majesty, received his reply and delivered the letter. The ceremony, so far as I was concerned, was precisely that of any European Court; three bows as I entered and the same on leaving. I stood during the whole audience and wore new, unsoiled shoes. In the chamber, only six members of the Council of State and three titular brothers of the Ty-Coon were present; they were prostrate on their faces. In the adjoining room some three hundred or four hundred of the Princes and higher officers of State were present. The "Commissimo" or dress of ceremony is different from other occasions, but, except the breeches, there is nothing worthy of particular note. The breeches are quite a yard longer than the leg, and when the wearer walks they trail out behind, which gives him the appearance of walking on his knees. They wear a black laced cap which cannot be described in words, but is something like the cap worn by the Sinto Priests, which you saw when in Japan. The Ty-Coon wears a black laced cap of an inverted bell shape. He was clad in robes of yellow silk. Not a single pearl, diamond, or jewel, or any gold or silver (except the small gold ornament of the sword) was visible. All was plain as possible, and from its very simplicity was most striking. None of the golden roofs, the fretted ceilings and gilded columns which old writers describe as being seen by them, were seen by me. The interior wood-work of the palace was unpainted. Three days after my audience I had a business interview with the Minister of Foreign Affairs. This was very long and highly interesting. From this time I was constantly engaged in giving instruction to the Japanese—on the laws of nations—on Political Economy—on the operations of Commerce, and the manner in which it aids in developing the resource of a country with all the matters that naturally flow from or are connected with these important subjects. The present state of Europe and America came in for its share of attention.

The labor has been almost beyond belief; for as I gave them new ideas, for which they had no descriptive terms, I had to convey the true meaning by a variety of illustrations, added to which Miriam, who was the interpreter, was quite ignorant of the Dutch term used for much of the foregoing, so that he had first to be instructed. Sometimes I almost despaired of ever succeeding in conveying my meaning, but I persevered and am rewarded for my labor and patience beyond my most sanguine expectations, for I have succeeded in making a Commercial Treaty that effectually opens Japan to a free commerce with the U.S. You are aware that I am not permitted to divulge the particulars of my negotiations until the treaty has been ratified. One point, however, I may venture to state to

you, and that is on the subject of religion. The treaty secures to Americans in Japan the free exercise of their religion, with the right to build churches. It also declares the customs of trampling upon religious emblems to be abolished. I think you will consider the treaty as a whole, as satisfactory as that made by Mr. Cushing with China. No one so well knows as you do the serious obstacles to the making a treaty with this singular people.

It should also be borne in mind, that I have only arguments to use; I used no threats; I had no force to point to as irresistible arguments; and lastly that I was entirely alone with a single exception of Huesken, Dutch interpreter to the Consulate, for I did not even bring my Chinese servants with me. I am proud to have thus connected my name with your great work of 1854. It is an honor I have always coveted, but I had not the most remote idea that I should succeed in less than twenty months after my arrival in Japan in attaining this object of my ambition.

For more than a year after my arrival, I used the name or title of Zio-goon, to designate the ruler of Japan, so also, when speaking of the residence of their "Spiritual Emperor," as they call him, I named it Miako. It shows the perfect system of concealment of this people, that during all this time they never informed me that both the terms were erroneous, and it was not until a short time before I started for Yeddo that they informed me that the title of their political ruler was Ty-coohie—"and not Zio-goon, which means 'generalissimo,' so also 'Miako' means 'the Court,' the true name of the place being Kiato. You are aware that with the Japanese, seclusion and rank are equivalents. Before I arrived here I had determined on the course I would follow while here.

Before I left Simoda they wished me to engage that I would not visit their shops, or the business part of Yeddo, or as they expressed it, 'not to go where common people lived.'

I declined making any such engagement, and told them I must be entirely free to go out from my residence when I pleased and visit where I please, and it was with this clear understanding that I began my journey.

At the same time I had no intention of exercising that right, and except on the occasion of my audience and three interviews with the Foreign Minister, I have only been out, twice, and that was merely for a horseback ride in a Ca-Cao or 'Champ-de-Mars' in the vicinity of my residence. All the interviews (except those above noted) and the negotiations took place at my quarters. From all this you will at once infer that I cannot give you more than a very imperfect account of this truly large city. The castle is the chief feature, and consists of four irregular circles, all surrounded with moats or ditches, the three inner circles have stone walls, being a bank of earth faced with stone, and varying in height from 12 to 30 feet according to the nature of the ground on which they are built. The gateways through the walls open into a quadrangle of some 50 to 60 feet, the gate of egress being placed at right angles with this entrance gate. As a means of defence it is unworthy the name except against assaults armed with bows and arrows. The moats are fordable, and are from 80 to 150 feet wide, spanned with neat wooden bridges. The inner circle is occupied exclusively by the Ty-coon and his sons; and the second by the Council of State and Princes; the third and fourth are occupied by the Dimios, titular Princes and high officers of the Government. I could not get any satisfactory information as to the population, number of buildings, or extent of either Castle or city. They pretended the most profound ignorance on all these points, and unobtrusively declared that a census was never taken in Japan.

They gave me the plan of Jeddo, but as it is drawn without reference to a scale, it is impossible to form any satisfactory opinion from it. If I can place any reliance on their statements, the city is about 50 miles in circumference; the outer circle of the Castle varies from 7 to 5 miles in diameter all English measure. From the best information I can get, I place the population at two millions, and I think this to be rather within the actual amount. The houses are all built of wood and covered with tiles; none are more than two stories. The streets through which I passed were from 50 to 80 feet wide, but I am told they are much narrower in the parts outside the Castle. I have not seen a single company of soldiers all the time I have been here; they appear to have studiously concealed them from me. The Police are numerous and sufficient. Yeddo, like the other cities of Japan, is divided into 'streets,' i. e. a distance of 360 feet, where a strong barrier is erected across the street, with gates which are closed at an early hour in the evening. Each of these divisions has an 'Otonno,' or Captain, and is responsible for its own tranquility. In many places the barricades are double, being placed some 30 feet apart, and form a little impregnable stockade against any force without artillery. I am told that Yeddo contains between 8000 and 9000 of these streets. From this an approximation to the population might apparently be formed; but owing to the great difference of the interior size of the squares, the estimate would at least be very imperfect. I will now close this letter, which has become so unreasonably long, I fear it will weary you to read it. I remain, my dear Commodore, Yours very sincerely,

TOWNSEND HARRIS.

ANTIDOTE FOR STRYCHNINE.—The success of camphor as an antidote for strychnine in the two cases reported last year, prompted in a recent case reported at length in the Virginia Medical Journal, by Mr. Claiborne, of Petersburg. The strychnine was taken with suicidal intent in a dose of two grains, and the patient was not seen until tetanic and epileptic spasms of intense violence had supervened, which continued until one drachm of camphor had been administered in doses of 10 to 6 grains every half hour, when they ceased, and the patient recovered.

The cook, the housemaid, and the laundress are the pillars on which our domestic comfort rests. Without them, nothing is possible in family or individual life. The well-cooked dinner, the tidy room, the clean shirts, are the landmarks of the true civilization. Below them all is barbarism.

"Sam, why don't you talk to your massa, and tell him to lay up his treasure in heaven?"
"What's de use ob he laying up he treasure dare?—he neber see um again!"

Pottawatamie Okemos, Kinne-booh!

The old Chief is no more. He died peacefully, at his wigwam, a few miles from Lansing, on the Looking-glass, and was buried on Sunday, the 5th, at the Indian settlement called Shiminicon, which is in Ionia county, on the Grand River near Portland, and some twenty miles N. W. from the Capital.

Okemos has passed a most eventful life, the story of which, if truthfully told, would excel imagination, as much as truth is said to be stranger than fiction.

Okemos was a very old man, but of what exact age, it is difficult to say; doubtless more than an hundred years. The events of the border warfare on Lake Erie in 1792 were familiar to him; for he was a sort of aboriginal Dugald Dalgetty and fought both with and against St. Clair and Wayne.

He had frightful scars to show for his prowess, for a man of undoubted bravery he certainly was one in particular, showing a cicatrix extending from his shoulders downward and traversely, through the clavicle and sternum, was the evidence of a sabre-cut from one of Maj. Anthony's troopers. He was a war-chief no less than sixty-six years ago.

Okemos fought at Fort Meigs, and there received wounds in the head, which if he had been a white man, would have made his obituary an old story forty-five years ago, but being an Indian, they simply left holes in his skull, into which we have placed three of our fingers.

Like "Temunund of Many Days," in "The Last of the Mohicans," Okemos was a man of much dignity of manner, and though small of stature, of an imposing presence. He realized something of the ideal Indian, in his carriage and deportment, if not in his character. Okemos was familiarly known to most of the Lansing people, young and old, and was wont to pay this place more or less visits, every season. Indeed, during the years 1847, '48 and '49, he for the most part, kept his wigwam near the village which bears his name, six miles to the eastward, during which years he was in our streets almost daily.

Okemos was inoffensive and honest; as sober as Indians generally are, and always affable and ready to communicate the result of his recollections, which were more vivid the farther back we went.

A few months since, we traveled with the old chief from Holly station to St. Johns, and when asked for his ticket, Okemos stuck a "Pass" at the Conductor, who asked him if he was an Editor. "No," said Okemos with great dignity, drawing his blanket slowly about him, and straightening himself with a look of disgust, "Me Big Chief—Plenty fight once!" And so upon the strength of having made great fight on both sides Okemos rode on an American Railroad owed by John Bull—free!

Of late years, the favorite weapons of the old Chief have been the knife and fork, the use of which was one of his more natural accomplishments. How one mortal hide could be made to contain all that he would swallow, when invited to dine, is a problem to which the reel-in-the-bottle, is not a cypher. His rule was to stop when the fodder gave out.

Okemos usually traveled with a gang of Nitchies at his heels, from five years old and upwards. He called them his own, and probably believed they were, though they looked suspiciously unlike in features. One of these, a man full grown, he called Dick Johnson, in honor of the slayer of Tecumseh, and another, against whom, doubtless, he bore some spite, he condemned through life to bear the name of General Cass.

Not being troubled with large earthly possessions, Okemos left no will, and it is doubtful if his very numerous heirs will take out letters of Administration. He owed only one debt, that of nature, which he was rather slow about, and took his own time, but paid at last.

Okemos has gone, doubtless, to the "happy hunting grounds," whither will follow the good wishes of his old Lansing acquaintances. May he hunt in peace.

Okemos was a nephew of the great Chief Pontiac.

American Aristocracy.

Our American aristocracy is characterized by Rev. Dr. Chapin, in his lecture on the orders of nobility, as composed of rather questionable materials for an aristocracy. The speaking is plain, but the conclusion just:

Dr. Chapin opened by alluding briefly to the men of noble birth in our days, who look back to more noble ancestry, as the source of their greatness—the fountain of their honor—the mere traditional orders of nobility. But essential nobility manifests itself in three ways: the nobility of work—the nobility of thought—the nobility of life. The nobility of work—a man here does his part of the world's legitimate work, performs his task well and does it cheerfully, not like the mule or the donkey.

This is higher nobility than monarchies can make, and yet in our times how much is honest labor considered a degradation. This forms the corner-stone of slavery, and becomes the essence of vulgar aristocracy. You may write in sweat, and carve it out with a spade, but it is nevertheless better to be a negro than a gentleman loafer.

But let it not be supposed that professional men, the brain-workers, are to be classed in this category. What would such men give for the sweet sleep of the toiler with the hand? and yet how these professions are flooded with men who would have done better if they had been casting iron or making shoes. These may go into an improved atmosphere of labor because they think it more respectable than plaining boards and making cart-wheels. Idleness hence is always associated with gentility.

The aristocracy of America consists in one man having left off shoeing horses and selling snuff—while the other despised neighbor hasn't. The very constitution of American social life ignores a difference in blood, and hence the standard reared is wealth. Nobility rests in the individuals and what he does is the only standard. All work is noble when animated by duty, and the most vulgar thing on earth is idleness. The young woman among us turns up her nose at marrying a mechanic, and makes up for it by marrying a profligate or a fool.

Among the mechanics of the world stand forth the Guttenbergs, the Watts, the Fultons of the world, who have sent forth the artillery of the printing press among the nations, and the pennon of the steamship, as she cleaves the ocean wave.

A man never so beautifully show his own strength as when he respects woman's weakness.

The Grand Traverse Herald.

MORGAN BATES, EDITOR.

TRAVERSE CITY:
FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 14, 1858.

CHICAGO, AGENTS.—Messrs. BOUNDS & LANGDON, No. 155 Randolph street, and one Agents in Chicago, and are duly authorized to receive advertisements and subscriptions, and receipts 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 reassemble.

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-mim-e-do or Great Spirit, made their offerings to the dead, and danced to appease the Muh-je-mun-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 vendors of fire-water,* are only accelerating the work of destruction. Near the residence of the old Chief Aqua-bon-a-bee, and a few rods to the south, is the Indian burying-ground—its 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 skoke-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-mont 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.

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, and 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 horde 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 "accrued 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, \$100,585 93; Collins' Line (Navy Department) \$33,758 48; across the Isthmus of Panama, \$100,000; from New Orleans to Vera Cruz, \$29,053 89; expenses 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.

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 any where. 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 disgorged their contents as rapidly as the stomach of a sea-sick man. Ladies and gentlemen hurriedly rush from their beds, and without waiting for inexpressibles or crinolines, 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 washings 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.

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 States 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, fragrant, 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 monarchical 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 activity commensurate with it. The necessities of order, 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 beneficent 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 himself 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. Radler, 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 NAVIES 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.

SEVENTY-NINE.—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 thrashed by young SCHENCK 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 Cochinchina was received some time since, has been executed by the authorities at Hue.

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 Wapokisko.

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. Odillon 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 recognisances 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 Simon 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 Crosse, 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, Jan. 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 to come, he will amount to a 'certain sum'; and the chicken himself adds:

Should I chance to escape being knocked into pie
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. 1859, 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.

"Cast thy bread upon the waters, for thou shalt find it after many days."

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, 1859, ANDREW, only child of ALBERT and LEUCY R. BURNETT, aged 14 months and 8 days.

S. A. McCLELLAND,

DEALER IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Yan-

kee Notions, Hardware,

Tin Ware,

Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Doors, Sash,

Door Trimmings,

Nails, by the keg or lb.,

Pork and Flour, by the barrel or lb.,

Butter, Cheese, Lard,

Lined 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 Snp Bottlers

School Books, Stationery, Wall Paper, Window Curtains;

Cradle Scythes, Grass Scythes and Snathes, Pitchforks;

Stove Pipe, Bedsteads, Rocking Chairs;

Small Rockers and Table Chairs for Children;

Together with all articles usually found in a Country Store.

A Fine Lot of Plows,

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. 8-6m

THE CYCLOPAEDIA 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

Francis Raymond, Detroit, Nov. 1, 1858.

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. n19t

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.,

Hon. J. M. Howard, Attorney General, Detroit.

E. B. Ward, Esq.,

Herald Office, Traverse City, Nov. 2, 1858. n3

Notice to Farmers.

PERSONS HAVING WHEAT TO FLOUR AT

our Mill, must bring it in good order. AFTER THIS DATE

WE SHALL GRIND NO SMUTTY OR IMPURE WHEAT.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Traverse City, Dec. 1, 1858. 5t

Work For Men.

FIFTEEN OR TWENTY GOOD HANDY MEN

will find work with us.

HANNAH, LAY & CO.

Traverse City, Dec. 1, 1858. 5t

JAMES K. GUNTON,

Practical Builder and Draughtsman,

Is prepared to make Plans and Specifications for all classes

of Buildings; also execute all kinds of work connected with

the Trade, on liberal terms.

Sash, Glass, Doors, Paints and Nails,

constantly on hand.

J. K. G., thankful for past patronage, takes this opportunity

of soliciting a continuance of the same.

Traverse City, November 5, 1858. n3-ly

FRUIT TREES.

The subscriber offers for sale a variety of engraved

Apple Trees, Peach Trees, Pear Trees, Plum

Trees and Cherry Trees.

A fine lot of Seedling Peach Trees, three years old, which

will be sold cheap.

Also, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES, &c.; all in good condition,

of good size, and healthy.

Elk Rapids, Nov. 3, 1858. n3-ly

L. BLACK & CO., OPTICIANS, AND MAKERS OF

Optical and Philosophical Apparatus, No. 250 Jefferson

Avenue, invite all those suffering from defective sight, to inspect

their assortment of greatly improved Telescope Crystal

and Pebble Spectacles, which are highly endowed with

the property of improving vision. Also, all kinds of Tele-

scopes, Microscopes, Electric Machines, Drawing Instruments,

&c., constantly on hand. n3

BLANK BOOK MANUFACTORY.—THE UNDER-

signed having a Book Bindery in connection with his

Bookstore, is prepared to manufacture, to order, Blank Books

of every description. Merchants and others, wanting any-

thing in that line, are invited to give him a call. Having the

best of workmen, he can safely guarantee satisfaction in all

cases.

F. RAYMOND.

Detroit, Nov. 1, 1858. n3

CHARLES BUSCH, (Successor to M. Howard Webster.)

Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, Housekeep-

ing Articles, Mechanics' Tools, Stoves, Grates, Tin and Jap-

anese Ware, Drain Tile, &c. Agent for the American and

European Law Agency of Litz & Kapp, No. 7 Nassau street,

New York—for the recovery of Debts, Legacies and Inher-

itances in Europe and the United States.

Remittances made to all parts of Germany, with safety and

dispatch. No. 201 Jefferson avenue, Kearnsley's Block, Detroit,

Mich. n3

J. SAGE & SONS, MAP PUBLISHERS, STATIONERS,

J. Engravers and Lithographers, 209 Main street, Buffalo,

N. Y., over Sage's Piano Rooms.—We are prepared to execute

all work entrusted to us with promptness and despatch, and

on as favorable terms as any establishment in the country.

Combining all the different branches of Steel, Copper and

Stone Engraving, as well as Grayton Work of the finest

description, we guarantee satisfaction in all cases.

Maps, Portraits, Show Cards, &c., Lithographed and printed

in the most delicate colors, by a new process. n3

H. REES WHITING, General Land Agent, Grass-

hopper Falls, Jefferson Co., K. T. REFERENCES:—

Hon. Z. Chandler, Detroit, Michigan; Whiting & Adams, do;

Col. S. McKnight, do; H. W. Williams, Esq., of Titles, St.

Louis; Maj. B. Walker, U. S. A.; G. A. Ferry, Esq., Weston,

Mo.; Amos T. Hall, Esq., Treasurer C. & E. R. R., Chicago;

Geo. T. Pearson, Attorney at Law, Chicago. n3

TWINE HOUSE.—Willard Harvey & Co., 84 Maiden

Lane, and 17 Cedar street, New York. Hemp, Cotton

I Owe No Man A Dollar.

O, I owe no man a dollar,
I owe no man a dollar,
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 well both go forth
(With happy 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 who saw in his coach to-day,
With his wife and laughing 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 freed 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 off 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 head had bested 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 held 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!"

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 op-
posite with six children, the eldest scarcely a dozen
years old. The husband was a stupid hard-hearted wretch and
administered blows unmercifully to a weary little thing
who showed his discomfort by fretting as 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 on 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
glittered 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 consider-
ing 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 luxu-
ries, 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 stranger.

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 sto-
len 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; want you take
a drink?"

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

Ma, has aunt got bees in her mouth? No; why do
you ask such a question?
"Cause that little man with a heap of hair on his face
cote'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?" "Yes, that is night,
but any smart boy can take care of himself in the day
time." [Detroit Mail.]

Neither men nor women become what they were in-
tended to be by carrying 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
hams 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, DUNKLE & CO., 74 WOODWARD AVENUE.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Foreign and Do-
mestic Dry Goods, Carpets, Floor Oil Cloths, Paper Hangings,
Feathers and House Furnishing Goods.—We would particu-
larly 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.; Waterloo do.
do.; Gentlemen's do. do.; Mantillas, beautiful styles;
Black, fancy, Poulard, Bayader and More Antique Silks;
French and English Merinoes, plain and figured; Paramettes
Delaines, in great variety; Valencia Plaids and Stripes; All-
wool Plaids; Alpaca; Flannels; Sattinets; Broadcloths; Da-
masks; Blankets; Linens; Embroideries; Hosiery; Gloves;
Ribbons; Prints; Gingham, &c., &c.

Carpet Department.
Velvet, Brussels, Crenelle, 3 Ply, 2 Ply, Superfine, Cotton
and Wool, Carpets, Druggists, Stair 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 MANUFAC-
TURE OF ILLUMINATING GAS, FOR THE USE OF Private
Houses, Public Buildings, Villages, Towns, &c.—Patented
August, 1888.**—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 ordi-
nary 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 be-
yond all doubt of its practicability. The public may be con-
fidently 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 desiring 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,
No. 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 manufac-
tured 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.

**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 se-
cure, with a low price, a fine, substantial, durable and uni-
formly 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 ac-
tion. 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 pro-
duce a movement at one-half the price of any foreign move-
ment 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 de-
fective, and are continually getting out of order. In many
parts of the country it is impossible to find good watch re-
pairers, and watch repairing is always uncertain and expen-
sive. The introduction of American watches disposes 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 Maiden Lane, N. Y.

**H. ALLISON, IMPORTER OF IMPROVED RAIL-
ROAD WATCHES, CASED IN BEAUTIFUL STYLES, WARRANTED
EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS; do Swiss, full jewelled, 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, SILVERWARE, 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,
unaccompanied by the Cash, will be promptly returned to
me.

J. H. ALLISON, Jefferson Avenue.

**DETROIT STEAM DYEING ESTABLISH-
MENT, No. 16 Congress-st., East.—A. C. ALEXANDER**
would most respectfully intimate that, more fully to accom-
modate the wants of the patronizing public, and his large in-
crease 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 all descriptions
of Silks, Satins, Velvets, 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 CAP.**—Mayhew's Chimney
Cap prevents Chimneys from smoking; it precludes storms
from entering them; it lessens the liabilities 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 un-
designed, and by designating the territory they desire, they
will also be furnished with the terms of sale.

IRA MAYHEW, Patente, Albion, Mich.
Manufactured and for sale, in Detroit, by
DUDLEY & HOLMES, 77 Woodward Ave.

**JUST PUBLISHED, A TEXT BOOK OF VEGETABLE
PHYSIOLOGY, designed for the use of Schools,
Seminaries and Colleges, by Henry Goddard, M. D., Professor
of Vegetable and Animal Physiology and Entomology in the
State Agricultural College of Michigan, embellished with up-
wards 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, 1888. FRANCIS RAYMOND.

THE CYCLOPEDIA OF WIT AND HUMOR.
Containing choice and characteristic selections from the
writings of the most eminent Humorists of America, Scot-
land, Ireland and England, by Wm. E. Burton. For sale by
Detroit, Nov. 1, 1888. FRANCIS RAYMOND.

Detroit Advertisements.

GROCERIES AT WHOLESALE.—N. P. JACOBS,
Corner Jefferson Avenue and Wayne Street, offers for
sale to the City and Country Trade:—

Sugars and Molasses.
200 hhds fair, prime and choice New Orleans, Porto Rico and
Muscavado Sugar.
50 hhds Crushed, Powdered and Coffee.
100 hhds Prime New Orleans Molasses and Syrup.

Teas.
500 half chests cases and boxes Young Hyson, Gunpowder
and Black Teas, of recent importation.

Coffee and Spices.
250 bags white and green Rio.
140 bags and pockets old Gov't and common Java.
100 cases ground Mustard.
20 bags green and white Maracabo.
50 boxes Ground Rio.
50 kegs Ground Ginger.
15 bags Pepper, Spice and Cloves.
50 boxes Ground Pepper, Spice and Cloves.

Tobacco and Cigars.
100 boxes 3c Fine Cut Papers.
100 bbls Smoking.
50 boxes Plug Dark, 8's and 10's.
20 boxes Gold Leaf, Half Pounds.
30 boxes Tin Foil.
20 bbls Cavendish in cans.

Cigars.—A large assortment of Imported and Domestic.
Wines and Liquors.
Port, Madeira and Sherry Wines, in quarters and octaves.
Champagne, (Heidsieck & Delbrecht), and Claret in baskets
and cases.
Fine old Cognac and Seignette Brandy, in half pipes, quar-
ters and octaves.
GIN—Swan and London Cordial, in whole and half pipes.
WINE—Old Scotch, Monongahela and Peach Orchard, in
hhds and bbls.
Wine, Stomach and Cordial Bitters in cases.

Sundries.
500 boxes Raisins.
500 boxes Window Glass, assorted.
150 boxes Pepper Sauce.
200 kegs White Lead.
200 dozen Pails and Tubs.
100 boxes assorted Ink.
200 kegs Powder, assorted.
100 boxes Oakley & Ames' German Chemical Soap.
150 boxes white and dark German Chemical Soap.
200 boxes Fancy Bar and Cake Soap.
200 boxes Family and No. 1 Bar Soap.
100 boxes Stearine and Tallow Candles.
40 boxes Star Candles.
150 reams Wrapping Paper.
100 reams Foolscap, Letter and Note Paper.
200,000 Percussion Caps, 2000 lbs Bar Lead.
100 bbls Vinegar.

Together with Coddish, Mackerel, White Fish, Herring, Bag
Salt, Paints, Oils, Dry Stuffs, Cordage, Brooms, Baskets, Glass-
ware and article pertaining to the Grocery Trade. Corner
Jefferson Avenue and Wayne-st., Detroit, Mich.

N. P. JACOBS.

WYANDOTTE ROLLING MILL CO., HAS NOW
in Store, and offer for sale, a full assortment of Lake
Superior and Scrap Iron, of all sizes, at greatly reduced rates.
The Lake Superior Bar Iron sold by the Company, is all
made from Charcoal Pig, and is far better than the Iron made
from Hard Coal, and their Lake Superior Merchant Iron is
the only Iron sold in this market, that is made in this manner.
Their Merchant Scrap Iron is all made from selected Scrap
and will bear comparison with the best Iron made in the
country.
Wyandotte Rolling Mill Company and Eureka Iron Com-
pany drafts taken at par in exchange for Iron or any indebt-
ness to the Company.
Manufactured Iron also given in exchange for good Scrap
Iron.

Call and see or address
WM. H. ZABRISKIE, Secretary,
Store corner Woodward Avenue and Congress-st.

**IRON FOUNDRY.—THE UNDERSIGNED ARE PRE-
pared to furnish, at short notice, Stationary Engines, Mill
Gearing, Warehouse Hoisting Apparatus, and all varieties of
Iron Work. Repair work on Propellers, Steamers and Saw
Mills, executed promptly and thoroughly. Castings—every
description.**

BRASS FOUNDRY.
We are prepared to execute orders of any size for Brass and
Composition Castings, promptly.
Oil Globes, Oil Cups, Valves, Journal Boxes, Guage Cocks,
Cylinder Cocks, Steam Whistles for Steamboats, Locomotives
and Mills, Bells for Factories, Steamers and Locomotives, un-
der eight hundred pounds.

IRON RAILING AND VERANDAHS.
We are prepared to execute all orders for Iron Railing for
Private Buildings, Churches, Public Squares, and for Ceme-
tery Lots.
228 Corner of Fifth and Woodbridge-sts., opposite Machine
Shop of Michigan Central Railroad, Detroit.

JACKSON & WILEY.

TO BANKERS, LAND AGENTS AND BUSINESS MEN.
J. Sage & Son's, Map Publishers, Stationers, Engravers
and Lithographers, 209, Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y., over Sage's
Piano Room.
We are prepared to execute all work entrusted to us with
promptness and despatch, and on as favorable terms as any
establishment in the country. Comparing all the different
branches of Steel, Copper and Stone Engraving, as well as
Crayon Work of the finest description, we guarantee satisfac-
tion in all cases.

Particular attention paid to Bank and Commercial work
such as Checks, Drafts, Notes, Certificates of Deposit and
Stock, Coupon Bonds, Letter, Note and Bill Heads, Envelop
&c. Maps, Portraits, Show Cards &c. Lithographed and
printed in the most delicate colors by a new process.
For the convenience of the business community in this vic-
inity, we have established an agency with Mr. John W.
Green, at the office of the Detroit Daily Advertiser, 212 Jef-
ferson Avenue.

J. SAGE & SON'S.

LILLY'S PATENT FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES.
Lilly's Safe is a combination of Wrought and Cast Iron,
two inches thick. The Wrought Iron gives strength
and the Cast Iron hardness; the safes being warranted Drill
Proof. All other Fire Proof Safes are made of Sheet Iron.
S. R. WOOLLEY, Agent, at C. & A. Ives' Banking Office,
Detroit, Nov. 1, 1888.

**BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS, AT WHOLE-
SALE ONLY.**—We have received from the Manufactur-
ers about 1,000 cases BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS, of all
the desirable kinds, and have also on hand a few thousand
pairs of our own manufacture.
We shall continue to manufacture and to receive almost
daily additions—so as to keep our stock at all times large and
complete. Confining ourselves to the Jobbing trade exclu-
sively, we can offer facilities unequalled in Detroit, at 25
Woodward Avenue.
H. P. BALDWIN & CO.,
Detroit, Nov. 1, 1888.

**IMPORTANT TO PRINTERS AND PUBLISH-
ERS.**—We have now on hand, and constantly receiving, a
very large stock of Book and News Paper of all sizes. We
are Agents for nine of the best Mills in the country, which
gives us a chance to compete and undersell any establish-
ment in the West, and would say that we sell print paper cheaper
and a better article than can be found in this market; Also,
we have just received a large invoice of fine Mannilla—
Please call and see for yourselves at
PEASE & FULLER'S, No. 210 Jefferson Ave.
Detroit, Nov. 1, 1888.

**PAPER.—WE ARE PREPARED TO SUPPLY AT MILL
prices, all sizes and weights of Print and Book Paper—
also Ledger Paper, Flat and Folded Paper, Letter, Cap and
Commercial Note, Wrapping and Tissue Paper, Fancy and
Staple Stationery in great variety.
100 tons of Bags wanted in exchange.**

RICHMONDS & BACKUS,
Detroit, Mich.

Detroit Advertisements.

**FEVER AND AGUE, FROM WHICH MANKIND SUFF-
er, over a large part of the globe, is the consequence of a
diseased action of the system, induced by the poisonous
miasm of vegetable decay. This exhalation is evolved by the
action of solar heat on wet soil, and rises with the watery va-
por from it. While the sun is below the horizon this vapor
lingers near the earth's surface, and the virus is taken with it
through the lungs into the blood. There it acts as an irritat-
ing poison on the internal viscera and excreting organs of
the body. The liver becomes torpid and fails to secrete not
only this virus, but also the bile from the blood. Both the
virus and the bile accumulate in the circulation, and produce
violent constitutional disorder. The spleen, the kidneys and
the stomach sympathize with the liver, and become disordered
also. Finally, the instinct of our organism, as if in an at-
tempt to expel the noxious fusion, concentrates the whole
blood of the body in the internal excretories to force them
to cast it out. The blood leaves the surface, and rushes to
the central organs with congestive violence. This is the
CHILL. But in this effort it fails. Then the FEVER follows,
in which the blood leaves the central organs and rushes to
the surface, as if in another effort to expel the irritating
poison through that other great excretory—the skin. In this
also it fails, and the system abandons the attempt exhausted,
and waits for the recovery of strength to repeat the hopeless
effort another day. These are the fits or paroxysms of Fever
and Ague. Such constitutional disorder will of course under-
mine the health if it is not removed.**

We have labored to find, and have found, an antidote,
which neutralizes this malarious poison in the blood, and
stimulates the liver to expel it from the body. As it should,
so it does, cure this afflicting disorder with perfect certainty.
And it does more, or rather does what is of more service to
those subject to this infection. If taken in season it expels it
from the system as it is absorbed, and thus keeps those who
use it free from its attacks; keeps the system in health though
exposed to the disease. Consequently it not only cures, but
protects from, the great variety of affections which are induced
by this malignant influence, such as Remittent Fever, Chill
Fever, Dumb, or Masked Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bil-
ious Headache, Bilious Fevers, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout,
Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitations,
Painful Affections of the Spleen, Hysteria, Cholera, Paralysis,
and Painful Affections of the Stomach and Bowels, all of
which, when arising from this cause, will be found to disap-
pear, or less the intermittent type. This "Ague Cure" re-
moves the cause of these derangements, and cures the disease.

This it accomplishes by stimulating the excretories to ex-
pel the virus from the system; and these organs by degrees
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