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### Correspondence of the Detroit Daily Advertiser, Which Was Published in the Grand River Eagle, p. 2, About "The Hollanders in Michigan."

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Grand River Eagle, March 4, 1850, p. 2.

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March 4, 1850

Correspondence of the Detroit Daily Advertiser, which was published in the Grand River Eagle, p.2, about "The Hollanders in Michigan." The author of the report is not given.

"Like most of the countries of Europe, Holland [the Netherlands] is cursed with an 'established Religion'".

The leader of the emigration, Dominie Van Raalte, is a man "bold, fearless and determined..." His people are enjoying religious and civil liberty.

"The location of the Holland Settlement seems an isolated one; yet it has natural advantages, and there are some interesting facts pertaining to it not obvious to a superficial observer."

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2nd  
p. 1

## The Legislature.

As a matter of general interest, we publish the following act, just passed:

AN ACT TO AMEND 'AN ACT TO CONSOLIDATE THE LAWS IN RELATION TO COUNTY COURTS, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES,' APPROVED APRIL 2, 1849.

§ 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, That section eight of an act to consolidate the laws in relation to County Courts, and for other purposes, approved April 2, 1849, be and the same is hereby repealed, and that the following be substituted therefor, and stand for section eight: Each county court shall hold four general terms in each year, at the county seat of the respective counties, as hereafter prescribed: on the first Tuesdays of April, July, October and January, in the counties of Sanilac, Wayne, Washtenaw, Kent, St. Joseph, Lapeer and Livingston. On the second Tuesdays of said months, in the counties of Barry, Oakland, Ionia, and Berrien. On the first Tuesdays of May, August, November and February, in the counties of St. Clair, Calhoun, Mackinaw, Cass, Genesee, Clinton and Lenawee. On the second Tuesdays of said last named months, in the counties of Macomb, Ottawa, Van Buren, Saginaw, Hillsdale and Eaton. On the first Tuesdays of March, June, September and December, in the counties of Monroe, Jackson, Kalamazoo and Shiawassee. On the second Tuesdays of said last named months, in the counties of Allegan, Chippewa, Ingham, Branch, and all other counties in this state not heretofore named, and each term shall continue as long as the court may deem it necessary. The court shall be opened at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of the first day of the term.

§ 2. This act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage, except in the counties in the upper peninsula, where it shall take effect and be in force on and after the second Tuesday of June next, and all processes and recognisances shall be returned, and all causes continued till the quarterly term under this act next ensuing the time to which any cause may have been continued, or any process or recognisance made returnable, unless the same shall have been continued, or made returnable at a time fixed by this act.

HOUSE, Feb. 25, 1850.—Mr. Beers presented the remonstrance of Robert Hilton and Nathaniel Fisk against the claim of John Hogadone to certain salt spring lands in Kent county.

Referred to committee on public lands.

Also the petition of H. C. Smith and others, relative to a certain state road in the County of Kent.

Referred to committee on roads and bridges.

Also, the remonstrance of J. W. Winsor and 1107 others, against the removal of the county seat of Kent county from Grand Rapids.

Referred to committee on towns and counties.

The committee to whom was referred Senate bill, No. 46, to incorporate St. Mark's college at Grand Rapids, reported the same back to the House, and asked to be discharged from its further consideration. The bill was read twice, referred to committee of the whole House, and placed on the general order.

SENATE, Feb. 26.—Mr. Roof presented the petition of the trustees and other citizens of Grand Rapids, for a city charter.

Referred to the committee on the judiciary.

A bill to incorporate the Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids Plank Road Company being under consid-

Correspondence of the Detroit Daily Advertiser.

## The Hollanders in Michigan.

Sir.—Few among us are acquainted with the history of the recent emigration from Holland, and still fewer who appreciate the character of the Holland Emigrant. I have taken some pains to collect facts, and to study their character. As it may not be uninteresting to you, I will embody in historical shape, the result of my observations.

Like most of the countries of Europe, Holland is cursed with an 'established Religion.' Some six years ago a 'schism' took place in the Church.—As it ever has been, and always will be in the world's history, where the base of a civil government, or base of an established Religion exists, the strong arm of civil power was raised to suppress the defection. Stringent and oppressive laws were enacted by the strong, to operate upon the weak, touching the 'liberty of conscience,' and abridging their privileges. The slumbering coals of persecution were blown into a flame. With a like spirit, and with like hopes, and aims, as the band of Pilgrims, who, two hundred years ago, left the same country, and crossed the broad Atlantic in the 'May Flower,' the persecuted 'Separationists' resolved to escape the hand of the Oppressor, by fleeing to the 'land of the free, and the home of the brave.'

Led on by Dominie Van Raalte, a man bold, fearless and determined, the first body of emigrants embarked for America, about four years ago. Arriving on our shores, how different their condition from that of the Pilgrims of the 16th century! They stand not upon a bleak and rugged rock, the rights of a bitter, northern winter upon them. A wild and unexplored Continent, with its tribes of 'savage red men' before them! What mighty and what multiplied agencies have been at work! What changes wrought in the space of 200 years!! They find themselves in the fair city of 'Gotham,' with its half million inhabitants, the great Metropolis of the New World, whose wealth and commerce be-little, and whose glory in the Arts and Sciences, be-dazzle those of the Old. Here they find a people from the same stock as themselves, bearing like names, the old people speaking the same language, and retaining the same customs, and preserving, as relics of olden time articles of dress, and furniture precisely like their own.

Here, too, they find the 'Reformed Dutch Church,' with their Dominie, where they can flock to hear the Gospel preached in their own language. They breathe a freer atmosphere—feel themselves among friends, and at home. Letters speed back to their friends in their 'Father Land,' giving them glowing descriptions of the country of their adoption. They tell of civil liberty—of religious toleration, of railroads and canals, of cheap living, of high wages, and of the kind friends, among whom Providence had cast their lot. Now a new impulse is given to emigration. Those who first came out, were of the 'Seceding Order,' and generally of the lower class of people. But now those of the 'Established Order,' as well as 'Seceders,' wealthy, as well as poor, noble as well as plebeian, are leaving their old homes in their 'Father Land,' for new ones in America. The first company of emigrants who came out under the lead of Dominie Van Raalte remained with their Dutch friends, about New York and Albany, while he went forward, to seek a place to colonize in the 'Far West.' After spending some three or four months in traversing the 'Western States,' he decided on making a settlement at the head of 'Black River Lake' six miles from the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, in Ottawa County, Wisconsin. Since the tide of emigration fairly set in, three years ago, Holland has been constantly sending out her sons, and her daughters, to aug-

consideration. The bill was read twice, referred to committee of the whole House, and placed on the general order.

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referred to the committee on the judiciary. A bill to incorporate the Kalamazoo and Grand Rapids Plank Road Company being under consideration.

Mr. Walbridge moved to strike out the names named in line two of section one, and insert the following, which prevailed:

I. Tanner, Theodore P. Sheldon, George Barnes, Isaac Moffatt, J. P. Woodbury, Geo. Hall, Charles H. Taylor, and A. J. Deidrick. By consent, Mr. Shoemaker reported back the memorial of the directors of the Galesburg and Grand Rapids Plank Road to accompany the proposed bill.

The bill was then ordered engrossed and to be read a third time, and the same was so read and passed by a two-thirds vote, as follows.

1850, 19; Nays, 1.

HOUSE, Feb. 26.—The committee to whom referred the bill to incorporate the Grand Rapids and Ada Plank Road Company, reported, recommended its passage and asked to be discharged. It was twice referred to committee of the whole House, and placed on the general order.

Mr. Noyes, from the committee on public lands, submitted the following report:

The committee on public lands, to whom was referred the petition of John Hogadong, a resident upon salt spring lands praying for relief, had the same under consideration and have directed me to report the same back to the House and recommend that the prayer of said petitioner be not granted and ask to be discharged. The report was accepted, and the committee discharged from the further consideration of the matter.

### Giddings' Resolution.

We cannot but regret, with the Editor of the Liberator, that the entire Whig delegation from this State had not voted at least for Mr. Giddings' resolution, expressing as it did, the sentiment which will entertain. The resolutions of Messrs. Root and Giddings were offered, we know, in a bad spirit, and with mischievous designs. But their objects were accomplished when Whigs felt constrained to vote against them.

Every Whig member of Congress is more faithful and honestly devoted to the cause of Freedom than all the Roots and Giddingses in or out of Congress. The object of the Whigs is to exert a political influence on the question, while the object and effect of mock Free Soilers is to aggravate the evils which they effect to oppose.

Ultra Abolitionists, by their Guerrilla warfare on the Whig party, have ever been giving 'aid and comfort' to slavery. They gave this state to secession in 1844, by means of which Texas and

Slavery came into the Union. They gave us the Fugitive Law in 1850, by which means, but for the circumstance that New York was saved in spite of them, there would have been no disposition on the part of the Executive to protect the soil of New York from Slavery.

These men have just given the House of Representatives, after wasting six weeks, to the Locofocos: Professing to be opposed to Slavery and Slave Power, they aided the Election of a Slave Speaker and Clerk, just as they aided the Election of Polk. As so it is in all their action, their examples always confounding their precepts.

It may well be supposed, therefore, that Whig members, having daily and hourly evidence of the duplicity and perfidiousness of Giddings & Co.,

and Albany, while he went forward, to seek a place to colonize in the 'Far West.' After spending some three or four months in traversing the 'Western States,' he decided on making a settlement at the head of 'Black River Lake' six miles from the eastern shore of Lake Michigan, in Ottawa County. Soon afterwards another colony was formed in Wisconsin. Since the tide of emigration fairly set in, three years ago, Holland has been constantly sending out her sons, and her daughters, to augment the population of our country. During the season of navigation one can seldom take a passage up Lake Erie, without meeting some of these people wending their way to one or the other of these colonies in Michigan, or Wisconsin. The one in our State is the largest and most flourishing. Unlike our 'Yankee New Country' settlers, each one 'on his own hook,' the Hollanders go in 'squad,' and build together in 'clans.' Roads diverge off from their city, at the head of Black Lake, and run back into the country, giving access to their different 'burghs' or villages. In giving proper names, they evince a want of Yankee originality, appropriating names most familiar to them in Old Holland. Their city is called Holland—different localities in villages and environs are known as Dorchester, Overysel, Vreiland, Zeeland, &c. The settlement has some 200 dwelling houses. Some four or five acres of land are cleared, or in process of clearing.

Felling and removing the dense forests which surround their new homes, is a novel, as well as an awkward employment to these people who have been accustomed to the treeless flats of 'Old Holland.' It is really surprising, however, to find what they will accomplish in the course of a year, by dint of continuous labor. Accustomed to hard manual labor from their youth, they have iron nerves and muscles. No people on earth have greater powers of endurance, and a great majority of them have been bred as day laborers to till the soil. Being now possessed of their 'independent acres,' they feel themselves moving in a new sphere, and enjoying the force of those incentives which a new country presents, they are looking forward to the time when they shall become 'independent farmers.' And they will soon be such, for they are close and careful in a bargain, industrious, frugal, temperate, acquisitive. They are, in the aggregate, a moral and religious people. Hence their love and obedience to law and order. They are steady, sober and honest, and the instance can seldom be found where a 'Holland emigrant' has been convicted of a criminal offence. They are, perhaps, not enterprising, but persevering—not intelligent, but educated. One of adult age can seldom be found unable to read or to write in his own language. Schools are encouraged, the Sabbath is observed, and its advantages and privileges appreciated. Most of them are in possession of a copy of the 'old gilded and clasped Dutch Bible,' which is carried about with them as their choicest treasure. Many of them, females as well as males, are in the habit of going out into the country as laborers and domestics. They are much sought after and esteemed for their good qualities. I have had them work for me, and have always found them industrious and trusty. When they are well paid and kindly treated, they are obedient, become very much attached to their employer, and are uniformly true to his interests.

This 'Holland Colony' on Black Lake is the germ, or nucleus of a heavy Dutch population, at no distant day. It is constantly receiving accessions of emigrants from the mother country, and the influence destined to be exerted by them upon 'Western Michigan' is greater, far greater, than at present apprehended. I might draw a parallel between New Holland, as it now is, and New Amsterdam, in New York, as it was two centuries ago, but it would hardly be a fair one. What was Albany at three years old? What is she now? What will New Holland be two hundred years hence, or what will she become at twenty-five years of age? One thing is certain: the Dutch who come among us now will become nationalized in much less time

Grand River March 4, 1850 J. P. F.

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These men have just given the House of Representatives, after wasting six weeks, to the Locofocos. Professing to be opposed to Slavery and Slave Power, they aided the Election of a Slave Speaker and Clerk, just as they aided the Election of Polk. As so it is in all their action, their examples always confounding their precepts. It may well be supposed, therefore, that Whig Members, having daily and hourly evidence of the duplicity and perfidiousness of Giddings & Co., are reluctantly for their propositions, even though voting against them they are liable to be mis-rehended.

But we should vote for FREEDOM, whenever, wherever, and however the proposition originated. Such a vote is always sure to be right; and it is one which never requires explanation. And upon all political questions such will be the vote of every New York Whig Member of Congress.

There had been opportunity for debate upon these resolutions, it would have been shown that, instead, the scheme of the Ultras would aid rather than hinder Slavery. A Territorial Government for New Mexico, surrenders up the best part of her soil to Texas and Slavery. But as a Sovereign State, standing upon the Administration Platform, New Mexico can fix her boundaries and defend her soil. With Freedom upon its lips, it is that slavery lurks in the folds of Mr. Root's resolution.

Mrs. MILLER. A correspondent of the N. Y. Express says:

Mrs. Miller, who was reported as having been in Virginia, has not as yet been discovered by almost distracted husband. There was no truth in the stories. Major Miller has followed up of these rumors, which like an ignis fatuus, led him to disappointment. There seems to be but little doubt that she went over the falls!

ers and domestics. They are much sought after and esteemed for their good qualities. I have had them work for me, and have always found them industrious and trusty. When they are well paid and kindly treated, they are obedient, become very much attached to their employer, and are uniformly true to his interests.

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The location of the Holland Settlement seems an isolated one; yet it has natural advantages, and there are some interesting facts pertaining to it not obvious to a superficial observer. Holland, at the head of 'Black Lake,' is interior some six or seven miles from Lake Michigan, and Lansing, the capital of the State, is almost due east from it seventy-eight miles. No finer country can be found in the world than that adjacent to their settlement. Well timbered, well watered, the soil is a deep black sand or gravel, occasionally attenuating with a stiffer clay, or loam. The bottom lands on the small streams are fine for meadows, and the uplands for grain.

Black Lake, at the head of which Holland is situated, is an enlargement or expansion of North Black River. Its length is about six miles, running lengthwise nearly east and west, with an average width of one and a half to two miles. Its

Grand River  
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and press

Black Lake, Michigan, at 1 p.m., tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday;

... by 5 p.m., 12 miles;

... between 8 a.m. and 12 m.

... Jackson, Michigan, at 6 a.m., daily, except Sunday;

... gan Centre, Napoleon, Norvell, Elba, and Man-

... by 1 p.m., 29 miles;

... between 7 a.m. and 2 p.m.

... Jackson, Michigan, at 6 a.m., Monday, Wednesday, Friday, and daily, except Sunday, during the session of the Legislature;

... Arbor, Concord, and Selma Centre;

... by 3 p.m., 27 miles;

... between 5 a.m. and 2 p.m. next days, and daily, Sunday, during the session of the Legislature;

... Jackson, Michigan, at 6 a.m., tri-weekly, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday;

... Spring, Tompkins, Otter Creek, Eaton Rapids,

3775 From Ionia, Michigan, at 6 a.m., tri-weekly, Monday,

... Wednesday, and Friday;

... By Avon and Flat River;

... To Ada by 3 p.m., 25 miles;

... And back between 6 p.m., Monday, Wednesday, and

... Friday, and 2 a.m. next day.

3776 From Ionia, Michigan, at 9 a.m., once a week, Monday;

... day;

... By Wheatland, Oakes, and Greenville;

... To Montpelier by 6 p.m.;

... And back between 6 a.m. and 2 p.m. next day.

3777 From Charlotte, Michigan, at 6 a.m., once a week, Wednesday;

... day;

... By Chester and South Cam;

... To Boston by 6 p.m., 25 miles;

... And back between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m. next day.

3778 From Bellevue, Michigan, at 11 a.m., once a week,

... Thursday;

... By Kalamo and Vermontville;

... To South Cam by 7 p.m., 20 miles;

... And back between 6 a.m. and 2 p.m. next day.

3779 From Marshall, Michigan, at 2 p.m., tri-weekly, Tuesday,

... Thursday, and Saturday;

graduated more useful and conspicuous members of society—has matured more intellect, and turned it into practical, useful channels—awakened more mind, generated more active and elevated thought—than any literary college in the country. How many a drone has passed through these colleges, with no tangible evidence of his fitness other than his inanimate piece of parchment, himself more inanimate than his leathern diploma! There is something in the very atmosphere of a printing office calculated to awaken the mind and inspire a thirst of knowledge. A boy who commences in such a school will have his talents drawn out; if he has no mind to be drawn out, the boy himself will be driven out.

stand letters are rec parts of the country ings' now 'agitating' natur of the critter interested in this our own citizens. subject mentioned.

☞ The word *chick!*—Ex. P That's the reason —*Boston Post.* And the reason ington Union took *Jour.*

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March 4, 1850

Grand River Eagle

cont. mine \*

foot reaches near to the point where its waters commingle with those of Lake Michigan. With a light-house and pier at the mouth of the river, it would make one of the finest, most capacious and delightful harbors on the whole chain of lakes. Holland would be accessible to lake steamers, and convenient to good markets. It would also give a direct and easy access for the lumber trade to Chicago, Milwaukee, and the extensive lumber counties down on the Illinois Canal.

Years, &c.

### BY TELEGRAPH.

#### The Union Safe--Old Zack not Frightened-- His Position Defined.

New York, Feb. 26.

The Tribune has the following: The President is very firm, and the Southern members are in full possession of his views. A committee of them inquired in an interview with him, if he had expressed himself ready to maintain the Union at any cost.

He replied that he had, and should blockade every Southern port, in case of resistance to the collection of customs; that he should not interpose the regular army, but should call for volunteers from the Northern and Western States, putting himself at their head. And should pour out his blood, if

### Experience of a

A returned 'volunteer' gives the following account of how in El Dorado:

I fell in with an old acquaintance a store together at \$550 per had a good lot of goods but day we opened I felt sick and sick a week and he was dr well and he sober. As thing me, I proposed a dissolution. He took the business and which confined me four week ing me. When I got out I much diminished, from paying and \$28 a week for board. book-keeper and Spanish inte month. Kept that place a then hired an office with a port commenced a real estate, me ping brokerage business. He say, as we have just began; and I have made in California, so to

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHIEF Influenza, Consumption, &c. We the lives of the afflicted, and we make no assertions as to the virtue hold out no hope to suffering human