

Table with columns for 'Rates of Advertising' and 'BLANKS'. Includes rates for one square, one column, and various blank forms like Warrant Deeds, Bill Heads, etc.

JOB WORK.

Plain, Fancy, Ornamental, (in colors or not,) executed with neatness and dispatch, at this office.

VAN BUREN COUNTY OFFICERS.

S. H. BLACKMAN, Register of Deeds, Attorney at Law, and Notary Public, will attend to the business of Conveyancing, drawing agreements, applications for county lands, wills, &c.—the purchase and sale of real estate, payment of taxes, examination of titles and the compromising of conflicting titles, &c. Office in the Court House.

BUSINESS CARDS.

T. R. HARRISON, Plain, Fancy, Job, News and Ornamental Printer. Handbills, Posters, Cards, Ball Tickets, &c. executed on short notice with neatness and dispatch.

MELODIANS.

The cheapest Music, Mason & Hamlin, and Prince & Co's have exclusive patented improvements.—Benj. Randall, Lawrence, Agent can furnish and warrant for durability, at Factory prices, voice loud or soft and tone in the equal temperament. Lawrence, Nov. 1, 1857.

HENRY LUCAS.

Manufacturer of and dealer in Winsor Cottage and can-seat chairs. Turning, repairing, &c. executed on short notice. Situated in the new cabinet shop, in the new building, on the corner of the Methodist Church, in the new cabinet shop. Paw Paw, July 30, 1857.

HENRY STERNE.

Dealer in Ready-Made Clothing, Hats, Caps, Valises and Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods, which will be sold to suit customers. First Door East of Israel's Fancy Store. Kalamazoo, Mich.

AT THE CITY STORE.

Opposite the Court House, in Paw Paw, may be found a good assortment of HATS & STROUS, manufactured to suit the trade and warranted to suit. Also, a choice selection of FANCY GROCERIES for sale cheap by T. A. GRANVILLE, A. J. SORTER.

DRAYMAN.

J. B. ENSIGN, having established himself in Paw Paw village for the purpose of following the above business will attend to all "jobs" in his line with diligence and dispatch. Gardens Ploughed to Order. Paw Paw, Mich., March 21st, 1858.—134-1y.

O. P. GORTON.

In Crookery, Glass and China-ware, Paper Hangings, Window Shades and Curtains, Cutlery, Jewelry, Yankee Notions, Stone and Earthen Ware, &c., South side of Main st., first door west of E. Smith & Co's. 142-4y.

E. D. SIMMONS.

Dealer in Sash, Blinds and Doors, and all kinds of Cabinet Ware, at the Steam Saw Mill. Lawton, Mich. 147-4y.

G. M. ODELL, M. D.

Homeopathic Physician, Surgeon, dentist, and Obstetrician. Also, dealer in Books & Stationery. He may at all times be found at his residence on the corner of Niles & Paw Paw st., directly south of Chas. Schlock's. 147-4y.

M. P. ALLEN.

Manufacturer of and dealer in all kinds of Cabinet Ware; consisting in part of Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Lounges, Toilet, Washing and Light Stands, etc., etc. Coffins made to order. All kinds of produce and lumber taken in payment for which will be paid the highest market price. Warehouses, one door north of the Red Brick-Smith's shop. 147-4y. Lawton, Mich.

A. BANGS & CO.

Proprietor Paw Paw Livery Stable. Horses and Carriages at all times to let. Passengers conveyed to any part of the country with dispatch. Stable in rear of Exchange Hotel. Terms moderate. 147-4y.

D. E. SWEET.

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of Cabinet Ware, consisting in part of Bureaus, Tables, Bedsteads, Lounges, Toilet, Washing and Light Stands, &c., &c. Coffins made to order. All kinds of produce and lumber taken in payment for which will be paid the highest market price. Warehouses, one door north of the Red Brick-Smith's shop. 147-4y. Lawton, Mich.

BENJAMIN SIMMONS.

Clock and Watch maker, and Jeweler. Mattawan, Michigan. Repairing done in the best manner and on reasonable terms. 150-1y.

E. G. BUTLER & CO.

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in American, English and German Hardware; also, Iron, Nails and Glass; Cooking, Parlor and Box Stoves, Tin, Copper and Sheet Iron Ware. Those wishing to trade will please give us a call before purchasing elsewhere. 150. Paw Paw, Mich.

S. C. GRIMES.

Dealer in Groceries and Provisions, Fish, Fruit, Note, Palms, Oils, Yankee Notions, Wood, Willow and Stone Ware, Confectionery, Cigars, Drugs and Medicines, Books and Stationery, pure Liquors for Medicinal and Mechanical purposes, etc., etc. Paw Paw 247-1y.

W. R. HAWKINS.

Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Ready-Made Clothing, Boots and Shoes, Hatted Caps, &c. Store, south side Main street. 4-1y.

DRS. ANDREWS & WOODMAN.

Have formed a partnership for the practice of Medicine and Surgery. All calls promptly attended to day or night.

POETRY.

From the London Punch. MY FLORA. A FASHIONABLE PASTORAL. Tell me Gentles, have you seen My FLORA pass this way? That you may know the Miss I mean, Her briefly I'll portray. No bonnet on her head, But on her neck she wears; An oyster shell 'tis said In size with it compares; Its shape no eye can brook, Its use is doubtful too; It but imparts a bare-faced look, And brings much neck to view.

Her dress may please the Swell For its swollen exuberance; She looks a Monster Belle In such big Bon expanse. Those air tubes filled with gas Might lift her to the moon, The small boys mark it as they pass, And screech out, "Ah Bal-loon!" A parasol she bears For ornament, not use, For comfort, gloves she wears Too tight, and sleeves too loose, Behind her hangs a hood Just level with her chin, An Indian Squaw might find it good To put a baby in.

Of her hair she shows the roots, Shan flowers the rest conceal; And she's crippled by her boots With the military heel; Streets off you hear them stalk When e'er she ventures out; And she seems to waddle more than walk, Her hoops so swell about. Her figure may be good, But that no eye can tell; A mere lay-figure would Show off her dress as well. She may have ankles neat, But they're concealed by skirt, Which chiefly serves to hide her feet, And gather up the dirt.

Then, Gentles, have you seen My FLORA this way come? She cannot have unnoticed been, She takes up too much room.

GOOD.—We overheard some sharp talking at dinner the other day. M'Naughton the poet, who, it is known, is a terror to hollow headed dandies and hair-brained nabobs, was asked by one of the letter (a pert young miss who had pestered him with many questions) why he declined accepting invitations to dancing parties.—He replied, "I unfortunately commenced to educate my other end first, and I haven't got through with that yet!"—Rochester Union.

HAVE IT DRESSED.—The New York Journal of Commerce calls Buchanan's Lecompton message the "naked truth." If that is the case, it is the most disgusting looking object that was ever exposed to public view from the "White House," and we advise the President to hide it at once, with some kind of covering. Anything would look better than it does in its nude state.—Detroit Advertiser.

SPIRITUAL MARRIAGE.—This singular announcement appears in a Pennsylvania paper under the marriage head: In Scott, Luzerne Co., Pa., 2d ult., at the residence of Elam Woodward, by the Spirit of Chas Morris, through a Medium, and in presence of a large number of Spiritualists, Stiles Van Houser and Mary Louisa Drake, both of the city of Carbonate.

A writer of a love tale, in describing his heroine, says—"Innocence dwells in the rich curls of her dark hair." Some critic, commenting on the passage, says, "Sorry to hear it—think it stands a perilous chance of being combed out."

POOR SHOW FOR DEMOCRACY.—The Washington Republic says: Since Jan. 1, 1856, three thousand school-houses have been built in the State of Illinois. This fact, added to the defection of Judge Douglas, is a most ominous one to the Democratic prospects in that State.

Some one asked, is it lawful to hang clothes on Mason & Dixon's line?—The only thing to be hung on that line is the Democratic party.

They have "whiskey" out in Buffalo one drop of which on the back of an adder is warranted to kill the reptile in five minutes.—Exchange.

They have some in the saloons on Atwater and Croghan street in this city, warranted to kill at ninety rods.—Detroit Advertiser.

A POLITICAL PICTURE.

John W. Forney's Account of the Administration at Washington.

I left Philadelphia on Wednesday on a hurried visit to some friends here and will return, God willing, by this evening's train, carrying with me this hurried letter, which must take the place of my usual word in the Press of to-morrow. What a difference between March, 1857, and 1858! I dwell upon it with surprise and grief.—One year ago the country was full of content, and at peace with itself. The hearts of all our people beat responsively to a noble inaugural, and the hands of men of all parties were uplifted to support and to strengthen our venerable President. The Democrats were united and joyous, and gazed hopefully into a tranquil and victorious future. The Republicans were dismayed, and new political combinations were abandoned before the prospect of a wise and patriotic policy. Mr. Stewart in the Senate; Mr. Stanton in the House, Mr. Greeley in the Tribune, instead of preparing new weapons of attack upon the Administration, were turning their throats to those substantial questions upon which all men agree in this happy country.—Even the Americans, few in number, could see no profit in faction, and were quietly considering their plans. The extreme South so apt to chafe into a passion was as calm as a summer's morning. Conservatism, in its very best sense, had taken possession of the government. An experienced President, a sure and sagacious cabinet, a ready Senate in session, and a still more willing House preparing for its new term—these constituted the sterling superstructure of an enduring condition of national prosperity.

And what a change has one year produced? I can hardly believe my senses that I am writing from the Capital of my country, and that my old friend—the to whom I have borne almost filial relations from my boyhood—he to whom I have confided my few hopes and fears—he for whom I dared the frowns of foes, and for whom, during four long years in the lower House of Congress the patronage in my gift was fearlessly bestowed, and he knows how gladly and how spontaneously, too—I can hardly believe my senses that this is the city of Washington, and that James Buchanan is President.

What is the aspect now? One wide Reign of Terror. A tent is erected here like some horrid instrument of torture, upon which Democrats are tried and executed for their opinions. The work of desecration has ceased against life-time foes, and is now waged upon old and cherished friends. Men are removed and calumniated, not for being opposed to Democratic principles, but for being too much in favor of them. The humblest clerk, with his little family who struggles along on his thousand dollars a year, must hide his sentiments or leave his place. For the bold and upright Democrat who dares to think aloud, there is a short shrift. If he has an office he must be ready for the ominous cart of dismissal on the instant. If he is an independent citizen, he is excluded from the departments and from the White House like a common leper. An army of spies are on the alert, hunting for victims. Wo to the unguarded gentleman who, in the presence of one of these eager eaves-droppers, may let fall a free opinion. It is at once exaggerated and carried, with no lack of exaggeration, to the ear of power. If there is on this round globe a race more despised in civilized society than any other it is the race of informers. The noblest invective of the noblest Irish orators has made them immortal infamously. These mercenaries now hold high service in Washington. I could name several of them from our own State, but I forbear for the honor of Pennsylvania. They glory in their shameful trade. Broken in fortune, reckless of their own fame, laughing at conscience in others and rejecting it for themselves, they swarm here, anxious to earn their guilty wages. The most of these creatures, happily, are the men who have pursued and persecuted the President with the same venom which they now display towards those who differ from his Kansas policy.

It is their vocation to make public opinion here against the intrepid sentiment of the people; to bully in the hotels, to infest the rooms of members, to 'pump' the new arrivals, to coax the doubtful, to intimidate the weak, to supply false motives for honest differences, to fill the town with rumors of defection among friends of the right, to flatter power, and to applaud to the echo everything that falls from the lips of greatness. "Sir," said a wise and good man to me on one occasion, several years ago the President rarely hears the truth. He is surrounded with sycophants, who only say what pleases him." How often this profound truth is illustrated! It is stated that Frederick the Great—I think Lord Brougham's short sketch of him contains the statement—would sometimes demand of his Ministers to talk to him boldly; and when they did he would lose his temper, and beat them for their candor. There are many good, brave men in Washington to-day, who would give their worst of thoughts, the worst of words, if they had the chance. But the eye of greatness has no welcome, the ear of

From the N. O. Delta. Starting Disclosure—African Slave Trade Opened at the South.

Some startling and significant facts have come to our knowledge. We have hesitated to disclose them—but, after inquiry, examination and consultation, we are convinced that duty and policy, demand disclosure. The facts, we say, are startling; they are crucial. They will surprise and encourage many in our counting-rooms and offices, many on the plantations and in the towns; but most of all, they will astound the Cabinets of Western Europe, and eminently assist to confirm, between the genial French people and our Norman Huguenot South, an unwritten, but hearty and unanimous and unquarrelsome league against the allied avarice and envy, cant and rapacity of England and the Northern States. Although the foiled and furious enemies of our institutions may shake up, sneer, and pour out upon our brows the foaming vials of their wrath, although the President may be shocked and embarrassed; and although the great parties of the country may be bitterly disappointed and imbrangled, let it go forth that Southerners have taken into their own hands the law, and opened the African Slave trade with the South; that Africans are now imported into Mississippi there is a market for African slaves, that on plantations in that great and intrepid State, negroes recently imported from Africa are at their daily work. The authority on which we make this announcement is indisputable. We even have advised that in Mississippi, Henry Hughes and some of his party now privately urge the Labor Immigration movement, not to open the supply of Africans, but to legitimate, moralize, regulate and equalize the supply already opened and impossible to be closed. We have some further details. Some negroes are disembarked on the Atlantic coast and brought overland to the Mississippi cotton-fields, but the Mississippi sea coast peculiar facility for landing and secreting cargoes, and the convenience of Pearl River as a channel for distribution, are not overlooked.

The profits of the Mississippi Slave Trade are enormous. We have been so fortunate as to procure from undoubted authority some interesting details. They relate to the operations of the Mississippi Slave Trade, and are authenticated by operators. It need not be said, in the first place, that the bark engaged in the traffic to the South, must be a fast sailer, this is indispensable to the security of the officers and crew, the health of the cargo, and the rapidity of pecuniary returns.—For a trip from the Mississippi coast to Africa and back, there must be a captain, supercargo, three mates, three cooks, steward and between twenty and thirty first-class seamen. The vessel must be well supplied with extra running and standing rigging, and also supernumerary spars, rope, top-masts and suit of sails.—An assortment of the flags of all nations will be particularly desirable, but the most useful is now the French flag, because British cruisers will not verify the colors and take the same liberties as with the United States flag. The fare must be the very best, and their good will must be carefully conciliated, because during the voyage a mutiny is disastrous; and after the voyage, a treacherous or vindictive information is to say the least, troublesome and expensive. To procure the good will of the men, much depends on the mates, over whom the captain ought to keep a strict watch. For the subsistence of the negroes there must be a plentiful supply of hard bread, corn, meal, rice, and an abundance of vinegar, red pepper, pure water and drugs. In distributing diet, the greatest regularity is to be observed, and the very first symptoms of disease promptly treated. As to the capacity of the superior officer, it may be safely said that a Slaver requires in it more courage, talent, honesty, fidelity, skill and discretion than any other ship in any other trade. Indeed, the captain and supercargo must, between them, act as navigator and naval officer, merchant and physician, diplomatist and magistrate, not to mention the functions of chaplain.

As to the expenses and profits of the voyage, the latest advices were from the captain of a bark which sailed from one of the Georgia ports. He has quite recently returned and reports, that on account of the vigilance of cruisers, negroes had accumulated on the coast, and in a manner glutted the markets, and that in consequence of this, the price had fallen to under thirty dollars a head. The payment, however, must be in gold or silver, as the head man will not, as formerly, barter for merchandise.

We may estimate a cargo to number seven hundred negroes, although many more than that are often carried; but whatever the number, none purchased should be over twenty-five years of age.—Seven hundred at an average cost of thirty dollars a piece, will amount to \$21,000 and their price in this country or Cuba will range from \$450 to \$1,200. But it sold for \$500, say, the cargo will net \$350,000. Freely allowing them \$150,000 for the entire expenses of the voyage and all possible loss, the profits of one round voyage will amount to \$200,000.—Where the profits are so exorbitant, we

can well understand why the business has begun in the South. We can well understand the impossibility of closing the trade now begun, and most of all, we now can understand that the great question is not whether there shall be for the South a supply of African labor, because that is now settled, and the great and absorbing question is whether, according to Hughes' method, the supplies shall be so modified as to be legitimate, fair, regular and equal.

Slavery in California. The following account of a slave case which has come under the notice of the Supreme Court of California, is taken from the San Francisco paper.

A Mr. Stovall, a citizen of Mississippi had been in a delicate health for some five years and in the spring of 1857 determined to make a trip to California across the Plains, and to bring Archy who was a family negro servant nineteen years of age with him. Stovall stated that he was going to California for his health and that he was the grand object of the trip, and that he did not intend to remain in the State but a short time, not more than eighteen months, and then to return home by water. He left his wagon and team in Carson Valley, because his oxen were not in a condition to cross the mountains. He also purchased a ranch in that valley.—He and Archy arrived in San Francisco about the second day of October last.—After arriving in that city he hired out Archy for upwards of a month. Most of the wages earned by Archy were paid to him but a portion were paid by the hirer to Stovall, after Archy became sick. While Archy was sick about eighteen days, he was well taken care of by Stovall. Mr. Stovall opened and taught a private school for something over two months in San Francisco.—During the time he often stated that it was his intention to return. There was proof going to show that Stovall was short of means upon his arrival in the State. After he and Archy had been here upwards of two months, Stovall placed Archy upon one of the river steamers, with the intention and for the purpose of sending him to San Francisco and from thence to Mississippi, in charge of an agent.—The boy having escaped from the boat Stovall made an affidavit before a Justice of the Peace, who issued his warrant, commanding the officer to arrest Archy and deliver him to Stovall. Under this warrant Archy was arrested by a policeman of San Francisco, who delivered him to Lansing, Chief of the Police, who detained him in the city prison, and refused to deliver him to Stovall, who demanded his delivery as a slave. Upon these facts they went to the court.

To the surprise of all, considering the rules laid down by the court, Archy was ordered to be given into the custody of Stovall. The Sacramento Union says:—"The law of equity—the operation of the State constitution—in fact, all the law of the case is ruled against the petitioner; and yet, because he is young and in bad health and his being the first case it is ordered by the court that Archy should be delivered into his possession. The court decides that Stovall is not a traveller—is not a visitor; but he is a young man, and may not have been advised of the constitutional provision being in operation, he is permitted to take Archy back to Mississippi."

WASHINGTON.—Total, \$67 64.—This the Lansing Republic says is for washing TOWELS.—Poutine Jacksonian.

One dollar and a quarter will pay for 25 pieces, at the regular price of washing in Lansing. This is less than one towel per week for each person connected with the offices. But the amount includes also, as we said, washing for two beds occupied by the porters of the two buildings.

Verily, our opponents must be willing to do business on a very small capital or they would not keep harping on such items.—Lansing Republican.

CHEEKMATED WITH THEIR WEAPONS.—The Kansas Territorial Legislature is turning the law on the Pro-Slavery Judges. They have passed an act dividing the Territory into new judicial districts. Under this both Lecompton and Carbonate sent off to hold their Court in the vast, sterile, uninhabited region beginning 30 miles west of Fort Riley. The third district embraces all the uninhabited portion of the territory, and is to be occupied by JUDGE WILLIAMS.

Keep it before the people that President Buchanan says "it has been solemnly adjudged by the highest judicial tribunal, that slavery exists in Kansas by virtue of the constitution of the United States. Kansas is therefore at this moment as much a slave State as Georgia or South Carolina."

PERTINENT.—If, says Senator Wade, the South has ruled the Republic for sixty years as Mr. Hammond states, how was it possible that there should be the great Northern aggression spoken of?

Fine sugar weather now-a-days.