

CEREDO.—Eli Thayer founded this town in Virginia last year. It is on the Banks of the Ohio, at its junction with the Sandy. It stands at the point where three States meet, (Virginia, Kentucky and Ohio,) and it is peopled from half a dozen more. It is a Northern town on Southern soil. Or rather perhaps, a Southern town with Northern principles. Surrounded by Plantations, it has not a Slave.

Although but one year old, Ceredo has already five hundred inhabitants. Although it has not yet found a place on any map, it is the most thriving village in Virginia. It has its merchants and its mechanics, its flour mill, its woollen factory and its steam engine, its church, its school, its printing office, its reading room and its literary society. It is at the head of low water navigation, and at the terminus of a projected railway. It is planted on a soil prolific of grain above and coal below.

Ceredo at first excited his neighbors' suspicions, but has now won their confidence. Instead of a crusade against their slaves, it offers a market for the produce, and give enhanced value to their farms.—It departs from the deep regretted by many who strenuously opposed its coming.

It is destined to work out a peaceful revolution. It teaches political economy by an example stronger than precept. Its only argument against the Slave Labor without the thrill of the Free Labor within. But it could use no stronger. By influences so gradual as to be almost imperceptible, it will steadily diffuse around it, in a constantly widening circle, respect for industry, for intelligence, for education and for Freedom.—*Albany Evening Journal.*

The "Democracy" of Lansing raised a great "hue and cry" over the election, charging the Republicans with all sorts of bad things, importing voters.—The *Republican* cools their ardor in the following way:

The writer of the following epistle, which we print verbatim, for the author's benefit, is Mr. James Briggs, merchant of Lansing, and one of the most prominent and active young men of the place on the Locooco side—in short one of their best men, who like many other men of mark, is somewhat remarkable for his orthographic peculiarities.

The original of this letter was received in due course of mail, by a gentleman living in Clinton County, and is now subject to our control. It was copied in this office, verbatim, and presents a very marked proof that the usual cry of "stop thief" has not ceased to be a dodge by which men seek to avoid the consequences of their own evil deeds.

Lansing Oct 22, '58.
Mr. G. J. Bush Esq.—sir the Republicans is seeking voters from outside to beat us in Lansing and I want you to come here today and I will thank you to pay something for the sides and fetch some good young Democrats with you because we want to beat them fetch a shirt along so as to have your washing done here because we want to come to day or you can't vote here Don't let any body see this letter because we want to come and fetch some body that can vote here young man.

Yours Truly
JAS BRIGGS

Not a Preacher for Salt Sticking Sinners.
Rev. Dr. Tyng, one of the purest and ablest Episcopal clergymen in the country—the father of the benighted Dudley Tyng, late of Philadelphia—evidently has no more veneration for Fifth Avenue sinners than for republicans of less lofty claims and pretensions. He entertains quaint notions, too, that they have no stronger claims upon his services than those who have not so many and such luxurious facilities for hearing the staid preaching of the gospel.

The New York correspondence of the *Buffalo Courier*, in one of his recent letters says the Doctor, upon being solicited to take a turn in preaching at the Academy of Music on Sunday evenings, very peremptorily declined. He said to the person making the request: "I have been in that place during the present revival, as you call it, and have not been able to discover in those glib boxes, or in that yodeled parquette, any of the poor and vicious who wander on the highways and byways of the city; the persons who attend for the most part have pews in regular places of worship, but prefer to have the churches closed in the evening, in order that they may visit the theatre, and enjoy the society of the sexes. I shall not preach to such people. Drive them out, and invite in persons who are not in the habit of going to church, or who are afraid to go there, having no money to buy a pew, and you are welcome to my services, not only on Sunday, but every day in the week.

Tide Upon Lake Michigan.

The Chicago Historical Society had a brilliant meeting last evening at the residence of Hon. E. N. Arnold. Among other important facts communicated, Col. Graham stated as the result of a long and carefully conducted series of observations, the discovery of a tidal wave upon Lake Michigan. It is only observable in calm weather, and when the moon is either in conjunction with, or opposition to the sun. At such times its maximum is about two-tenths of an inch. This announcement will be a matter of much interest to the scientific world generally.—*Chicago Trib.*

In Vermont recently, a young man flagged his brother severely for preventing his father from hanging himself. He being remonstrated with for whipping his brother for saving his father's life he replied—"I want of him to know that it was his business to let father hang his own way."

So rapidly is the Congressional Society at Grand Haven increasing, that it has been determined to put galleries in the new church now building to provide 60 more seats.

TRUE NORTHERNER.

T. B. HARRISON, (Editor,
S. H. BLACKMAN,)

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE COUNTY.

PAW PAW, FRIDAY, DEC. 31, 1858

Wood! Wood!! Wood!!!
Those of our subscribers that have promised to pay us in wood, will perceive, by this notice, that we are greatly in need of it. A warm room is as essential in the issue of newspapers as the press. Our wood-pile has frightfully decreased in size, although it has gone further than we supposed. Please bring it immediately, before we look wishfully towards our neighbors.

Political Tendencies.
From present appearances, it seems that the spite which the Administration has against Douglas will lead it to the commission of acts still more unpopular to the Northern people. It is now gravely argued by the Washington *Union*, the *Richmond Enquirer*, the *New York Herald* and *Day Book*, and many other prominent journals, that Squatter Sovereignty is a heresy, and that Congressional intervention is the true doctrine. These influential Democratic papers maintain the doctrine of the Republican party that Congress has exclusive jurisdiction over the Territories, while they remain such, and the only difference between the two parties is, that while the Democratic press insist that it is the duty of Congress to legislate for the protection of slavery, the Republicans maintain that it should exclude slavery, and leave the Territories free for the settlement of free labor.

If the slaveholders succeed in forcing this new test upon the Democratic party, it will hopelessly divide it in the North, though numbers will not be waiting who will sustain the Administration. This test while it will drive Douglas from the Democratic camp, and preclude him and his friends from a participation in the Charleston nominee next to impossible.

This fact is, the Administration has personal wrongs to avenge against Douglas, while the Southern Senators, Hunter, Mason, Davis, and a host of others, are all aspirants for Presidential honors.—Since the days of Polk no slaveholder has received the nomination for President from a Democratic Convention. Cass, Pierce and Buchanan were all Northern men, and the Southern Senators appear to be determined to secure the coveted prize for a Southern man. This is the chief reason why the next Convention is to be held in Charleston, S. C., and this is the reason why they are anxious to kill off Douglas at every cost. From present appearances, it seems that a serious attempt will be made to enact a Slave Code by Congress for the territories of the Union. That such a code will pass the Senate which is largely Democratic is probable, but the House, which contains a large number of Republicans, and a few Anti-Lecompton Democrats, is not likely to sanction a measure which is so obnoxious to the Northern men.—*Jackson Citizen.*

"Too Late."—The Philadelphia *Press* states that the President has become ashamed of the contemptible meanness he adopted at the last session of Congress, of neglecting to invite Republican members to his social dinner parties, and that he has actually so far come to a sense of the gentlemanly proprieties of life, as to invite some of the proscribed to partake of his hospitalities. But it is added, that the courtesy comes "too late," and that the Republicans, having been compelled to appease their hunger during the long session outside the Presidential mansion, have resolved to appease it in the same way during the short session. It is now given out that not a single member of the Republican party will consent to put his legs under the executive malodorous.

The miserable so-called "Squatter Sovereignty," having been played out and repudiated by its authors, a movement is about to be made by Congress to establish the genuine doctrine for the Territories. We see it stated that the Hon. Isaac N. Morris of Illinois, has prepared a bill, which he intends offering at the first fitting opportunity, conferring upon the people of the Territories, after they shall have been organized as Territories, the right to elect Governors, and to elect or appoint their Judges and other local officers, as the duly-elected Legislature may approve. Some doubts are entertained as to the practicality of the movement.

No Danger of Slavery in Nebraska.
A year ago a committee of the Nebraska Legislature, to whom the subject was referred officially declared that there was no necessity for a law prohibiting slavery in that Territory—it could never exist there without local police regulations. A short time ago, a Mr. Nuckolls of Nebraska City, offered a reward of two hundred dollars for the return of two female slaves that had escaped from him. This is a beautiful commentary upon the finespun theories of the Committee!

Gov. Bissell of Illinois, has issued a proclamation calling a special election, to be held on the 4th of January, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Thos. L. Harris.

FROM WASHINGTON.

(Correspondence of the Detroit Daily Tribune.)
Adjournment of Congress—The English and Montgomery Affray—The Pension Bill—Pacific Railroad—Rumor about Douglas.
Washington, Dec. 22d.

Congress has by joint resolution voted itself a holiday from the 22d inst, to January 4th of next year. This is perhaps defensible on the ground that the whiskey is so very bad this year as to give occasion to a great deal of unseemly quarrelling and fighting among members. This is the festive season, and of course persons of a general turn of mind imbibe more than the safe average. The state of things now prevailing will cause stringent Congressional legislation against the use of strychnine in distillation.

The fight, or rather the base unmanly assault by English upon Montgomery, excites more and more indignation, the more the outrage is reflected upon. There is no doubt that English meditated this piece of ruffianism, for it appears that a day or two before Mr. Montgomery had refused to speak to him in the House of Representatives, considering him unfit for association with gentlemen, and on the day of the assault English had passed Mr. M. twice on the street. The account given in the *N. Y. Times* of this scandalous act of violence is false from beginning to end, as was to have been expected, it having been prepared by a Southern Locooco cheerleader who was temporarily in charge of the correspondence. It is not true that Montgomery called English a puppy; nor is it true that he said one word to him, good or bad. He simply refused to return his salutation or to recognize him as he passed in the street. Nor is it true that English weighs but a 150 pounds. He is a tall, athletic man, firmly and compactly built, though with a treacherous and hang-dog look.

The why Mr. Montgomery refused to recognize him, was that he had confessed in a public speech that he only took part in the Anti Lecompton caucuses to learn the objects and betray the purposes of those who attended them. Certainly no better cause for cutting a man could possibly exist. Mr. Montgomery has complained of the assault before a magistrate, but that is not the way here, simply because for northern men belonging to the minority party here, there is no law. An imbecile Judge of the Criminal Court is the undisguised servant of the faction to whom he thinks he owes his office and salary. He is the same man who fined Brooks \$300 when the statute clearly brought his crime within the penitentiary limits for three years. English ought to be punished in quite another manner. It is a noticeable fact that of all the gross and villainous outrages against the person committed here within the past several years, every one has been committed by bitter Locooco partisans, and not one of them has ever been punished. I have never been backward to give my opinion that they ought to be punished by punishment corresponding to the provocation. Their need be no hope of their cessation until a terrible example is made of some of the assailants. If one of the scoundrels were shot dead in the act of his offense, it would teach the survivors of his class caution if not decency—and nothing else will do it.

Congress is amusing itself with the old soldiers and the Pacific Railroad bill.—The veterans of the war of 1812 certainly ought to be provided for if they need aid from the public treasury. The country they have defended in the hour of its danger owes it to them, to make their declining years comfortable. But the difficulty is to frame a law which will meet their case without embracing a larger number than have any just claim on the treasury. It is estimated by some, that the pending bill and the amendments will require \$18,000,000 to satisfy its provisions.

The Pacific Railroad bill drags heavily. The House Committee on the subject have adapted a resolution to meet twice a week, until a bill and report shall be agreed on. In the Senate, Gwin's bill was under discussion with but small hopes of any conclusion on this session.

The Central American war flurry is quite over, the belligerent clouds having been dispersed by the official correspondence. A conspiracy to force Douglas into a duel is talked of.

PENINSULA.

Senator Chandler's St. Clair Plans Appropriation passed—Senator Douglas—New Fillibuster organization, &c., &c.
Washington, Dec. 22.

Mr. Chandler succeeded yesterday in procuring the passage of the bill appropriating \$54,000 for the completion of the improvements in the harbor of Detroit, and for deepening and widening the channel through the St. Clair river. The bill goes to the House where every effort will be made by your representatives to secure its enactment into a law. This aid to the navigation of the great lakes will be felt from the St. Lawrence to the farthest shores of Superior and Michigan, and will do much to build up the commerce of our American mediterranean seas. Nothing now can defeat it but the incorrigible hostility of the Locooco party to any kind of internal improvements north of the line of the Potomac. The only appropriations made since the sectional policy of 1854 was adopted, have been for the improvement of the Cape Fear and Savannah rivers, and in those cases upon the transparent pretext that the impediments were placed there by the British. Washaloo however, whether they now dare to set themselves in opposition to the whole north-west and its interests.

Mr. Douglas is expected in New York on the 29th inst. The Illinois Legislature meet on the 3d of January, Congress stands adjourned to the 4th. The first business of the legislature will be to take action on the Senatorial question. Ike Cook, Postmaster for Chicago, and man-

ger general for the administration in that region, declares that Douglas can not be elected at all, inasmuch as two of the old hold-overs are regular anti-Douglas Democrats, and two others have declared themselves bound by the decisions of the party here against Douglas in effort, pronouncing him no Democrat at all. Under this state of things Mr. Douglas will of course hurry off home without putting himself in the breach between his friends and enemies at Washington. He remains in Cuba about ten days, and while there will take a survey of the island as well as enable him to take it soon after his own election to the Presidency.

The association for the conquest of Mexico and Central America is said to comprise 2,000 members. One of the chiefs is reported to be Hon. Mike Walsh, who last summer is alleged to have made an excursion to Mexico in the interests of the Association. Fillibuster General Henningsen is to be taken as the light of the brotherhood. The principles of these brethren are the same as those formerly professed by the band known in history and fable as the Forty Thieves, and such as are still practiced by their successors who do business on their own individual account. This humbug is of the same class as the order of the Lone Star, and other grand conspiracies which the South has been about to dissolve the Union and conquer the whole world any time these twenty years.

The President yesterday sent to the Senate the nominations of thirty or forty officers of the navy, who had been dismissed or reduced in rank by the naval boards under the act of Congress for weeding out the navy and establishing a retired list.—This is the end of that attempt to reform the navy, and the country may make up its mind to support in idleness any swarm of drones that may hereafter settle upon its pay lists, provided they wear swords and buttons, and sport titles.

PENINSULA.

From Washington.

New York, Dec. 20.
Senator Wilson will introduce on Monday a Pacific Railroad bill, the provisions of which are substantially as follows: The President and Senate to appoint civil engineers who shall, within two years, locate the route for a railroad from the Missouri to San Francisco, through the region of 31st and 45th parallel. The road to be built by the government, provided the route selected is approved by the President, and the funds to be raised by loans in sums of not more than a million annually. From the passage of the act until the location of the road, all the public lands between the aforesaid parallel should be withheld from sale, but shall be open to pre-emption to actual settlers after the road is located. The proceeds of the sale of lands for 150 miles on each side shall constitute a fund for the construction of the road, and the payment of the debt incurred for it.

Arrival of the Steamship *Pratt*.
A general meeting of the shareholders of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, was called for the 15th of December, to consider the condition of affairs. A petition was in circulation, calling on the government to give a guarantee on the new capital, necessary to secure the enterprise.

FRANCE.—The Monitor officially declares that the disquietude as to the relations between France and Austria, caused by the newspaper dissensions is by no means justified.

FRANCE has concluded a treaty with Japan similar to that made by England.

SPAIN.—The Queen in her speech at the opening of the Cortez, said everything compatible with the national dignity was being done to secure a peaceful solution of the Mexican difficulty, and that if an immediate result was not obtained, resolutions already prepared would be energetically resorted to.

The address in response to the speech was adopted unanimously.

AUSTRIA AND PRUSSIA.—Austria and Prussia are said to be negotiating a better defensive understanding between themselves.

INDIA.—The Bombay mail brings the Queen's proclamation which was received throughout India on the 1st Nov. Its terms are liberal. It guarantees to existing treaties and rights, and offers a general amnesty to all save the murderers of the British, provided a submission is made by the rebels before the 1st of January.

LIVERPOOL, Wednesday P. M.—Lord Derby acknowledges the receipt of a memorial praying for government aid to the Adriatic Telegraph, and promise to lay it before the Commissioners of the treasury.

The *Times* Paris correspondent hears that it was decided at a Cabinet Council, that Count De Montalembert's appeal should be allowed to come before the court, but that the answer to it would simply be the Emperor's pardon, which it will be pleaded, covered everything that the penalty imposed and the possible effect of a new penalty.

Mr. Gladstone in a speech to the Senate said, that his mission was simply to inquire how England can most satisfactorily discharge her obligations to Iowa.

WALKER.—We see it stated that William Walker, the Fillibuster, has finally got a small load of emigrants off from Mobile, for Nicaragua. It sailed with 140 of them on Tuesday night without a clearance, and the U. S. revenue cutter in the harbor failed, either for the want of ability or disposition, in an attempt to stop its progress. One of the naval officers, however, got on board the fillibuster vessel, and went off with the party, "as guest," the telegraph says, but perhaps as a captive. The latest advices from Nicaragua represent that there is no party favorable to the fighting emigrants, there is nothing the people dread so much as another visit from Walker and his men, and that both English and American naval vessels are on the coast prepared to intercept the fillibusters, if they escape detention in our ports.

The "Wanderer's" Africans.

The *Augusta Sentinel* learns from good authority that about 270 of the wild Africans, a portion of the cargo of the *Wanderer*, are now on a plantation in South Carolina, on the Savannah River, having been brought there two days ago on board a steamboat from some point near Savannah which will soon be offered for sale. Sales have already been made of some of the cargo.

The *Augusta Dispatch* has the following: "Two hundred and seventy-seven of the cargo of Africans recently landed near Brunswick were brought up the Savannah River, and put ashore yesterday evening about 3 o'clock at the mouth of Horse Creek three miles below this city, on the Carolina side. One of the river boats is supposed to have taken them from the boat which brought them by Savannah in the night, to a point twelve miles above that city.

We learn on good authority that the original cargo consisted of 420, and that not one of them died or was seriously ill on the passage. It is supposed that the *Wanderer* never set foot on a deedy boat, and that the vessel that brought them is at large.

Citizens of our city are probably interested in the enterprise, and those brought up the river are supposed to be their share of "the spoils" and have been distributed on their plantations. It is quietly hinted that this is the third cargo landed by the same Company during the last six months.

We learn that one of our citizens has bought a slave from the lot recently landed just below this city for which he paid \$250. He is a stout boy about 14 years old, and considerable curiosity has been manifested this morning to see the distinguished visitor. "The question has often been asked, What practical good can result from the agitation of the revival of the slave-trade? We point to this cargo of sturdy laborers, delivered from the darkness and barbarism of Africa, to be elevated and christened on our soil.

We point to the price paid for this jolly son of the jungle, and compare it with the exorbitant prices paid for the fancy and less valuable negroes here. And we claim that these results are the beginning of the blessings to flow in upon the South from the fearless advocacy of the revival of the slave-trade by one or two independent presses in this state and South Carolina. This trade may be called piracy, but the day will come when the South will make it the right arm of her legitimate commerce. And then there may be some chance for even us poor editors to own a sooty skin or two. Who knows?"

Mississippi Ready for War—Her Army.

It will be remembered that Jeff. Davis recently counseled the sovereign state of Mississippi to prepare for war. He told the Legislature to prepare "fixed ammunition" to convert muskets in to minute rifles, to cast cannon and be ready to blow into the flinders of everlasting smash all the pesky Abolitionists who would dare to plant their feet upon the hallowed soil of that sovereign State. Well the armory of his "Sovereign State" has been examined, and we are indebted to the *Vicksburg Whig* for the following inventory of the "armament of war" discovered to be on hand:

4 flint lock muskets—all rusty, and no breeches to at least two.
1 bayonet—rusty, with no points.
A pile of belts and scabbards, but no swords.
50 cartridge boxes.

The *Whig* adds: "We have now 5 Major-General's, 10 Brigadier-Generals, and 60 Colonels, 60 Lieut. Colonels, 60 Majors, and will soon have 600 Captains, 1,200 Lieutenants, 4,800 Sergeants and 4,800 Corporals.

We are happy to inform them, however, that we have no privates—the Legislature having dispensed with that useless portion of the army.

PORTUGAL'S VICTORY.—The Portuguese seized a French ship off the coast of Africa, engaged in what the French call "African apprenticeship," and the rest of the world calls a disguised slave trade.

They liberated the blacks in Mozambique and brought the ship home to Tagus.—Requisition was made on them by the Emperor for the ship and for a cash indemnity. They were notified that if these were not granted peaceably, a French fleet was on its way to take them forcibly. The Portuguese proposed an arbitration by referees. It was rejected. They then replied that they were weak and the French strong, they submitted. Might they conceded was on the side of the French.—Right, they still claimed, was on their own. So they gave up money and ship. But the controversy had aroused the attention of all Europe, and all Europe, directly or indirectly, through its press and Courts sympathized with Portugal and condemned the sham "apprentice" business. Yielding to overwhelming public opinion, the Emperor now announces it to be abandoned.

Portugal, though she loses her money, has established her principle; and France, though she gets her ship, will have to give up her slave trading.—*Albany Eve. Journal.*

INDIANA SENATORS.—The bill for the election of U. S. Senators has passed the Indiana Senate by a vote 20 to 23. The House has concurred. The next step will be the election of two Senators in place of Bright and Vitch, and then the question will come up in such a shape in the U. S. Senate as to compel a deliberate settlement.

ANOTHER REPUBLICAN SENATOR.—It is reported that John H. Standish, Esq., the Republican candidate for Senator in the 31st District, (Newaygo, &c.) has been elected by two majority. We have reason to believe it correct.—*Id.*

Captivity of an American in Mexico.

A most remarkable narrative of captivity and suffering in the prisons of Mexico, two columns long, is published in the *New York papers*. It is given by a gentleman whose case has been too tardily taken notice of by our Government.

J. M. Ainsa, in March, 1857, was residing in the Gadsden Purchase, contiguous to Sonora, when the party of Americans under Henry A. Crabb, brother-in-law of Ainsa, entered the latter State and became the victims of Mexican cruelty.—Shortly afterwards Ainsa was seized on American soil and marched across the line into Sonora, after witnessing the butchery of four companions. He was kept in duress six months, suffering the greatest indignities, a portion of the time under sentence of death, until intelligence reached Guaymas that a United States vessel was soon to visit there, to inquire into his case, when he was quietly shipped off to Manzanilla and set at liberty, and ultimately reached San Francisco. The narrative presents one of the greatest series of outrages which has ever been brought to public attention.

A new steam carriage has been invented in New Haven, which makes a speed of two miles per hour on a level road.

DR. ROBACK'S SCANDINAVIAN REMEDY.—The seeds of all disorders are in the blood, and Dr. Roback's Blood Purifier and Pills act specifically on that fluid. They are composed of rare Swedish herbs, and form a sovereign and cure to the infesting and corrupting principle of disease. Not only do they cure indigestion, bilious complaints, female weakness, constitutional incompetency, nervous disorders, long and thrust affections, diarrhoea, &c., but they cleanse, purify and invigorate every organ, and put the whole animal machinery in such a vigorous condition that it is enabled to throw off the influence of bad air and other causes of sickness. See Advertisement.

To-day's Advertisements.

PROBATE NOTICE.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, County of Van Buren, ss.—In the matter of the estate of Aaron Barney, deceased, notice is hereby given to the creditors of said estate, and all others interested, to appear at the Probate office for the county of Van Buren, on the 1st day of January next, and prove their claims, before the Judge thereof, and that six months from this date are allowed for the creditors to present their claims. J. W. BASH, Judge of Probate. December 25th, 1858. 185w

MORTGAGE SALE.

DEFAULT having been made in the condition of a certain mortgage, executed by Aaron B. Olds and Ann E. Olds to William Thomas, September twenty-second, 1857, and recorded October 8th, 1857, in the office of the Register of Deeds for Van Buren county, Michigan, in Liber 1, of mortgages, page 377, and said mortgage having been assigned by the mortgagee to Ira Allen and the assignment thereof recorded in the aforesaid Register's office, August twenty-sixth, 1858, in Liber 6, of mortgages, page 155, and again assigned by said Ira Allen to William H. Hawkins, and the assignment thereof recorded December twenty-second, 1858, in said Register's office, in Liber 6, of mortgages, page 185, on which said mortgage, interest is due and due at the date hereof, \$141 66—and no proceeding in law or in equity having been instituted to recover said sum of money, secured by said mortgage of any part thereof, it is hereby given that the power of sale contained in said mortgage, which has become operative by reason of default aforesaid, as Saturday, March twenty-sixth, 1859, at ten o'clock, A. M., at the front door of the Van Buren county Court House, in said county, where the Circuit Court thereof is held, I shall sell at public vendue to the highest bidder, the premises described in said mortgage, for so much thereof as may be necessary to satisfy the amount then due on said mortgage, and the costs of sale, what may be the north half of the south half of the south east quarter of section twelve, in township three, south of range thirteen west, in Van Buren county, Michigan.

WILLIAM H. HAWKINS, Assignee.
BAKER & BURNHAM, Auctioneers.
December 25th, 1858. 185w

SHUFFLE SALE.

By virtue of two executions issued out of and under the seal of the Circuit Court, for the county of Van Buren, and to me directed and delivered, I have in my possession all the right, title, and interest of John E. Shoverman, the defendant named in said writ, in and to the following described lands and tenements, to-wit: The north-half of the south-east quarter of section number twelve, (12) in township number twelve, in range number fourteen, (14) west, all in the County of Van Buren and State of Michigan, which I shall expose for sale at public vendue at the Court House in the village of Paw Paw, in said county, on Saturday, the 21st day of February, A. D. 1859, at the hour of ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day.

NOBLE D. RICHARDSON, Sheriff.
By ELLIS M. GILBERT, Under-Sheriff.
Date: December 23d, 1858. 185w

EXECUTORS SALE.

NOTICE is hereby given, that by virtue and in pursuance of a license granted to me by the Probate Court for the county of Van Buren, I shall sell at public auction to the highest bidder, at the Court House, in the village of Paw Paw, in the County of Van Buren, on the 12th day of February next, at ten o'clock, P. M., the following described real estate belonging to the estate of Jacob Giddens, deceased, to-wit: The south-east quarter of the south-east quarter of section four, and the east half of the north-east quarter of section nine, except a strip of four rods wide, in township three, north of range thirteen west, Van Buren county, State of Michigan.

FANNY GILBERT, Executrix.
December 26th, 1858. 185w

The Paper for the Times.

THE GENESEE FARMER.

(ESTABLISHED IN 1831.)

"The Oldest, the Cheapest, and the Best."

THE TWENTY-NINTH VOLUME OF THIS popular, monthly agricultural journal, commenced with the number immediately published, will be issued by the 15th of December. Every one interested in the culture of the soil, is invited to

SEND FOR A COPY.

and examine it before subscribing. Published in one of the finest agricultural and horticultural sections of America, with hundreds of able and experienced correspondents, it abounds with information useful and valuable to every farmer and fruit-grower. It is the

Cheapest Agricultural Journal

IN THE WORLD, and has attained a larger circulation than any similar paper. It is essentially the paper for the times. Each volume contains THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY FOUR pages, and is sent to any address for

FIFTY-CENTS A YEAR.

Great inducements offered to agents. Postage free, and all friends of rural improvement, are respectfully solicited to send for a specimen, in the name of agents. Specimen copies sent free on application. Address

JOSEPH HALL, Editor.

December 1, 1858. 185w