

ance and decent sepulture to the stranger who has neither relatives nor earthly goods to purchase a winding sheet and a coffin. With these things you are doubtless familiar, and they speak a language which can be felt by every heart here and elsewhere, that is not dead to every generous sympathy of our common nature—not to say every sentiment of christianity. There is one heart in this assembly that I am sure will feel all that we now say, and much that we might say (did time permit) to be true, and more than true in favor of ancient Masonry—a heart, which at all times has received and ever will receive and is worthy to receive all the kindness, protection and comfort which Masonry or Masons can afford—it is the heart of Woman—woman in her gentleness—woman in her weakness—woman in her affliction—woman in her widowhood—woman surrounded by her helpless orphans. Not will that heart be less sensible of the excellencies of Masonry, because her gentle eye has not looked upon our rough materials in their unpolished state, nor her soft hands lifted the implements of our craft, to form our rude ashlars into the precise shape which best fits them for the polished temple of her affection. It is enough for her that she knows that Temple to be the citadel of her safety—the palace of her heart. And yet, my brethren, it may not be amiss, that her eye should be for once raised with hope, that she will hear the things which are inaudible, and see the things which are invisible, while we gratify her amiable curiosity by speaking even in her presence of things unutterable. Her trusty tongue, I am sure, will not betray us this only time. Hark, brethren! Hear ye that alarm! Let some attentive ear and faithful tongue give heed and report the cause.—Ah, it is a poor lost one, who knows not the path he would go, and seeks the guidance of some friend who has trod that way before him.—Is he every way qualified, and himself sensible of his need? And is his condition such as really to entitle him to the compassion he seeks? He is, like the rough ashlars, rude and shapeless, he truly needs the forming skill of some well-taught master. Like the wrecked mariner, on the coast of a people of a strange tongue, he stands all mute and motionless in strange astonishment, with all his senses perfect, ignorant of what reception he shall meet, and without knowing how to express his own wants. Let some kind lip move in his behalf. His case speaks compassion, and masonry will not drive one, thus helpless and deserving, from her door. But, brethren, while the messenger is performing his kind errand, let us meditate upon this impressive illustration of the helpless moral condition of our fallen race. He who has ever seen that condition, reflected from the mirror of God's Word, cannot fail to see, in the circumstances of this object of our compassion, the living image of what we know was once true of us, as homeless wanderers and wretched outcasts from God—poor helpless, and dependent—our knowledge was ignorance, our riches poverty, our wisdom folly, our light darkness, our power weakness, our dependence not in ourselves but in another, and he not known though well known.—With what doubt and anxiety, and even perplexity did we essay to enter the door of knowledge and receive the first lesson from him of whom we still doubted whether it were the lesson of reproof or welcome he intended to give us! With what faltering and uncertain footsteps, along the glimmering circle of hope, we still pressed on, and though often tempted to pause and retreat, yet, encouraged by our guide, supporter, advocate and teacher, we still despaired not, until we saw the path of life, received assurance of our complete acceptance, the pledge of our adoption, the proof of the kindness of our friend and his ability to impart all we might need for the present and the future. Can any one who has the faintest conception of the moral condition of man, in his natural state, the means and agencies employed in his enlightenment and renovation as described in the Scripture and confirmed by experience, fail to perceive these striking analogies and trace them to an original design to convey and perpetuate a series of moral instructions in complete union with that book which reveals the mysteries of all hearts? Think of that moment, in your progress through this degree, when you felt your utter emptiness, when you cast your eye within and without and all around, but in vain, for something wherewith to purchase a place for your name on the roll of the worthy, and tell me if it is not a striking illustration of your utter inability to merit a place in the book of life, or to make any suitable return for the gratuitous favors you receive, while the smallest favor done to a disciple in distress, shall be taken as if done to the master who does not need your gifts? Think again of the first temptation and of your probable, if not certain fall into actual transgression, but for the kind interposition of him who appeared as your deliverer, at the critical moment, to save you from utter apostasy. You were ashamed of your weakness and trembled for the danger you had barely escaped, and you learned a lesson of watchfulness in a manner never, never to be forgotten. Can any be so blind as not to perceive the deep moral and even spiritual meaning in all this? If any mason has failed to see this spiritual analogy, he has left the most beautiful and instructive chapter of Masonry unread. Let him study his

Bible more and his own heart more and he probably will become at the same time a better man and a better Mason. I should love to dwell on the second degree of Masonry, so full of instruction and rich in beauty and admirably fitted to allure us to the pursuit of whatsoever things are lovely and of good report—that we may pass the scrutiny of the Master, who having given much has a right to expect much, but I must dismiss it with a parody upon the beautiful Stanza of the poet, which falls not more short of the original than the original does of the tasteful beauties of this degree: "Full many a gem of purest ray serene" "The deep recesses of our Temple bear" "Full many a flower is born to blush unseen" "Till craftsmen's practised vision find them there." We can but glance at the sublime spiritual grandeur of the third degree of Masonry. In it, the student of the great trestle-board will perceive the adumbrations of various sublime doctrines of the Bible, which will appear more appropriate, solemn, impressive and even awful in their moral bearings, when as calm spectators, we witness the imposing scenes actually transpiring before us in the Lodge Room. We can there see the traitorous wickedness of false hearts.—The brave unflinching firmness of the faithful breast.—The temporary victory which cold blooded villainy may gain over truth and goodness.—The remorse, ignominy and terrible retribution, which will sooner or later overtake the guilty.—The certainty that the virtuous, though for a time prostrated by the violence of the wicked, shall ultimately be raised above all their foes in the conscious possession of all which had been wrested from them, and with complete and glorious triumph be received into fellowship with the faithful, as true among the true. My brethren, let reflection bear you beyond these symbols and ceremonies these earthly trials and conflicts, these buffings on the rough sea of life. Look to the calm and peaceful end of the truly virtuous, their undisturbed slumbers in the tomb—their eternal deliverance from every foe—their entrance into full fellowship with the blessed above, and by the strength of the Lion of the Tribe of Judah, if you truly follow him as your leader, you shall enjoy a glorious triumph over the world, the flesh and the devil, and in the end see death, the last enemy, slain at his feet. Let the Bible be your trestle board and your work on earth will be square and perfect, and when the Grand Master shall sound his gavel on the last day, you shall ascend to that eternal refreshment which those enjoy who are raised to the ineffable degree of "Joint-heirs with Christ," to an inheritance incorruptible, undefiled, and that fadeth not away, eternal in the heavens. We have thus barely glanced at those spiritual analogies which the skillful craftsman Mason can pursue with delight as often as he witnesses the solemn rites of Masonry performed upon her own subjects cast within her own sanctuary. Nor is this mere fancy. Such striking illustrations of the moral ignorance and impotence of man, until he receives light and help beyond his own, are proffered to him of all the aid he needs in that forlorn condition, the humility and distress of himself, the confidence or faith reposed in another, the encouragement, support and strength furnished him, his deliverance from all his enemies, and his final and complete deliverance, by means unlooked for and by a hand not his own, could he had no other origin than the inspired word of God, nor can their meaning be fully apprehended until we learn to look through and beyond these forms and ceremonies to the things signified and which we find no where in their fullness, but in the living oracles of God. Let Masonry be tested by the same rules that determine our judgments with respect to all other mere human institutions and we shall see much to admire, because, although it does not profess to be religion, it has more of religious principle and more of scripture history and of the moral precept of the Bible interwoven with its beautiful forms and emblems and its direct instructions than any other institution which is merely human. In this point of view, Masonry may challenge comparison with any institution which has ever existed among men. Every plausible objection to Masonry is based upon the assumption, that it is a religion, (which it does not profess to be) and is inferior to christianity.—Or that its members, while they do not profess to be christians, fall short of the excellent principles of the institution. Let us brethren, answer all these objections, by seeking to be good christians, knowing that we shall then be good Masons. And then shall the world perceive the truth that, while Masonry is not christianity, christianity does include Masonry. Thus shall we be prepared fully to appreciate the excellencies of a system whose highest glory is this, that it reflects, continually, the higher excellencies of that system which is to Masonry what the Sun is to the dependent orbs which reflect his light. Like these orbs, which, in the presence of the King of Day, seem to lose their forms, though still existing and still reflecting, unperceived, his light, so Masonry is willing to shine unseen in the presence of christianity, though still reflecting his light. Like those orbs that gild the brow of night in the absence of the Sun, and still remind us of his existence and bid

his hope for his return. "Forever singing as they shine, The hand that made us is divine." So Masonry, ancient and honorable Masonry, would light up the darkest sky of human misery, and in the absence of the Sun of righteousness, still cheer the traveller on his path, and while she tells him her light is borrowed and transient, still reminds him every moment of the great source whence it comes, and bid him seek and hope for the rising of that only true source of light which can send its rays to the utmost verge of existence and light up his future dwelling place in one cloudless eternal day.

THE WHIG.



OUR UNION IS PERFECT—OUR CAUSE IS JUST!
For President of the United States,
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
THEODORE FRELINGHUYSEN,
OF NEW JERSEY.

ELECTORS OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.
John I. Guion,
Of Warren,
Peter B. Starke,
Of Louisville,
Alex. B. Bradford,
Of Marshall,
T. Jones Stewart,
Of Wilkinson,
Isaac N. Davis,
Of Panola,
Henry Gray,
Of Winston.

Whig Principles and Neutrality.
1st. A SOUND NATIONAL CURRENCY, regulated by the will and authority of the Nation.
2d. An adequate REVENUE, with PROTECTION TO AMERICAN INDUSTRY.
3d. JUST RESTRAINTS ON THE EXECUTIVE POWER, embracing a further restriction on the exercise of the VETO.
4th. A faithful administration of the public Domain, with an equitable DISTRIBUTION OF THE PROCEEDS OF THE SALES OF IT AMONGST THE STATES.
5th. AN HONEST AND ECONOMICAL administration of the General Government, leaving public officers perfect freedom of thought and of the right of suffrage, but with suitable restraints against improper interference in elections.
6th. An amendment of the Constitution, limiting the term of the presidential office to a SINGLE TERM.

"With respect to the station which portion of our population engaged in MECHANICAL pursuits ought to occupy in the United States, I think that all citizens, native and naturalized, with out any regard to their respective vocations, should enjoy such consideration in society as is due to their virtue and intelligence, their industry, sobriety and moral deportment."—HENRY CLAY.

"Let me not be misunderstood—and I intend that I may not be misrepresented.—I am NOT advocating the revival of a HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFF. I AM FOR AIDING BY THE PRINCIPLES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT. I am for doing what no Southern man of fair candid mind ever yet denied—giving to the country a revenue which may provide for the economical wants of the Government, and at the same time giving incidental protection to our home industry."—Speech of Henry Clay in the United States Senate, March 1st, 1842.

LOCO FOCO PRINCIPLES.
Locofocoism rallies under the banner which an indignant people have once trampled in the dust. "Martin Van Buren and the Sub-Presury; the purse and the sword in the hands of the President; no credit; no paper money; no Tariff; thirty-seven millions a year public expenses, and nothing to pay; high salaries to office holders, and low wages to laborers; standing army in time of peace; negro testimony in the navy; party servility before public good in the selection of public officers; and repeal and repudiation of public engagements and public liabilities!"

Sentiments of Henry Clay.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS SPEECHES.
"I shall stand erect, with a spirit unconquered, while life endures, ready to second the exertions of the people in the cause of 'liberty, the Union and National Prosperity'."
"The colors that float at the mast head should be the credentials of our seamen."
"No portion of our population is more loyal to the Union, than the hardy freemen of the west; they cling to it as their best, their created, their last support."
"The glorious banner of our country, with its unstrained stars and stripes, will proudly float at its mast head—with sterling hearts and strong arms, we can surmount all our difficulties. Let us rally round that banner, and firmly resolve to perpetuate our liberties."
"I have no fears for the safety of the Union; while our liberties are preserved, it is a tough and strong cord, as all will find, who shall presumptuously attempt to break it."
"Our agricultural is our greatest interest; it ought ever to predominate, and all other should bend to it."
"The measure of the wealth of a nation is indicated by the measure of its protection to its industry."

"Merchants, mechanics, traders, laborers, never cease to recollect that without freedom you can have no commerce, or business, or that without laws, you can have no security or permanent liberty."
"This government is, in fact, a trust, for ever; we may at least hope it will endure until the waves of population, cultivation, and intelligence, shall have washed the Rocky Mountains, and mingled with the Pacific."
"Nations, like men, fall in nothing which they boldly attempt, when sustained by virtuous purposes and firm resolution."
"Let us create a home market, to give further scope to the consumptions of the produce of American industry."



YAZOO CITY:
Friday, August 9, 1844.
A. S. STEVENS, EDITOR.

NOTICE.—Hereafter the payment for ALL Advertisements will be due after the first insertion—those from a distance to be paid for in advance. FIVE CENTS PER LINE FOR THE FIRST WEEK TO BE PAID FOR ON THE 15th OF JANUARY 1, 1844.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Organization.
We are fully convinced that the Whigs can carry Mississippi at the Presidential Election if they will but organize. We have a drilled and disciplined soldiery to contend with, and we must be somewhat disciplined too. They will continue to misrepresent us—they will continue to charge us with having measures we have not proposed—they will continue to swear, in the face of truth, that the Whigs are the authors of all the distress that this country has experienced—they will continue to call us federalists—they will continue to hide and misrepresent the character and tenets of their own principles and doctrines—they will continue to misrepresent our candidates in a thousand ways—they will continue to vilify and slander our doctrines, and we cannot fairly and successfully meet these ten thousand slanders and misrepresentations until we are fully organized, and meet our enemies on an equal footing.

We have talked about this matter long enough; it is time now for action. Then Whigs begin forthwith. Let us be up and doing, for the election is fast approaching.

Fellow-citizens, farmers, mechanics, laboring men, merchants and professions, you must all be politicians, up and doing something for the whig party or the time will pass by. Let us then, take a few lessons in vigilance from our enemies—let us organize fully—let us work, and let us do our duty.

We hope to see every county in the State follow the glorious example set them by Yazoo, and the Eagle of Liberty will perch proudly upon our victorious standard in November next. Let Clay clubs be formed in every county, town and neighborhood where they are not already formed, and let the true whig doctrines be promulgated, and let us not follow the example of our opponents by working behind the scene in the dark. But let us act openly in the face of daylight, as we have always done, and let all our doings be open and plain before the face of the people and the world.

Let the Whigs but pursue this course, and all the slanders and misrepresentations of our enemies will fall harmless to the ground. Let us resolve to "conquer or die."

Masonic Address.

In order to comply with the request of our Masonic brethren of Esticks Lodge, we devote a large portion of our to-day's paper to a Masonic Address delivered before that Lodge, by the Rev. D. L. RUSSELL. We feel assured that this address will prove interesting to all who read it. It is a classical, logical and well written document, and does great credit to the talented author.—We deem it unnecessary to say any thing in its favor, as the address will speak for itself. Read it.

Insolvent Notice.

THE undersigned have been appointed Commissioners of Insolvency upon the estate of Egbert Harris, dec'd, and will meet at the house of Thomas J. Jackson in the town of Victoria, in the State of Mississippi, on the second Saturday of each month, and every month, for the space of six months, for the purpose of auditing claims against said estate.
ISAAC HUDSON,
THOMAS J. JACKSON,
Commissioners.
July 27, 1844.

Council Proceedings.

CALLING MEETING.
JULY 24, 1844.

Present, R. EATON KEYS, President—J. W. Barnett, J. M. Allen, J. I. Wilson, and N. Perry, Selectmen.
The meeting being called to order, the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.
The following resolution was offered by Dr. J. W. Barnett, and adopted:
Resolved, That a Special Committee, consisting of Messrs. Allen, Wilson and Perry and the Town Constable, be authorized to hire ten or more able bodied men by the month, to grade and make other repairs on the streets; the same to be done under the inspection of said special committee, and it shall be the duty of the Town Constable to superintend said hands, and see that the work is done according to the instructions of said special committee.

A petition from sundry citizens, to have the Hogs removed out of Town, was presented by Mr. Perry, when on motion of Dr. Barnett, it was referred to the Committee on Streets and Nuisances, to be reported at the next meeting.
The following resolutions were offered by Mr. J. I. Wilson, and adopted:
Resolved, That no person or persons will be recognized by this Board as a pauper or paupers, who do not, within ten days after the publication of this act, apply to the Mayor and represent themselves as such, giving to the Mayor their names, age, residence and occupation, and it is hereby made the duty of the Mayor to lay before the Board at its first meeting after the expiration of said ten days notice a list of all persons so applying.
Resolved, That the Board after the expiration of said 10 days notice, choose from the resident Physicians of the town, a medical attendant upon the reorganized paupers, at an annual salary—the physician to furnish medicines.
Resolved, That the physicians of the town be and are invited (with a knowledge of the papers of the town) to furnish a list of the names of the persons who are in need of medical aid, and to furnish medicines.

Resolved, That all committees on paupers have reserved the right of inquiry and visitation to other paupers or persons who may not be recognized as paupers under the first resolution, and to cause to be ascertained, by the Secretary of the Board, the names of such persons, and to report thereon to the Board at its next meeting.
The following motion was made by J. W. Barnett, and adopted:
That the Town Constable be authorized to employ a hand to cut down and remove the timber stands and the side walks on Jackson street and other streets.
An account of Mr. G. L. Elliott, of \$100 for work done on street, was presented and allowed.
On motion the meeting adjourned.
R. EATON KEYS, Pres't.
Jas. P. WILLIAMS, Clk.

Notice.

The State of Mississippi,
YAZOO COUNTY,
Yazoo Circuit Court sitting as a Court of Chancery, May Term, 1844.
James R. Robinson, complainant,
vs.
James W. Eskridge, et al. defendants.

THIS day this cause came on to be tried, and it being proved to the satisfaction of the court, that William S. Eskridge, George Eskridge, Alexander Eskridge, Elizabeth Wails, James Vance, Samuel K. Vance, James R. Grant, Charles W. Grant, Mary J. Grant, Martha A. Grant, Emaline M. Grant, Samuel R. Grant, James O. Myers, David Y. Myers, Haman Pense, John B. Pense, J. Louis James Pense, John J. Swanwood and William Ruyter, are not citizens of the State of Mississippi;—It is therefore ordered by the court, that unless the said non-resident defendants appear before the court on the first day of the next Term of the Court, and answer or demur to the complainant's Bill, the several allegations therein will be taken for confessed as to them as the matters therein decreed. It is also ordered by the court, that a copy of this order be published in the Yazoo City Whig, newspaper published in the town of Yazoo City, Mississippi, for two months successively.
THOS. P. SLADE, Clk.
By GIB BARNES, d. c.

Abstract.

THIS Bill charges, that one Ignotus P. Eskridge and David W. Vance sometime in the year 1832, made a joint purchase of sundry town lots in the town of Manchester (now Yazoo city) and numbered as lots 21, 25, 186 and 187, from the original proprietors of said town, (of whom complainant's intestate was one) taking a deed from said proprietors, but giving an equitable mortgage on said lots for the payment of the purchase money—that the said Vance and Eskridge have both departed this life, leaving heirs who are made parties to the Bill, but without paying said money,—that the said proprietors, on the 25th of April, 1833, recovered a judgment against one David O. Myers, administrator of said Vance, for \$306 28 on their promissory note executed for said lots—that execution on said judgment has been returned "Nulla Bona"—that the whole interest of said judgment is in complainant's intestate—that all the other defendants except the heirs of said Eskridge and Vance, pretend to have some claim to said lots, but have purchased with full notice of complainant's equitable mortgage. The Bill prays that by a decree of the court the said lots be sold for the satisfaction of complainant's claim and for general relief.
N. G. & S. E. NYE, Solicitors.
Aug. 2, 1844. [pr fee \$39 00] 4-9t.

NOTICE.

The State of Mississippi, Circuit Court, Yazoo County, May Term, 1844.
Quesny D. Gibbs, complainant,
vs.
Richard C. Hyatt, et al. def'ts.

UPON opening the matters in the complainant's Bill, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that James W. Donnington, Sarah A. Donnington, Thomas E. Madison, John P. Madison, Martha Madison, Susan Madison and Elizabeth Madison reside without the limits of the State of Mississippi;—It is therefore ordered, adjudged and decreed, that unless the said defendants appear here on or before the first day of the next Term of this Court and lead, answer or demur to the complainant's Bill, the several allegations therein will be taken for confessed, and the matters therein decreed. It is also ordered and decreed by the court, that a copy of this order be published in the Yazoo City Whig, a newspaper published in Yazoo city, in the county of Yazoo, State of Mississippi, for two successive months. And it also appearing to the court, that proof was shown that the defendant, Richard C. Hyatt, waived the issuance and service of process, and the said Richard C. Hyatt failing to plead, answer or demur to the complainant's Bill, it is ordered, adjudged and decreed that the several allegations therein be taken for confessed, &c. THOS. P. SLADE, Clerk.
By GIB BARNES, d. c.
Q. D. Gibbs, P. P.
August 2, 1844. [pr fee \$22] 4-9t.

Notice is hereby given,

THAT application will be made at the next October Term of the Honorable Probate Court of Bolivar county by the undersigned, Administrator, for the appointment to her of Dower in the lands of Thos. J. Porter, dec'd, by publishing said court in the following form, to wit:

To the Honorable Probate Court of Bolivar county, in the State of Mississippi.—Greeting:

The person of Mary A. Porter, widow of Thos. J. Porter, dec'd, respectfully she with one Thos. J. Porter, dec'd, and her estate departed this life seized and possessed of an undivided moiety of the following lands, to wit: Lots Nos. 21, 22, 23 and 10 of Section 4, Township 24, Range 8, West, containing 133 acres; and seized and possessed of the whole of the following described lands, to wit: the south half of Section 10, and the north half of Section 15, Township 24, Range 8, West, containing 647 1/2 acres, and Lot No. 2 of Section 10, Township 24, Range 8, West, containing 13 acres; Lots 3 and 4 of Section 10, Township 24, Range 8, West, containing 30 acres, and Lot 10 of Section 10, Township 24, Range 8, West, containing 19 acres, and a piece of ground in Section 4, Township 24, Range 8, West, and within the place called Victoria, and distinguished in the plan of said town as Lots 5, 4, 3, 2 and 1, fronting Dawson street on the west and Dawson street on the north. And the said Mary A. Porter having relinquished the provisions of the Will of said decedent, and elected to take her Dower in lieu thereof, prays that her Dower may be allotted to her in said before decreed lands, and that your Honorable Court may issue a writ directed to the Sheriff of said county commanding him to summon five discreet freeholders as commissioners, connected with the parties either by consanguinity or affinity, and entirely disinterested, to elicit and set off by metes and bounds, to your petitioner one-third part, according to quantity and quality, of all the said lands tenements and hereditaments in said county, and to put your petitioner in possession of the same, and your petitioner, as in duty bound, will ever pray, &c.
MARY A. PORTER,
By her Att'y James R. Enloe.
July 17, 1844. [pr fee \$23] 4-9t.

Insolvent Notice.

THE undersigned have been appointed Commissioners of Insolvency upon the estate of Thos. J. Porter, dec'd, and will meet at the house of Thomas J. Jackson in the town of Victoria, in the State of Mississippi, on the second Saturday of each month, and every month, for the space of six months, for the purpose of auditing claims against said estate.
JOSEPH McHURR,
WILLIAM R. HARMER,
Commissioners.
July 17, 1844.

GILMORE & HENDERSON,

Commission Merchants,
New Orleans.
J. McFARLAND, AGENT,
YAZOO CITY.
I AM prepared to make advances on Cotton to be shipped to the above House, and to furnish BAGGING, ROPE, &c. to their friends, at this place.
J. McFARLAND, Ag't.
Yazoo City, July 26, 1844. 3-t.

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the subscribers under the name of LEACH, THOMPSON & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Samuel Graves is alone authorized to settle the business, and to use the name of the firm only in liquidation.
N. W. LEACH,
R. N. THOMPSON,
SAM'L GRAVES.