

Free Trade

The Yazoo City Whig.

J. A. STEVENS, Editor & Proprietor.

YAZOO CITY, (MI.) FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1844.

VOL. 9, No. 8.—Whole No. 415.

THE YAZOO CITY WHIG. PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY, BY J. A. STEVENS, (CITY PRINTER.)

On Jefferson-street, next door to the offices of Messrs. Wilkinson & Miles, and F. W. Quackenboss.

TERMS—The Whig will be furnished to subscribers at \$3 00 per annum in advance, or \$5 at the end of the year.

Advertisements will be inserted at the rate of \$1 00 per square for the first insertion and 50 cents for each week thereafter—ten lines or less, constituting a square.

Announcing candidates for office will be \$5 for county offices, \$10 for state offices—in advance.

Political Cotton Circulars or any articles of individual interest, will be paid for in advance.

For advertising Citations from the Probate Court to persons interested, to come forward and show cause why an order of sale should not be granted, 12 dollars, to be paid for in advance.

For advertising Notice of Letters of Administration, 7 dollars, to be paid for in advance.

For advertising Notice of annual or final settlement by Administrators, 2 dollars, to be paid for in advance.

For advertising Notice of Insolvent Estates for 6 months, \$27, to be paid for in advance.

Trustees' Sales, and all other advertisements not specified, must be paid for in advance.

All advertisements of a personal nature will be charged double price, and payment required in advance.

Yearly Advertising. For forty lines or less, renewable at pleasure \$50. No contract taken for less than one year—and payable half yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertising is limited to those who immediately business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, sent in by them must be paid for by the square.

Professional Advertisements. For 10 lines or less, not alterable, 3 months, \$12

As the above rates are the same as those established in Natchez, Vicksburg, Jackson, Grand Gulf and elsewhere in this State, no deduction will be made from them in any case whatever.

ALL JOB WORK MUST BE PAID FOR ON DELIVERY.

PROFESSIONAL.

F. W. QUACKENBOSS, Attorney and Counsellor AT LAW. Yazoo City, Miss.

CONTINUES to practice regularly in the Superior Court of Chancery, High Court of Errors and Appeals, Circuit Court of the United States at Jackson, Superior Court of Chancery, and in the Circuit courts of Yazoo, Holmes and Carroll counties—Office in the Insurance building on Jefferson Street. Yazoo City, Jan. 1st 1840.

Q. D. GIBBS, Yazoo City, Mi.

WILL practice in the Courts of the 10th Judicial district,—The Supreme, Federal and Chancery courts, at Jackson,—and the Chancery court at Carrollton. He will give especial attention to the adjusting of titles to real estate in Yazoo and counties adjoining. August 11, 1843. 5-3m

The 'Southron,' Jackson; the 'Daily Courier,' Natchez; and the 'American Eagle,' Memphis, Tenn. will insert the above three months, and send their bills to this office for payment.

J. & W. BATTAILE, Attorneys at Law. Yazoo County, Me.

Will regularly attend each term of the Superior Court of Chancery, the High Court of Errors and Appeals, and the Circuit Court of Holmes, Attala Leake and Yazoo. December 30, 1842. 25-1y.

C. F. HAMER, Attorney at Law, YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI. March 8, 1840. 44-if

PERKINS & WILKINSON, Attorneys at Law.

WILL practice in the Circuit Courts of Leake, Attala, Holmes and Yazoo, and in the Chancery Court and High Court of Errors and Appeals at Jackson Address, ADDRESS.

R. S. G. PERKINS, Benton Miss. or G. E. B. WILKINSON, Yazoo City, Miss.

BLANK DECLARATIONS. For Sale at this OFFICE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

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, etc. to their friends, at this place.

J. McFARLAND, Ag't. Yazoo City, July 26, 1844. 3-4f.

Shropshire, Coleman & Co. Commission Merchants, Dealers in Staple Goods, MAIN STREET, YAZOO CITY.

Will furnish general supplies for Plantation and Family use.

J. P. SHROPSHIRE, Yazoo city, W. & D. COLEMAN, Franklin, July 12, 1844. 1-6f.

V. & L. G. GALLAWAY, General Commission and Forwarding Merchants, No. 93, CAMP STREET, NEW-ORLEANS.

July 8, 1842.

R. H. GRAYSON. JOHN M. HOLLINGSWORTH. JOHN M. HOLLINGSWORTH, & CO.

Produce, Grocery, Forwarding and Commission MERCHANTS, Lower Landing, Yazoo City, Miss. Dec. 15, 1843. 23-if

A. G. NALLE. WALTER COX. NALLE & COX, COTTON FACTORS, AND Commission Merchants, No. 90, CAMP STREET, NEW-ORLEANS.

September 1, 1843. 10-6m.

WEST & PHILLIPS, RECEIVING, FORWARDING, AND Commission Merchants, NEW ORLEANS.

J. R. WEST, Holmes county, Miss. H. L. W. PHILLIPS, New Orleans. August 11, 1843. 5-if

COPARTNERSHIP.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartnership in this city, under the style of

HOYT, MITCHELL & CO., for the transaction of a Factorage and Commission Business, and trust that their experience, with close attention, will enable them to give entire satisfaction to all who entrust business to their care.

HOYT, MITCHELL & Co. No. 4, Tchoupitoulas st.

WAIT S. HOYT, of Mobile, } ROBT. F. MITCHELL, } New Orleans, May 1, 1844. 47-18t

Co-partnership.

VINCENT GALLAWAY, has taken into Co-partnership his brother Lewis G. Gallaway, of Holmes county, Miss. They will conduct a General Commission Business in this city, under the style of V & L. G. GALLAWAY, and respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and public generally. During the present winter and ensuing spring L. G. Gallaway will reside at Jackson, Miss.

V. GALLAWAY, LEWIS G. GALLAWAY. New Orleans, Dec. 21, 1843. 25-if

A CARD.

THE undersigned beg leave to inform their friends and the public, that Mr. William Laughlin has withdrawn his agency of our business at Vicksburg, and we have appointed, in his stead, Messrs. HOYT WATT & GEORGE A. PERK, (who have this day opened an office at the old stand of Mr. Wm. Laughlin,) under the firm of Hoyt Watt & Co., who will make cash advances and furnish plantation supplies on shipment of produce to our address.

BURKE WATT & CO., N. Orleans WATT, BURKE & CO., Natchez. June 10, 1843. 49-8t.

Wanted at this Office.

A BOY as an Apprentice to the Printing business. One from the country and aged about 16 years would be preferred.—Apply immediately.

BLANK BILLS OF LADING.

For Sale at this OFFICE.

POETRY.

FOR THE YAZOO CITY WHIG. An Acrostic.

Honor to Him who noble was and great, Ere years had raised him up to man's estate; Nurtured in poverty, yet rich in mind, Repining never at his lot unkind, Yearning for glory, to the man we find.

Calm and determin'd in his country's cause; Leading the band designed to make her laws, And fearing nought, to duty ever nerved, Yielding to none when Freedom could be served. ION.

MISCELLANEOUS.

To the Editor of the Yazoo City Whig: DEAR SIR,—Enclosed I send you the latest model of Love Letter writing, which I hope you can give a place in your paper.

I intend to have a copy exhibited at the next State Fair, and if it is not excelled, I will claim a premium for the fair authoress.

[A Love Letter.] July 15, 1844.

O my dear Samuel—I have just returned from Indiana from school and I have bin a watin too heere from you for a long time and you havent rote too me and I havent hurd from you if you noved how I love you I now you would kum up and then we would get married and then you wouldnt leave your deare Matilda enny more I am a fraid you ar ded with the yaller fevour farthur bot me a gitar and last nite when I was a Singin and a playin on the gitar I thot I Saw your funerial goin too the berryin ground hollid in a waggon by a Niger O my deare Samuel how fritened a wos I Couldent Sleep all nite becos I was a dremiin all the time that I saw my deare Samuel a goin too be berryed by a Niger farther is a makin munny myty fast he is a goin too Send a grate deel of Cotton too Orleans this winter he ses sum of his Cotton is a opinin now but he ses sum of it is just a blumin. farther ses he is a goin too buy me a pianer in Orleans rur me and then my deare Samuel what fun wele har a Singin that purty luv Song you lant me farther ses he is a goin too get me a museck techer and then I think I can kum out as wele as Mis Galdson O my deare Samuel du hurry and kum up I want too Se you my hart is almost broke for you if you dont kum up rite away rite too me and tell me how y kum on, I am a goin too Send this letter by Mr Jones he kan tell you all a bout me Mr Anthony Dallas has bin putin at me more than a dosen times too marri him but he is a abolitionist but so was farthur and muther before the thum kum from ohio and hereed unkle Stevens estate and so has Cornelius Simmones and almost all the young men a bat heere since I begin too play on the gitar tha had a parte last week at Mis Rollingses and I beat all the ladies a dancin and Wiley Gregory he ses I was the purtyest and dressed the fynest too we all tuck turns a Singin and when the Called on me for my turn I sung kum rest in this busim and akumped myself on the gitar and when I was dun tha all Clapped me and drunk my helth and made me drink too. O my deare Samuel I must stop ritin as Mr Jones is a watin fur this letger and I hav too hurry and dres my self too take a ride this aftern with Sum Gentilmen muther sends her luv too you and so dus fathur and o my deare Samuel accept a grate dele of luv from your deare Matilda Mariah, du kum up I want too kiss you nun of the young Gentilmen kisses me half so good as my deare Samuel.

I remane fur ever untill deth you dearely belved

MATILDA MARIAH M.

p s i heer Mis King is a goin too get marriedy too Sammey B— next thursday week M M M

Joy.—O Joy! thou beautious heavenly scrapp! How lovely art thou, how worthy of adoration art thou, ariseest bright in the tearful eyes, and beamest in the looks of the dying! How good thou art, when thou fillest life's cup to the brim for the noble and the happy on earth, merciful when thou withdrawest sad memories from the wretched, the unfortunate, and crownest his sleep

with roses; how lovely and bright thou seemest to me, when I remark thy gentle movement in the human soul? O that thou wert in existence that I could call forth with my prayers, with my heart's blood, then shouldst thou oftener appear on earth!

But perhaps thou wouldst be less beautiful, less enchanting, if sorrow did not precede thee like the sun, which never shines so beautiful on earth as after rain and tempest. Pain and joy are life's pair of wings, with which the human being raises himself to the home of perfection.

Prayer.

The garment of darkness in which the Atheist shrouds his soul, shuts out the beautiful stars that gleam even as a son coming to his father, is seperated by an eternal wall from thousands of the choicest blessings of his life.—Sorrow falls on the heart of the godles being like clods on a coffin, hiding it forever from the glorious sunlight and the ever-gushing radiance of nature; but though the eart-idols of the christian be broken to pieces, though his heart be trodden under by the heel of oppression, still the eye of his inward sight is fixed on the pillar of fire that glides in noisless beauty before his soul, and flings its rosy shadow on the supphire walls of the promised land. There is a keen knife that most of us have felt pruning (oh God! how remorselessly) the best of its tenderest hopes, its sweet, tear-nurtured flowers, stripping life of its loveliness and-making the world a goudy mockery. This knife cuts the heartstrings, and when every cord of hope, when every flowery wythe of love binding the atheist's soul to life is sundred, down he sinks like a weight of lead beneath the murkey waves of despair. How different with the christian—how different with him who can cast his eyes above, and say, even while the death-dew is gathering on his brow, "there is my home." The christian is not exempt from sorrow, and his lips too often are steeped in bitterness; but his soul is like a bird bound to the earth, and each affection snapped, each heartstring cut, gives a new freedom to the diamond-dusted wings of hope! Oh, Prayer is a gentle bird, and she throws her white arms around the weary soul and soothes the heart's deep agony on her generous breast!

Legal Whiskers.

As o'er their wine and walnuts sat, Talking of this and then of that, Those whiskers well learned in the law— That is, well skilled to find a flaw— Said one companion to the other, "How is it, most respected brother, That you of late have shaven away Those whiskers which for many a day Had ornamented much your cheek? Sure, 'twas an idle, silly freak." To whom the other answer gave, With look half merry and half grave— "Though others be by whiskers-graced, A lawyer can't be too barefaced!"

BLESSINGS OF LIBERTY.—To be bored for hours on the jury by the small augers of those who bore and chisel for a profession.

THE LARGEST LIBERTY.—To be closely confined in a dirty jury room that of infanition, for no crime but that of being a common citizen.

A BOASTED PRIVILEGE.—To be locked up in a jury room with some of the unquestionably pure specimens of democracy with which some places are beautifully stocked.

Good thoughts like good company, will never stay where they are not civilly entertained; while bad thoughts, like bad manners, press for admission, or like nightly robbers, lurk secretly about, waiting for an unguarded moment to creep in and destroy.

GRIEF.—As the myrrh and hyssop which drugged the malefactors of old into forgetfulness of their doom, so there are griefs which stupefy before their last and crowning consummation.—Atlas.

When I wish to judge the character of a man, when I have not time to study, I always inquire in the first place, whether he has preserved his earliest friends.

To do without accomplishing anything; always intend to do something hereafter, but neglect the present humble opportunity of usefulness.—JOHN PETERSWERT.

The path that leads to fortune too often passes through the narrow defiles of meanness, which a man of exalted spirit cannot stoop to tread.—Dr. Hawks.

GOOD ADVICE.—Never marry but for love, but see thou lovest what is lovely.

General Intelligence.

Trade of the United States.

We copy from the New York Express, of recent date, the following interesting statements, compiled from the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury:

The following table shows the amount of the import and export trade of the United States, with eight different governments, for the nine months ending June 30th, 1843, showing in each case in whose favor the balance of trade is, and to what amount.

Table with columns: Imports from, Exports to, Balance of trade. Rows include France and her dependencies, Spain and her dependencies, Russia, America other than the U.S., China, Holland, Hanse Towns.

The imports and exports with the above countries for the year ending September 30, 1842, compared with 9 months in 1843, are as follows:

Table with columns: Imports, Exports, In our favor. Rows include 1843, 1842, 9m.

It will be seen by this table, that more than half of our trade is with England and her dependencies, and that the balance of trade is in our favor, and that it has increased from three million nine hundred thousand dollars in 1842, to seventeen million nine hundred and twenty-three thousand two hundred and fifty-three dollars in 1843.

The balance in our favor from the French trade has been increased from one million five hundred thousand dollars to four million six hundred and thirty-six thousand three hundred and sixteen dollars. That of the South American trade, from six millions against us to forty-five thousand and fifty-seven dollars in our favor; and the trade of the Hanse Towns one hundred and seventy-one thousand and sixty-seven dollars in our favor. In the trade of China, the balance against us has been reduced from three millions five hundred thousand dollars to one million nine hundred and sixty-six thousand six hundred and eight dollars, and that of Spain from seven millions one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to three millions twenty-six thousand eight hundred and ten dollars—making an aggregate difference of the balance of trade in our favor from four millions five hundred thousand dollars to twenty-two millions two hundred and ninety-one thousand six hundred and ninety-eight dollars—an amount fully equal to what the best wishers of the good of the country could desire. The result completely explodes the predictions of those who are prophesying a season of commercial ruin, caused by our indebtedness to European countries for their productions.

TRADE WITH CHINA.

A writer in the Hartford (Conn.) Journal, in speaking of the Chinese market and our trade with that Empire, estimates that ONE HALF the amount of the present Cotton crop of the Union will soon be required to supply the Chinese market. The population of the Empire is estimated at 350,000,000, the greater portion of whom are clad in cotton fabrics. In computing the probable extent of the demand for cotton among the Chinese, he takes the estimate that an American will consume five times the amount of cotton goods that a Chinese will, and that 20,000,000 Americans will annually consume 300,000 bales. If this estimate be correct, (and it seems a very moderate one,) the amount of the raw material required for the Chinese market, will be at least 300,000 bales! It is well known that American manufactures are preferred in China, to those of any other nation, and if this trade can be engrossed by our countrymen the imagination can scarce conceive the grand result. More than the cotton crop will be required for our own manufactures, and a great Domestic market for the raw material will be built up, exceeding that of England.—We firmly believe that the day is not far distant when these great results will be attained.—Port Gibson Herald.

Division of the Methodist Church.

The members of the General Conference have agreed to divide the Methodist Church, if the South so desire. This has been done in good feeling and in a kindly manner.—The grounds on which this division is to rest may be understood from the resolutions accompanying the report. They are: Resolved, That whenever any agents of the Southern Church are clothed with legal authority or corporate power to act in the premises, the agents at New York are hereby authorized and directed to act in concert with said Southern agents, so as to give the provisions of these resolutions a legally binding force.

Resolved, That all the property of the

Methodist Episcopal Church, in Meeting Houses, Parsonages, Colleges, Schools, Conference Funds, Cemeteries, and of every kind within the limits of the Southern organizations, shall be forever free from any claim set up on the part of the Methodist Episcopal Church, so far as this Resolution can be of force in the premises.

Resolved, That the Church so formed in the South shall have a common property in all the copy rights in possession of the Book Concerns at New York and Cincinnati, at the time of the settlement by the Commissioners.

Resolved, That the Bishops be respectfully requested to lay that part of this Report requiring the action of the Annual Conferences before them as soon as possible, beginning with the New York Conference.

POLITICAL.

Question and Answer.

Sam. Medary, the editor of the Ohio Statesman, (by-the-by, one of the most unscrupulous papers in the United States,) puts the following question to Judge Wright, editor of the Cincinnati Gazette, who was a member of Congress in 1824—5: Question.—"What is your present opinion about the bargain and sale of 1824, by which Clay transferred Mordecai Bartley, John C. Wright, and other Ohio members of congress to Adams?"

Answer.—"Our present opinion is, that the charge, at its inception was base, false and malicious, and known to be so—that it was sought to be supported by perjury, which signally failed—that it has been disproved, exposed, acknowledged to be false by its authors, and abandoned as unworthy the belief even of common knaves—that the tool put forth to avow its authorship skulked from testifying when called upon to give evidence—in short, that it is just such a foul, malicious and repudiated falsehood, as suits the natural appetite of Samuel Medary. Are you answered?"

Who can Vote for Henry Clay?

THE OLD DEMOCRATS, of 1812, can vote for him, for he was the great champion of the Democratic party, on the floor of Congress, and silenced the batteries of the Essex Junto, by his all-powerful eloquence, & rebuked such men as Martin Van Buren, who sought by an alliance with the Hartford Convention Federalists to defeat the election of that pure patriot JAMES MADISON.

THE FRIENDS OF LIBERTY, every where, can vote for him, for it was his voice that was heard in the Halls of Congress, in favor of South American and Grecian Independence.

The honest, patient GERMANS can vote for him, for he is the advocate of their best interests, and the eulogists of their frugal habits, their peaceful quietude, and their love of Liberty, Law, and order.

THE FRIENDS OF IRELAND can vote for him, for he has ever been the advocate of Irishmen, likening them in his fervid eloquence to his own warm-hearted Kentuckians.

THE FRIENDS OF SOUND CURRENCY will vote for him, for he it was that perfected the soundest currency on earth, and withstood the clamor of demagogues to preserve it.

THE FRIENDS OF HOME INDUSTRY will support him, for it is his glory to give industry its ample reward, by removing from it foreign paper competition.

THE MECHANIC will vote for him, for it is the policy of HENRY CLAY to give full employment to every hand, and every wheel in the land, by creating full employment and good pay, in good money.

THE FARMER will support him, for it is his policy that will create a Home Market, and thereby increase the profits his labor, and the value of his lands.

LABORERS of all kinds will support him, for he it is that will protect them from the pauper labor of Europe, and enable them to support themselves and families with care and independence.

Finally, the PEOPLE of every condition of life will support him as the best, truest, and firmest friend, and they will elect him too by a majority exceeding that which passed sentence of condemnation upon Martin Van Buren in 1840.—The banner of the people is already unfurled to the breeze, and upon it is inscribed in letters of light— "THE VICTORY FOR CLAY IN 1844, shall and will be greater than that of Harrison in 1840!"

HURRAH FOR HARRY CLAY!!

Vaterlands Waechter.

The President thinks that Mexico has had quite time enough to conquer Texas if she could do it at all, and ought not to be allowed a day longer. But Mr. Accident, if it took the United States eight years to whip 500 Seminoles ought not Mexico to be allowed atleast a century or two to whip 50,000 Texans.