

THE YAZOO CITY WHIG AND POLITICAL REGISTER.

YAZOO CITY, (MI.) FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1840.

VOL. 4, No. 47.—Whole No. 103.

J. A. STEVENS, Editor and Proprietor.

Yazoo City Whig and Political Register.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY.

BY J. A. STEVENS,

(CITY PRINTER)

On Main Street, opposite M. B. Hamer's, in the north end of the "Manchester Hall."

TERMS.—The Whig will be furnished to subscribers at \$5 00 per annum in advance.

The privilege of annual advertising is limited to their own immediate 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

10 do do do 12 do 30

10 do do do 12 do 30

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.

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 their own immediate 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

10 do do do 12 do 30

10 do do do 12 do 30

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.

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 their own immediate 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

10 do do do 12 do 30

10 do do do 12 do 30

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.

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 their own immediate 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

10 do do do 12 do 30

10 do do do 12 do 30

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.

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 their own immediate 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

10 do do do 12 do 30

10 do do do 12 do 30

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.

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 their own immediate 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

10 do do do 12 do 30

10 do do do 12 do 30

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.

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 their own immediate 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

10 do do do 12 do 30

10 do do do 12 do 30

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.

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 their own immediate 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

10 do do do 12 do 30

10 do do do 12 do 30

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.

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 their own immediate 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

10 do do do 12 do 30

10 do do do 12 do 30

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.

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 their own immediate business; and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons, sent in by them must be paid for by the square.

Professional Advertisements.



THE WHIG & REGISTER.

Terms—\$5 in advance, end of the year \$5

FRIDAY, MAY 2, 1840.

Honour to the Brave—Slender put to shame.

In the recklessness of political desperation, the hisses of the slimy tongue of the slanderer have found re-utterance in prints and speeches where some candor ought to be looked for. It was stated by a member of the Ohio Legislature, that it was said, that Gen. Harrison was entitled to none of the credit, either of the planning or the fighting at the battle of the Thames—that Harrison was two miles off during the battle, and the mode of attack was arranged by his officers. This vile calumny was met in a tangible shape, by Mr. Corwin, of Ohio. It so happens that the four aids of Gen. Harrison, who were with him in the battle are still with us (long life to the soldier,) and are ready to tell us in relation to this matter. Mr. Corwin immediately corresponded with them and inquired the facts, and their several answers are promptly laid before the public. Gen'l. CHAMBERS, Col's. TODD and SMITH live in Kentucky, and Col. O'FALLON at St. Louis.

We publish to-day the letter of Col. Smith, which will, without any request of ours, be read with interest. The others we shall give to our readers, one each week, successively. They are all characterized by a sense of high toned chivalry indicating the gentleman and the soldier, and treat of matters of exciting interest.

Col. J. Speed Smith, we will remark, is one of the foremost and most influential Van Buren men in Kentucky, but the pride of chivalry and the honor of bravery, brings out the gentleman with candour and truth irresistible.

"RICHMOND, MARCH 6, 1840.

Sir:—Your letter of the 17th ultimo, was received on yesterday, in which you state, that General Harrison was not within two miles of the battle ground—that the entire plan of operations was projected by Colonel Richard M. Johnson—that he led the troops on to conquest and that General Harrison had no part nor lot in the matter." My humiliation is deep, that a necessity should exist, produced by party rancor, to prove facts attested by history for more than a quarter of a century, and which have never before been questioned. That ignorance and credulity abound to an extent, to render such baseless assertions available, bespeaks a lamentable state of public intelligence, and portends no good to the republic.

That Col. Johnson led the van, and brought on the battle, is true—that he behaved with the utmost gallantry, is also true; but your letter contains the first suggestion which has ever reached me, that "the entire plan of operations was projected by him." The magnanimity of Col. Johnson will repudiate, with proud indignation, such an effort to cluster additional laurels upon his brow, thus unjustly torn from the brow of his General. Col. Johnson received orders, as to the form and manner of charge, from General Harrison in person, in the face and almost in sight of the enemy. The general was with the regiment when the charge was sounded. As Johnson moved to the charge, the General started for the line of infantry, which had been drawn up in order of battle. He had not gone far, before turning to me, (and to the best of my recollection, I was the only one of his aids then with him,) he said, "Pursue Col. Johnson with your utmost speed, see the effect of his charge, and the position of the enemy's artillery, and return as quickly as possible." Having executed this order as promptly as practicable, I met him on my return, pressing forward with the front of the infantry. Upon reporting that Col. Johnson had broken the enemy's line—that they were surrendering, and that their cannon was in our possession—he exclaimed, in an animated tone, "Come on my brave fellows, Proctor and his whole army will soon be ours." Soon after this, an officer, (I believe the late Judge John McDowell of Ohio) rode up and reported that the left wing, at or near the crochets, was suffering severely, and in great disorder. This communication was made in the hearing of the soldiers. The General contradicted the latter part of the statement in the most emphatic manner—but giving order to the next command to push forward, he dashed with the messenger to the indicated point of conflict and confusion, and found the contest pretty close and severe. A portion of Johnson's regiment, owing to the impracticability of the ground for horse, had dismounted, and was fighting on foot and mingled with the infantry—which had been, to some extent, the cause of the confusion. Order was soon restored, and the left wing closed to the front, (which formed the crochets,) under the personal supervision of General Harrison. In the mean time some of our soldiers were shot within less than ten feet of the General; for the conflict here was sharp and animated, and continued so for some time. With the exception of the charge

made by Col. Johnson's regiment, Gen. Harrison was in the most exposed and dangerous parts of the battle.

It is due to the occasion to relate the following incidents: The day before the battle, the army was impeded in its march by the destruction of a bridge across a branch of the Thames, up which it was moving, at or near the mouth of the branch. Col. Johnson had been ordered to cross the stream at some mills, two or three miles above the mouth. The road led him by the bridge. A portion of his regiment had a brush with a party of Indians, posted in cabins on the opposite side of the Thames and the branch, and also under the thick covert along their banks, to dispute the passage of the stream, and barress all attempts to repair the bridge. As soon as the firing was heard, the General hurried to the scene of action, accompanied by a portion of his family, of which Commodore Perry was one. When I arrived, I found General Harrison, Commodore Perry and other officers, (I think General Cass was one) in an open piece of ground near the bridge. Col. Johnson had passed, and a small portion of his regiment, previously dismounted, under the command of Capt. Benjamin Warfield, and some infantry which had hurried up, were carrying on the skirmish. Major Wood had been ordered up with a small piece of artillery. Commodore Perry urged Gen. Harrison to withdraw, as he was too much exposed for the Commander-in-Chief. If I mistake not, General Cass united with the Commodore, and offered to remain and see his orders executed. The General, with Perry and the residue of his suite, started off; but General Harrison went but a few steps and returned, and retained his position near the cannon, until the Indians were dislodged and driven, the bridge repaired, and the army put in position to cross. During this whole time he was as much or more exposed than the soldiers, being on horseback all the while. The Commodore afterwards remonstrated with him against this unnecessary exposure, observing "that in open sea he could stand fire tolerably well, but there was no fun in being shot at by a concealed enemy." The General justified his conduct by saying "the General who commands Republican Volunteers, in whose ranks the best blood of the country is to be found, must never think of his own safety, at least until his troops become familiar with his disregard of personal danger." Hardihood itself has never denied Perry's courage. Chambers and Todd of Kentucky, and O'Fallon of Missouri, the other aids of General Harrison at the battle of the Thames, are still living, and can give you additional facts, if required.

Although it is not in direct response to any part of your letter, I must be permitted to say, that my intercourse with General Harrison left the conviction on my mind, that he was a gentleman, a soldier and a patriot, and I deprecate most sincerely, the injustice attempted to be done him by a portion of that party with which I have always voted.

I am, Sir, respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

J. SPEED SMITH.

M. B. CORWIN, Esq.

From our Extra of the 22d.

Owing to sickness the present week, we were compelled to issue a half-sheet, but as amends we this day issue an extra, containing the last accounts of the all-existing topic—the destruction of Natchez. It contains the latest news, and we now lay it before our readers.

From the Free Trader, of the 11th.

THE DEFOUMENT OF THE CALAMITY.

SABBATH EVENING, the 10th of May.

What we wrote on Friday, the day after the calamity, has since proved far too low a computation and far too faint a sketch of the ruin which has befallen our noble, spirited, yet devoted city.

The estimate of a little more than a million and a quarter of dollars for the damages done to the buildings merely may be nearly correct for the compact part of the city; but to cover the loss of merchandise, provisions, goods of various kinds and furniture destroyed there should, in the opinion of some of our practical and clear headed men, be, at least four millions more added—making the entire loss of property in the city of Natchez more than FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS.

'Tis estimated, we believe, to be strictly within the bounds of moderation. The immense quantity of pork, bacon, butter, lard and vegetables lost at the landing—swept into the deep and oblivious river—would astonish any one not acquainted with the nature of our trade. Many of our large Ware Houses and furnishing stores, having lately been crippled and restricted in their operations, the most of the supplies for city, county and the adjacent counties have been driven from the Natchez Landing. These now, with a very few exceptions are whelmed in the ruin, or lost in the waters.

There are numerous dwellings in the lower as well as upper city, where every item of furniture, and clothing and ornament, was lost to the gyrations of the whirlwind and lost irrevocably. Many ladies lost elegant and valuable wardrobes, and were dependent on friendship for the initial vestments with which they covered themselves after they had been reduced to a state of almost entire nudity by a tornado which was writing "in the sweat of its great agony."

The beautiful and splendid villa of Andrew Brown Esq., at which place the most gorgeous and splendid fete ever given in this city to the city guests. The cost of its erection was sixty or seventy thousand dollars. The mansions of Peter Little, Esq., and Mrs. Linton on the bluff, fronting each other

at about a mile distant, outbore the storm, built of very massive materials, and escaped with the loss of chimneys, and the dismantling of some of the friezes and architectural ornaments.

The Natchez theatre is a pile of shapeless ruins, beyond recovery. The entire square, surrounded by the walls, and partly covered by the pile of the Rail Road Depot, late one of the largest and noblest edifices of the kind in any city in the Union, is covered with the wreck of tower, walls and roofs. From this immense mass of rubbish several wounded persons and dead bodies have been dug, and the work of removing the huge pile of brick and timber has been but just commenced.

From the immense ruins of Parker's Southern Exchange Messrs. Farish and Bom's were dug alive after a confinement of an hour or two, and the dead body of Moses a most valuable servant; it is possible that there may be one or two more bodies still in those ruins.

The Planter's Hotel, formerly called "Our House," situated on the brow of the bluff was blown down the precipice. Many men were known to have been in the house at the time; and it has become painfully evident to the senses that the rapid decomposition of flesh is going on under the timbers of that house.

Infamous Conduct.

The wretches spoken of in the two following paragraphs from the Natchez Courier, should be branded and held up to the detestation of all mankind. Indeed, we should not blame our Natchez friends if they should inflict upon them punishment the most signal and summary, and hang every mothers son of them as high as Haman. Men who would thus take advantage of the misfortunes of a community afflicted as the people of Natchez are, are unworthy of the name, and no fate which might befall them, however terrible it might be, could elicit for them the slightest sympathy. They deserve none.—Vicksburg Whig.

INFAMOUS.—It is with shame and regret that we make mention of a spirit of abandoned cupidity exhibited by some of our own good citizens. In the hearing of groans from the wounded, ay, in the very presence of dead bodies, individuals who escaped the wrath of the tornado, have made efforts to raise the price of corn and pork by buying up all there is in the city. One of these shysters met with a rebuff proper from an honest heart on a corn boat at the landing; the owner of the boat told him he would sell him enough to relieve his distress, if distressed he was, at the same price charged for corn before the tempest, but he had a heart, that was grateful to Providence for preservation, and he would not part with his produce to a man who was eager to speculate upon the misfortunes of a ruined city. Give us, forever, the western heart warm with noble sympathies!

"Honor and shame, from no condition rise, Act well your part, there all the honor lies."

THE BLOODSUCKERS COWED AND WHIPPED INTO JUSTICE.—Many of the flat-boats that broke from the Natchez landing during the storm, were stranded below this city and it is hardly credible, but still it is true, that those living on the banks of the river, like wrecking pirates, took possession of the boats, and claimed them as the spoils of a tempest. A Mr. Woods, found his boat loaded with Ploughs, &c., six miles below the city, in possession of five or six men, who refused to give it up without being paid one half the value of the cargo. So soon as this base extortion was reported in our streets, a party of gentlemen, consisting of Thomas Alunce, M. D. Kidd, S. B. Stutton, T. W. Clay, J. W. Buice, Mr. Deletroux, Jno. Shanks, and several others, able to row a boat and willing to punish fraud and inhumanity, took a skiff and dashed down the river, seven or eight miles, where they found the boat above alluded to. They took instant possession and restored it to the rightful owner. Natchez may be ruined, but she has still some spirits who are not yet dead to the cry of justice and humanity.

STILL LATER!!

From the Free Trader of the 13th inst., we have still later news from the scene of destruction. A public meeting was held by the citizens of Natchez, for the reception of the reports of the several committees appointed at a previous meeting, and for other purposes. Resolutions complimentary to the deputations from the cities of New-Orleans, Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, and the adjacent towns were passed—also motions of various kinds for the relief of the sufferers.

The following is a list of the names of these injured as reported by the committee appointed for that purpose:

Henry Clark, Natchez,

Henry McGraw, do.

Hesler Ford, do.

Patrick Brown, Steamboat,

Francis Smith, Indians,

James Bonals, Natchez,

Erason Moncrieff, Pennsylvania,

D. Lyons, Natchez,

D. McNulty, do.

Samuel Noland, do.

Peter McGreals, do.

Robert Ramsey, Pennsylvania,

J. Thomas, Natchez,

G. Holligan, do.

J. Kealey, do.

John Stewart, Natchez,

N. McNeill, Louisville,

T. H. Roach, Warren co.

Ann Riley, Natchez,

Allice Curless, Pittsburg,

Three negro men,

Total—at the Hospital and Tremont House twenty three.

The whigs of Albany, N. Y., at their recent charter elections carried every ward in the city, and elected their Mayor by more than 900 majority.

HISTORICAL.

LIFE OF GEN. WM. H. HARRISON.

For the exceedingly able and highly interesting Life of General Harrison, published in this day's paper, we are indebted to the accomplished pen of Mr. Brooks, of the New York Express.

WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

The prominent position now occupied by GENERAL HARRISON before the American people, renders it peculiarly proper that a brief sketch of his life and public services should be laid before his fellow-citizens; for although his public acts, both in a civil and military capacity, have been for the lasting glory and honor of our whole country, yet in consequence of his having resided for the greater part of his life among the primitive and chivalric inhabitants of the western states, they are more familiar with his history than those who reside in the East and North. It was this acquaintance with the man, or rather—to make use of the endearing appellation by which he has been universally known—It was this acquaintance with the Washington of the West, that has there produced such a general and ardent feeling in his favor; that the people have, in despite of party dictation, borne him triumphantly along, for the highest office in their gift, until there is now no doubt but he will be elected by a most decisive majority.

It will be apparent that our efforts to compress the materials of his eventful life, into the compass of a few pages, has compelled us to omit all those minute illustrations of particular facts, which have in reality given to his life all the beauty of romance. To see a youth of eighteen years of age, leaving his kindred, and friends, and paternal roof, and inspired by a lofty patriotism, marching into the savage wilderness, and battling with the enemies of his country; and then in a few years to find him in the councils of the nation, exerting himself to promote the civil institutions he had so gallantly defended in the field; and then again leading the armies of our country to victory at the dreadful midnight conflict of Tippecanoe, and at the hard fought siege of Fort Meigs, and the still more brilliant victory of the Thames,—together opens a field for meditation, which it is impossible to express in the few pages we have devoted to the history of his life. To have pursued a subject of this kind in all its details, would have been grateful to our feelings, but the brevity of our plan will forbid it. We must leave the reader to fill up for himself the many omissions we are compelled to make. We ought to state that this compilation is principally taken from the valuable and authentic history of M'Affee on the late war, and from the excellent biographical works of Dawson and Judge Hall.

William Henry Harrison, was born in Virginia, on the 9th of February, 1773. His father, Benjamin Harrison, was one of the patriots of the Revolution. He was a very distinguished member of the first Congress of the United States, which met at Philadelphia in 1775, and was one of the most conspicuous of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. He afterwards rendered important services to his country by his energetic and patriotic measures as Governor of his native State, Virginia. This eminent patriot died in 1801; leaving his son, William, under the guardianship of his friend, the celebrated Robert Morris.

Young Harrison was educated at Hampton Sydney College; and, by the advice of his friends, turned his attention to the study of medicine. But about the period when he had completed his education, soon after the death of his father, the increased and barbarous hostilities of the Indians on our Northwestern borders began to excite a feeling of indignation throughout the whole country. In this general excitement our young student participated so warmly, that he resolved to relinquish his professional pursuits, and join the army destined to the defence of the Ohio frontier.

The war in this part of our country was then assuming a very alarming aspect. The Indian tribes, who had been in the services of Great Britain, during our revolutionary struggle, had not yet laid down the tomahawk, but still persisted in their ruthless hostilities, and in almost daily commission of their savage atrocities. From the year 1783, when Great Britain acknowledged our independence, and war with the mother country ceased, up to the year 1791, it was estimated that more than fifty hundred of our hardy borderers had fallen victims to the rifle and scalping knife of their savage foes. Our North-Western Frontier presented an appalling scene of rapine, conflagration and wanton destruction of life and property. Many of our border settlements had been crushed in their infancy, and all had been retarded in their growth. Expeditions, fitted out to oppose them, had met with the most disheartening losses; and finally a gallant army under Brigadier General Harmar, which had been sent expressly to chastise those savages, had been signally defeated by them, and almost annihilated. Of the few experienced officers, who escaped from Harmar's defeat, nearly all, worn out with the fatigues of a service so harassing, and shrinking from a warfare of so dangerous and barbarous a nature, had resigned their commissions; and a feeling of dismay began to pervade the whole community.

Such was the gloomy aspect of affairs, when the ardent and generous patriotism of young Harrison prompted him to give up the comforts and luxuries that surrounded him at home, and peril his life in defence of his fellow countrymen.

He received the commission of an ensign in the United States Artillery, in the autumn of the year 1791, when only eighteen years of age; and hastened immediately to join

his regiment, which was then stationed at Fort Washington. He arrived at his post a few days after the unfortunate defeat of General St. Clair, near the Miami villages, by the confederated Indians under the command of the celebrated Chief, Little Turtle, and Joseph Brant. This disastrous defeat, in which St. Clair's army was destroyed, and with the loss of nearly a thousand men, killed or taken prisoners, left the whole of our North-western frontier exposed to the ravages of a merciless enemy, and added greatly to the general consternation before existing.

In this state of things, our government saw the necessity of adopting immediate and efficient means to put an end to this savage conflict. Another army was promptly raised, and the command given to Gen. Anthony Wayne—a gallant and able officer, who had earned a brilliant reputation in the Revolutionary War. Wayne's Legion, as his army was called in the new organization, assembled at Pittsburg, in the summer of 1792; and in the ensuing month of November, they left that place, and went into winter quarters, at Legionville, on the Ohio, 22 miles below Pittsburg.

About this time Harrison was promoted to a lieutenancy; and shortly after, he joined Wayne's Legion. His fearlessness and energy, with his strict attention to discipline, soon attracted the notice of his commander-in-chief, himself a bold and daring soldier, and a rigid disciplinarian; and Gen. Wayne, not long after his arrival, selected him as one of his aid-de-camps, at the age of nineteen.