THE YAZOO CITY WEEKLY WHIG.

By Mrs. Harriet N. Prewett. YAZOO CITY, (*MI.*) FRIDAY, JUNE 10, 1853. Vol. 17, No. 48—Whole No. 888.

THE YAZOO CITY WHIG

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY,
By MRS. HARRIET N. PREWETT,
ON JEFFESON STREET.

TERM.—The Whig will be furnished to subscribers at Three Dollars per annum in advance, or Four if not paid within a month. Five Dollars 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. The number of insertions required, must be marked on the margin of the manuscript or they will be inserted till forbid, and charged accordingly.

Yearly Advertising.

For forty lines or less, renewable at pleasure, $40.00 No contract taken for less than one year—and payable half yearly in advance.

The privilege of annual advertisers is limited to their own immediate business, and all advertisements for the benefit of other persons sent in by them, must be paid or by the square

Professional Advertisements.

For 10 lines or less, not alterable,	3 months.	$8 00				
" 10	do	do	do 6	do	15 00	
" 10	do	do	do 12	do	20 00	

CASH ALL JOB WORK MUST BE PAID FOR ON DELIVERY.

A. B. FANTON. F. R. TURLEY.

FANTON & TURLEY,
VICKSBURG, MISS.

(*Successors to T. B. Wheeler & Co.*)

ALWAYS keep on hand the largest variety of Dry Goods, Boots & Shoes, Hats, Caps, Clothing, Saddles, Carpet &c., in Vicksburg.—Their stock is equal in richness, cheapness and extent to any in the southwest—New Orleans not excepted. [nov 10–tf.]

WRIGHT, WILLIAMS & CO.
COTTON FACTORS
NEW ORLEANS.

I continue to ship to this House, and will be always ready and willing to make liberal cash advances on consignments to them, and will also furnish plantation supplies, &c.
P. O'DONNELL.
Yazoo city, Oct 8, 1852. 13-tf.

NEW FIRM.
HIGGINBOTHAM & CO.

WE, the undersigned, have formed a partnership for the purpose of transacting a *General Produce, Grocery and Liquor Business.*

We will keep constantly on hand a general assortment of FAMILY GROCERIES, Wines, Brandies, Hardware, Cutlery, and Queensware, which we will sell very low.
T. T. HIGGINBOTHAM,
O. W. HENDERSON.
Yazoo city, Dec 24, '52. 24-tf

PISTOLS—Revolving Self-cocking and other superior quality Pistols for sale by
Yazoo city, Dec 26, '51. S. H. WILSON.

Vicksburg Camphene Manufactory.

BEST Camphene manufactured weekly, for sale, wholesale and retail at 75 cents per gallon.

Always on hand, Camphene Lamps, Chimneys and Wicks. [nov 19] A. GENELLA

Particular Notice.

THE Ladies will please call and examine my Stock of Dress Goods, consisting in part of

Silks, d'Laines, Berages, Persian Cloths, Merinos, Alpacas, Ginghams, Swiss, Jackonet, Bared Muslins, &c., &c.,

all of which I selected with great care and am determined to sell at very reduced prices on a credit, and for cash, as cheap as any house in the city.

Whether you intend to purchase or not, I extend to you a most cordial invitation to call and look at my stock. *Don't delay.*
N. W. HOBSON,
sign of the Eagle.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!!

I HAVE just received and opened my splendid stock of Gentlemen's Fall and Winter CLOTHING, comprising every variety of style and quality. Gentlemen wishing anything in the shape of Coat, Pants, Vest or Shirt, will do well to call and examine for themselves, prices to suit the purchaser. N W HOBSON.
sign of the Eagle.

In addition to the above, I have received the handsomest assortment of Boys and Childrens Clothing ever opened in this city, and unsurpassed for cheapness. Send the Juveniles to
N W HOBSON.

BOOKS! BOOKS!!—A large assortment of Historical, Biographical, Poetical, Miscellaneous & Fictitious works just arrived fresh from the northern press. C. T. MANN

$100 Reward.

FOR boys JOE and MARCH. or $50 for either. Joe is full six feet high, very stout and well made—black, has a pleasant look when spoken to. March is six feet high, rather spare, and has a downcast countenance. Left on Saturday night in company. They were purchased in New Orleans about the first of February, and will, perhaps, be dressed in their jackets and pants.
A. D. MATINGLY,
J. A. KLEIN.
Vicksburg, April 28, 1853. 44-6t.

WINN'S HOTEL,

YAZOO CITY, MISS.

HAVING purchased the property recently occupied by the Commercial Bank of Manchester, I am again prepared to accommodate my friends and the travelling public, and embrace this opportunity of tendering to them my sincere thanks for their former liberal patronage, and also for their kind forbearance since the fire. No effort or expense shall be wanting on my part, to make Winn's Hotel, in every department, one of the best hotels in the State.
R. M. WINN.
January 14, 1853. 27-tf.

STRAWBERRIES and Cherries in their own juice, for sale by D. TAMBORINE

Shirts, Shirts.

JUST received a good assortment of linen bosom Shirts and Shirt-collars, at
OWAN, CHAPPEL & CHAPIN'S.

ST. CHARLES EXCHANGE,

THE St Charles is now thoroughly fitted and reopened in a style far superior in every respect to any other establishment in Mississippi, or probably in the whole Southern country.

It comprises an area of fifty by one hundred feet, and contains a Billiard Saloon, two bowling Alleys, Restaurat and other convenient and necessary fixtures. Especial care will be observed in furnishing the bar invariably with the choicest wines, liquors, &c., and the restaurat with all the luxuries the market affords.

The secluded location, capacious arrangement, and combined advantages of this establishment, render it eminently a desireable and pleasant resort.

The business will be conducted by the most competent and gentlemanly men, and no exertion will be omitted calculated to merit a general patronage.
Yazoo city, February 4, 1853. 30–tf.

JOHN ROACH,
Philosophical and Mathematical Instrument Maker and Importer,
No. 79, NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK

ENGINEER'S and Surveyor's Instruments, Transits, Levels, Compasses, &c., of the most approved construction, made to order: also, complete sets of Philosophical Apparatus for Schools, Colleges, &c

N. B.—Mr. JAMES ROACH, Cashier of Rail Road, Vicksburg, will receive and forward orders for instruments. Nov 5, '52 17–tf

JUST received per steamer Afton, from New Orleans, (*selected by myself*) a full supply of the cheapest Family Groceries. Also, Brandies, Wines, Fruits, &c. I have made arrangements with an Importing House in New Orleans, which enables me by order, to be always prepared for both wholesale and retail customers.

I have on hand choice brands of Claret Wine, which I can sell at as low prices as can be purchased in New Orleans. Give me a call.
D. TAMBORINE.
Yazoo city, may 21, 1852. 46–tf

H. C. & S. E. HYE,
Attorneys at Law,
YAZOO CITY.
January 7, 1853. 26–tf.

DENTISTRY.

H. LAWRENCE, DENTIST.

OFFICE on Main street, next door to R. M. Winn's Hotel. A list of prices for any operation on the teeth can be consulted at the Office. Yazoo city, Feb 11, '53. 31–tf.

NOTICE! NOTICE!

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, either by note or account, are requested to call and settle immediately. If not closed by the 1st of March next, he will necessarily be obliged to place them in the hands of a collector for settlement. CHAS. T. MANN.
Yazoo city, February 11, 1853. 31-tf

LUCINA CORDIAL.

6 doz bottles Le Cordial de Lucina or Elixer of Love, the great remedy for prostrations of the procreant functions and artificial barrenness, just received and for sale by
THOMPSON & co.
Yazoo city, January 14, 1853 27–tf

A. F. COCHRAN & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
And Importers of Foreign Fruits, Nuts, &c.,
And Agents for the "Amirican Chrystal Powder Company,"
No. 37, GRAVIER ST., NEW ORLEANS.

HAVE always on hand, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, Walnuts, Cream Nuts, Pecans, Filberts, Raisens, Almonds, Fraits in Juice and Brandy, and every variety of Foreign and Domestic Fruits.

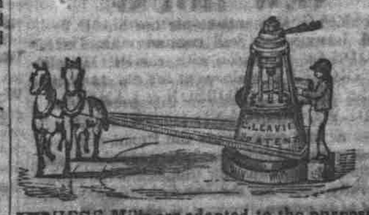
ALSO,

Agents for the sale of Carolina Seed Peas.
march 25, 1853. 87–1y.

New Drug and Book Store.
THOMPSON & CO.

WHOLESALE and Retail Druggists have removed to their new brick building on Main Street, next door above Messrs. Allen & Barksdale, and have on hand and are receiving a large supply of fresh Drugs, Medicines, Chemcals, Paints, Oils, Dye-Stuffs, Glassware, Perfumery, Soaps, Books, Stationary, &c., all of which they offer at unusually low prices. Merchants, Physicians, Planters and others will find it to their interest to give us a call.
Yazoo city, Jan 14, '53. 27–1y.

LEAVITT'S CORN MILLS.



THESE Mills are adapted to the purposes of grinding meal, shelling corn or crushing corn and cob; they are put at a price within the means of every planter and others who may have use for them.

An increase of power is gained by the outer shell or cone being made to revolve round the inner cone or burr, the latter being stationary. The cost of mill and putting it up is but a trifle, not exceeding $56, and the proprietor feels assured that, when the utility, cheapness and durability of these Mills are known, they will take the place of any other mill now in use. Wherever introduced, they have been disposed of readily and full satisfaction given. *Every* Mill is guaranteed to do all that is promised for them

A supply is for sale with our agents in Yazoo city, who will be prepared at all times to fill orders for them, giving the above guarantee. LINK & HARRISON, Agents.
Yazoo city, may 20, 1853. 46-1y.

THE WHIG.

FRIDAY, JUNE 10, : 1853.

The Negroes in Cuba.

The *emancipados* of Cuba, whose liberation in the course of the present year Great Britain has procured from the Spanish Government are a class of persons whose condition has for eighteen years been a topic in the diplomatic papers passing between London and Madrid. The class was created by a treaty negotiated by Lord Cowley in 1817. In that treaty Spain prohibited the slave trade, and agreed to establish at Sierra Leone and Havana Mixed Courts, partly English, partly Spanish, to try captured slavers, and vessels accused of being such, and to deliver into the hands of the Spanish authoirities all negroes found on board the slavers condemned at Havana, while those brought into Sierra Leone were to be cared for by the authorities of that colony each government agreeing to set them free. This treaty, which took effect in 1820, it appears, has been constantly violated by the Spanish government of the Island. Since making it, many thousands of blacks have been brought to the Island, and in violation of the treaty, have been held in *quasi* bondage. The number entitled to their freedom under the treaty, by virtue of the article in regard to "Captured Slavers," is estimated at 12,000. Through the Exertions of Lord Howden, the English Ambassador at Madrid, the liberation of these has just been effected. A New York paper says, that if we add to these *emancipados*, the negroes who have been smuggled into Cuba since 1820, and their progency, the aggregate will show a majority of the slaves on the Island, who are legally entitled to their freedom.

The Tehuantepec Question.

The New York Herald brings a champion into the field claiming priority and precedence before both the Garay and Sloo grantees, so that this vexed question is likely to assume the aspect of a triangular fight, or may even take to itself more sides. The Herald publishes documents showing that in 1826 or '27, the Mexican Government granted to Com. David Porter, and others, for services rendered in the war of independence, the rights embraced in the subsequent grants, which rights were duly assigned by the Commodore to his son, Lieut. D. D. Porter, U. S. N. On this subject, the Herald remarks:

"It is known that Mexico was largely indebted to the services of Com. Porter, in command of her navy, for the success of her war of independence against the Spanish crown. It is also known that Mexico was immensely liberal in her promises of compensation to the gallant commodore in land and money; but we have still to learn that either he or his heirs have obtained as yet the first instalment, principal or interest, of these generous *donations*. And if it be true that the heirs of Com. Porter have never compromised, nor abandoned, nor forfeited their claim, then we see no reason why it should not take the precedence of both the Garay and Sloo contracts. In any event, these papers in reference to Commodore Porter's pre-emption rights will magnify the apparent necessity for the settlement of all these conflicting claims to the Tehuantepec route upon some original and comprehensive basis, which, while it shall secure to us and the world all the required advantages of this isthmus portage, will also do justice to all parties concerned. And such a treaty will be a difficult piece of work."

☞Mrs. Mowatt arrived in Boston on the 12th inst., accompanied by William F. Riche, Esq., editor of the Richmond Enqmirer. In fulfillment of a promise of long standing; Mrs. Mowatt will appear in the character of Desdemona, for the benefit of Mrs. Warner, the accomplished English tragdienne, whose severe indisposition and many trials have greatly enlisted the sympathy of the public. Mrs. Mowatt will not appear again during this season, her own health not being quite re-established. In September she will commence a round of farewell engagements in the principal cities of the Union, and early in spring she will lsy aside her stage attire for bridal robes, and retire to Richmond to private life. Her last engagement and final farewell of the stage will take place in Boston, where also her nuptials with Mr. Ritchie will be celebrated. So says the Transcript.

From the Port Gibson Herald & Correspondent

To the Whigs of Mississippi.

We are about to assemble in Convention for the purpose of consulting with one another; and to adopt suitable measures for our future operations. Let us then, come together in the spirit of patriotism and of friendship; as patriots, let us resolve never to abandon our party or its principles, so long as they are directed to the good of our country, or while the evils of Democratic misrule shall continue to obstruct that peaceful progress of our government: as friends, let us lay aside all partialities, all prejudices, and looking alone to the interests of our State and of the Nation, let us reason with one another, and adopt such plans as may best serve us, in promoting the success and permanency of our principles.

We have too long felt the evils of a vacillating policy in our national government, when in the hands of our opponents. We have too often witnessed our brightest hopes clouded, and our country pushed back by the blighting influence of Democratic rule. We have seen our measures, for a time, in successful operation, and our country, under their genial influence, striding from one proud eminence to another, and then rudely hurled back by the misguided councils of Democratic friends. We have desired above all things, and we have struggled for a sound and stable policy in our state and national affairs; but in this we have been foiled, time after time; and now again the Democratic party comes into power, and as on a former occasion will again overthrow all that is settled, all that is useful; and soon shall we find ourselves afloat on the wide sea of uncertainty and confussion. In despite of the hostile efforts of our opponents, the country, blessed with illimitable resources, must advance; but were they to give it the support of wholesome laws, a fixed and steady policy, then there would be no bounds to our prosperity, no limits to our renown.

I may be in error, for none of us are infallable: I may be enthusiastic, yet I honestly believe, that Whiggery is the religion, the salvation of our political system, all else infidelity, destruction. Whiggery and Democracy are like the principles of good and evil implanted in the human breast, and like them, they are antagonistic; consequently, they must ever be at war with each other. Who then, can say the Whig party is disbanded? No, it can never be disbanded so long as truth and error shall exist. So long as political virtue and political vice shall continue, just so long will the struggle be maintained between the two parties. And now my Whig friends, gather fresh incentives from the past, the present and the future, to animate you in the cause of your party, the cause of your country.

Are not your battle grounds brilliant with your glorious achievements; and your purposes those of the noblest patriotism? Every recollection of the toils and dangers that you have encountered, should now nerve your arms with renewed strength in the cause of your party—that cause has won the respect of our ablest statesmen, of our purest patriots; and I can but think, that even now from their celestial abode, they are reaching forward to offer us their encouragement and their sympathy. Yes, it seems that the spirits of Washington, of Clay, of Madison, of Monroe, of Harrison, Taylor and Webster, are still hovering around the dome of your Capitol, and intensely watching the progress of those principles, which they labored to inculcate while on earth.

You cannot, gentlemen, you dare not lay down your arms. The spirit of '76 revolts at it. The memory of the dead forbids it. The sacred lessons of duty taught you by your fathers—the wrongs your country has suffered—the lofty position you desire to see attained by your republic in the eyes of all nations, and the inseperable connections existing between the conservative principles of your party and the permanency of your institutions, all urge you to the performance of new deeds of valor, in the glorious cause of your country. You have, it is true, fought manfully in by-gone days, when marshalled by the illustrious patriot, Henry Clay; but you must again gird on your armor, and catching the spirit of the dead Douglas, once more to the battle field.

You have nobly struggled to preserve the credit and honor of your State and are now ready to do so again. Your opponents have opposed you in this, and are ready to oppose you now. You have struggled for the Union consecrated by the blood of your fathers; and you are ready again to do battle in its cause. You have contended for the preservation of peace and the maintenance of law and order. You have struggled for internal improvements by the general government, the protection of home industry against the pauper labor of England, and an equitable division of the public domain. You have contended for the preservation of our national faith; and frowned upon all attempts to involve us in entangling alliances with foreign powers. And more than all, you have struggled for an honest and faithful administration of our general government, regulated by the Constitution of the Union; and this you have seen illustrated by the able and patriotic administration of President Fillmore. In most of your efforts, and in all your measures, you have met with the uncompromising opposition of the Democracy, and in your last struggle met with defeat; but you were not conquered—and now, as long as there is a plank in the Constitution left us to stand upon, and a shred of the star spangled banner floating at the mast-head, let us resolve, never, never, to give up the ship.

It is true, an unfortunate combination of circumstances, led to the selection of a presidential candidate unacceptable to us, and we were defeated; but even in that defeat is seen the sterling nature of Whig principles, that would rather suffer vanquishment, than to triumph in doubt or duplicity. It may do for the Democratic party, guided by leaders that look more to the success of party than to the triumph of principles to blow, at the same instant, both hot and cold; but the Whig party held together alone by devotion to principle, can never be led to support any man, who shrinks from the expression of his views, upon any great national question. It may do for the Democratic party to support for the highest office in the gift of the people, a man, who, like Polk, at one moment denounces the Wilmot Proviso as unconstitutional, and the next moment renders it legal by his official signature—who was proclaimed by the North as a high tariff man, and by the South as a free trade man—and, who, like Mr. Pierce, is claimed by the North, South, East and West, according to their several predilictions, as a free soil, compromise and state rights man. Such presidents may do for those who have no fixed determinate views of policy; but will never answer for that party, which looking to the interests of the people and the honor of the nation, regardless of the success of individals and spurning the spoils of office, marches forward to the accomplishment of its great ends, by means of unvarying political truths. And, I pray Heaven, that when the Whig party shall so far forget its high and noble purposes, as to sink to the degrading position of a faction in the hands of designing and corrupt demagognes, and shall lose sight of the glorious truths illustrated by its immortal champion Henry Clay, that it may always meet with defeat. BUENA VISTA.

Protestant Episcopal Convention, Mississippi.

The protestant Episcopal Convention of the Diocese of Mississippi, met at Jackson on the 11th inst., and adjourned on the 14th, Bishop Green presiding. The Church Herald says, that the utmost harmony and Christian feeling prevailed throughout the deliberations of the body.

The annual Missionary Sermon was preached by Rev. B. M. Miller.

From the Church Herald we copy some extracts of the proceedings, as follows:

The subject of the African mission in connection with the proposition that Tennessee, Kentucky & Mississippi should unite in raising the annual sum of $2,000 to support a mission in Africa, was refered to a committee who reported thereon, and recommended that the bishop should enter into a correspondence with the Bishops of Tennessee and Kentucky, on the subject, and lay the correspondence before the next Convention In the meantime the committee expressed the hope that individuals might be found who would nobly step forward to aid in carrying out the views of the Missionary Bishop of Africa.

The bishop, in his address adverting to the lamented deaths of Bishops Chase and Henderson, thus alludes to Bishop Ives.

"A third—how shall I name him—him with whom I have so often gone to the house of God in company, and whom for nearly twenty years I honored as my Diocesan? A third—has forsworn his alliance to Him, who had called him to the office of a Bishop in the Church, and has subjugated both body and soul to the will of a fallen worm like himself. At such desertion of the highest and holiest trusts we might well feel indignation. Let our indignation, however, give way to *pity* and *prayer*. But while we thus mourn over the apostacy of one honored of God, let us not forget to take to our hearts that noble Diocese, which he in vain endeavored to seduce from the principles of the truehearted Ravenscroft. The fact, that not one of all those to whom he preached from day to day and year to year has followed him in his desertion of the pure faith of the Gospel, should endear those brethren to us beyond measure. Few portions of God's heritage could so have borne such a trial." on which the Committee speak as follows.

"That portion of the Bishop's address which alludes to the Apostate Bishop of North Carolina meets with a deep and feeling response from our hearts, and we doubt not from every member of this Convention; the adoption of the following resolution, viz.

Resolved, That this Convention, representing Christ's Holy Catholic Church in Mississippi, do most deeply sympathize with our sister Diocese of North Carolina in this, her sad bereavement, and yet they rejoice at the devoted and noble stand she has taken in behalf of "that Faith once ("for all") delivered to the Saints," and at the solemn protest which the conduct and action, of her members evidence against the pernicious and anti-Scriptural doctrines of the Church of Rome."

THE DEAD.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

There is no flock, however watched or tended,
But one dead lamb is there!
There is no fireside, howso'er defended,
But has one vacant chair!

The air is full of farewells to the dying,
And murmurings for the dead;
The heart of Rachel for her children crying,
Will not be comforted.

Let us be patient! these severe afflictions,
Not from the ground arise,
But oftentimes celestial benedictions
Assume the dark disguise.

We see but little through the mists and vapors;
Amid these earthly damps
What seems to us but sad funeral tapers,
May be heaven's distant lamps.

There is no death; what seems it is transition;
This life of mortal breath
Is but a suburb to the life Elysian,
Whose portals we call death.

She is not dead—the child of our affection—
But gone unto the school
Where she no longer needs our poor protection
And Christ himself doth rule.

In that great cloister's stillness and seclusion,
By guardian angel's led,
Safe from temptation, safe from sin's pollution,
She lives whom we call dead.

Day after day, we think what she is doing
In those bright realms of air;
Year after year, her tender steps pursuing,
Behold her grown more fair.

Thus do we walk with her, and keep unbroken
The bond which nature gives,
Thinking that our remembrance, though unspoken,
May reach her where she lives.

Not as a child shall we again behold her;
For when with raptures wild
In our embrace we again enfold her,
She will not be a child;

But a fair maiden in her Father's mansion,
Clothed with celestial grace;
And beautiful with all the soul's expansion
Shall we behold her face.

And though at times impetuous with emotion,
And anguish long suppressed,
The swelling heart is like the swelling ocean,
That cannot be at rest—

We will be patient, and assuage the feeling,
We may not wholly stay,
By silence sanctifying, not concealing,
The grief that must have away.

FATAL ACCIDENT TO LOUIS SEVENTEENTH.—Your Dauphin is dead, Mr. Putnam. His mamma, Mrs. Mary Ann Williams, has given him the *coup de grace*. She "personally appeared" before Alfred Fulton, justice of the peace, in the county of Franklin in the state of New York, on the 28th day of March and made affidavit that the magazine Bourbon was her natural offspring, and that one Thomas Williams, who has for some years been as dead as Louis XVIII., was his natural paternal parent. As Mrs. W. does not weild the pen of a ready-writer, she signed her dauphin-killing document with a prostrate X, and the Reverend Eleazer Williams must hereafter and of all time to come, be considered not the dauphin but the ex-dauphin. We hope the Putnams will settle a pension upon him worthy of his putative lineage. He has done more to their notoriety to their monthly, than ten thousand dollar's of *ordinary* advertising could have effected. Having proved a "good enough Morgan until after the election," we hope he will be well cared now for, now that his "mission" is fulfilled. *Vive le gammon!*
N. Y. Sunday Times.

FEMALE TYPE SETTERS.—The Boston Olive Branch, on which females are employed as compositors, says:—"Our rooms are carpeted, and the girls do not come in till nine or ten o'clock in the morning; retire in good season making over seven or eight hours a day.—Smart compositors can, in that time, earn from $[illegible] to $[illegible] a week. We have also one female clerk out of the three we employ. Added to this, one desk has been occupied by a female editor as our assistant, at a salary of $[illegible] a year. She has spent seven hours a day in our office for five days in the week. We generally have in our office an organ and a piano forte, and we have music at the hours, when the ladies feel like playing."