THE YAZOO DEMOCRAT,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY MORNING,
In Jefferson street, Yazoo City,—directly opposite the Livery Stable of Lawrence & Graves.

At THREE DOLLARS a year, IN ADVANCE,—or FOUR, if not paid within a month from the time of subscribing.

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YAZOO DEMOCRAT.

"PROTECTION" TO ALL,—EXCLUSIVE PRIVILEGES TO NONE.

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Public Documents.

IMPORTANT LETTER FROM MR. CALHOUN TO THE AMERICAN MINISTER IN FRANCE.—Amongst the documents accompanying the President's Message, a letter from Mr. Calhoun to the Hon. Wm. R. King, American Minister to France, is published, in which the British policy, in abolishing slavery in the West Indies, is reviewed. The consequence of this step on the part of Great Britain, Mr. Calhoun contends, has been to diminish the tropical productions of the British dependencies below the consumption of her own subjects, increase the price of those productions, and give a stimulus to the slave trade. Before the abolition of slavery in the British possessions, English subjects were not only supplied with tropical productions from their own slave labor, but a large portion of Europe was furnished from the same source. The experiment, which Mr. Calhoun pronounces a disastrous failure, cost Great Britain about $100,000,000 in compensation to the owners of the slaves. He estimates the additional price paid by British subjects for tropical productions since the abolishment of slavery, at $50,000,000, and the cost of suppressing the slave trade at $100,000,000 more—making altogether the sum of "two hundred and fifty millions of dollars" as the price of a scheme that has failed in its objects.

Besides this enormous outlay in actual payments, enhancement in the cost of articles of tropical agriculture, and the appropriations for military and naval services in crushing the slave trade, the experiment has lost Great Britain the preponderance in the produciton of southern staples. In confirmation of this statement a variety of interesting statistics are adduced, taken principally from a British magazine of great authority, from which it appears that the tropical productions of the British dependencies, including the East and West Indies and Mauritius, have fallen away, whilst those of other nations have increased until the coffee, cotton and sugar grown by English provinces bear no sort of comparison with the amounts produced by other countries.

Mr. Calhoun contends that the interest taken by Great Britain in the abolition of slavery, in a great measure, grows out of the desire to repair her former position as the largest producer of southern staples. That the expectations under which she abolished slavery in her provinces having failed, (to wit) that these products could be furnished at a cheaper rate by free African labor and East India labor, she has no alternative left her than to break down the institutions of slavery in those states which did not follow her example. It is with this object, argues Mr. Calhoun, that she interposes to prevent the annexation of Texas to the United States. Could she accomplish the abolition of slavery in Cuba, the Brazils, the United States, &c, the effect of her policy in relation to her own provinces would be very different, as then all the southern powers would have to rely upon the same description of labor as herself to produce tropical staples. This would neutralize the consequences of her fatal mistake by bringing the whole world within the scope of a policy that has so crippled her territories;—it would restore the ancient ratio of production on this continent, with the advantage to herself of having more experience in the new order of things.

Mr. Calhoun repeats Lord Aberdeen's declaration that the British Government is anxious to see slavery abolished throughout the world, in confirmation of these views—views that are strengthened by the fact that abolition upon this continent would be accompanied by such scenes of rapine and massacre as would immediately transfer the production of southern staples in Cuba, Brazil and the United Satates to British territory. Besides, the British have Eastern possessions of an extent that would be capable of supplying any deficiency in these staples growing out of disorders on this continent. The price of tropical productions under such a state of things would be so enchanced as to enable English capitalists to push forward East India productions with good profit. The cheapness of southern staples, occasioned by competition, renders the culture of those commodities beyond the Cape of Good Hope now impossible as a source of profit.

From the opening paragraph of this letter, we infer that Mr. King had given the Government of France to understand that the project of annexation would be preserved in by the United States, and that Louis Philippe had intimated to our Minister that the French would not make that measure a ground of serious exception.—[N. O. Picayune, Dec. 17th,

Report of the Secretary of the Navy.

The Secretary of the Navy makes an interesting report. The squadron on the coast of Africa for the prevention of the slave trade has been efficiently employed. Single decked vessels have been found the healthiest, as being more easily ventilated. Shore service on that station has been avoided as much as possible, and the consequence has been an unparalleled degree of health. The steamer Princeton is about to make an experimental cruise, to test her mode of propulsion and her capacity for sailing. The U. S. steamer Col. Harney has been dispatched to cruise between Cape Sable and the Balize, to aid merchant vessels in distress during the present winter. This is an excellent suggestion. Three vessels are constantly employed to transport the mails from the United States to the Isthmus of Darien, thus facilitating intercourse with the ports on the Pacific Ocean. Ten frigates, thirteen sloops of war, seven brigs, two schooners, seven steamers of various grades, four store ships and two small vessels, constitute the force to be employed during the current year. We consider it inadequate—utterally so to the great and increasing demands of American commerce and the opulence and dignity of the republic; but the apropriation at the last session of Congress forbids the employment of a larger force. The number of men employed in our Navy is regulated by an act passed in 1814, and its provisions are entirely too contracted for the present state of the country. It allows a maximum of but 7,500 men. The Secretary of the Navy very properly suggests that the number be increased to 9,000. We should think 10,000 not too many. The navy is emphatically the right arm both of commerce and agriculture, and is a force of which we need never be jealous. New Orleans and the whole west have a special interest in the navy and its enlargement. It is a matter of pride that we have in charge of that Department of the Government a Secretary of great ability and industry, and of enlarged and liberal views.

Efforts are making to employ American hemp exclusively in the Navy, and so far the experiment has been successful. A national rope walk is to be erected at the Memphis depot on the Mississippi river. The works at that flourishing city and at Pensacola are to be rapidly finished. A board of officers have examined the latter place with a view of erecting a dry-dock, and a favorable report is anticipated. The enlargement of the marine corps is very forcibly reccommended; and in short, we must say that we have never read a report from that department with so much satisfaction.—[N. O. Jeffersonian Republican.

Report of the Post-Master General.

This is a plain and circumstantial document, disclosing the following result:

"The total transportation of the mail by horse, and in stages, railroads, and steamboats, for the year ending the 30th June, 1844, supplying 14,103 post offices, at a cost of $2,938,551, was 35,409,654 miles, exceeding the transportation for the year 1841 by 413,100 miles.

The income of the Department for the year ending the 30th June, 1844, was as follows:

Letter postage,	3,676,161 53
Newspaper postage,	549,743 85
Fine,	135 00
Miscellaneous receipts	11,245 47
Total revenue reported	4,237,285 83

The total amount of expenditure settled and paid for the same period is $4,296,867 70."

The Post-Master General says the mail agents have done their duty, depredations on the mail have decreased, the English system of penny postage is unsuited to this country, that, as a diminution of postage would lead to an increase of Post Office revenue, he would reccommend a reduction of postage to 5 and 10cents a letter.

He also recommends the policy of constructing steamers to be used in carrying the mails, in time of peace, between New Orleans and Mobile, and Charleston and Wilmington, is suggested, which, in case of war, could be used for harbor defence. It is also suggested that power to contract for carrying mails to foreign ports be given to the Post-Master.—[Ib.

Federal Massachusetts.

The following is the report of the Committee of the South Carolina Legislature, to whom was referred the subject of the Massachusetts Agency, with regard to colored people, proposed to be established at Charleston. The report was concurred in by both Houses of the Legislature. The gentleman who had undertaken the business of the Agency, did not remain to test the virtue of the summary process contemplated by the Legislature, but left Charleston by the first conveyance after the receipt of the resolutions. We trust the person appointed for a similar purpose to this city, will not tempt the excitement which is to be apprehended if he attempt to enter on the object of his mission.—N. O. Bulletin, Dec. 17.

South Carolina Legislature.

Report of the Committee on Federal Relations upon the communication of the Governor transmitting a letter from Samuel Hoar, an agent from the State of Massachusetts.

The Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the communication of his Excellency the Governor, transmitting a letter addressed to him by Samuel Hoar, an agent of the State of Massachusetts for certain purposes, submitted the following report:

By an Act passed on the 19th day of December, 1835, the General Assembly endeavored to guard against the introduction of free negroes and persons of color into this State upon principles of public policy affecting her safety and her most vital interests. The right of excluding from her Territories conspirators against the public peace, and disaffected persons whose presence may be dangerous to her safety is essential to every government. It is every where exercised by Independent States, and there is nothing in the Constitution of the United States which forbids to South Carolina the right, or relieves this Legislature of the duty of providing for the public safety.

Massachusetts has seen fit to contest this right, and has sent an agent to reside in the midst of us, whose avowed object is to defeat a police regulation essential to our peace. This agent comes here, not as a citizen of the United States, but as the emissary of a foreign government, hostile to our domestic institutions, and with the sole purpose of subverting our internal police. We should be insensible to every dictate of prudence, if we consented to the residence of such a missionary, or shut our eyes to the consequences of this interference with our domestic concerns.

The union of these States was formed for the purpose, among other things, of ensuring domestic tranquility, and providing for the common defence, and in consideration thereof, this State yielded the right to keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, without the consent of Congress, but while thus consenting to be disarmed, she has in no part of the constitutional compact surrendered her right of internal government and police, and on the contrary thereof, has expressly reserved all powers not delegated to the United States, not prohibited by it to the States.

The State of Massachusetts denominates as citizens those persons for whose protection her tender solicitude has devised this extraordinary mission. Yet if it were admitted that they are citizens of that State, your Committee cannot suppose that she will challenge for them greater rights, immunities and privileges within our territories than are enjoyed by persons of the same class in South Carolina.

But your Committee deny that they are citizens within the meaning of the Constitution, nor did Massachusetts herself treat as citizens persons of this class residing within her limits, either at the adoption of the Constitution or since; but on the contrary, they were subjected to various disabilities from which her other inhabitants were exempt.

Your committee cannot but regard this extraordinary movement as part of a deliberate and concerted scheme to subvert the domestic institutions of the southern States, in plain violation of the terms of the national compact, and of the good faith which ought to subsist between the parties thereto, and to which they stand solemnly pledged.

Your committee recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That the right to exclude from their territories seditious persons, or others whose presence may be dangerous to their peace, is essential to every independent State.

Resolved, That free negroes and persons of color are not citizens of the U. States, within the meaning of the constitution, which confers upon the citizens of one State the privileges and immunities of the citizens in the several States.

Resolved, That the emissary sent by the State of Massachusetts to the State of South Carolina, with the avowed purpose of interfering with her institutions and disturbing her peace, is to be regarded in the character he has assumed and to be treated accordingly.

Resolved, That his Excellency, the Governor be requested to expel from our Territory the said agent after due notice to depart, and that the Legislature will sustain the Executive authority in any measures it may adopt for the purpose aforesaid.

☞"HEMP FOR TRAITORS!" is the federal cry. The South, for her safety, stands in need of a few more such REBELLIOUS and TRAITOROUS States as South Carolina. Massachusetts not content with plundering the industry of the nation for the benefit of her "lords of the loom," must needs send into our midst hired emissaries to whet the steel of the assassin, and to light to destruction the midnight torch of the incendiary. Let other States do as South Carolina has done—the South will welcome to her defence all such—"TRAITORS!"

The Warehousing System.

Among the many inportant subjects which will engage the attention of Congress during the present session, we trust the Warehousing System will be included among the number. This system forms a part of the laws regulating the collection of duties upon foreign imports in nealry all the great commercial nations of the earth, and experience has proved its great utility to government, and its advantages to the merchant. It has been the subject of Executive recommendation during the present administration, and has met with favor every where but in our halls of legislation. We trust the causes which have operated heretofore to render Congress a mere arena for the exhibition of personal spleen and political rancor, will prove to have passed away, and that its members will hereafter dispose themselves to consider matters more consonant with their duties, and the interests of their constituents. It is hardly necessary, after all that has been said upon this subject, to go into a detail of the advantages and facilities it affords to commerce. Those engaged in commercial pursuits have nothing to learn upon this head, and the public generally are sufficiently acquainted with the scheme to render them generally in favor of its adoption. Its effects would be, to protect the market against either an excess or a deficiency of foreign importations; and by mitigating the rigor of cash duties, to enable the small importer to carry on foreign trade upon as advantageous a footing as his rich competitor. Besides these, its adoption would be of peculiar advantage to the commercial interest of the South. The wealthy capitalists of the north are, by the present regulations, enabled to carry on an import trade which our want of money denies us in a great degree; and thus, while the foreign trade of our northern cities is rapidly increasing, ours progresses with a slow and labored pace. Should the present system continue, its inevitable results must be to give to the heavy capitalists of the north a monopoly of the foreign trade; and as each day adds to their ability to injure the commercial interests of this section of the Union, the men who are identified with these interests should make themselves be heard in favor of a regulation, that will in its operation render equal rights and equal privileges. There is no manner of doubt but that the necessity of paying cash duties at this and other Southern ports operates with peculiar force against our commercial interests; and that the adoption of the Warehousing System would be followed by an increase of our foreign trade, so rapid and great, as to bid fair in a short time to render our city the rival of New York in commercial greatness.—[N. O. Jeff. Rep.

Late and Important from South America.

SEIZURE OF THE ARGENTINE SQUADRON.—By the arrival of the barque Creole, Captain Norris, at New York, advices from Buenos Ayres to the 14th, and Montevideo to the 18th October, have been received. The following items are copied from the New York Commercial Advertiser of the 9th instant:

We have a file of the Buenos Ayres British Packet to the 12th of October. The Packet of that date gives a long and evidently one-sided account of a very energetic proceeding by Capt. Voorhies of the U. S. frigate Congress—nothing less than the capture of the whole Argentine Blockading Squadron.

The account given by the Packet is in substance that on the 29th of September, a pilot boat schooner, called the Sancala, armed by the besieging general Oribe, to protect the commerce of the Buseo against the cruisers of the Montevideans, gave chase to some Montevidean fishing boats, one of which ran alongside of a barque in the harbor, which received the crew of the fishing boat on board. The Sancala, after capturing several of the fishing boats, came alongside of the blockading flag ship and delivered some despatches from Oribe, after which she got under weigh. Meanwhile the barque which had protected the fishermen, and which proved to be the Rosalva, having on board Mr. Silas E. Burrows, of New York, (who had a difficulty with the Argentine Government, some time ago, owing to the seizure of his ship, the Herald,) had sent a boat on board the frigate Congress, which soon after manned some of her boats and sent them on board the Sancala. The crews of the boats, on boarding the Sancala, hauled down the Oriental flag, hoisted that of the United States, and sent the officers and crew on board the Congress.

Captain Fitton, of the Twenty-fifth of May, when his vessel was boarded, desired to know the reasons for all this procedure, but captain Voorhies refused to give him any; subsequently, however, when captain F. was sent on board the Congress, captain Voorhies told him that some of the musket shots fired from the Sancala, when in pursuit of the fishing boat, had struck the Rosalva, and that this was the reason.

Captain F. explained that the Sancala did not belong to the Argentine squadron, but was fitted out by Oribe, and carried the Oriental flag; upon which, says the Packet, captain Voorhies perceived that he had been too hasty and signified to captain F. and the other Argentine officers that they were at liberty to rejoin their respective vessels, and hoist their flags; a liberty, of the latter branch of which captain F. refused to avail himself, without ample apology and reparation.

He subsequently, however went on board his vessel and drew up an energetic protest, which he sent to captain Voorhies.

Shortly after, a new commodore arrived and took command of the Argentine squadron, who ordered the vessels to hoist their flags again and proclaimed the re-establishment of the blockade.

At the date of the last advices from Montevideo (at Buenos Ayres) captain Voorhies still detained the Sancala with her officers and crew, on the plea that no papers were found on board, showing her character.

The Packet affirms that the attempts to involve Brazil in a war with Buenos Ayres have utterly failed; and gives a long account of an attempt made by Senor Paz (formerly commandant of Montevideo) to escape from Brazil, after being denied passports by the Brazillian government. He had got as far as Santa Catalina, but was there arrested and sent back to Rio de Janeiro.

Fresh disturbances had broken out in the Brazilian province of Pernambuco, and the Imperial Government had been obliged to send thither a large reinforcement of troops.

Gen. Oribe had published a decree, prohibiting the introduction of merchandize from Montevideo into any other port of the Oriental Republic.

The latest accounts from Rivera are given in the Packet of September 14. To wit: that after a vain attempt of three days to gain possession of Cerro Largo, a small town on the frontier, he and his forces took to flight on the approach of Gen. Urquiza and had not been heard of since.

The Courier and Enquirer, of the 10th inst., says—We have been favored with private letters by which it appears that one of the Argentine vessels of war fired into the United States schooner Brainbridge, Commander Newman, which fire the latter did not return, under the conviction that it was a mistake. His conduct, however, gave rise to much comment, which so preyed upon his mind that he committed suicide by jumping overboard, on the 1st of October. It is more than probable that the seizure of the Argentine vessels was in part caused by their firing into the Brainbridge.

ASSIGNMENT OF NOTES BY BANKS.—Judge Sharkey, at the November Term of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, in the case of Payne, Green & Wood, vs. Baldwin, Vail & Hufty, delivered an able and luminous opinion, in which it was decided by the Court, that two notes discounted by the Mississippi Rail Road Company, and on the first of April, 1841, *transferred* by that institution to defendants in error, who instituted suit in their own name, was *illegal*, and rendered a judgment in favor of the plaintiffs in error.

The principles involved in this case, and sustained by the Court, will apply to the assignment of negotiable paper by all the banks in the States, unless there be a special provision in their charters, granting them this power. No general clause, authorising them to dispose of their "effects," is sufficient, according to the opinion of the Court. The decision seems to be a modification, in some degree, of the views of the court, in reference to the powers of corporations. At all events, it is now certain that they cannot violate every statutory provision with impunity; and it is consoling to know, it has been solemnly adjudged, that they are incapable of doing "every thing"—[Mississippi Free Trader.

CONGRESS.—The organization of this body is as follows:—SENATE—President, *pro tem.* Hon. Willie P. Mangum, of North Carolina. Secretary, Asbury Dickens, Esq. HOUSE—Speaker, Hon. John W. Jones, of Virginia. Clerk, Caleb J. McNulty, Esq.

☞The New York Morning News suggests to the "Native" members of Congress elected from that City and from Philadelphia, that their first duty should be to move to take down the portrait of Lafayette, which frowns that of Washington in the Hall of the Representatives; and to demolish the monument of Pulaski at West Point.