

HEALTH—BUSINESS PROSPECTS.—We learn that the fever is rapidly abating in Vicksburg. The weather which has hitherto been so propitious to its spread, has made a decided change at last. Yazoo City—relieved from any apprehensions on the subject—has commenced the business of the present season with great activity.

From every part of the surrounding country, cotton is coming in in large quantities. Our merchants have all received their new fall stock of dry goods and groceries; the trade of the season is fairly commenced, and with every indication of success and satisfaction to everybody.

We are obliged to the Clerk of the W. H. Swiney for late New Orleans papers. The Swiney is our regular Vicksburg packet and continues to make tri weekly trips notwithstanding the present low stage of water. She is provided with excellent accommodations for travellers, and is controlled by clever and polite officers.

We have received the October number of the "Ladies Pearl," a magazine published at Nashville Tenn., devoted to the various interests of the females of the South and West. Price \$1 00

THE HIGH COURT.—This tribunal was opened on Monday last, and adjourned over until the second Monday of November ensuing, at which time the business of the term will commence.

THE FUGITIVE SLAVE LAW.—The constitutionality of the Fugitive Slave Law is to be tested soon, before the U. S. Supreme Court, in the Booth case appealed from the Supreme Court of Wisconsin. Attorney General Cushing is preparing for the struggle.

The October number of Graham's Magazine, is uncommonly interesting, amusing and instructive. The fashion plates and other embellishments are pleasing; and every department of this popular periodical exhibits its signs of improvement, and altogether it possesses many indications of abundant success.

We learn from the Natchez Courier that the "New Princess" a regular New Orleans and Natchez packet, and altogether one of the finest and best boats afloat, was totally destroyed by fire on last Sunday week, a short distance below Fort Adams. The entire boat with her valuable cargo of 3000 bales of cotton, all her books, mails and money were consumed. And what is infinitely of more importance, ten lives are said to have been lost.

The Princess was only insured for a small portion of her value, so that the loss of her owners will consequently be very great.

PENNSYLVANIA ELECTIONS.

First Congressional District elected Florence, (dem.) by 345 majority.

Second District—Tyson elected by 226 majority over Hamilton, (dem.)

Third District—Millard elected by 740 majority over Sandy, (dem.)

Fourth District—Brown, (whig and know-nothing) elected by 750 majority over Phillips, (dem.)

Pollock, candidate for Governor, has a majority in Philadelphia of 3,149.

OHIO.—The following Congressmen are elected in Ohio:

First District—Day, an anti-Nebraska candidate.

Second—Harrison, whig.

Third—Campbell.

Eighth—Stanton, whig, by 5,000 maj.

Twelfth—Galloway, elected over Olds by 1,500 majority.

Bingham, independent.

The anti-Nebraska majority in the State is 5,000.

HON. JOHN M. CLAYTON AND THE KNOW-NOTHINGS.—

From a recent letter written by this distinguished Senator, we may conclude that the Hon. John M. Clayton, of Delaware, is a Know Nothing. We thought as much when he was the Premier of Gen. Taylor, and frequently said so; but now we know it. He declares over his own sign-manual that he is a Know Nothing—a hide-bound native American of the old school initiated into the new. But he says he is not a candidate for the Presidency, never has been, never wanted to be, never would be, and never will—not he. And yet his letter looks very much like a bold bid, in a modest way, for the "sweet voices" of the Know Nothings in 1856. Alas for that "rich Irish brogue with the illigant German accent!" All gone. No more Te Deums by the whig old fogies to the blessed Saint Patrick; no more libations of lager beer. W. H. Seward has succeeded in abolishing the whig party of New York; and now it appears that John M. Clayton is in a fair way of transferring the State of Delaware to the Know Nothings. Still, it is likely that both Seward and Clayton will fall short. The one falls back at the quarter stretch, and the other is short-winded, but may win.

The jury, in the case of Dr. Graham, rendered a verdict of manslaughter in the second degree.

A Southern Party.

The events that are transpiring with each succeeding day at the North are plain and intelligible indications of the national crisis that is fast approaching. The political sentiment of the country is becoming more and more repellant, and bias and prejudice have usurped the throne of reason, and the serenity of the political horizon is clouded with the dark elements of anarchy and fanaticism, that are looming up with threatening aspect in the distance.

The very atmosphere seems charged with political corruption, and each gale that sweeps from the North, is longed with resolves, oaths, imprecations and pledges, to raise and support the hydra-headed monster of abolitionism in its onward march to the invasion of our civil liberties and immunities as freemen. The breast of every patriotic citizen may justly be filled with apprehension and alarm, at the present posture of our political affairs.

An open and manly resistance on our part, together with what aid and comfort we could obtain from Northern allies, have enabled the South hitherto to make a successful defence against all attempts at infringement of our rights. The disorganizing element of which Seward is the nucleus, although at one time not larger than a man's hand, has grown apace, and spread with such prodigious rapidity, as to absorb almost every party and faction within the scope of its influence, and to bury, without any reasonable hope of resurrection the party that dates its origin to the constitution and laws as the base of its organization.

The mission of the abolitionists, is to subvert our institutions at cost of a disruption of the Union of the States, if need be, and its progress to the accomplishment of this end is steady and determined. The small band of conservative and patriotic men at the North, to whom we have in times past, looked to for assistance and defence, and looked not in vain, have become from motives of an impure zeal and a mistaken philanthropy, alienated and detached. They have disavowed allegiance to the laws of human enactment, when ever those laws conflict with their individual opinion of right, and have declared adherence to a "higher law," which they profess to draw from above, and to the maintenance of which their lives and fortunes are pledged. Even Gen. Cass in a late speech at Detroit, held up his hands to heaven in horror of the sin of slavery, and thanked God, with christian grace, that he lived upon a soil free of and unpolled with the "accursed institution."

With the lights before us, and the course of the opposition clearly chalked out, nothing remains to us, but to adopt measures of self protection and defence. The principle of State Rights, although ridiculed and scoffed at a few years ago, is still to become the one by which the South must be governed, and resistance to aggression will yet become the watch word by which we must rally. And the sooner the better.

The Whigs have centered upon Myron Clark the representative of a mixed ticket, composed of Anti Nebraska, Temperance, and fusionist principles, whilst Mr. Goodall, is declared by Gerrit Smith and Fred Douglass, as the man best calculated to represent and reflect the abolition interests, and as such brought forward as their standard bearer in the coming election in November.

From all the information which we can gather on the subject, the chances of election seem to be largely in favor of Mr. Bronson.

THE WAR.—The advices from the Eastern war are portentous of coming events. All Europe appears to expect a great battle at Sebastopol, before the close of the Campaign. The allied armies, so long inactive, are to strike a blow for glory, if not for peace. The event will be looked for, on this side of the Atlantic, with deep interest. It would be well if some of our engineers and naval officers should be sent out to the scene of action, for the purpose of observing the effect of the improved projectiles which are to be brought into use, in the combined attack of land and naval forces upon Sebastopol.

The latest news brought by the Canada, states that the Czar has sued for peace, and is now willing to accept the four propositions last submitted to him as the basis of negotiation. It is further rumored that the terms of an armistice have already been agreed upon.

THE JAPAN PORTS TO BE OPENED. Commodore Perry writes to the Navy Department that the ports of Simoda and Hakodadi, which are to be opened to the vessels of the United States with respect to geographical position, convenience of ingress and egress, and commodiousness for all the purposes required, cannot be surpassed. Hakodadi, from which he writes, he says is one of the safest and most convenient harbors he has ever seen for vessels of all classes, and it is sufficiently spacious to hold half the navies of the world. The authorities and people of the two towns and their vicinities have manifested much kindness and attention to the U. States naval officers and seamen, who go freely about in town and country, and on fishing and shooting excursions, visiting the shops, the temples

and other places of interest, without the slightest hindrance or molestation. Commodore Perry was to have another interview with the imperial commissioners at Simoda on the 15th of June.

The American Party.

Looking out upon the agitation of the great political arena, says the Baltimore Sun, one might almost despair of an "American party." East, west, north and South, a diversity of abstractions here, local issues there, personal predilections in that quarter and sectional animosity in this, distract the people, grow into occasional violence, and sometimes induce timid and superficial observers to believe that the Union is about to crumble into ruins under our feet; or, what is worse, over our heads, and involve us in the dire catastrophes.

A word or two upon this subject. The Union is not to be easily dissolved, and you may rest assured, reader, that it cannot be despoiled without your consent. Your hand must be deliberately raised for its destruction and your own undoing, before this great and glorious confederation pale the lustre of a single star.

This is a constitutional country. A written instrument, embodying the great fundamental principles of universal liberty, underlies all this petty agitation, wrought by ambition, avarice, prejudice, fanaticism and passion, which seems to whirl around us. The great masses of the people are only moved to the exercise of their political rights, however hideously the movers themselves may be excited. To these masses is committed, for all time, the perpetuation of the great principles of popular liberty—the sacred chart of civil and religious freedom. That is—the constitution of the United States. This instrument, though patent to us territorially, is the heritage of all mankind. It springs from the Bible. It rests upon the immutable Rock of Ages. It is sanctified by the spirit of Divine Love.

Perhaps such language as this may seem irrelevant. God forbid that it should be so. Who that has read his Bible, and is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, can fail to perceive that the source of the latter is the former. Our written constitution is the practical embodiment of the preceptive and exemplary teaching of Christ. He who would raise his hand against the one, must assail the other. Native or foreign born, let us understand, that as the gospel of spiritual life is for all the world, so is the chart of political generation. We may attempt by the dogmas of sect and the wiles of priestcraft, with puny skill and small devices to restrict the potency of one, and limit the other to the tenure of birth-right; and we may felicitate ourselves upon our apparent success for a season; but the emancipated rights of man, inseparable from the Constitution of the United States, can never again be put in subjection by all the powers of Church and State. These rights may, for a time, be mutilated; men may be degraded in their political status, even under the American flag, and, in the very blindness of folly, there may be those who, with suicidal hand, may lend their aid in the accomplishment of such a purpose. But for all that, the success of such an effort can only be written upon the face of the Constitution of the United States, besmirching its becoming effulgence, but never eadictating the great principles it has declared, and which are every where diffusing themselves over the face of the globe.

It is this Constitution, in the letter and the spirit, and in the fullness of its application to the necessities of mankind here and elsewhere, that it is the duty of the American citizen to maintain. And are there any, who at the instigation of passion, prejudice, hatred or fear, would lift a hand against it? No man will confess such a purpose. Then there is an "American party," and every man belongs to that party who can exclaim with sincerity of purpose, "The Constitution—it must be preserved!"

"Ion," the Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says: "Mr. Soule's visit to France, and his residence 'in a department near the Pyrenees,' is probably a mere measure of retrenchment. In his popular letter to the liberal press, so much complained of by some journals in France and England, he but followed the example of all our modern Ministers to England—Everett, Bancroft, Lawrence, Buchanan, &c., all famous for letter-writing and speaking at popular celebrations. It is very likely that his advice was sought, in the late troubles, by persons of different parties, as was the case with Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Monroe, when they were ministers in France."

The New Orleans Bee, after scorning the whigs of New York and the Northern whigs generally, on account of their nominations and resolutions says: "It gives us no pleasure to condemn those with whom we are while we acted and co-operated, but policy should be subservient to truth. We cannot unwhig ourselves, because the fundamental tenets of whiggery are the result of convictions which we cannot discard; but we do not recognize in the miserable sectional spirit which now animates the Whigs of the North, a single trace of the principles advocated by Henry Clay and defended by Daniel Webster."

Mr. Soule.—The following extract from Mr. Soule's letter to the Spanish press at Madrid, gives his reasons for leaving Spain. In

answer to the allegations that he had anticipated in the revolution, he says:

"I left Madrid simply because it was my pleasure to do so, and I am accountable to no one for the act. The conduct generally observed towards me in Madrid, the being insulted there by persons opposed to me, never did induce me to abandon my post. I fear neither the spears of impudent fellows, the daggers of assassins, nor the people. The insinuations of the papers of Madrid are beneath my contempt. I leave the authors of them to the infamy of their own invention."

The Whigs of the South—What will they do.

If the Whigs of the South do not mean to be the allies of Seward, and the active instruments of his wicked ambition, they must renounce in some solemn and authoritative manner, all sympathy and association with the Whig party of the North. No doubt intelligent Whigs in the South perceive this necessity of their position, and began to inquire by what policy they can best serve the interests of their section. To such we present these considerations.

As a national organization, the Whig party is defunct. The action of the recent Convention at Syracuse demonstrates that the Northern wing of the party is thoroughly and irretrievably abolitionized. With manly indignation, the Richmond Whig denounced the platform of the New York Whigs in these emphatic words:

"What we object to most in this platform is not the opposition it avows to the principles of the Nebraska bill, although that would be enough to elicit our warmest reprobation. But it is the determined hostility it expresses to the extension of slavery and the admission of new Slave States into the Union—the spirit, in short, of unyielding hatred to slavery itself, as it exists in the Southern States of this Union. That is the primum movens that pervades almost every resolution in the series."

The Whigs of the North repudiate their Southern allies with insult and contumely. They proclaim open and relentless war against the rights of the South. They reprobate the conduct of the Southern Whigs in the strongest terms of reproach and denunciation. Anxious as the Whig politicians of the South may be to preserve the integrity of their party, the Syracuse demonstration and ascendancy of Seward make the thing impossible. The breach is irreparable. Henceforth the Whig party is divided into two hostile factions, between which no sympathy or co-operation is possible.

What shall the Whigs of the South do? If they maintain an independent organization, they will but play into the hands of Seward. They will embarrass the Democracy, without in the least detracting from the strength of the Whigs of the North. They will dissipate their own strength in an unavailing and impotent demonstration.

The true policy for the patriotic Whigs of the South—for such as esteem the interests of country above the concerns of party—is to co-operate cordially and zealously with the Democratic party in its noble endeavor to uphold the Constitution, to preserve the Union, and to defend the rights of the South against the assaults of the Abolitionists.

The Democratic party is not a defunct organization. It exists in every State of the Union, in vigorous and effective vitality. The Northern Democracy are not yet abolitionized. Contrast the course of the two Democratic Conventions of New York with the course of the Whigs of Syracuse, if you want an illustration of the soundness of the Northern Democracy. While the best men of the Whig party submitted without a murmur to the usurpation of Seward and complacently swallowed his Abolition platform, the two sections of the Democracy vied with each other in professions of patriotism. Soft Shell and Hard Shell re-affirmed the conservative principles of the Baltimore platform, and approved the repeal of the Missouri Compromise. This is a correct illustration of the sentiment of the Northern Democracy.

The Whigs of the South should help to perpetuate the organization and ascendancy of the Democratic party, because, when they are overthrown, there is no other bulwark against the encroachments of Abolitionism. If the Democratic party be broken up, sectional organizations will follow; and then the South will be unable to protect itself in the Union. If, however, the people of the South will encourage and support the Northern Democracy in their patriotic struggle with Abolitionism, sectionalism and fanaticism will be defeated, and the Constitution and the Union be upheld.—Richmond Enquirer.

"PARTY LEADERS: Sketches of Thos. Jefferson, Alexander Hamilton, Andrew Jackson, Henry Clay, John Randolph, of Roanoke, including notices of many other distinguished American Statesmen," by Jo. G. Baldwin, is the title of a very interesting work published by Appleton & Co., of New York, to whom we are indebted for a copy. The readers of "Flush Times" have an opportunity of renewing acquaintance with the Author in this interesting work and of deriving therefrom much pleasure, not unmixed with valuable information.

Gov. Powell, of Kentucky, has issued a proclamation appointing Monday, the 13th of November, for a special election for a member of Congress in the 3d Congressional district of that State, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. Presley Ewing.

F. M. Bristow, Esq., of Elkton, and W. L. Underwood, Esq., of Bowling Green, are announced as candidates.

Loss of the Arctic.—We gather from the Vicksburg Whig the following particulars of the loss of the Arctic. This magnificent vessel belonged to the Collins Line of packets between New York and Liverpool.

The collision of the Arctic and the propeller Sun occurred at noon, on the 27th of September, in a dense fog, going at the rate of thirteen knots per hour. Two hundred persons were on the propeller. Immediately the life boats were launched, and filled with the crew and a few passengers. A raft was constructed, and in a sudden panic on the Arctic numbers got on the raft, and in the sixth boat. In three minutes after the Arctic sunk with all on board. The raft shortly after capsized, and but one only of the seventy-one on it, was saved. The bark Huron of St. Andrews, N. B., picked up one of the boats. The Huron fired rockets all night in hopes of falling in with the remainder of the boats, but her endeavors were fruitless. On the 29th, she spoke the ship Lebanon, bound for New York, and transferred eighteen passengers to her, who reached New York in a pilot boat to-day.

Among the passengers taken to Quebec on the Huron, was James Thompson, of New Orleans.

Amongst the last persons seen on the deck of the Arctic, was Mr. Brown the senior partner of the Liverpool house of Brown, Shipley & Co., and J. Cook, of Opelousas, Louisiana.

A despatch from Halifax to Collins states that two boats of the Arctic were saved, and that the passengers had reached Halifax; it also states that several vessels had been despatched to the scene of the disaster, in hopes of picking up passengers who might be afloat on pieces of the wreck.

The following statement of the manner in which the accident happened, is given by Mr. Ballham, the second officer of the Arctic, (he and other officers and crew, saved in two boats, reached St. John's on Tuesday and Wednesday): On the 27th September, at noon, whilst off Cape Race, bearing north-west, 65 miles distant, running in a thick fog, the Arctic was struck on her starboard bow, about six feet abaft the cutter, by the iron steamer Sun, which made three large holes in the ship below water, one about five and a half feet long by one foot and a half wide—leaving the whole cutwater of the steamer through the Arctic's side.

A CARD.

In order to remove any erroneous impressions that may have been made upon the public mind in regard to the settlement of the difficulties between Mr. A. Patterson, Hon. Geo. B. Wilkinson and P. O'Donnell, Esq. the following correspondence is published:

Yazoo City, Oct. 10, 1854.

MR. ANDREW PATTERSON,
Sir—In obedience to your card of yesterday evening, I have now to request that you will name the time, place and manner of giving me satisfaction.

My friend, Hon. Geo. B. Wilkinson, will carry this and receive your answer.
P. O'DONNELL.

Yazoo City, Oct. 10, 1854.

HON. GEO. B. WILKINSON,
I herewith acknowledge receipt of the communication of your principal, P. O'Donnell, of this date. In reply, have to say, my self-respect forbids further notice of your principal.

To you sir, I have no such objection.—You therefore will meet me opposite the city of Vicksburg at your earliest convenience, on the Louisiana side.

I hereby empower my friend, W. A. Caperton to settle further preliminaries.
A. PATTERSON.

Vicksburg, Oct. 12, 1854.

W. A. CAPERTON, Esq.,
Dear Sir—As friends to both parties, who have an appointment to meet across the river at 9 o'clock this morning, we address you this note, the object of which is to obtain an amicable adjustment of the difficulty.

You are regarded by the public and the parties interested, as the challenging party, in view of these circumstances, no matter what your construction may have been, will you as the friend of Mr. A. Patterson withdraw for the present, the communication of your principal to Hon. Geo. B. Wilkinson, and submit the affair to mutual friends to say what is right and proper to be done in the premises.

An answer at your earliest convenience is desired. Respectfully yours,
S. M. PHILLIPS,
J. McFARLAND.

Vicksburg, Oct. 12, 1854.

MESSRS. PHILLIPS & McFARLAND,
Gentlemen—Your communication of this morning has just been received, requesting me as the friend of Mr. A. Patterson, to withdraw his note to Hon. Geo. B. Wilkinson for the present, in order that the mutual friends of these gentlemen may make an effort to settle the difficulty in an amicable way.

You state in your communication, a circumstance that I had not up to this moment been apprised of—that the public; and the opposite party, regarded themselves as having been challenged by Mr. A. Patterson. Such was not Mr. A. Patterson's intention, but he regarded his communication as an acceptance. Therefore, in view of these facts, and having full confidence that you will not in any manner compromise myself or principal, I will comply with your request.
Yours Respectfully,
W. A. CAPERTON.

Vicksburg, Oct. 12, 1854.

DR. W. J. LEAKE,
Dear Sir—In the event of the withdrawal of the challenge to Hon. Geo. B. Wilkinson by Mr. A. Patterson, are you willing to submit the adjustment of the difficulty to mutual friends?

Your obedient servants,
S. M. PHILLIPS,
J. McFARLAND.

Vicksburg, Oct. 12, 1854.

MESSRS. S. M. PHILLIPS & J. McFARLAND,
Gentlemen—In answer to your note of this date, requesting to know if I would be willing to submit the adjustment of the difficulty between my friend, Hon. Geo. B. Wilkinson and Mr. A. Patterson, provided that the note of Mr. Patterson to Hon. Geo. B. Wilkinson was first withdrawn, to mutual friends, I reply in the affirmative.
Your Obedient Servant,
W. J. LEAKE.

AWARD 1.

The settlement of the difficulty between Mr. A. Patterson and Hon. Geo. B. Wilkinson having been referred to mutual friends, who the undersigned, acting in that capacity, do now make this our award, viz: That we can see no cause of difficulty between those gentlemen.

S. M. PHILLIPS,
J. McFARLAND.
Vicksburg, Oct. 12, 1854.

AWARD 2.

The undersigned, who are fully empowered as mutual friends, to settle the pending difficulty between Mr. A. Patterson and P. O'Donnell, Esq., do make this our award, and have determined upon the following terms of adjustment:

In the first place, all cards and communications between the parties involved in this matter are to be withdrawn or retracted—and in the second place we deem it due to P. O'Donnell, Esq., from Mr. A. Patterson, for him to state that, in publishing the "Chronicles," he, A. Patterson, did not intend to attack the character or honor of P. O'Donnell, Esq., as a gentleman.
S. M. PHILLIPS,
J. McFARLAND.
Vicksburg, Oct. 12, 1854.

There are few things which afford us greater pleasure than sitting down to write a notice of the celebrated Howard's German Bitters, because we are fully conscious we are conferring a public benefit, and our heart tells us that by our notices many have been induced to take these Bitters, and been rescued from death by Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, &c., for the cure of which it is certain. It is prepared and sold only by C. M. Jackson, at the German Medicine Store, No. 129 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

No Family should be without them.

We speak of McLane's Liver Pills, which have been one of our indispensable Family Medicine. The rightful symptoms which arise from a diseased Liver manifest themselves, more or less, in every family; dyspepsia, sick headache, obstruction of the menes, ague and fever, pains in the side, with dry, hacking cough, are all the results of hepatic derangement—and for these Dr. McLane's Pills are a sovereign remedy. They have never been known to fail, and they should be kept at all times by families.

DIRECTIONS.—Take two or three going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two, or three times by next morning take one or two more. A slight breakfast should invariably follow their use.

The Liver Pills may also be used when purging is simply necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative, they are inferior to none. And in doses of two or three, they give astonishing relief to sick headache; also in slight derangements of the stomach.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ATTENTION "LIGHT HORSE!"

THERE will be a parade of the "LIGHT HORSE COMPANY," on Saturday next, at 2 o'clock, P. M., in this city. Members are particularly requested to attend.

By order of C. B. SWASEY, Capt., N. INGRAM, D. S.

October 18th, 1854.

IF YOU WANT TO KNOW AND SEE SOMETHING NEW,

Call at the store of Louis Franklin,

Main Street, opposite Barksdale & McFarland.

WHO has just received a full and well selected stock of Dry Goods, for the Fall and Winter conveniences of his numerous customers.

A full stock of Ready Made Clothing, of all descriptions and of all kinds.

—ALSO—

A very well assorted stock of Silks, selected by himself in the Eastern cities, consisting in part of:

Cassimers, French and English Merinos, of all colors; black and colored Alpaca; Muslin de Laines, plain, figured and plaid.

White and Red Flannels, Blue, Brown, Green, and Black Bereges. A large stock of French and American Prints; Ginghams of all descriptions; Bleached and unbleached Domestic, Irish Linens of all kinds, a very large assortment of Swiss Jaconet and crossbar muslin. Also a large assortment of men's and boys' clothing; shirts, drawers and socks of all kinds. A very large assortment of Boots and shoes, Hats and Caps, suspenders, h'dkerchiefs, various kinds, neckties, cravats, &c. &c. Trunks and Carpet Bags, and Umbrellas.

A large assortment of Perfumery and Toilet Soap; and a large stock of cutlery, Rifles, Pistols, and Guns of all kinds; Pocket and Bow-knives, &c., &c., &c.

I would call the attention of the ladies to my stock of Mantillas; Cloaks; Silk, Calimere, and Woolen Shawls; and many other articles pertaining to the toilet too tedious to mention.

N. B. All the above named articles I will sell low for cash, or to good customers, with satisfactory reference, on the usual terms.

LOUIS FRANKLIN,
Yazoo City, Oct. 18th, 1854—50.

Strayed or Stolen.

A BLACK mare mule—a little above the medium size. Mares and tail trimmed last Spring in marks or brands remembered. She is well formed. A liberal reward will be given for her delivery to me, or any information so that I can get her.

N. H. VICK,
October 4, 1854—In. By WILLIAMS

Exington Advertiser will copy one month and send bill to J. W. Dabbs, Yazoo City.

LINSLEY, JEANS AND RUSSETTS,
1,000 Pr. Russett—10 bales Linens and Jeans, for sale by J. C. LEWIS & CO.