

NINE PIN.

Bennett, who is now at Saratoga, speaks thus of the game of nine pins as played by girls. "Rolling the balls appears to be quite a fashionable amusement with the fair sex at the springs. This amusement (rolling nine pins, it is now entirely taken out of the hands of the loco focus, and converted into one of the most sentimental and elegant pieces of amusement that marks the present civilized age. I do not know any sight more novel and interesting than to see a beautiful young woman take up a ball in her right hand—with a spare ball in the left, put out her exquisite left foot, so that you can see a bit of the delicious ankle—then half bend with a graceful sweep towards the pins—then shake her flowing ringlets—then blush like angel; then start back, afraid of what she is going to knock down; then smile like a seraph fresh from heaven when he first comes down on earth to drink Congress water for his health; then pluck up courage a second time; then swing her beautiful right arm; then let fly; then knock down seven out of the nine pins, with as much ease as she knocks down seven out of nine silly beads that flutter around her and impede her way to the paradise of coquets and coquetry. Playing nine pins was never made elegant and sentimental before; and it may justly be looked upon as one of the best evidences of the march of civilization in the 19th century.

COL. PLUCK.

The ignorance of the local and traditional history of this country, betrayed in the following paragraph, would almost induce one to believe that it was translated from the French side of the Bee. This is the kind of stuff with which foreign scribblers concoct their libels upon the character of the American people. If the French editor of the Bee had seen this article, what a precious morsel it would have been for him. It is droll to hear the name of John Pluck associated with such high sounding epithets as are here bestowed upon it. After noticing the death of that notorious dolt in the Philadelphia Almshouse, the Montreal Herald proceeds in a strain of pathetic declamation against the ingratitude of America, as follows: "Is it not monstrous," he exclaims, "that after fighting the battles of his country, and winning, by his gallantry, numerous laurels, this aged and war-worn veteran should have been suffered to die in friendless poverty, amid the wrecks of humanity that are clustered in a lazar-house, and without the ordinary decencies that accompany the closing moments of the most abandoned and destitute? Shame upon the government that thus basely neglects its faithful servants—shame upon the people that can thus forget their bravest defenders!"

SELF-DIVOTION.

In the year 1710, the Danish fleet, under the command of Admiral Gyldenlove, was sent to the Baltic in pursuit of a Swedish fleet; but in consequence of the sudden sickness of his crew he found it necessary to sail for Kongo Bay, and secure a defensive position. The Swedish admiral, having received intelligence of the calamity, hastened to take advantage of it. He appeared off the bay and engaged but did not conquer the fleet. During the engagement one of the Danish line-of-battle ships, the Danbrog, took fire; nor could all their efforts to extinguish the flames avail. Captain Hytfield saw one ray of hope which at the moment promised safety to himself and his crew; it was to cut his cables and drive ashore. There was, however, danger to be apprehended, if the wind should change, that the vessel might drift among the Danish fleet, and thus endanger both the shipping and the town. Of the two evils, Hytfield chooses the least. He gave positive orders that the cables should not be cut, and then sent his officers among the crew, to ask them if it would not be more glorious to pursue the destruction of the enemy while the Danbrog existed, than by an attempt merely to save themselves, endanger the lives of thousands of their countrymen. The sailors answered the noble proposal of their gallant captain by the most cordial cheers. Hytfield then sent six men on board the admiral to inform him of their determination, and to bid their country farewell. In a few minutes the flames reached the magazine; explosion followed, and the whole crew perished in one of the most patriotic acts of self-devotion ever recorded.

DESTRUCTIVE STORM.

A violent hurricane passed over the Eastern part of this country, in the neighborhood of Col. Wm. Wyatt's on Thursday of last week, (14th,) about 2 P. M. It swept in its course an area varying from one hundred and fifty to three hundred yards in width, tearing down trees, houses, and every thing that opposed its progress. Several dwellings and out-houses were pre-empted, and some half a dozen negroes, belonging to Col. Wyatt and others, more or less injured; but none, we understand, seriously. In some places, the fowls in the farm-yards were taken up like kites, and sent whirling through the air at an unprecedented rate, at the sport of the tempest. We learn that that portion of the Yalobusha adjacent to the site of the storm, was completely filled with timber and rubbish, which the citizens design removing in a short time.—Southern Reporter.

THE GAMBLERS.—The citizens of St. Louis have made a bonfire of the gambling tables which for the purpose were collected together in a funeral pile before the court-house. The pile was six feet high—quite a heap of iniquity. The Gazette expresses apprehensions lest the gamblers should fire the town through revenge, for the fiery ordeal through which their implements of trade were made to pass. These gentry, somehow or other, seem to have lost favor all over the country. Orleans is the only place where they are treated with any show of toleration, and it is anticipated that the opening of the criminal court will make even this place too hot for them. N. O. Bulletin.

GALVANIC TELEGRAPH.

We observe that the managers of the Great Western Railway, have already adopted the new galvanic mode of communicating intelligence upon their road. The following description is from a London paper; and the Liverpool Mercury, in introducing it states, that the rate at which the electric fluid travels, has been discovered by accurate experiment, to be not less than 200,000 miles in a single second of time. "The space occupied by the case containing the machinery, which simply stands upon a table, and can be removed at pleasure to any part of the room) is little more than that required for a gentleman's hat box. The telegraph is worked by merely pressing small brass keys, similar to those on the key bugle, which acting (by means of galvanic power) upon various hands placed upon a dial-plate, at the other end of the telegraphic line, as far as now opened, point not only to each letter of the alphabet, as each key may be struck or pressed, but the numerical by the same means, as well as the various points, from a comma to a colon, with notes of admiration and interjection. There is likewise a cross (x) upon the dial, which indicates that when this key is struck, a mistake has been made in some part of the sentence telegraphed, and that an erasure is intended. A question—such, for instance, as the following: 'How many passengers started from Drayton by the ten o'clock train?'—and the answer could be transmitted from the terminus to Drayton and back in less than two minutes. This was proved on Saturday. This mode of communication is only completed as far as Drayton, which is about thirteen miles and a half from Paddington. There are wires (as may be imagined) communicating with each end, thus far completed, passing through a hollow iron tube, not more than an inch and a half in diameter, which is fixed about six inches above the ground, running parallel with the railway, and about two or three feet distant from it. It is the intention of the Great Western Railway Company, to carry the tube along the line as fast as the completion of the rails takes place, and ultimately throughout the whole distance to Bristol. The machinery, and the mode of working it, are so exceedingly simple, that a child who could read, would, after an hour or two's instruction, be enabled to transmit and receive information. A brother editor writes, that he is "getting along well—plenty of subscribers—a wife, and ten little responsibilities."

Management better than beating.—A truckman in Boston, who had a refractory horse, that would not move forward, beat him unmercifully. A gentleman came along, who told him that he must not beat him any more. "What shall I do?" said the man: "my horse has stood here these two hours. Shall I stand here all day?" "Oh no, the horse must go, but you must not beat him any more. Get me a rope twice as long as the horse." The rope was brought, tied to his tail, and then passed between his legs forward; then he gave a pull upon the rope; the horse was frightened, and showed signs of kicking; he continued to pull; the horse suddenly started forward, and went off without any more beating. The gentleman had seen that method tried on jackasses in South America with full success. If you doubt it, try for yourself.

There is in the heart of man a native sense of beauty, a latent sympathy—a harmony with all that is lovely on the earth, which makes him occasionally seek out spots of peculiar sweetness, not only for his daily dwelling, but also for his temporary resting place, and for the ansion of his long repose, whether the age or country be rude or no. Look at the common cemetery of a village, and you will generally find that it is pitched in the most picturesque spot to be found in the neighborhood if left to this free will, the peasant will almost always—without knowing why—build his cottage where he may have something fair or bright before his eyes; and the veay herd, while watching his cattle or his sheep, climb up the face of the crag, to set and gaze over the fair expanse of nature's face. It is melancholy enough to see the folly or presumption of rank preferred before the claim of real and solid worth, but it is far more melancholy to see (as we too often do see it) the man of genius or desert, throwing up his cap in honor of titled insolence, or spanniell at his heels. It is a singular fact that the dancing masters, or 'professors of motion,' as they style themselves in this country, are all Whigs. We suppose it is because they are so fond of the hop-position. A government draft for \$10,000 is said to have been sold in St. Louis, at a premium of 5 per cent.

YAZOO CITY PRICES CURRENT.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, FROM DIS. CTS., TO. Includes items like Apples, Eggs, Butter, Beans, Coffee, Candles, Cheese, Cigars, Corn, Flour, Hay, Lard, Malt, Nails, Oil, Pork, Rice, Sugar, Whiskey, etc.

Bank Note Table, Corrected Weekly.

Table listing bank notes from various banks in Yazoo City, Nov. 13, 1839. Includes Commercial Bank of Manchester, Natchez Banks, Union Bank of Mississippi, etc.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements for Wilson & Kline (jewelry and watch repair), and Commission House (warehouse services).

FOR RENT.

FROM one to four spacious new part of the city, with houses suitable for family residences. Enquire at this office. Yazoo City, Oct. 22, 1839.—tr.

Valuable Property For Sale.

IN YAZOO CITY. WILL be sold to the highest bidder on the Public Square, in the town of Benton, on Monday, the 21st day of October, inst., the undivided third part of Lot, No. 22, on the corner of Jefferson and Main streets, in Yazoo City. The lot has valuable buildings hereon, now occupied and yielding large rent. Said property belongs to the Benton & Manchester Rail Road & Banking Company, and the notes of that institution will be taken in payment. Title indisputable. J. J. MICHIE, Cashier, P. T. Benton, Oct. 1st, 1839.—2w.

Female School.

MRS. P. COO, respectfully announces to the citizens of Yazoo City, and surrounding country, that she will open a FEMALE SCHOOL, in Yazoo City, on the 7th of October next, in some comfortable room; where she will be given. A few young ladies from the country, can procure board with the teacher, if required, on reasonable terms. TERMS OF TUITION.—For a session of five months: Reading, Writing and Arithmetic, \$15—English Grammar, Geography, Natural and Moral Philosophy, Modern and Ancient History, Logic, Rhetoric and Composition, \$30. Yazoo City Sept. 17, 1839.

Wm. E. PUGH, Attorney and Counselor at Law.

ATTENDS regularly the Circuit Court of Attala, Leake, Madison, Holmes and Yazoo counties. Office in Yazoo City, Mississippi, where he can always be found, except absent on professional business. August 13th, 1839.—tr.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned at the July (inst.) term of the Probate Court of Yazoo County, upon the estate of Thomas Daniel, deceased—those indebted to the estate are requested to make immediate payment. Those having claims against the estate will present them within the time prescribed by law, or forever barred. WILLIAM E. DANIEL, Adm'r. July 30, 1839.

AGENCY.

Protection Insurance Company CAPITAL \$500,000. Underwrites against losses by Fire, River Navigation, &c., at the lowest rates. MAL B. HAMER. Sept. 3, 1839.—tr.

Carman & McMahon, COMMISSION MERCHANTS—New Orleans, (La.)

Samuel Slocumb & Co. IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE. No. 11, Chartres Street, N Orleans.

Glover and Brenham, COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS—New Orleans.

J. Kinstry, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Yazoo City, (Miss.)

NOTICE.

TORAL 500 bales of cotton, in a good warehouse can be had on application to ANDREW GIBB Forwarding & Commission Merchant. Yazoo City, Sept. 0, 1839.—tr.

JOHN RE & SW RTWOUT, DEALERS IN Staple and Fancy Goods and GROCERIES.—Yazoo City, (Miss.)

October 2, 1839.

M. B. Hamer & Co. Stanton, Buckner & Co. Buckner, Stanton & Co. COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

LAW NOTICE. JOHN MURDAGE, Attorney at Law.

Commission House.

HE UNDERSIGNED having secured one of the largest and best WAREHOUSES in Vicksburg, are prepared to receive for Sale, Shipment, or Storage, Cotton and other produce. One of them, Mr. A. A. HALSEY, will attend to the sale of Cotton in New Orleans, and their agent, Colonel G. S. COOK, will superintend the receiving and forwarding the Cotton and produce at Vicksburg. The undersigned will use every exertion to get the very highest prices of the market, either at Vicksburg or New Orleans, for such Cotton as may be entrusted to them for sale; and the proceeds of the sale paid to the customer in the very money received for the Cotton sold. They will also buy Cotton; but in no instance will they except bills upon the cotton shipped or agreed to be shipped to them. Their WAREHOUSE in Vicksburg, is the large and commodious Cotton Press, erected by William H. Washington, at Levee street. HALSEY & GWIN, Vicksburg, Miss. A. A. HALSEY & CO. New Orleans. September 25, 1839.—13.

WASHINGTON HOTEL.

THE subscribers having taken the above well known tavern stand formerly owned by Mr. J. M. Parisot and lately in the occupancy of Mr. Job O'Neal, respectfully inform the public, that they are now prepared to accommodate those who may favor them with their patronage—and that no exertion shall be spared on their part to make them comfortable. Attached to the establishment is a good stable—and, as it will be exclusively under the control of a person of experience, we assure the public that all horses sent to it will be properly attended to. GUNTER & BELL. Yazoo City, Oct. 15, 1839.—tr.

NOTICE.

FOUND, upon the main road from J. B. Hall's to Vicksburg, a POCKET BOOK Containing Bank Notes and Shippers. The owner of said pocket book is requested to apply to T. T. & H. LEAVELL, describe his property and receive the same, by paying for this advertisement. R. R. GILL. Yazoo City, Nov. 18, 1839.

PROSPECTUS OF THE UNITED STATES MAGAZINE AND DEMOCRATIC REVIEW.

It is scarcely apparent to many of the reflecting members of the Democratic party of the United States, that periodical for the advocacy and diffusion of their political principles, similar to those which so active and influential a voice in England would be a desideratum of great importance. It is a desideratum which should unite with it the character of a sound and vigorous literature, a political character capable of giving efficient support to the doctrines and measures of that party, now maintained by a large majority of the people. Discussing the great questions of policy before the country, expounding and advocating the Democratic doctrine through the most able pens that that party can furnish, in articles of greater length, more condensed force, more elaborate research, and more elevated tone, than is possible for the newspaper press. A Magazine of this character becomes an instrument of inappreciable value for the enlightenment and formation of public opinion, and for the support of the principles which it advocates. By these means, by thus explaining and defending the measures of the great Democratic party, and by always, strikingly

PROSPECTUS OF THE FATE RIGHTS AND DEMOCRATIC UNION.

BY W. M. TOLBERT & CO. Having been solicited by the united request of the State Rights and Democratic parties of Mississippi, and especially of this section of the state, we have been prevailed upon to publish a weekly newspaper, to support that creed of politics, which the issue we have assumed demonstrates. Firmly persuaded that the liberties, prosperity, happiness and independence of our country, are deeply involved in these momentous questions, now agitated throughout the Union. The period is at hand, when it behooves every friend of the South to avow and support those principles of right and interest, which we solemnly claim by the charter of our confederation; to maintain the integrity of the constitution; the purity of the administration of the general government; and the sovereignty independence, to which we are entitled to us a people. The welfare of the south has been too long neglected—her original magnanimity and honor are fast sinking into disrepute—our own state is a striking instance of this fact, and our spiritless woe night reduces us to northern vassalage, has disgraced a community at one time eminently prosperous—and destroyed the means of recovery from embarrassment for years. Such a policy has prostrated our energies, lead us into unwise projects, heaped upon us corrupt and unprofitable corporations; which almost cast a stigma upon the good faith and honor of the state. These errors should be corrected—the times demand it. It is then resolve to rid us of them, and assume that suitable condition we formerly so proudly held. Our rights and interests should be exhibited to the public—it is just to ourselves, we should do it, in order to relieve us of that cruel yoke of dependence, long habit has engendered among us. We hear speak to men of Southern principles, and those devoted to that original sense of government under which the constitution of this republic was agreed upon and settled. Our object is not to mar the good feelings of the north and south, or to excite that animosity which should exist between them, as a nation, but merely to vindicate those rights we are entitled to, and explain the constitutional remedies by which we are protected. We are unequivocally opposed to a national Bank—the elevation of Henry Clay, to the Presidency, which we consider would be a most destructive blow to the south and stability of the union—we will also oppose that system of Internal Improvement by the general government, advocated by the federal party—opposed to all abuses and extravagance in the administration of public affairs—opposed to a superfluous revenue, or high Tariff—in favor of a free and direct trade, with the choice of foreign or domestic markets, and in all other respects zealously advocating the doctrine of the Republicans and State Rights school, as set forth in the Virginia and Kentucky resolutions of '98 and '99. TERMS. The "State Rights and Democratic Union," will be published at \$5 in advance or \$6 at the end of the year. Yazoo City, Miss. July 20, 1839.

PROSPECTUS OF THE VICKSBURG SENTINEL.

BY JAMES HAGAN, Editor and Proprietor. This paper has been in operation nearly two years and a half; and without the aid of party patronage, it has pressed its way to public favor. Early foreseeing the desolating effects of our banking system on every species of industry in the state—commercial, agricultural and mechanical—the Sentinel waged unrelenting war on its injustice, oppression and tyranny. Its defects have been exposed, its selfishness and swindling denounced, and the whole machinery by which it deranged commerce, monopolized trade, and transferred the profits of labor to the pockets of a few penniless speculators, have been demonstrated to the satisfaction of the most casual observers. In assuming this bold position, the Sentinel was found the moaned power of the country, writhed by an organized system of swindlers and speculators, virulently arrayed against it. Controlling as the bank does, either directly or indirectly, a large portion of the press of the State, and stimulated as they are by avarice, and the most degrading passions of human nature, the war has been carried on interminably. But reaction has just commenced; lines, demonstration, and above all, the workings of the vicious system, have conspired to arouse the people to a just sense of their danger. They have taken the alarm, and are preparing to co-operate in every measure calculated to prostrate the system of swindling, by which the people of the State have been most shamefully plundered for the last two years. To extend the usefulness of the Sentinel, and to increase the paying subscribers, this prospectus is issued. The politics of the Sentinel are State Rights, as laid down in the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of '98 and '99; and approving most cordially in the leading principles both of the State and Federal administration, its energies will be strenuously devoted to the support of both. The bold stand taken by Gov. McNutt against the issue of irredeemable paper, and his entire exposition of the evils of our banking system, entitle him to the support of all who prize the prosperity of the great mass of the people, to the interests of a few speculators and Bank managers. The policy of Mr Van Buren, in branking up all connections between the banks and State, it is believed will have the most salutary effect on the future destinies of the United States, and particularly of the Commercial, Agricultural, and political interests of the South. The entire exclusion of all bank paper from the fiscal operations of government, will it is believed, be found absolutely necessary to terminate those calamitous fluctuations which this Union has been subjected every few years, since its fiscal concerns have been blended with the private business of corporations and individuals. Particular attention will be paid to the Foreign and Domestic Markets; and whatever may effect the interests of our Merchants and planters, will be carefully collated and promptly laid before our readers. The money markets, and the movements of capitalists and stockholders abroad, which may vitiate the position of the market, and the price of our staple, will be carefully watched. Literature and the news of the day will receive a due portion of editorial attention. The Sentinel will be hereafter be published daily and weekly—the former at \$12, and the latter at \$5 per annum in advance. Being excluded from the pale of bank accommodations, our expenses being high and all cash, we are constrained to request our subscribers to be paid in advance. We risk the transmissions by mail. Vicksburg, May 1839.

the public a clear and powerful commentary upon those complex questions of policy and party which so frequently distract the country, and upon which imperfectly understood as they often are by friends and misapprehended and distorted as they never fail to be by political opponents, it is of the utmost importance that the public should be fully and rightly informed, it is hoped that the periodical in question may be made to exert a beneficial, rational, and lasting influence on the public mind. Other considerations which cannot be too highly appreciated, will render the establishment and success of the proposed Magazine of very great importance. In the mighty struggle of antagonist principles which is now going on in society, the Democratic party of the United States stands committed to the world as the depository and exemplar of those cardinal doctrines of political faith with which the cause of the people in every age and country is identified. Chiefly from the want of a convenient means of concentrating the intellectual energies of its disciples, this party has hitherto been almost wholly unrepresented in the republic of letters, while the views and policy of its opposing creeds are daily genued by the ablest and most commanding efforts of genius and learning. In the United States Magazine the attempt will be made to remove this reproach. Co-ordinate with this main design of the United States Magazine, no care nor cost will be spared to render it, in a literary point of view, honorable to the country, and fit to cope with vigor of rivalry with its European competitors—Viewing the English language as the noblest heritage and common birthright of all who speak the tongue of Milton and Shakespeare, it will be the uniform object of its conductors to present only the finest productions in the various branches of literature, that can be procured; and to diffuse the benefit of correct models of taste and worthy execution. In this department the exclusiveness of party, which is inseparable from the political department of such a work, will have no place. Here we all stand on a neutral ground of equality and reciprocity, where those universal principles of taste to which we are alike subject, will also be recognized as the common law. Our political principles cannot be compromised, but our common literature it will be our common pride to cherish and extend with a liberality of feeling unbiased by partial or minor views. As the United States Magazine is founded on the broadest basis which the means and influence of the Democratic party in the United States can present, it is intended to render it in every respect a thoroughly NATIONAL WORK; not merely designed for ephemeral interest and attraction, but to continue of permanent historical value. With this view, a considerable portion of each number will be appropriated to the following subjects, in addition to the general features referred to above. A general summary of Political and of Domestic Intelligence, digested in the order of the States, comprising all the authentic important facts of the preceding month. General Literary Intelligence, Domestic and foreign. General Scientific Intelligence, including Agricultural Improvements; a notice of all new Patents, &c. condensed according to all new works of Improvement throughout the Union. Military and Naval News, Promotions, Changes, Movements &c. Foreign Intelligence. Biographical obituary notices of distinguished persons. After the close of each session of Congress, an extract or enlarged number will be published, containing a general review and history of its proceedings, a condensed abstract of important official documents, and the acts of the session. Advantage will also be taken of the means concentrated in this establishment from all quarters of the Union, to collect and digest such extensive statistical observations on all the most important interests of the country as cannot fail to prove of very great value. This portion of the work will be separately pagged so as to admit of binding by itself, and will be furnished with a copious index, so that the United States Magazine will also constitute a COMPLETE ANNUAL REGISTER, on a scale unattempted before, and of very great importance to all classes, not only affording a current and condensed view, from month to month, of the subjects which it will comprise, but also for record and reference through future years the value of which will increase with the duration of the work. Although in its political character the United States Magazine addresses its claims to support particularly to the Democratic Party, it is hoped that its other features referred to above, independently of the desirable object of becoming acquainted with the doctrines of an opponent thus advocated—will recommend it to a liberal and candid support from all parties, and from the large class of no party. To promote the popular objects in view, and relying upon the united support of the Democratic party as well as from others, the price of the subscription is fixed at the low rate of five dollars per annum; while its mechanical arrangements, and its fine quantity of matter, &c. the United States Magazine will be placed on a par at least with the leading monthlies of England. The whole will form three large octavo volumes each year. The subscription will be in all cases payable in advance, or (for the first year only) six dollars on the delivery of the third number. The absolute necessity of this rule in such an establishment will be obvious to all. In return for a remittance of \$50, eleven copies will be sent; for \$100, twenty three copies. The certificate of a postmaster of the remittance of a sum of money, will be a sufficient receipt; all dangers of the mail being at the risk of the Publishers.

Sublett, Nye, & Co. COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANTS, Yazoo City, (Miss.)

Goodwyn, Sublett & Nye, COMMISSION MERCHANTS, New Orleans, La.

John J. Jackson & Co. AGENTS IN PRODUCE & GROCERIES—Yazoo City, (Miss.)

Jonas and Barksdale, DEALERS IN PRODUCE & GROCERIES, Yazoo City, (Miss.)

N. & E. O'Reilly & Co. COMMISSION & DRY GOODS MERCHANTS Yazoo City, (Miss.)

J. V. Caldwell, DRY GOODS MERCHANTS—Yazoo City, (Miss.)

T. T. & H. Leavel, WHOLESALE GROCERS AND DEALERS IN STAPLE GOODS Yazoo City, (Miss.)

lfred Hall & Co. AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, Yazoo City, (Miss.)

John M. Elzee, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANT—Yazoo City, (Miss.)

Turner, Page & Bedford, FORWARDING & COMMISSION MERCHANTS—Yazoo City, (Miss.)

John E. Richardson, COMMISSION & FORWARDING MERCHANT—Vicksburg, (Miss.)

Andrew Gibb, DEALER IN PRODUCE & GROCERIES, Yazoo City, (Miss.)