

YAZOO DEMOCRAT.

S. M. PHILLIPS, Editor. YAZOO CITY, MISSISSIPPI.

Saturday Morning, August 18, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT. GEN. JOSEPH LANE, OF OREGON.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

- STATE AT LARGE. R. T. FLETT, of Claiborne. A. K. BLYTHE, of Yalobusha. FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. J. W. CLAPP, of Marshall. SECOND DISTRICT. RICHARD HARRISON, of Monroe. THIRD DISTRICT. P. F. RIDDELL, of Carroll. FOURTH DISTRICT. IRVINGSTON MIMS, of Hinds. FIFTH DISTRICT. J. B. CHRISMAN, of Lawrence.

THE DOUGLAS FACTION IN THE SOUTH.

It is apparent to the supporters of Douglas in the South, that while they are not advancing the interests of their Squatter Sovereignty chief, the only effect their course can have upon the canvass, is to prevent the South from standing in a solid phalanx in defense of sound constitutional principles. These Douglas Democrats, as they are called, have heretofore professed to be as much opposed to the principles advocated by the Bell and Everett party and the Black Republicans as the States Rights Democratic party, and some of them even yet profess to oppose these odious political organizations, while, in the very face of these professions, they are doing every thing in their power to keep up the division in the Democratic ranks, which will, in all probability, throw two or three of the Southern States for Bell, and thus defeat the election of Breckinridge before the people. The leaders of the Douglas faction in the South knowingly and willfully pursue a course that can by no possibility benefit no one but Bell or Lincoln; and yet they claim to be Democrats. If they are Democrats, are they not committing suicide? We ask, if they are Democrats, do they object to Breckinridge and Lane? If they are Democrats, can they object to the principles of the platform upon which they stand? What Southern man—what States Rights man—whether in the North or the South, can oppose the principles of our platform, which claims only a co-equality of the States, and the equal rights of the South to participate in the common Territories of the Union, and for the Southern citizen equal protection, from the Federal Government, of his property, with the Northern man. The fact is, neither the Douglas men nor the Bell-Everettites can attack our platform, but try to delude the people by the nonsensical cry of "Yanecism, Secessionism, Disunionism," &c., which they vainly imagine will attract the attention of the people from the true issue before them. The true question is whether the Southern States have equal rights in the Union with the Northern States; whether the Southern citizen has equal claims upon the Government for protection to his property with the Northern man, Breckinridge and Lane say they have. No other candidates in the field have the boldness to say so. And for saying this, Northern men raise the cry of Disunionism, and we regret to see the Douglasites and the Bellites in the South join in the chorus.

But, can the Douglas faction in the South succeed in throwing any of the Southern States for Bell? To speak candidly, we fear that unless wiser counsels prevail, with them, there is danger of taking away two or three States from Breckinridge and giving them, by a plurality vote, to Bell. Then we will ask of the Douglasites, what have you accomplished? We believe it is conceded by all well informed men that neither Douglas nor Bell can carry a non-slaveholding State against the Black Republicans. It is also conceded that Breckinridge and Lane can carry California and Oregon, and could, but for the useless struggle of the Douglasites, carry every Southern State. There may be wisdom and policy in the Douglas men combining with the Bellites in New York or Pennsylvania to defeat Lincoln, but in the South their efforts can have no other tendency than to defeat the very object that they affect to be so desirous of accomplishing. We have no fears of Mississippi. The Douglasites may all go over, bag and baggage, to the Bell and Everett party, and we can still beat them by an overwhelming majority. But there are other States we have some fears about, and trust that the honest masses in those States (for we expect nothing of the corrupt and designing leaders) will see the inevitable tendency that giving their support to Douglas will have, and abandon him at once, and rally to the support of the true, national Democratic ticket, Breckinridge and Lane. That they will do this ultimately, we have an abiding faith.

A DOUGLAS LION.



A delegate, starting on his pilgrimage to the Douglas Convention, to be held in Grenada, had the following colloquy with his valet, Sam. DOL.—Sam, don't I look fine? SAM.—Yes, massa, as brave as a lion. DOL.—Why, Sam, you never saw a lion. SAM.—Yes I has, massa. Dere's one down in mas Jack's stable now. DOL.—Why, you fool, that is a Jackass. SAM.—Well, I can't help it, massa, you look just like him.

What has become of the nine old-line Democrats in Talladega county, Ala.? In 1856, quite a sensation was produced throughout the country that nine old-line Democrats in Talladega had come out for Fillmore, yet the county went about twenty to one for Buck and Breck. Can the Canton City citizens inform us as to the whereabouts of the old-liners?

Onions.—The Bell Everettites journals are parading the votes taken on board steamboats, railroad cars, &c., by which they figure up a large proportion for Bell and Everett. It will be recollected that in the same way Fillmore got about three to one over Buck and Breck in the canvass of 1856, yet he got but one State in the Union. Look out for the same result in the coming election.

But, sir, were I a member of a town or city Council, I think I should not hesitate to give my voice for the suppression of these slave depots, or slave pens, as they are called, within the precincts of the corporation. (John Bell's speech upon the bill to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia.—Congressional Globe, vol. 22, part 21, page 1668.)

We ask Southern men if this is what they call soundness upon the slavery question. We remember when such sentiments would be called abolitionism, but in these "piping times of peace" it is difficult to tell how far Southern ears will be accustomed to abolition notes, and to what extent they can be led to endorse them. Slaves are property, and, as such, whoever owns them has the right, under the Constitution, like the owners of other property, to go into the market and sell them wherever he can get the best price. But it seems that John Bell, of Tennessee, would, in defense to abolition "sensibilities," rob the Southern people of the right. We are astonished that a man uttering such sentiments could get a single vote in the South.

Again, in speaking upon this subject, (same vol. and page, Con. Globe,) he said: "If, sir, it were proposed to eradicate slavery from the District, and at the same time provide proper securities for the removal or effective control of the free colored population, I am not prepared to say that the South ought to resist the measure."

Thus we see that John Bell, who is vaunted in the South as a true Southern man, and in the North as one who is not strong in his pro-slavery proclivities; is willing that slavery should be abolished in the District of Columbia, and that the Southern man shall be prevented from going there with his slave either for sale or his own private use. Call ye this soundness of the slavery question! If so, we confess we know not what soundness means. The speech alluded to is full of just such sentiments, and we call upon all who have the slightest idea of voting for Bell to read this speech before they commit such a suicidal act as to cast their vote for him. We have the volume of the Globe, and it is free for the use of those who wish to read this remarkable, and, as it seems to us, abolition speech.

LETTER FROM CHICAGO. CHICAGO, August 6th, 1860. EDITOR OF THE DEMOCRAT: I have been here two days, and find this a well laid out and spacious city. The buildings, especially, being very beautiful, and would do credit to any city. The place has not yet recovered from the shock of '57. There was then too much money in the country, as it was manufactured at pleasure at nearly every little town in the State. Every one was rich, or so supposed themselves, until the rags which they called money were asked to be redeemed; this could not be done, the bubble burst, and there was a general collapse.

There is an immense inland grain market here, but I think the requirements of the trade did not justify such extensive improvements. What is called outside property, or unimproved lots, cannot be sold now, and the improved property has greatly depreciated in value. One of the wonderful features in the improvement in buildings, is the raising up several feet of whole blocks of brick houses, and this is done, too, without the removal of a piece of furniture, or the occupants being interrupted in their daily avocations.

Last winter, when the line of Railroad to New Orleans was finished, the people here were invited to visit the South, which they did, and were entertained in New Orleans, and, by way of returning the compliment, the Southern people were invited here, a large number of whom I found here from Louisiana, Mississippi and Tennessee, enjoying the hospitalities of this place. These kind attentions were extended to myself and companions, and the gentlemen of this city are very kind and polite, and did the honors of their beautiful city handsomely. The citizens here seemed especially desirous to cultivate more intimate and friendly relations with their Southern brethren, and seemed to deprecate the ultra men of the Black Republican party, whose onslaught on the South tended so much to weaken the bonds which bound the sections together. This interchanging of friendly visits, and becoming acquainted with each other, will bring about a better state of feeling, and will doubtless be productive of much good.

I was introduced to Mr. Boyne, the U. S. Marshal here, and he told me that he thought a fugitive slave might be returned to his master from this place without a mob, which has heretofore not been the case; but that a conservative feeling had taken place in the sentiments of the people, and no hindrance would be thrown in the way of the execution of the fugitive slave law. I have a negro boy here now, who ran away from me last spring in New Orleans, whom I am trying to catch, and should I find him, I am determined to test the sincerity of the professions of this people. The fight in this State is between Lincoln and Douglas.—Breckinridge and Bell not being in the race at all. It is supposed that the State will go for Lincoln, although the Douglas party claimed it. Indiana is also claimed for the Black Republicans. I observed a call in to-day's paper for a Breckinridge meeting, and I must be pardoned for feeling somewhat proud at the names of the O's and Macs figuring conspicuously, showing that this branch of "furriners" are still as they have always been—with the South.

What can the South hope for by such a course of proceeding? Certainly not success! I shall start with Capt. Powell and Pariot to-day for St. Paul, to breathe the health-giving air of Minnesota, and take some fish in the lakes there, and should the sport equal or come near such as we could find in Panther Creek or Wolfe Lake, you shall hear from me. The thermometer ranges in the 70 degrees here, and what, with this airy, well-kept Hotel, where we are fed on prairie chickens, tender beef, as fine milk and butter as could be found in the world, with all other accommodations, to say nothing of the extra attention lavished on us by the waiters, some of whom are old colored acquaintances from Mississippi, who say they came here for their health, although still professing a preference for the South, but not caring so much for the people,—we get along comfortably and luxuriantly.

The majority of the excursionists went to Niagara to-day, and as we are Southern gentlemen happening here at the same time, we are favored with free tickets to St. Paul and back. For this, and many other courtesies extended to us by the people of Chicago, we return them our thanks.

GEN. HENRY S. FOOTE. Henry S. Foote, who was generally considered crazy in California on Know-Nothingism and office hunting, has taken the Northern stump for Douglas and Johnson. In California he was dubbed "the Union Saver" par excellence, having taken it by contract, at so much the job, his compensation to be paid in mileage and a Senatorial salary for six years with an expectancy. He was very earnest. He, away out in that country even, hated Jeff. Davis, abominated President Pierce, abused Cushing, distrusted Buchanan, loved himself denounced Catholics, repudiated foreign-born citizens, and went for Fillmore, because California had once gone for the Know-nothings. Well, it repudiated Know-nothingism, and also Henry S. Foote. His head was gray and venerable then. It is said that in one night his hair and whiskers became black, and he left California to return to his old home. Quiet, his native land and the solace of friends, restored his shattered constitution, repaired his hopes, and restored the venerable color to his hirsute ornament.

Not much has been heard of him since his return, when lately, like a cork in a tub, up he comes to the surface, and proceeds right away to the North, to make a new contract to "save the Union." Poor Foote, having his bill so poorly footed in California, he has gone and put his foot in it again. Know-Nothingism he knew was no more, at least in Mississippi, his home, and although he might have taken Bell and Everett into partnership with him to "save the Union," he knew that they could not save him in Missouri, since Jeff. Davis and Governor Brown were in the Senate. Breckinridge and Lane, too, might have served his turn in "saving the Union," but he was aware that Jeff. Davis, Cushing and Pierce were partners in that firm, so he could not allow himself to become even a silent partner in such company. What, then, must be done to keep his occupation as the "Union-saver"? Why, surely, nothing less, as we have said, than to come North, make a new contract, and take a new oath of allegiance. Now we hope that he was required to swear and has sworn, that he recanted all his heretical plumes of Catholics in 1850—that he was solemnly assured now, that he loved the foreign born citizen, that squatter sovereignty was now a good Northern panacea to physic the South, since it had physiced Jeff. Davis, and that he would still despise Pierce, hate Davis, abominate Cushing, be ready to damn Buchanan on the first public opportunity, and be prepared to ride the popular sovereignty hobby, as a beggar does his horse, all to "save the Union."

We refer our readers to a few extracts of his late speech made at Saratoga before the Young Men's Douglas Democratic Association. They will suffice to show the part of the vote which he has undertaken to play in the present canvass. It will be seen that he is to apply the lever of slander to elevate Douglas. His superiors, peers and compeers are to be dragged to the stump, and are to be bespattered with the venom of his disapproval. The Hon. Jeff. Davis is denounced as a demagogue, Ex-President Pierce as a deluded, weak man, the Hon. Caleb Cushing as a corrupt man, the Hon. John Sidel as a trickster and low man; and last, not least, the President of the United States is compared to a Tiberius and a Cataline.

Poor, miserable Henry S. Foote, to what a pass you have come! Take care that you do not stand From all affections and from all contempt.

In reply to a letter of the Hon. Washington Hunt, Horace Greeley uses the following language: "You say that I advised the Republicans of Illinois to unite in returning Mr. Douglas to the Senate in '58. I am not aware of giving the advice, but it was certainly my opinion that they would best serve the Republican cause by taking that course."

AN OPPOSITION PAPER GOES FOR BRECKINRIDGE.—By private letter we learn that Dr. C. C. Forbes (State Rights, Opposition, heretofore) has bought the Southwestern News, at Americus, Ga., and will forthwith hoist the American flag. It will be a good paper. Our correspondent further informs us, that the Douglas and Bell parties are "uniting," in that, as a consequence, the State Rights Americans are quitting and coming to Breckinridge and Lane. [Montgomery Mail.]

The following paragraph, from an English Review, in March, 1825, sounds rather queerly now: "We are not advocates for visionary projects that interfere with establishments. We want the idea of a railroad as impracticable! \* \* \* What can be more palpably absurd and ridiculous than the prospects held out of locomotives travelling twice as fast as stage coaches? We should as soon expect the people of Woolwich to suffer themselves to be fired off upon one of Congreve's ricochet rockets, as to put themselves at the mercy of such a machine, going at such a rate."

Mr. Charles Sumner thinks he will not take the place of Chief Justice Shaw, even if Gov. Banks offers it to him. So the Boston Journal is authorized to say.

MR. DOUGLAS ON THE STUMP.

COMMENTS OF THE PRESS ON THE SUBJECT. The unusual course Mr. Douglas is pursuing in traveling about the country, professedly for the benefit of his health yet, on all occasions addressing the crowds that gather around his hotel wherever he halts, is the subjects of much attention and comment both North and South. None of the remarks we have seen appear to be dictated by an unfair or partisan spirit though elicited of course from those who oppose him.

The St. Louis Democrat, West, says:—"Nothing marks the degeneracy of the Democratic party more clearly than the means resorted to by Douglas for advancing his prospects. He is the first Presidential candidate who has mounted the stump to advocate his own election. Hitherto such candidates have maintained a decent silence from the moment of writing their letters of acceptance to the close of the canvass. Any deviation from this rule has been the subject of denunciatory criticism and of public censure. Witness the obloquy which was heaped on Gen. Scott because he visited Kentucky in 1852, although public business connected with the military department obliged him to make that visit. But Mr. Douglas, under one pretext or another, is vago bonding all over New England and New York, and availing himself of every halt at a railroad depot to make a stump speech, in which he vilifies the Republican party almost as much as the party which is headed by Breckinridge. Under every circumstance he is faithful to the character of demagogue. He carries the tactics of the vulgar, third class politician into the struggle for the highest office in the gift of the people. What a falling off this is from the standard of other days when the rule was that the office should seek the man, not the man the office!"

The Charleston News, South, says:—"Mr. Douglas has not hesitated to take the stump in his own behalf. The practice is unusual for Presidential candidates. But he thinks he can explain squatter sovereignty better than any one else; and, as it is one of the schemes for excluding slavery from the territories, he has properly taken the North as his field for canvassing. Fading that he has failed to deceive the South, and that her electoral vote will be unanimous against him, he has gone, as we predicted, to contest with Lincoln the section of abolition and free soilism. He has pluck and brass, and will not consent to lose the prize, if daring can win it. He has penetrated into New England and vauntingly exhibited his patent as superior to the Wilmot proviso. He exhorts, also the State of New York. Confident of the Northwest (in which he is somewhat mistaken, as he was in the South,) the little giant now boldly strikes the shield of the black republican Titan in his stronghold."

The Pittsburgh Journal, West, says:—"In olden times a Presidential candidate would have been considered disgraced, who mounted the stump on his own behalf. But things 'art now as used to was.' Douglas, who has ventilated popular sovereignty fifty times in the Senate and five hundred times on the stump, has now cut it down to five minutes, and rehearses it on all occasions. His astronomical vice has been making some and attempting more speeches. John Bell made some speeches, but did not ventilate his own claims. Edward Everett, on the 4th ult., pitched into the English, but that is excusable on Independence day. Lincoln and Hamlin alone have neither spoken stump speeches nor written letters."

The Boston Atlas and Bee, North, says:—"There is no reason why he may not travel even if he is a candidate. It is the vacant seat in the Senate last winter, and the same. His lungs may be languid, and his blood may have become sluggish under southern skies, and it is well for him to take a draft of air from the sea and the mountains. Having said thus much congratulatory to the public and to the Senator upon his itinerations, our congratulations must end. Possibly there are some comments appropriate to the attitude in which these itinerations place him. We all recollect that when General Scott was out West locating the hospitals, the Democratic newspapers ridicule him as a traveling candidate. And there may be a question as to the taste and propriety of the proceeding. But the gravest point is the character of the speeches which Mr. Douglas delivers. He made a hit at Cambridge, we believe, but on that sacred battery of the Bevere House, at Charleston, at Worcester and other places, his speeches were very commonplace. There was nothing in them to stir the blood and rouse his friends to enthusiasm, but on the other hand they were loose rashes of Senatorial harangues—often irrelevant, sometimes vague, and generally superficial. The more he delivers of them the weaker he is."

We might make column after column of like tracts, but the foregoing sufficiently show the sentiment of the press in all sections of the country as to the propriety of the course Mr. Douglas seems to have marked out for himself in the conduct of the impending contest.

HINTS AS TO POLITICAL MEETINGS.

As the time is approaching when political gatherings will be numerous and large we beg leave to offer a few suggestions on the subject: 1. Do not fix the day for your meeting, and then look up your speaker—they will already perhaps, have been engaged elsewhere for that very day—but secure your speakers first. Let them fix the day. 2. Two prominent speakers, with the local aid at your command, are amply sufficient for any one mass meeting. Let the people understand these can be relied on, and do not load your bills with an army of great names only to disappoint your audience. 1. Have your meetings, if possible, indoors. One indoor meeting, even if packed, is worth half a dozen outdoor noisy gatherings. The former is comparatively easy and the latter difficult for a speaker to control. 4. If you must have outdoor gatherings, then seek the grove or woods, and fail not to erect a stand for your speakers, covered with boards, and with nothing else. Canvas absorbs and deadens the voice, while with nothing above the speaker's head, his voice will waste in the air above, and in five cases out of six he will break down. [Mississippiian.]

Two girls, cousins, aged 15 and 16, hug themselves in Jackson county, Iowa, recently, on account of loving the same man.

ANOTHER SLANDER.—Since the nomination of Mr. Breckinridge the fertile brains of the theatrical democracy have been employed inventing calumnies wherewith to damage his political reputation and diminish his popularity. He was said to have signed a petition to Gov. Wise asking for the pardon of John Brown. He was reported to have engaged Mr. Owen Lovejoy to stump Kentucky in his behalf. He was said to have been a know nothing. All these ludicrous slanders were invented and circulated, and successively exposed, not to the shame of their authors, because they have no shame, but to the entire satisfaction of the people. The latest calumny is that Mr. Breckinridge was an "emancipationist in Kentucky."

This charge is just as false as that about the engagement of Lovejoy to stump Kentucky! The best proof of this is the fact that, in 1849, he was a candidate for the legislature of Kentucky on a ticket opposed to the emancipationist party, and actually voted against his uncle, the Rev. R. J. Breckinridge, who was an emancipationist. Thus, one after another, are these unscrupulous attempts to misrepresent completely defeated. "Truth is mighty. It will prevail!" [Washington Constitution]

According to a despatch from New Orleans Gen. Walker's expedition to Nicaragua left the island of Cosumel on the 20th July. It consisted of five small vessels and about 500 men, a much larger force than there has hitherto been any idea that he had collected.

H. V. JOHNSON AT HOME.—Gov. Johnson attempted to speak at a Douglas ratification meeting in Savannah recently and was greeted with hisses and yells. Evidently the popularity of the Governor is fast oozing away.

[From the Canton Citizen.]

OBITUARY. "Death lies on her, like an untimely frost Upon the sweetest flower of all the field." Departed this life, on the 25th June, 1860, Mrs. MARTHA INER, consort of Francis J. Abbott, of Columbus, Georgia. If intrinsic, moral and mental worth, genuine merit, rare physical perfections, and fascinating loveliness of disposition, should stir the pen of the eulogist, then it might stumble in unbroken silence for the present; but if a beautiful combination of all the graces and virtues which adorn the character of woman, should ensure an endearing impress upon memory, the remembrance of her, so early cut off in the bloom and vigor of life's sweet summer, will be found grand and bright at a distant period on recollection's pages. The writer of this feeble tribute to the memory of one of the purest, gentlest, and loveliest of her sex, enjoyed the pleasure of an intimate acquaintance with the subject of this obituary, from her early girlhood to the maturity of womanhood; and, in view of the sacred friendship which characterized an intercourse so pleasing and so truthful, it would ill become him to indulge in unmeaning flattery or praise.

MARTHA INER GARRISON—the maiden name of the deceased—was born in Columbus, Georgia, in the year 1828, where she resided until death terminated her bright and useful existence. At an early age, she exhibited unmistakable evidence of intellectual spiritiveness, combined with a serene sweetness of disposition, which lent a beauty and charm to her after life, and which drew around her a host of warm, ardent, and enthusiastic friends.

At the tender age of twelve, she entered the Wesleyan Female College, at Macon, where she remained four years, storing and enlightening her vigorous mind with the principles of literary and scientific lore; at the expiration of which time she left the halls of her Alma Mater crowned with the brightest wreath of College fame, and endeared to the hearts of all who were capable of appreciating true female worth and loveliness. Her bright intelligence, winning manners, gentle bearing, and fascinating beauty, won upon the respect and esteem of a large circle of admiring friends, and secured to her the wide-spread acquaintance and cordial affection. With a richly cultivated intellect, modest, refined, and gentle demeanor, and a heart filled with the tenderest emotions of the benevolent and the true, she returned to her native city, there to dispense that happiness, which her rare gifts and graces made her the coveted possessor.

In the year 1852 she was led to the bridal altar, where she yielded the peerless wealth of her affections upon the shrine of her true love. Faithful to the obligations of her marriage vow, and true to the instincts of her lovely nature, she exerted every energy of her mind and heart to enhance the happiness of her husband, and to make his home the abode of peace and love. Full of life, and hope, and joy, she looked forward, no doubt, to a lengthened existence of bliss and usefulness; but, alas! the spoiler, stern and pitiless, visited her peaceful habitation, and the breath of his power passed in blight upon the heart's cherished one. In the quiet and unobtrusive discharge of her domestic and social relations, she happily exemplified, amidst the circle in which she moved, the unaffected loveliness and purity of her character. Her death was sudden and unexpected, but the summons of the dread messenger gave her no alarm; and through the merits of her Redeemer, she was permitted to express to her family and friends, her tranquil resignation to the Divine will.

As truly as we know regret for her loss could be as sensibly felt under the deepest affliction as under a more public exhibition of it, yet we cannot omit the last opportunity which is presented of testifying to her memory the estimation in which her virtues were held. But even this cannot fill the chasm her death has produced in the circle of family and friends. It is made—she can never return to fill it. She is gone beyond the reach of eulogy. The cheerless grave is her silent resting place. In death's deep mystery she must sleep, motionless, buried, and alone, until the resurrection morn, when her pure spirit, reunited with its sleeping dust, shall dwell for aye around the eternal throne.

In the midst of her usefulness—in the morning of womanhood—before her sun had culminated to its zenith—surrounded by the boldest ties, and the most hallowed associations which the ever-changing scenes of life can afford, she vanished from earth, and ascended to that bright and spirit land where human passions and human emotions are hushed in the quiet of eternal repose. In the death of our cherished friend, the community, of which she was so beloved and admired a member; the affectionate partner of her bosom; the loving members of her family, and the numerous circle of devoted friends, whom her talents, graces and virtues had attracted around her, have sustained a loss which time may never repair. Mild, gentle and urbane in her manners; pure and unstained in her conduct towards her sex—the nobleness of her life, and the purity of her conversation, she added the refinements of literature, and the adornment of a spiritualized christianity. To her afflicted husband and family, we know not what to say. The wound which an All-wise Providence has seen fit to inflict upon their hearts, is too deep to be healed by any balm of consolation that we might administer. We most sincerely mingle our sorrows and sympathies with those of the bereaved ones, and trust that He "who maketh darkness his pavilion," may sustain them in this afflictive dispensation of His will. "Mattie" is happy! now, methinks I hear Her spirit voice say, "dry the falling tear!" Her soul, too pure for earth's polluted clime, Hath soared far, far above the reach of time, And filled with Heaven's own sweet, seraphic fire, Her fingers sweep the chords of some angelic lyre.

New Orleans, Aug. 1860.

AMICUS.

YAZOO CITY PRICE CURRENT.

Table listing various goods and their prices, including Apples, Bacon, Beef, Butter, Coffee, Flour, Guncotton, Lead, Lard, Lime, Molasses, Oil, Soap, Sugar, Tea, Tobacco, and Whiskey.

Special Notices.

Of the many blessings which an all-wise Creator has bestowed on ungrateful, yet dependent man, the knowledge of the laws of health and remedies for distressing maladies, is certainly among the most useful. For Biliousness, Dyspepsia, Cholera Morbus, and similar affections of the bowels, Green's Carminative Syrup acts like a charm, relieving the sufferer and restoring the racy tint of health. A single bottle will convince the most sceptical. See advertisement in another column.

RELIEF IN TEN MINUTES.

BRYAN'S PULMONIC WAFERS.

The most certain and speedy remedy ever discovered for all Diseases of the Chest, and Lung, Coughs, Colds, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis, Influenza, Hoarseness, Difficult Breathing, Sore Throat, &c., &c. These Wafers give the most instantaneous and perfect relief, and when persevered with according to directions, never fail to effect a rapid and lasting cure. Thousands have been restored to perfect health who have tried other means in vain. To all classes and all constitutions they are equally a blessing and a cure—none need despair, no matter how long the disease may have existed, or however severe it may be, provided the organic structure of the vital organs is not hopelessly decayed. Every one should give them an impartial trial.

To VEGANISTS AND PUBLIC SPRAWNERS, these Wafers are peculiarly valuable; they will in one DAY remove the most severe occasional hoarseness; and their regular use for a few days, will, at all times, increase the power and flexibility of the voice, greatly improving its tone, compass and clearness, for which purpose they are regularly used by many professional vocalists.

JOB MOSES, Sole Proprietor, Rochester, N. Y. Price 25 cents per box. For sale in Yazoo City by THOMPSON & GRAY, COMPTON & THOMAS, And all Druggists. January 14, 1860.

[From the Troy Budget.]

THE SIEGE OF CORINTH.

It is said that one of the former political divisions of this State took its name from two famous lines in this poem—namely:—"The fort that he singly kept at bay." Out numbered his thin hairs of Silver Gray." We cannot wonder for the truth of this, but do know that under the effects of applications of Heimstreet's famous Hair Restorative, "Silver Greys" rapidly become (in the appearance at least) members of "Young America."

Price 50 cents and \$1 per bottle. Sold everywhere. W. E. HAGAN & CO., Proprietors, Troy, N. Y.

Sold in Yazoo City by THOMPSON & GRAY, And all the Druggists. August, 4 1860.

DR. PERRY'S VERMIFUGE, OR "DEAD END" FOR WORMS.

The most successful remedy extant. The exceedingly small quantity of this medicine required to test the existence of worms, and to remove every one of them, as well as the mucous in which they are engendered from the system, without the aid of any other purge, and usually by a single dose, together with its certainty of effect, constitute it one of the most valuable discoveries of the age. Its speedy operation in all sudden attacks, as convulsions, colic, fits or spasms, gives it an unrivalled superiority. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, 100 Fulton Street, New York. Sold also by COMPTON & THOMAS, Yazoo City, Miss. Sold also by Druggists generally. August 18, 1860.

CITATION NOTICE.

To the children of Sarah Cannon, Joseph H. Foster, and Cynthia Huxley, names unknown, Lemuel C. Foster, Lucinda Ford and Thomas J. Ford, her husband, William M. Neal, Sarah Bull, and Isaac N. Bull. YOU are hereby cited to be and appear before the Probate Court of Yazoo county, State of Mississippi, at the Court House thereof in Yazoo City, on the fourth Monday in August next, to answer the petition of Tapley H. Passler, for the sale of certain personal property for division. By order of the Court. JOHN BRUMFIELD, Clerk. S. M. PHILLIPS, Solr. July 28, 1860.

INSIDE OIL—6 bbls. just received by THOMPSON & GRAY.

April 21, 1860.