

THE YAZOO DEMOCRAT,

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(From the Cincinnati Message. Friendship.

As some lone barque on Ocean tossed, Her sails all rent, her compass lost, Sees through the sable gloom afar, The twinkling of some friendly star;

It tells of the time when the sunbeams shall sleep, Calm and quiet on the bosom of the deep; When the light-fanning breezes shall bear her away To the glad rippling shores of some deep-sheltered bay;

Where storms no'er come, Where murky gloom Casts not her sullen shade; Where endless spring, Her beauties bring, In robes that never fade.

So man on life's dark Ocean hurried, Surrounded by a selfish world; Sees nought but gloom spread wide and far, 'Till Friendship proves that twinkling star.

Its mellow light, Sheds o'er the night, Of life a cheering ray; And casts around Earth's gloomy ground, A beam of brighter day.

It bears our glad thoughts to the bland glowing clime, Where Friendship unsullied by interest or crime, Shall bloom in the beauty of Paradise there, Nor fear the cold scowling of Want, or of Care.

The flowers that blow, On earth below, Shall ripen in the sky; And Friendship here, Transplanted there, Shall never, never die.

LAFAYETTE, Indiana. AMZL.

Love at First Sight.

BY E. L. SULLIVER.

Into my heart a silent look Flashed from thy careless eyes, And what before was shadow, took The light of summer skies. The First-born Love was in that look; The Venus rose from out the deep Of those inspiring eyes.

My life, like some lone, solemn spot, A spirit passes o'er. Grew instinct with a glory not In earth or heaven before. Sweet trouble stirred the haunted spot, And shook the leaves of every thought, Thy presence wandered o'er!

My being yearned, and crept to thine, As if, in time of yore, Thy soul had been a part of mine, Which claimed it back once more. Thy very self no longer thine, But merged in that delicious life, Which made us one of yore.

There bloomed beside forms as fair, There murmured tones as sweet, But round thee breathed the enchanted air, 'T was life and death to meet. And, henceforth, thou alone wert fair, And, though the stars had sung for joy, Thy whisper only sweet!

The Defeat of Mr. Clay.

It is amusing to hear the numerous versions of the cause of Mr. Clay's defeat. At one time we are told it was the Abolition vote that defeated him; then it was the Native party, and then the double-dealing of the Democracy on the Tariff question. But none of our Whig friends will see the cause in its true light. They will not for a moment believe that the measures recommended and advocated by Mr. Clay are unpopular with the people. They willfully close their eyes to the fact that the people have time and time again decided against a National Bank, and that the fourteen millions of agriculturalists and laborers are heavily oppressed by the present Tariff. Mr. Clay advocates both a Bank and the continuance of the present Tariff, both of which the people oppose; and yet the whole Whig party appear to be astonished at his defeat! If there has been deception used upon the Tariff question—as we believe there has—it has diminished the vote of Gov. Polk. We have seen a pamphlet that circulated in nearly every Southern State, and was extensively copied in the Whig papers south, in which the writer, attempted to prove, and really did appear to prove, that Henry Clay was a free trade man, and opposed the present Tariff; and that James K. Polk was the friend of the present Tariff and in favor of the protective policy. The object was to secure the vote of the South for Mr. Clay, on the ground of his free trade opinions. While in some parts of Pennsylvania the friends of Gov. Polk practiced the same kind of dishonesty, and represented Mr. Polk as friendly to the Tariff of 1842.

We look upon all these attempts to deceive the people as beneath the dignity of an honest politician. A bold and open advocacy of party measures is, we believe the most politic, and certainly the most honest, course. Had the Democratic press of Pennsylvania come out boldly in favor of

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

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equal protection to all classes, and opposed the present tariff, our majority in that State would have been doubled. Can there be anything strange in the defeat of Mr. Clay, when the questions at issue have been so often repudiated by the people? If the tariff of 1832 had to be modified or the Union dissolved, can Mr. Clay or his friends wonder at his defeat, when his election is advocated because he favors a tariff more prohibitory and higher than that of 1832? He who found it necessary in 1833 to bring forward the compromise Act, by which the duties were reduced to an average of about 10 per cent and the maximum 20 per cent, in order to preserve the federal compact, ought not to have expected the suffrages of the American people in 1844, because he pledges himself to support the tariff of 1842. Again, the Bank question was the principle issue in 1832, and Mr. Clay its strenuous advocate. The people decided then by an overwhelming vote against the re-charter of the Bank. In the contest just terminated Mr. Clay openly avowed himself in favor of a Bank, and thus forced upon the people the same issue. Is it strange that the people have adhered to their former decision upon this question? We are only astonished that Mr. Clay has received the vote that he has; and we think when the excitement incident to the election has subsided his friends will be astonished that the Farmer of Ashland came so near obtaining possession of the highest station in the civilized world.—[N. Y. Plebeian.

A Ridiculous Attempt to get up a Panic The Villainy of the Tribune.

We had hoped that after the result of the Presidential election was known, and the excitement of party had in a measure subsided, we should no longer witness in the party newspapers those wilful misrepresentations and ridiculous attempts, unsupported by truth, reason, or argument. We had indulged the hope that the considerate and candid of both parties would be willing to abide the decision of the people, and give to the new Administration a fair trial. But much to our surprise and regret, we find that before the official result is declared, although the decision of the people is already known, the Tribune of this city, in one of the most villainous articles the pen of its editor ever recorded, attempts to excite a panic in the business of the country.

The following we take from the Tribune of yesterday:

"THE RESULT OF THE RESULT.—Now that it is all but certain that Polk is chosen President, we begin to hear some of the consequences thereof. We will barely mention some of them:

"A heavy block of houses, which was to be built in our city, has been countermanded. So of several new factories in this State and elsewhere. One large establishment has already contracted its business so as to dispense with 140 hands, and is preparing to contract still farther. Agricultural Produce has generally declined in price in our market since the defeat of Mr. Clay was rendered morally certain. One man who had given orders for the purchase of twenty-five thousand barrels of flour in our city has countermanded the order. A general depression pervades our business circles. What is the cause?"

The mind that conceived the above quotation would rejoice in its realization. The man who penned it would glory in the discharge of the employed by the employer, and a still further depression of the price of farm produce. The Tribune knows very well that the great body of those who supported Gov. Polk are to be found among the agriculturalists, mechanics and laborers of the United States; therefore he would punish them for the free exercise of the elective franchise. Hundreds of honest Democrats have no doubt been discharged, and hundreds more may be discharged, because they would not vote the Whig ticket. But their places will no doubt be filled by the friends of Mr. Clay. We venture to assert that if a single factory contracts its business or stops, it will be because a large portion of the capital that kept it in operation has been squandered in order to elect Henry Clay. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been expended by the owners of cotton mills, with the expectation that it would return to them increased tenfold, if Mr. Clay should be elected. Wealth has poured forth its treasures and threatened poverty with starvation, but the honesty and intelligence of our people have triumphed over all.

"An order for 25,000 barrels of flour has," says the Tribune, "been countermanded." We suppose this must be a Whig order, and the person who gave it has probably lost all in betting on Mr. Clay's election. Such ridiculous nonsense should never have found a place in a public journal pretending to the least respectability or character for

truth. The farmers of the United States have suffered enough under the operation of the present Tariff, and they will have to suffer still more before it can be repealed. We wish the present Tariff fairly tested so that its injurious effects, that are perfectly clear to our mind, may become so to all who are injured by it. That the present law, or any other not essentially differing from it in principle, can become permanent in the United States we do not fear. We firmly believe that this law has defeated the election of Henry Clay, and no man who advocates the present Tariff, with the knowledge the people now have of its effect can ever receive a majority of the vote of the Union.—[N. Y. Plebeian.

Capital Punishment.

It is proposed in the Manchester (New Hampshire) Democrat, that the question of abolishing the punishment of death should be submitted to the decision of the people at the ensuing election. The same paper argues the question at length with great ability; and in speaking of the expediency of the death penalty, says:

"Neither is capital punishment, as it regards its effects upon society, expedient.—Instead of restraining crime, there is little doubt of its operating, as now practised, as an incentive to crime. It has little or no effect upon the hardened in crime. The murderer from passion may be affected by the approach of certain death; but the determined murderer cares little about it, and his accomplices in crime think it a matter of course—that they daily expect—as a murderer once observed to an eminent English solicitor, the day previous to his execution—"players at bowls must expect rubbers." All experience shows that the robber and the thief, the pirate and the burglar, are not deterred from their evil practices by the hanging of their accomplices.

"Nor do public executions put restraint upon crime. Bradbury Ferguson went from Haverhill to Salem to witness the execution of the Knapps. It did not deter him from killing his wife in the most barbarous manner. He was executed, and his own trial 'for life or death,' often his savage disposition; for we well recollect his saying to the sheriff, after he had escaped death by the argument of the eloquent Bartlet, and the jury had rendered their verdict—"I didn't care a d—n about being hung; I only wanted to disappoint the Exeter folks in seeing me hung."

"The Hopkinton tragedy may be instanced as a perfect illustration of the effect of executions upon society. There was a thirst for 'innocent blood'—innocent, for poor Prescott was believed insane by every one—that was anything but in favor of humanity. Natures that would have shrunk from witnessing the death of the smallest animal, were, in their fierceness and thirst for blood, engendered by the law of the land, impatient—longing for the opportunity of witnessing a fellow being in the agonies of his death struggles! Yes; females, that would have shuddered at the slaughter of a lamb, were impatiently clamoring at the prison gates of the poor insane boy, Prescott, and chiding the law's delay, whereby a fellow being had been relieved for a few days, and they deprived upon that day of the pleasure of feasting their law-privileged eyes upon the death throes of an insane, idiotic murderer."

British Occupation of Oregon.

While the good people of the United States have been up to the eyelids in managing the Presidential election for the past year, honest John Bull has been taking measures quietly, but securely, to occupy Oregon, principally those portions which we claim, and to which we have an undoubted right, and when the smoke of the Presidential battle clears away, we may see our position in Oregon in a less amicable light than we have been fondly supposing. Mr. Dunn, Agent for the British Hudson Bay company, has furnished the Montreal Courier with a statement of the complete occupation of Oregon, animo remanendi by the directions of that company as the representatives of the British Nation. The actual occupation of a country by forts and other establishments, even within disputed limits, is considered as prima facie evidence of right or proprietorship, and even admitting in this case that Great Britain, by negotiation, surrenders part of her actual occupations, the possession is of itself embarrassing to get rid of. That the English have stolen a march upon us will be readily admitted, in reading the following Forts established under the superintendance of the Hudson Bay Company.

Fort Vancouver, on the north bank of the Columbia, 90 miles from the ocean, and in latitude 45 deg., longitude 122 deg. 30 min.; Fort George (formerly Astoria,) near

the mouth of this river; Fort Nasqually, on Puget's Sound, latitude 47 deg.; Fort Langley, at the outlet of Frazer's River, latitude 39 deg. 35 min.; Fort McLaughlin, on Millbank Sound, latitude 52 deg.; Fort Simpson, on Dundas Island, latitude 54 deg.; Frazer's Fort, Fort James, McLeod's Fort, Fort Chilcotin, and Fort Alexandria, on Frazer's River and its branches, between the 51 deg. parallels of latitude; Thompson's Fort on Thompson's River, a tributary of Frazer's latitude 50 deg; Kootina Fort, on Flatow River; Flathead Fort on Flathead River; Fort Hall and Fort Boissas, on the Saptin or Snake River; Fort Colville, and Fort G'Kanagan, on the Columbia, above its junction; Fort McKay, at the mouth of the Umqua River, latitude 43 deg 30 min., and longitude 124 deg. west. It may be asked where are the limits to British power and dominion? We find her occupying territory on the north-west of America, also in India and China—in the Pacific and the most remote portions of the Earth—an inordinate grasping appetite for territory, and ambitious to carry her power to the ends of the Earth.

The government is at the same time peculiarly sensitive at any attempt on the part of the United States to possess what is in reality our own. Where is the necessity of all the above forts?—To protect the interests of the Hudson Bay Company? Not so—it is to take military possession a little lower down of Oregon, and be found in possession; while we have only a military station or two—a few travelling emigrants and a few missionaries to occupy a territory to which we have an undoubted right. But the above list of forts is not all the power brought by Great Britain to bear on that territory. They have an immense number of armed boats to trade on all the lakes, rivers and streams in the interior, and along a distance of several thousand miles, besides heavily armed steamers on the coast; also several heavily armed merchant ships and barges for goods and fishing. The Hudson Bay Company having been stationed for many years in that neighborhood have now great wealth, a numerous body of men and traders in their employment, and all the warlike Indians in that country, whom they have attached to their interests by a course of honest dealing and liberal intercourse.

This company therefore is the authorized agent of Great Britain to carry into effect her occupation of that entire territory. The Russians are powerless and confine themselves to their possessions, a strip of sea coast beyond the 54th degree of north latitude—they have a post or two, one at Sitka, in the Kamshatka country. The United States have neither power nor influence, not an inch of land conceded to us as our own from California to the Pacific. The period can no longer be postponed for this country to ascertain what are her rights in Oregon, and be prepared to maintain them. There has been, no doubt, an active correspondence on this subject between the two countries, which will be laid before Congress at the ensuing session, and we are glad to hear that Mr. Calhoun is daily looked for at the Department of State, and feel satisfied that the questions, both of Texas and Oregon, are entirely safe in his hands, and we shall shortly be made acquainted with the satisfactory issue of his labors during the recess.—[N. Y. Sun.

Colonization—the Oregon.

The emigration to Oregon which took place in the spring of the present year, is one of the marked features of our times. No enterprise of this kind, of equal magnitude or difficulty, or likely to be attended with equally important results, has been undertaken on this continent during the last or the present century.

In fact, whether these people design it or not, they have gone to found a new empire, or rather republic, on the shores of the Pacific. The emigrants made their rendezvous at Fort Independence, on the western frontier of Missouri, in April, provided for a march of fifteen hundred miles through a country uninhabited, except by roving tribes of savages or the scarcely less wild trappers of those regions. In addition to the supplies for a three month's march through the wilderness, they had to take with them all the stores and equipments needed for a young colony. Broad and rapid streams lay in their route, and a large tract of desert country, before they could reach the mountains which divide the tributaries of the Columbia from those of the Mississippi. Neither the savages nor the bands of trappers could render so large a body any assistance in the way of supplies, and both would be apt to look upon them with distrust, if not hostility.

From the time of the Phenicians, the earliest colonizers, there has never been a colony dispatched overland for such an im-

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mense distance. The whole exhibition seems more like romance than an undertaking in sober reality. One unacquainted with the western character, cannot perceive any adequate motive for this toilsome and hazardous undertaking. Lands are still to be had near the "settlements," for ten shillings the acre, about one-fourth of what it cost to bring it into the commonest cultivation; so that the Oregon farmer saves but a mere fraction of the cost of his farm, when brought in a condition to yield any thing. The mere cost of the journey to take possession, is many times greater than the government exacts for as much land as he can cultivate, and in the most fertile regions of the Mississippi valley. What, then, induces him to forsake the rich fields at hand for others beyond the mountains? And, still more strange, what induces the "settler" (and there is in this Oregon expedition many such) to forsake his old home for a new one, thirty degrees nearer the setting sun?

It is the restless border spirit—a spirit of adventure—an unwillingness to stop short of the limits the farthest removed from the bounds of civilization. The true borderer is restless, while there is any body beyond him; and these colonists, full of the border spirit, have boldly overleaped all the intervening space, and planted themselves at once on the shores of the Pacific—there to found a new American republic. There is among them many an adventurous and resolute spirit; and, as a body, they are a people whom the "largest liberty" alone will satisfy—who will not accept of ease, and comfort, and abundance, if they must give up roving habits to enjoy them. Chance, and change, and luck, enter into all their views of a desirable condition; and according to this view, they are certainly wise in placing the Rocky Mountains and the desert plains at their base, between themselves and even remote civilization.—We venture to predict, that it will not take more than half a century to form this new republic on the shores of the South Sea.—[N. Y. Evening Post.

The Boston Advertiser states that it learns from letters received by the Sappho, that it was understood at Canton that the treaty negotiated by Mr. Cassin has gained several important advantages for Americans. Among these are mentioned a reduction of the duty on lead to 2 1/2 mace, and the privilege of American ships going from one port to another, without paying port charges more than once, or subjecting their goods to the payment of more than one duty. It is also said an increase of good feelings between the Americans and Natives has already been one beneficial effect of the embassy.

The N. Y. Journal of Commerce states that it was understood that the provisions of the treaty which differed from the treaty with Great Britain, would be made common to other nations. The following is a copy of the official notification that the treaty had been negotiated and signed, published by Mr. Cassin at Canton:—[N. O. Bulletin, Dec. 16th.

"U. S. LEGATION, Macon, July 4. The Minister of the United States has the pleasure to announce that yesterday, at Wanghia, he concluded and signed with the Imperial Commissioner, Keying, a treaty of peace, amity and commerce between the United States and China.

The terms of the treaty, which will in due time be made public by the proper authorities, are such, he is happy to say, as he believes will confirm the good understanding which already exists between the two governments, and if ratified, prove beneficial to the commerce and interests of the citizens and subjects of both countries. The minister of the United States congratulates his countrymen on this event, and offers them, on this happy anniversary of the independence of their country, his hearty wishes for their health and prosperity, and joins them in their aspirations for the continued peace, welfare and glory of the United States.

To the Americans residing in China.

THE OVERLAND ROUTE TO INDIA.—A correspondent of the "National Intelligencer," writes from New York, on the 4th inst., as follows:

"At a meeting of the Chamber of commerce of this city yesterday, the President, Mr. Ogden, was directed to communicate with the State Department at Washington, in regard to the overland route to India, by the way of the Nile and the isthmus of Suez. It has been suggested by Mr. Cushing that England is negotiating with the Pacha of Egypt, with the view of securing the exclusive advantages of this important route. In this event, the English merchant will be enabled to collect information of the state of the Chinese and other markets sixty days before it can reach us by way of the Cape of Good Hope. A great advantage will thus be gained, which it is obviously for the interest of our merchants to contest. It is to be hoped that our Government will promptly send their attention to the subject."

"The only fountain in the wilderness of life, where man drinks of water totally unmineralized with bitterness, is that which gushes for him in the calm and shady recess of domestic life.—Fountains may beat the heart with artificial excitement, ambition may delude it with its golden dreams, war may eradicate its fountains and diminish its sensitiveness, but it is only domestic love that can render it truly happy."

ANOTHER POLITICAL JOKE.—One of the Northern papers gives, as a reason for the defeat of Gilderleeve and the Indian in the last race by the Englishman, that since Mr. Polk's election there is no protection for American labor! That will do.—[Plebeian.