Port Gibson Reveille

R. SHOEMAKER, Editor.

Port-Gibson, Miss.;::::Dec. 28, 1853.

☞"The pen is mightier than the sword," says some distinguished worthy; but as he does not take scissors into the account, the question of mightiness between them and the pen is still open to discussion. We have made a discovery this week as to the relative merits of these implements editorial, viz: the scissors are less troublesome to wield than the pen—*ergo*—we have used them this week more extensively than usual. Our readers will thank us.

☞Our friend, S. Barney, Esq., of Grand Gulf, will furnish tombs and monuments of every kind and description. We recommend our friends in want of such things to call on Barney; and we wish it distinctly understood that only on account of the merit of his works do we make the recommendation. He has made us no present from his stock, to get this notice.

☞Another year will soon be numbered with the past. We have no lengthy reflections to make, but cannot let the occasion pass without thanking our friends for the many kindnesses shown us during the busy period. We have endeavored to deserve all, and the much that is wanting from our merits we hope is made up with the gratitude we feel. Our enemies, if we have them, we hope will remember us with more sorrow than anger. For all we wish, that Time who loads them with years, may lighten their sorrows.

The Epidemic Summer.—This is the title of a pamphlet published by the proprietor of the New Orleans *True Delta*, and contains a list of the interments in all the cemeteries of the city, from the 1st of May to the 1st of November, 1853, in alphabetical order. It also contains "a review of the Yellow Fever—its causes, &c.," by J. S. M'Farlane, M. D. and an interesting and useful abstract of mortality statistics. Price 50 cents—to be obtained at the *True Delta* office, 103 St. Charles street, New Orleans.

☞ The friend who so kindly remembered us, and gave tangable evidence of that remembrance in a lot of "Christmas things," has our thanks. We would tell how a certain editor was overjoyed, as the only gift of the season entered his *sanctum*, where only piles of books and mangled exchanges held sway, but we cannot do justice to the subject. Suffice it to say, that one of our size is more than thankful, and that he has like emotions to spare for similar favors in the future.

☞ Our first page will be found very interesting. "A dollar or two" contains "more truth than poetry." Dow Jr.'s Sermon will be found to contain very good hints to those who have promising children—and all parents have. The "Beggar Girl" is a touching poem. "Young America's weak side" is especially recommended to be read by our young bachelor friends; if it were not for telling tales out of school, we should say that we have heard the subject there dilated on, discussed many times in "back rooms," and the piece referred to will assist some in "making up their minds." There is fun and philosophy in many of the short paragraphs.

☞We are happy to announce the return of our artist friend—T. C. Healy, Esq. Mr. H. is in fine health, and will, no doubt, attend to the accommodation of those who want portraits of themselves or friends.

☞Messrs. Mitchell & Meagher, the Irish patriots, intend starting about the 1st of January, in the city of New York, a weekly newspaper. The *Citizen* is the name chosen for the paper.

☞Thanks to William Barksdale M. C., for late Congressional favors. We are also under obligations to Hon. Jeff. Davis, Secretary of War, for various favors.

☞J. & H. F. Middleton have on hand and for sale four or five second hand *buggies*. Persons wishing to get a bargain had better call early. Henry says "before breakfast."

Mistakes by Telegraph.—We often hear of mistakes made by the eccentricity of the electic wires, and shall for the future record them faithfully; the following occurred in Mississippi some ten weeks ago, but the incident is too good to be lost:—A lady residing at Port Gibson, then away from home, telegraphed her husband that she would arrive at Grand Gulf at a stated time with the *Swamp Fox*. The hurry of business rendered this *small-pox*, and the mere announcement created a panic fully equal to that occasioned by the epidemic itself.—*N. O. Balloon.*

There's a climax to that story. The Yellow Fever had scattered our "City Fathers," and it was impossible to get a meeting for the purpose of passing quarantine regulations.—Some public-spirited citizens took the law into their own hands, and resolved to keep out the *small pox, vi et armis*. Accordingly a deputation, which had been vaccinated, was sent to the Bayou Pierre bridge, with orders to shoot the horses if the stage with the case of small-pox should attempt to pass that stream. The vaccinated deputation met the vehicle, and learning that the disease was only *swamp-fox*, and not considering that contagious or infectious, took upon itself the responsibility of disobeying orders.

The Sandwich Islands.—Mr. Lyons, the independent member of Congress from New York, has gone to Washington with a memorial from the Sandwich Islanders asking for the admission of their Island into the Union. Messrs. Severance and Allen, our late Commissioner and Counsel, are urging annexation also, with all the persuasion and earnestness of which they are capable.

The Markets.

By late New Orleans papers, we are in possession of the foreign accounts by steamers America and Herman, bringing Liverpool dates to the 10th inst., being as late as due.—Eastern matters had undergone but little change, still maintaining that irregular uncertainty as to the involvement of other foreign powers, which makes suspense more detrimental to the commercial interests of the world, than the worst alternative. In the face of the Austrian difficulties on the Danube the commercial interests seem to move on in a steady, regular channel—showing that the universal prosperity pervading and prevailing throughout the world, is not materially disturbed by quarrels and quibbles between the Russian Bear and the Turkish Sultan.—Money, though more stringent than for a few days previous, was not commanding increased rates of interest; and Consols, that surest of all indications of soundness in the commercial marts, were steady and unchanged.—Cotton was quoted at the same rates which the different grades have borne for some three months past; and although the market exhibited no great activity, yet prices were firm at the currant rates. In New Orleans, the rates have been singularly uniform for the last three months—Middling not varying at any time from a range of 9c., though now the inside figure is 9 1-2. We have been somewhat surprised to hear such general complaints of low prices this year, when it only requires investigation to show that the ruling rates of this season have been fully one cent higher than for 1851 and 1852 in the same months. Perhaps the falling off in the crop, and the extremely high rates of many articles of consumption, makes the planter feel the greater need of high rates for his own product, and thus to lose sight of the actual fact that prices are higher than for the two past years.—The money article in the *Delta* reports some stringency in the market, and more demand for money at higher ratesal—ways a common incident to the same. The approach of the 1st of January, engenders a sort of want of confidence in commercial circles, and a feeling of trepidation is excited among certain capitalists and borrowers, which only tends to tighten the purse-strings of the one, and increase the feverish anxiety of the other.—The great secret of all is a manifest want of confidence. The Free Banking system has imparted some additional vitality to the money affairs of the Crescent City; and we hope permanent relief may ensue, although not fully persuaded to the belief that any actual good is ever realized from the Banking system. Few changes have occurred in the hitherto ruling rates for Coffee, Flour, Bagging, Rope, &c.—Our home market is well supplied with all the necessary products useful to the planter, and fair prices are paid for Cotton.

☞ Well, let them fight—gouge each others eyes out, and scratch each others sides as much as they like. We occupy the position of the complacent old lady, who, when she saw the bear engaged in a "tiff" with her delightful husband, so serenely remarked that "she didn't care which whipped." With equal complacency we look at the struggle between the half-dozen aspirants, and wish them joy in the little game, and don't much care if they all get whipped."

The *Herald* says as above, in speaking of the contest now going on between Democrats for the United States Senatorship. The Herald, it will be seen, occupies the same position it did in the canvass, when it hopes all may be whipped; and then, as now, wished the end to be accomplished by a fight among the Democracy. The Whig party did not begin to oppose the Democracy strong enough to take all the fight out; but there is enough left to have a little family battle. No danger, however, of all sides being whipped.

Strange Ghost Story.—A ghost story case has lately excited some interest in Wetzell Co., Virginia, of which we find the following notice in the Wheeling Times:

We learn from an intelligent citizen of Wetzell county, that Leban Messer has been sent on trial by the Superior Court, for the murder of Gamble, with every prospect of a conviction, but it is probable it will require that he should be removed from the county for final trial, from the fact that the whole population of the county seem to have taken sides upon the question of his guilt, owing to the mystery that surrounds the immediate cause of his arrest. The circumstances have been before related. Gamble was found murdered some three or four years ago. Suspicion at the time was attached to Messer; but it was not sufficient to warrant an arrest. The affair died away, and was forgotten A Mr. Hindmand, a tavern keeper in Wetzell, a cool, calm man, of sound judgment, who never drinks, while passing across a field, at night, by clear moonlight, was accosted suddenly, in an open clear field, by a man who announced himself as the spirit of Gamble, who instructed him how to proceed to have Messer arrested, and that facts that would be developed would prove his guilt. Hindmand proceeded as directed, and his guilt has been made manifest upon the primary trials.

The gentleman informs us that there is not a man in Wetzell county whose statement would be more entirely relied upon than Mr. Hindman's. It should be borne in mind that the trials were not at all based upon what the ghost said, or upon it in any way. It was only the ghost's statement that induced Hindmand to make such investigation as to warrant the arrest of Messer. The court has only had before it the substantial proofs and testimony. It is a singular affair.

Australia.—In August last the population of the province of Victoria in Australia was 250,000. About 100,000 were at the gold diggins. The yield of gold for the previous month is estimated at 170,000 ounces. The population of Vistoria was increasing from emigration at the rate of about 8,000 persons a month. From Custom House returns it was ascertained that 3 1-2 gallons of spirits, 2 1-4 gallons of wine, 11 lbs of tea, 8 lbs of coffee, and 3 3-4 lbs, of tobacco, must be considered to be consumed annually in Victoria by every one of the population. At Melburne the arrival of foreign vessels averaged about 100 a month.

From the Natchez Free Trader.

The Senatorship.

With the decline of the influence of the great conservative doctrine of State rights and the rapid tendency to consolidation which has been exhibited in the recent history of the federal government of the Union, errors of the most dangerous character have been gradually creeping into the views entertained by many of the theory of our system, which threaten to swallow up what little of State influence yet remains to resist the progress towards a "strong national government."—Some of these errors are directly traceable to the fierce and dominant spirit of partyism, existing in an extreme degree, which quadrennially manifests itself in the election of our Presidents, dividing the people into two contending, if not hostile, parties, each struggling to secure the federal government for the purpose of obtaining possession of the honors and emoluments of its enormous patronage. The manifest tendency of such a political condition is enevitably to enlarge and strengthen the powers and influence of the general government far beyond the intention of the framers of the constitution, and proportionably to weaken the legitimate influence of the States. It is manifest, on an attentive study of the origin and formation of the federal constitution, that its framers looked to the combination of two elements, each a check upon the other, as the security for its permanency, as its protection within its legitimate sphere, and as a barrier to any encroachments by the federal government beyond that sphere.—These two elements are *popular* influence and *State* influence; or, to express it more clearly, the influence of a majority of the people of the several States, and the influence of the States in their corporate capacity as sovereigns. It was their manifest intention so to combine these two elements, that while they should not be hostile they should be mutually restraining, the combination furnishing, if preserved in its proper equilibrium, the only guarantee of the perpetuity of the system.

The House of Representatives was intended to wield the former influence, the Senate the latter, while the executive department derives its authority from a combination of both—No statesman, since the days of the framers of the constitution, has, even with lights of experience, seen more clearly than they that if any one branch of the Legislature should lose its proper influence, or either should become subject to any undue influence from the executive department, the whole system must fall to ruins. They saw also, though not with the alarming distinctness with which we now perceive it, that the danger was that the popular element would become too powerful for the State element; and, to guard against the danger, the Senate, the representatives of the States, where they all stand as equals, was given extra-legislative powers in connection with the Presidency, by which it might not only check him, but also protect itself;—and it was expressly provided that "no State without its consent shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate."

To the Senate the sages of '87 looked, to the Senate let us continue to look, as a safeguard against the tyranny of the mere popular majority; for, whatever be the form of government, tyranny must be the result except the division of power and the equilibrium of the elementary principles be preserved.

Entertaining these views, and they are such as must meet the approbation of every State Rights man, we confess that we have been somewhat startled on the perusal of an argument recently made by a Democratic contemporary on the Senatorial election, taking the ground that the Senator to be elected next month should be chosen *for the purpose* of supporting the Administration. That the Administration, so far as its principles have been avowed and its policy developed, deserves the support of every true Democrat, is the known sentiment of the entire Democracy of Mississippi. But that a sovereign State of this Union should so far forget its high dignity, and should so far discard fundamental State Rights principles as to elect its Senators expressly for the purpose of supporting *any* Administration, or even of becoming the "leader" of an Administration party, is a sentiment which will meet with few responses of approval.

Such a sentiment is not only in contravention of the theory of the Senate, as the organ of the sovereign States, as a check both upon the Executive department and upon its legislative co-ordinate representing the popular majority, but it is degrading the office of Senator, and would be degrading rather than honorable to the individual upon whom it should be conferred with any such view.

We hold that the office of Senator is second to none in dignity and importance known to the constitution. It is to the Senate chiefly that the States, especially the smaller States and the weaker section, must look for protection when their rights shall be invaded by the popular majority as represented in the House, or by the Executive, elected, as he is now virtually by the same popular majority. The Senate is the last citadel of State rights, beyond the reserved powers Senators are the representatives of sovereigns. It is their duty, as such, most especially to defend the States as sovereigns. When it shall become, like the House, virtually the representative of the mere popular majority, the last barrier to federal encroachment will be swept away. Elect Senators, not as the representatives of their sovereigns, but to become the mere supporters of Administrations or leaders of Administration parties, and the Senate will become but a House of Representatives, with fewer numbers, and therefore more easily tampered with or controlled—a mere organ, not of state influence, but of the popular majority, too, strong already by its ascendency in the House and in the Executive department.

No! Let us never elect a Senator with such a view. Let him be chosen as a sovereign chooses his ambassador. Let us choose him with such views as shall make him proudly feel that he represents a sovereign State.—Let him be chosen thus, and he will be ready at all times to defend the rights of his constituents and the integrity of the sovereignty he represents. Let him be chosen thus, and he will at all proper times speak out his honest convictions, without stopping to enquire whether the sentiments which he avows are such as should fall from the lips of a mere Administration leader. A full Senate, chosen with such a view of the Senatorial office, would be the strongest security for the preservation of the constitution possible under our system of government, beyond the reserved powers. Every Senator would feel the weight of a high and solemn responsibility resting upon him to look to the constitution alone, and not to party platforms or administration edicts, as his guide; he would appreciate the lofty dignity of his position as the representative of his sovereign; and the opposition of the Senate to any Administration measure or to any action of the House of Representatives, and its support, alike, would carry with them irresistible moral power. It is good sometimes to recur to first principles ere one by one they be swallowed up in the whirlpool of a party zeal, which, in its honest ardor, not only sometimes does injury to its own cause, but also tends too frequently to obliterate the lines of demarcation which the framers of the constitution have with profound wisdom drawn in that sacred instrument, in its division of power, and its allotments to each department, and to each branch its appropriate functions.

Entertaining such opinions, every Democrat in the Legislature should approach the election of Senator; and their choice should be worthy of such sacred and important principles. That Mississippi will elect as Senator one who will be prepared, from the developments already made, to give the Administration a cordial and vigorous support, no one can doubt. But that such should be the *primary* object of his election, is a sentiment which we utterly repudiate.

The Administration of President Pierce has thus far fully met the high expectations of the South and of the whole American people, with the exception of the Hunkers of New York. His Inaugural Address, with the exception of that portion of it which declared the Compromise measures constitutional, and his first Annual Message, have commanded their cordial approbation. The growls of discontent in New York will soon be silenced: and its future will be as brilliant and beneficient as its past has been auspicious. Mississippi will sustain it while it advances in its present high career; her Senators and Representatives will give it their strong support; but she would be false to her own principles to elect a Senator *merely* to give that support. She will choose him to stand up as her embassador in a council of sovereigns claiming and enforcing equality with the proudest and most powerful of them all.

From Lower California.

RESULT OF THE INVASION.—The invasion of La Pay, Lower California—has already been announced in some of the papers.

The following proclamation, issued by the filibustering party, gives a detailed history of the affair:

HEADQUARTERS OF THE REPUBLIC OF LOWER CALIFORNIA, Nov 7, 1853.

Report of the Independence of Lower California.

On the morning of the 17th of October, we sailed with the first Independence Battalion, for Lower California; the command, consisting of forty-five men. Our voyage was a prosperous one to Cape St. Lucas—We landed on the 25th October; there we gained some information of importance, and proceeded on our way to La Paz. On the 3d day of November, our vessel cast anchor opposite the town. A party was ordered by Col. Walker to land, take possession of the town, and secure the person of the Governor; Lieut. Gillman commanding the party. In less than thirty minutes the town was taken, and the Governor secured.

We hauled down the Mexican flag in front of the Governor's house, proclaimed the independence of Lower California, and our independent flag floated triumphantly, where but a few moments before that of Mexico had waved in supposed security. Our men, provisions and munitions of war were landed, the town fortified, and Col. Walker entered upon his duties as President of the Republic of Lower California, issuing such decrees as were congenial to the citizens, as well as the security and comfort of his command. Here we remained until Sunday, Nov. 6, when the President determined to remove the seat of Government to St. Lucas In accordance with his determination we embarked, taking with us ex-Governor Espinosa, and the public documents. Shortly after our embarkation, a vessel came into port, having on board Col. Bebollero, who was sent by the Government of Mexico to supersede ex-Governor Espinosa. A small detachment was dispatched to bring Col. Bebollero on board the vessel. This order was promptly executed.

About an hour after this occurrence, a party was sent on shore to procure wood.—While in the act of returning to their boats, they were fired upon by a large party of citizens; this commenced the first action. This party consisted of but six men, who returned to the vessel under a heavy fire of musketry, without losing a man. Meantime fire was opened upon the town, with our ordinance, which was kept up until Col. Walker landed with thirty men, when the fight became general. From the time of landing until the close of the action—a signal defeat of the enemy—was about one and a half hours.—The enemy's loss was six or seven killed, and several wounded. Our men did not so much as receive a wound, except from the Cactus, while pursuing the enemy through the chapparel, in rear of the town.

Thus ended the battle of La Paz, crowning our efforts with success—releasing Lower California from the tyrannous yoke of Mexico—and securing the establishment of a new Republic.

The commercial resources, and mineral and agricultural wealth of the Republic of Lower California, compare favorably with those of her sister Republics.

Our men are all in fine health and spirits, and are as noble and determined a body as were ever collected together.

The officers who compose the Government are as follows:

WM. WALKER, President of the Republic of Lower California.
FREDERICK EMORY, Secretary of State.
JOHN M. JARNAGIN, Sec'y of War.
HOWARD A. SNOW, Sec'y of Navy.

MILLITARY.

JOHN CHAPMAN, Major of Battalion.
CHAS. H. GILMAN, Captain of Battalion.
JOHM MCKIBBER, First Lieutenant.
TIMOTHY CROCKER, Second Lieutenant.
SAMUEL RULAND, Third Lieutenant.

NAVAL.

WILLIAM T. MANN, Captain of Navy.
A. WILLIAMS, First Lieutenant.
JOHN GRANDELL, Second Lieutenant.

Our Government has been formed upon a sure and firm basis The Civil Code and Code of Practice of Louisiana have been adopted for the rule of decision in our Courts, and as the civil law of the land.

We arrived at Cape St. Lucas, Thursday, Nov 8. On the morning of the 9th, the Mexican cutter Geneva cruised off the Cape. Our appearance was so formidable, she deemed prudence the better part of valor, heeled off, and gave us the slip. In the evening our troops again embarked for Magdalena Bay, where the President contemplates establishing the seat of Government for the present.

☞ "Joe" said a Joppa dame to her hopeful son, who followed the piscatory profession, "do dear, fix up a little; you look very slovenly. Oh, what an awful thing it would be, if you should get drownded looking so"

The Affair of Young Soule.

The dispute of young Soule, says the Louisiana *Courier*, at a ball given by the French Ambassador at Madrid, has made some noise in the European Capitals. A Paris correspondent of the London Morning *Chronicle* gives the following details of the affair. It was republished in the French language in a Paris paper, from which we extract it:

"Private letters from Madrid mention an altercation that took place at the fete of St. Eugenia, and was near having a serious termination. It was on Saturday week, St. Eugenia's day—a saint almost unheard of till Louis Napoleon brought her into notice by making an empress of one that bears the name—the Marquis de Turgot, the French Ambassador at Madrid, gave a ball at which were present all that the Spanish capital contains of elegance and brillianey among the nobility and in diplomatic circles. Among the guests was the Duke of Alba, brother-in-law of the Empress of France, and Mr. Soule, son of the new Minister of the United States.

In the course of the evening, young Soule, while walking in the ball-room with Mrs. Perry, wife of the American Secretary of Legation, overheard the Duke of Alba make contemptuous remarks on the style of dress adopted by the wife of the American Minister, mother of young Soule. It appears that lady had adopted a costume, not very fashionable at Madrid. It covered her neck to the chin, whilst it is permitted to the ladies of that capital to exhibit to the extreme limits of decency, all the graces that nature has bestowed upon them.

The remark of the Duke of Alba was as follows: "That is Mary of Burgundy who is passing?"

When young Soule heard this offensive expression, he quitted the lady who was leaning on his arm, and going right up to the Duke, told him he was a "black-guard;" giving him a push at the same time. The excitement in the ball-room was extreme. The elder Soule came up and drew his son away from the scene. The young man sent a challenge to the Duke, who declined receiving it. This dispute will assuredly assume a political aspect, it Mrs Soule was not dressed in strict conformity to the prevailing mode!

It is certain that no fight had taken place at the date of the last dispatches from Madrid; but the affair was the subject of conversation every where, and public opinion regarded Jonathan's position as preferable to that of the Hidalgo.

Tribute of Respect.

OAKLAND COLLEGE, Dec., 19, 1853

At the last regular meeting of the Adelphic Institute, the following preambles and resolutions were read and received:

Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in the wise dispensation of His Providence to remove from this earth three of our beloved brothers, H. Selser, O P. Watkins, and G. Briscoe, all of whom bid fair to become bright ornaments to their country, and useful and influential members of society; who, whilst with us, strove to promote the best interests of the Society, and at the same time to prepare themselves to act well their respective parts in the great drama of life; therefore, be it

Resolved, That we deeply sympathize with the relatives of our departed brothers in this their bereavement.

Resolved, That as a testimony of our respect for the deceased, we wear the usual badge mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the relatives of the deceased, and that the Vicksburg Whig, Southern Watch-Tower, Port Gibson Reveille, and Natchez Mirror be respectfully requested to publish the same.

Resolved, That the preceeding preamble and resolutions be transcribed in the minute book of this Society.

CHARLES E. BUCK,
WM. W. COWAN,
DUDLEY W. JONES, } Committe.

☞ One of our exchanges in Noticing the marriage of Henry A. Wise, recommends any dear bachelor friend still halting between two opinions, to go "Go and do like Wise."

☞ Youthful moralizers are not unlikely to become experienced judges.

☞ It is a fact established and well known that the Arabians attained a height in the knowledge of medicine which caused the whole world to wonder and admire. With them the science of chemistry had its birth, and it is, therefore, not at all strange that a people so eminently successful in the healing art, and so persevering and daring in character, should, by actual and untiring experiment, discover remedies far surpassing in efficacy all others, for the cure of those diseases incident to them from their mode of life. The greater part of their time being spent in hazardous and bloody warfare with the different tribes, they were subject to the most violent attacks of rheumatism, paralysis, neuralgic pains, and various inflamatory diseases, as also the most horrid wounds, sprains, bruises, tumors, swellings, diseases of the joints, etc. All these diseases they were so surprisingly efficient in curing, that the uniniated looked with wonder, and attributed their skill to the powers of magic. H. G. FARRELL'S ARABIAN LINIMENT is a composition of balsams and oils, from rare plants peculiar to this country, and it was by the use of the articles composing this great remedy, that not only their physicians, but even the wild Arabs of the desert, were enabled to perform such miraculous cures. The Arab steed is world-renowned for its beautiful symetry of form, his unsurpassed speed and agility, and the incredible fatigue he is capable of enduring. Why is it?—Because from the time of his birth his limbs are carefully watched, and upon the first appearance of disease, the magic lotion is applied, and such things as confirmed sweeny, poll-evil, fistula, ringbone, scratches, spavin, lameness etc, are unknown. The same result will follow in all cases where H. G. Farrell's Arabian Liniment is used in time.—Therefore delay not in procuring a good supply of it, for every dollar spent in it will save you twenty, and a great deal of suffering, if not your life.

Look out for Counterfeits!

The public are cautioned against another counterfeit, which has lately made its appearance, called W. B. Farrel's Arabian Liniment, the most dangerous of all the counterfeits, because his having the name of Farrell, many will buy it in good faith, without the knowledge that a counterfeit exists, and they will perhaps only discover their error when the spurious mixture has wrought its evil effects.

The genuine artitle is manufactured only by H. G. Farrell sole inventor and proprietor, and whole sale druggist, No. 17 Main street. *Peoria*, Illinois, to whom all applications for Agencies must be addressed. Be sure you get it with the letters H. G. before Farrell's, thus—H. G. FARRELL'S—and his signiture on the wrapper, all others are counterfeits.——Sold by N. P. Moody, Charles Shreve, and A. R. Leonard & Co., Port Gibson; Scouell & Mead, and J. Wright & Co., New Orleans; and by regularly authorized agents throughout the United States.

☞ Price 25 and 50 cents, and $1 per bottle.

AGENTS WANTED in every town, village and hamlet in the United States, in which one is not already established. Address H G. Farrell as above, accompanied with good reference as to character, responsibility, &c. 16:1w

Sold Out!

THE undersigned informs the public that he has sold out his stock of Merchandise, and will leave this place positively by the first of January; therefore, those indebted to him can have the *pleasure of calling and settling their bills* forthwith H. P. MERRIFIELD.

December 28 1853—19-1t.

A Jew Pedlar

FROM Port Gibson left a Time-Piece at a Farm House in Jefferson County Mississippi, last July or August: he or his representatives can have it by identifiying the Watch and paying for this advertisement.

December 28, 1853—19-1w.

House for Sale.

A TWO-STORY RESIDENCE on Main Street is offered for sale. For further particulars, enquire at this office.

December 28 1853—19-tf.

Notice.

MR. GEO. C. NUGENT is authorized to receipt for moneys due the Estate of Nathaniel P. Moody.

A. ELIZABETH MOODY Executrix.
GEORGE V. MOODY Executor,
of N. P. Moody deceased.

December 28, 1853—19-4w.

Executor's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, at the December Term, A. D. 1853, of the Honorable Probate Court of Claiborne county, Letters Testamentary were granted to the undersigned, on the estate of George W. T. Briscoe deceased. All persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make payment to the undersigned without delay; and those having claims against the same, are likewise notified to present the same duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred. H. F. SHAIFER,

December 27, 1853. n19-v3tf

Administrator's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given, that, at the December Term A. D. 1853 of the Honorable Probate Court of Claiborne County, Letters of Administration were granted to the undersigned, on the estate of Andrew W Reid, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate, are hereby notified to make payment to the undersigned without deley; and those having claims against the same are likewise notified to present the same duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or they will be forever barred.

L. O. BRIDEWELL.
Dec. 28. 1853—19-6w. Administrator.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
CLAIBORNE COUNTY, ss.

In Probate Court of said County at December Term, A. D. 1853.

To Sarah Ewing and Jno. Ewing, her husband of the State of Texas, and to all other persons interested in the lands, tenements and hereditaments of Sarah Rhodes deceased.

YOU are hereby cited to be and appear before the Probate Court of Claiborne county, Mississippi, on the first day of the Term thereof, **on the fourth Monday in January next, 1854,** to answer the petition of S. O. Bridewell Administrator of said decedent, and to show cause, if any you have or can, why the lands, tenements and hereditaments of said decedent should not be sold as prayed for.

WITNESS, the Hon. James A. Maxwell, Judge of the Probate Court of Claiborne county, the fourth Monday of December, A. D. eighteen hundred and fifty-three.

Issued the 27th day of December 1853.
n19-v3-tdc. JAMES A. GAGE. Clerk.

Tax-Collector's Notice.

THE Tax-Collector of Claiborne County will attend and meet the Tax-Payers, at the following times and places, either in person, or by deputy, according to law, to collect the Taxes due for the year 1853:—

At *Rocky Springs*, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 9th, 10th and 11th days of January next.

At *Brandywine Precinct*, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 9th, 10th and 11th days of January next.

At *Port Gibson*, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 9th, 10th and 11th days of January next.

At *Pisgah Precinct*, on Thursday, Friday and Saturday, the 12th, 13th and 14th of January next.

At *Grand Gulf*, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the 16th, 17th and 18th of January next.

At *Bethel Precinct* on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the 16th, 17th and 18th days of January next.

* The Tax Collector being required to pay over the taxes of the State and County in Gold or Silver, none other can be received by him in payment of the same.

Sovereigns taken at $4.85; and Five-Francs at 93 cents. No Drafts or Orders taken for Taxes.

A. H. BOBO Sheriff & T. C.
of Claiborne County.

December 28, 1853—19-2w

☞ It is not obligatory upon the Sheriff to furnish small change, and impossible for him to obtain it for that purpose. Tax Payers will therefore prepare themselves to pay exact amounts.

Oysters, Oysters!

JOSEPH MAGANOS respectfully informs his friends particularly, and the world generally, that he continues to keep on hand the very finest varieties of the *bivalve*. Prices suited to the weather. Call at M.'s Saloon, and in the language of Avon's Bard, you'll find—

The man who won't refuse
To cook your Oysters as you choose.
My Oysters fresh, my Charges just—
Excuse me, though, I cannot kredit!

Port Gibson, Miss., Dec. 21, 1853. 18-tf

Notice to Planters.

ALL COTTON stored in my Shed, will be covered by Insurance at the rate of 20c. per Bale per month, unless I am otherwise instructed. No charge will be made for Storage, and liberal advances in Cash or Produce will be made on Cotton shipped through me to Fellowes & Co., New Orleans. J. S. MASON

December 21, 1853. 18-tf

CANDIES:

700 LBS. St. LOUIS CANDIES,—comprising all kinds of Fancy Candies, which will be sold at greatly reduced rates, and as low as can be bought in the State.—dec.21-18-tf S. FORBES.

Fresh Garden Seeds:

GROWTH of 1853, just received by
dec.21-18-tf SPOONER FORBES.

To the Ladies.

WE ARE selling Dress goods and Embroideries at first New York cost. Ladies, you miss a bargain if you neglect to call upon us, for we are selling out on account of moving.

FRANKENBUSH & ENGLESING.
December 21, 1853, 18-tf

Just Received:

A NEW LOT OF MESS PORK, CLEAR Sides and Shoulders. For sale cheap, by

FRANKENBUSH & ENGLESING.
December 21, 1853 18-tf

THE "Billiard Exchange"

IS now supplied with a large assortment of

Liquors, Wines, Brandies,
Ales, Cigars, and Tobacco,

Of Choice Qualities.

J. G. HASTINGS.
Port Gibson, Dec. 14, 1852. 18-1y

THE REAL "MOUNTAIN DEW," at the
Dec. 14—17tf Billiard Exchange.

BEST OF PEACH BRANDY and Cuba Honey
17-tf at the Billiard Exchange.

12000 CIGARS and best Chewing Tobacco, for sale at the
Dec. 14, 1853—17-tf Billiard Exchange.

"Read, Mark, Partake,
And inwardly Digest."

CALL AT THE **Billiard Exchange** and try the "Doc's Prophylactics," viz.—Blake's Aromatic Bitters for Headache and Indigestion; Brown's Essence of Ginger, for nausea and Cholera; Messrs. Gouley's and Bekers Famous Stomachic Bitters, the Old-Fashioned Stoughton and Hasting's Bitters, celebrated as "Appetizer."

A few drops of any of the above, mixed gently with Brandy, is a sure remedy for the "ills that afflict mankind."—Also, the renowned invigorating cordial, "Schnidam Schnapps," and "Tarrant's Apperient," an excellent article before breakfast.

Last, not least, is the "Vermotte," a refreshing stimulent,—a new and invaluable article.—All and much more the "Doc" prescribes, and are "neatly put up" by "Louis," at all hours, at the

BILLIARD EXCHANGE.
December 14 1 853. 17-tf

For sale at the Billiard Exchange

SARDINES in whole, half and quarter boxes; Gouxuilet; Anisette; Brandy Cherries;—Absynthe; Cordials; Cherry Brandy; Curacoa; Brandy Fruits;
Orange de fleur water;
Byas' Porter and Ale;
Falkirk do. do.
Philadelphia do. do.
Champagne Cider and
Champagne Wine, in quarts and pints, of various brands.

December 14, 1853.—17-tf

J. W. CHAMPLIN,
GRAND GULF, Miss.,

Dealer in all kinds of
Produce, Groceries, Brandies,
WINES, AND LIQUORS GENERALLY,

STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Crockery

Saddlery,	Woodware,	Stoves,
Iron,	Nails,	Castings,
Wagons,	Plows,	Furniture,
Bagging,	Rope,	Jeans,
Linseys,	Buggies,	Carriages,

Burroughs' Corn-Mills, &c.

Will Store, Ship and Sell Cotton.

Is Agent for N. Y. Home, Franklin, Granite Hudson River Life Insurance Companies, and has for sale Drafts on New York, and will buy or sell Drafts on New Orleans.

December 7. 1853. v3-16tf

LYON'S Katharion, Lubin's Extracts, Fancy and Shaving Soap, Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, Osgood's India Cholagogue, Dalley's Pain Extractor, Jayne's Expectorant, Mount Eagle Tripoli, for scouring glass, silver, &c., British Lustre, an excellent article for scouring knives, Pickles, pickled Salmon, Paregoric, Laudnum, Quinine, No. 6 Hot Drops, Sulphur, Salts, and all kinds of Plantation Medicines for sale by

dec. 7-16-tf J. W. CHAMPLIN.

Who will go Hungry?

I HAVE now on hand and for sale, 600 bbls. Mess pork, 15 cases clear Sides, 40 bbls. rump pork, 15 casks ribbed Sides, 6 tierces sugar-cured Hams, 1 cask Shoulders, 100 kegs Lard, 200 bbls. Ohio Flour, some Mackerel, and two or three Tongues. 15-tf J. W. CHAMPLIN.

Burrows' Corn-Mill.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED six 24 inch, and four 20 inch, of the above named MILLS, and sell them as low as they can be bought in Cincinnati. The superiority of these Mills over any others, is so well known that they need no recommendation. They can be seen in operation at the plantations of the late Dr. Wilson, D. C. Ellis, Thomas Moor, W. T. Magruder, Thos. W. Brown, J. G. Flowers, and Moses Foster. Call and look at them, even if you do not want to buy one.

J. W. CHAMPLIN.
Grand Gulf, May 25, 1853. 40-tf

GEORGE CONNELLY,
COTTON FACTOR
—AND—
Commis'n Merchant,

No. 29 Carondelet Street, New Orleans.

THE undersigned will act as Agent for George Connelly, Esq., and will attend to any business for him, in this and the adjoining Counties, with promptness and despatch. Liberal advances made, in cash or plantation supplies, on Cotton stored with him for shipment to the above.

J. W. CHAMPLIN.
Grand Gulf, Dec. 7, 1853.—16-tf

FOR SALE:

THE STEAM SAW-MILL, well known as "Disharoon's Mill," is now offered for sale. The Mill is situated six miles from Port Gibson, and four miles from Grand Gulf, and the machinery can be easily removed to either point. The terms will be accommodating. Further information will be given by applying to the undersigned on the premises, or by addressing him at Grand Gulf Post Office.

L. W. DISHAROON.
December 14, 1853. 17-tf

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
CLAIBORNE COUNTY, ss.

In the Probate Court at November Term, A. D. 1853.

TO all Creditors and other persons interested in the Estate of Andrew Cress, *deceased, Greeting:*

YOU are hereby cited to appear before said Court on the first day of a Term thereof to be holden at the Court House, in and for said County, **on the 4th Monday in January next,** to show cause why the report of the Commissioner of insolvency of said estate, presented at the present term, shall not be allowed.

By order of the Court, December 2, 1853.
JAMES A. GAGE,
n17-v3:4w Clerk.

THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
CLAIBORNE COUNTY, ss.

The State of Mississippi to Robert Potts, Administrator of Ann Potts, deceased formerly Ann Dougherty, who was Administratrix of James Dougherty, deceased—Greeting:

YOU are hereby cited to be and personally appear before the Probate Court of Claiborne county, at the January Term A. D. 1854 of said Court, *on the First Day of said Term*, to be begun and holden at the Court House, in the town of Port Gibson, in said County, on **the 4th Monday** of said month, to plead, answer, or demur to the petition heretofore filed in said Court, in the name of James Dougherty and William E. Dougherty, by his next friend, the said James, and revived as to the interest of the said William, in the name of James Dougherty his administrator, and show cause, if any you can, why you shall not render to said Court a final account of the actings and doings of the said Ann Potts, late Administratrix of James Dougherty, deceased; or show cause, if any you can, why the account heretofore presented by you as Administrator, in right of your wife, the said Ann, of the Estate of said decedent, shall not be proceeded with to a final hearing and settlement; and why the prayer of said petition shall not be granted, and the Estate of said decedent distributed to and among the heirs at law of the said James Dougherty, deceased.

And further to do and suffer such other things as shall be considered and ordered by said Court, in the premises.

WITNESS, the Hon. James A. Maxwell, Judge of the Probate Court of Claiborne County, at the Court House thereof, on the Fourth Monday in November, A.D. Eighteen Hundred and Fifty-three, with the seal of said Court hereunto affixed.

Issued the 2d day of December, 1853.
n16-v3-4w JAMES A. GAGE, Clerk