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SOUTHERN STANDARD

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COLUMBUS:

Wednesday Morning, June 4, 1851.

Col. George H. Young.

This gentleman according to previous notice addressed the citizens of this county at the Court House on Saturday last. Col. Young is a pleasant and agreeable speaker, always forcible and frequently eloquent and impressive, he consequently retains the attention of his audience, and to a very remarkable degree makes an impression favorable to the positions he advocates. This was evident from his speech on Saturday—it had a fine effect, and we know of several whose views were modified by it. The strength of the speech lay in the completeness with which the abolition tendency of the North was presented. This fact, of itself sufficient to arouse the whole South, is passed by too lightly and casually by our speakers on all occasions. It is a fact worthy of note, and we never hear a submissionist attempt either to explain or deny it, that Dan'l. Webster, next to Henry Clay the greatest Union man in the Union, has declared, ah, he boasted of it three years ago, he was the father of the Wilmot Proviso that set the abolition ball in motion, and he then announced that he was opposed to the further extension of slavery; he reasserted this principle in his late great Union speech in the Senate, and asserted that he was ready to vote to return eighty millions of money to Virginia for emancipating purposes. Henry Clay has again and again asserted that he would vote for no measure that would extend the institution of slavery—he asserted that no human power could induce him to do so, and he has indicated clearly his desire for the hour to arrive when the slave population would become so dense that emancipation among ourselves would be resorted to as a means of economy and safety. These are facts, and yet with a front like brass, the submissionists point to Clay and Webster as their Union gods. They it is who are preparing the chains of bondage for the South, and still they are the idols who light the political Pantheon of submissionism. Seward with all his craft, Hale with all his tact and coldness, Giddings with all his impudence are not one tithe so much to be feared by the South, as are Clay, W[illegible] and Cass. Col. Y[illegible]

[illegible] results. [illegible] Ex- [illegible] the negro will [illegible], and that then [illegible] who remain here [illegible] poorer classes, will come [illegible] not only with slave, but what is infinitely more degrading, *Free Negro Labor.* This is the tendency of the war now waged on the institution of the South, by Messrs. Clay, Cass, Webster & co.

If Col. Young will handle this subject as we believe him capable of doing, he will silence the submission priests in Lowndes.

Pointed Question.

In the course of his able remarks the other day, Col. Young asked:

What has Col. Davis demanded in the name of Mississippi or the South of the North that is not proper and just? Has he demanded more than was fair and honorable? If so let some one name it. He demanded for Mississippi equal benefits and privileges with all the other States, and he asked no more for the people of Mississippi than he was willing to yield to the people of Massachusetts. He demanded for our citizens in the territories equal rights and equal protection—nothing more than the constitution guarantied to them. He insisted that they, equally with the people of Massachusetts, were entitled to laws to enfore their rights of all and every kind, and that if there existed prohibitions against property of any kind, they should be removed, and the citizen should be placed in no jeopardy by laws or customs, and that doubts as to his right to property should not only be removed, but that it was the duty of government to end the doubt by giving to him express laws. Was Col. Davis wrong for making these demands, and if he was not wrong were those right who opposed these demands? If Col. Davis demanded more than the people of Mississippi were entitled to, he deserves no praise. If he demanded less, he deserves censure. If he demanded just what was their due, no more, no less, and refused a plan under the name of Compromise that robbed them of all, he deserves the respect and approbation of all men. The people may rely on such a man—his ambition is to be just, not alone to the people of his own section, but to the whole Union. He is a safe man because he courts National fame by being a true National man, unwilling to sacrifice any section, and least of all by sacrificing that section which has honored and trusted him.

Let the reader pause and reflect on this. If Col. Davis has demanded but justice, and refused to abandon your interests, either for fame, place or power, we ask if he is the man to sacrifice? It should be remembered that it is said the hands and moral sentiments of the world are against the extension or continuance of the institution of slavery, and if this be so, is it wise or prudent to entrust the safety of that institution to hands ready to barter it for personal or political advancement? Has Col. Davis wavered in his adherence to the South, or has he in the remotest manner demanded of the North a right unrecognized by the compact of Union? It surely will not be said that a demand for justice will endanger the Union? This in any form would be a question to try conclusions on.—But if those demands are recognized by the compact of Union and guarantied by it to us, what sort of government do we live under if they are denied? Being guarantied it is impossible to deny a compliance with those guaranties except at the expense of justice—it might be said that a denial was a breach of faith, because the compact binding on both sections was utterly repudiated by one, much to the disadvantage and injury of the other section. That is a miserable union demanding a full and complete compliance with every requisition from one party, and fails to comply at all with the reasonable demands of the other. So it is—the South demands nothing unreasonable, nothing but her clear constitutional rights, and for this she is denounced as an agitator, and her sons who seek justice are pointed at as "Ultras"—worse, disunionists.

State Rights Union Meeting.

Pursuant to notice previously published through the country, a meeting of those citizens of Lowndes who are not satisfied with the so-called compromise acts, and who desire to maintain both, the Union and the rights of equality, guarantied by the Constitution, to the southern States, was held at the city of Columbus on the 31st. of May.

A numerous representation of both whigs and democrats, from the country, were in attendance, making, together, with the citizens of Columbus, a very large and enthusiastic meeting, which organized by calling Col. John Gilmer to the chair, and appointing John J. Fernandis, secretary.

The chairman explained the objects of the meeting, in accordance with the published call, to be, the formation of a county Union States Rights Association,—the nomination of candidates to represent Lowndes county in the Convention of the People, to assemble at Jackson, the 2d. Monday of November next—and the appointment of delegates to the State Rights District Convention, at Greensboro on the 2d. and the States Rights Convention, at Jackson, the 16th., of June.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting, composed of Wm. L. Harris, Samuel Butler, Hardy Stephens, John F. Jack and Beverly Mathews, reported the following Constitution for the government of this association, which was received and adopted by an unanimous vote:

Lowndes County Union State Rights Association.

The committee appointed to prepare a Constitution and By-Laws for the government of this Association, beg leave to report the following resolutions adopted by the previous meeting as the basis of an organization:

1.—*Resolved*, That the Territories acquired by the United States, belong to the people of the several States composing the Union, as common property.

2.—That the people of the several States have an equal right to migrate to these Territories, with every species of property recognized by the Constitution of the United States, or of the several States.

3.—That protection by the General Government is due to all the property of all the citizens of all the States—equally and alike—in said Territories; and no intent[illegible] discrimination, in the degree or [illegible] afforded, should be silently [illegible]

[illegible] the Federal Government to [illegible] penalties for harboring, stealing [illegible] slaves in the Territories—as well as [illegible] of a like character, against other species [illegible]

[illegible] slavery is unknown to the [illegible] nized and guaranteed [illegible] protection under that [illegible] Congress, wherever its [illegible]

[illegible] the people of the several States did, by [illegible], reject the institutions and laws of England, [illegible] for themselves a new Government, with a written Constitution, securing to themselves and for their posterity, more extended privileges, and recognizing rights not secured and protected by the Common Law: The great aim of that new Government and Constitution was, to give protection to the person and the property of the citizen, wherever its power lawfully extended.

7.—That the omission by Congress to discharge its Constitutional duty, by providing protection to our slave property in the new Territories, whereby our citizens with their slaves, have been excluded therefrom, is as much a violation of our Constitutional rights as would be the omission to pass laws for the recovery of fugitive slaves.

8.—That while we are unwilling to secede from the Union, on account of the passage of the late compromise bills, we are not satisfied with them as a compromise, and therefore insist on amendments to said bills, that shall secure to the South her equal rights, as well in the Territories as elsewhere.

9.—That in consideration of the repeated violations of the compromises heretofore made by the north, and the aggressive character of their past and present conduct, we regard it as the duty of the southern people to patronise the labor and industry of our own people:—to encourage the Mechanic Arts and pursuits of our citizens:—to provide, by joint associations, for the erection of Manufactories in the south:—to diversify labor, so as to withdraw capital from the production of cotton towards other pursuits, and thereby enhance its price:—to maintain our own Teachers, Schools, Colleges and Churches:—to discriminate in the regulation of our internal and domestic policy, against those who show hostility to our institutions, and thus to lay the foundation of a lasting southern independence, in the mutual aid and good will of all classes of our citizens at home.

10.—That to carry into effect this policy, the convention called to assemble in November next, should: 1st. remonstrate with Congress against the omission of its constitutional duty, and protest against the longer continuance of such degrading, discrimination against our institutions, guarantied by the compact of Union: 2d. it should instruct the Legislature, after the lapse of a given time, if Congress shall not have discharged this reasonable duty to the South, to pass laws so modifying our State revenue system, as to raise our revenue from such articles as are manufactured in the offending States, or indirectly introduced into them from abroad, at the same time taking the tax off of the industry of our own people, and off of goods introduced into the State by direct importation through our Southern cities from foreign countries.

The Association organized upon the principles and for the objects expressed above, shall be known as the Union State Rights Association for Lowndes county, for the protection of Southern Rights as well as the preservation of our Constitutional Union.

The officers of the Association shall be a President, Vice-President, Secretary, Corresponding Secretary, Treasurer, and Executive Committee of five members, all of whom shall, after the first election, be chosen by a plurality of votes of the members present, on the first Saturday of January, annually, or as soon thereafter as practicable, and shall perform the duties incident to their respective stations, and such other duties as they may be charged with, by resolutions of the Association.

The minutes and papers of the Association shall be carefully kept and filed by the secretaries.

The Funds of the Association, raised by voluntary contribution, shall be kept and accounted for by the Treasurer, and disbursed under the authority of the Executive Committee.

Every citizen of the county who approves of the principles herein expressed, and expresses his willingness to act with us, in their advancement, will be cordially welcomed as a member of this Association.

It shall be the duty of the Corresponding Secretary to forward to such associations, in this State, as may agree with us in the principles we here advocate, a list of the officers of this Association, and such communications as may be directed by this body.

The Association will hold regular meetings on the first Monday in each month, at the Court-house in the town of Columbus, at which time some person will be appointed by the presiding officer to deliver an address or lecture.

Auxiliary Associations, for every precinct in the county, to meet with us monthly, are cordially solicited.

It was ordered, on motion, that the chair appoint a committee of three to report suitable persons as officers of this Association, whereupon William L. Harris, A. F. Young and John F. Jack, were appointed.

It was further resolved, on motion, that the chair appoint a committee of six, to report for the consideration of this meeting, three suitable persons, as candidates to represent the county in the Convention of this State, to assemble at Jackson, on the 2d. Monday of November next, and also delegates to the Greensboro and Jackson, States Rights Conventions, to meet on the 2d. and 16th. of June.

Under this resolution, the chair named on the committee, Hendly S. Bennett, A. F. Young, John F. Jack, Maurice McCarthy, Beverly Mathews and George H. Lee.

While those committees retired to consider of their reports, Col. George H. Young, in compliance with a general call, entertained the meeting with an able and eloquent address, at the conclusion of which, the committee of three reported the following as suitable officers of this Association.

JOHN GILMER, *President,*
H. S. BENNETT, *V. President,*
HARDY STEPHENS, *Treasurer,*
JOHN J. FERNANDIS, *Secretary,*
T. I. SHARP, *Cor. Secretary.*

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.—James Whitfield, Geo. H. Lee, A. C. Jennings, Wm. M. C. Mims, and Jesse Williams, which report was received and adopted unanimously.

The committee of six, on candidates and delegates made the following report:

For Candidates to represent Lowndes County in the Convention of the People of Mississippi, to assemble at Jackson, on the second Monday of November next,

WILLIAM L. HARRIS,
GEORGE H. YOUNG,
JAMES M. WYNNE.

For Delegates to the Greensboro District Convention:—F. L. Dowsing, Argyle Kerr, James Blair, Franklin Cook, W. H. D. Carrington, Beverly Mathews, A. K. Blythe, and Reuben Robinson.

For Delegates to the State Rights Convention at Jackson, June 16th., to nominate a Candidate for Governor and a State Ticket:—H. S. Bennett, Jas. Whitfield, R. H. Snell, John Hall, W. M. C. Mims, John Gilmer, Amos Acker, J. J. Halbert, Moses Westbrook, Wm. Burt, Geo. H. Lee, J. F. Gay, Hardy Stephens, W. L. Lipscombe, Thomas I. Sharp, Wm. D. Chapman, Joel Halbert, John F. Jack, George H. Young, Moses Jordan, Maurice McCarthy, Thos. N. Love, John J. Fernandis, Peter G. Thompson and William Cooper, which report was received and adopted by a unanimous vote.

It was then resolved that the delegates sent by this meeting, to the Greensboro and Jackson Conventions, of the 2d. and 16th. of June, be authorized to fill any vacancies that may occur in their delegations,—and that those sent to Jackson, be instructed to vote for, and use all honorable and legitimate efforts to procure the nomination of the Honorable Jefferson Davis, as a candidate for Governor of Mississippi.

The Association directed that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the chairman and secretary, and printed in the "Southern Standard," and that papers, friendly to the Southern Rights cause, be requested to copy.

The Association then adjourned until the meeting in course.

JOHN GILMER, Ch'n.
JOHN J. FERNANDIS, Se'y.

For the Southern Standard.

The Fugitive Slave Law!

Why is it that some of the northern people take exceptions to the (term slave) Fugitive Slave Law? On this term, hangs all the law and the Union.—A writer of note and eminence, an hundred years ago, commenting on St. Paul's epistle to Philemon, makes these remarks, which may aid our conceptions of the justice and propriety of the law:

"Onesimus, you know, was Philemon's slave; he had perfidiously deserted his master's service, and still more perfidiously stole his goods. The fugitive (slave) in his guilty rambles, providentially meets with St. Paul. He is charmed, and captivated with that gracious gospel, which proclaims mercy, even to the vilest of sinners. He, (Onesimus) becomes a thorough convert to the religion of JESUS, and is received into the spiritual patronage of the Apostle, who, learning his criminal conduct, and obnoxious state, undertakes to bring about a reconciliation with his offended master; dispatches him for this purpose, with a letter to Philemon, and among other persuasions, writes thus in the poor criminal's behalf: *'If he hath wronged thee, or owest thee ought, put that on mine account, I, Paul, have written it with mine own hand: I will repay it.'*"

This epistle to Philemon, seems to have been written while St. Paul was a prisoner at Rome, and appears to correspond with the 9th. verse of the 16th. chapter of Genesis.

For the Southern Standard.

ABERDEEN, MISS., May 29th., 1851.

Mr. Editor:—On Saturday morning, the 24th. instant, between the hours of 10 and 11, under a bright and serene sky, in the grove, on the Court-house sqaare, the people began to assemble, and occupy the seats, prepared for them, around the stand erected for the orator of the occasion; it having been previously known that the Honorable Jefferson Davis, our well tried, and faithful Senatorial representative in Congress, had arrived in town, and would soon be upon the ground to address them. On came the crowd—on came the hardy yeomanry of the country, with brawny shoulders, and tawny hands, giving earnest that, though they labored in the field, beneath the parching rays of a southern sun, they felt, and thought, and took and had a deep and abiding interest in the affairs of the government, under which they live. On came the mechanic, the lawyer, the doctor, the merchant and the merchant's clerk; and though last, not least, on came the matron grave, and maiden fair, in gay attire, with bright smiles and sparkling eyes, adding, at once, grace, elegance and beauty to the scene, and gladdening the hearts of all around—I wish the ladies would always turn out, at these political gatherings. It would have a good effect. Men feel less cowardly, and more like maintaining their rights, when women are present than they do, when they are absent. On they came until the crowd was swelled to the number of a thousand, or more.

Col. Tarply, and Gov. Guion, candidates for the office of Chancellor, and Mr. Sims, candidate for the office of clerk of the Chancery court, having been, respectively, introduced, by Judge Gholson, to the audience, and each gentleman had announced himself, as such candidates, in a brief and appropriate speech, Col. Davis ascended the stand, amid an outburst of applause, which made the welkin ring, and proclaimed the hearty welcome with which he was received and greeted, by all present.

He spoke: and with

——"Wit and words and worth,
Action and utterance, and power of speech,
That stir men's blood,"

from two to three hours, he held his listening audience in close, and rich, and varied converse about their country's rights, and their country's wrongs—the injuries of the past, and the dangers of the future, and how, by united action on the part of the people of the south, much might, yet, be done to redress those injuries, and avert those dangers.

He spoke of the obligations he was under to the people, for the trust reposed, and the honors conferred upon him; and how he had endeavored to protect the interests, assert and defend the rights of his constituents—the rights of the south—the rights of the States—the rights of the people, against the overbearing influence of federal domination, and the consolidating tendencies of the so-called adjustment measures.

He said he was no candidate for any place of trust, honor, or profit, and had only come among them, as it was his privilege and his duty to do, in exciting times like these, to hold counsel with the people, upon the present gloomy aspect of the interests and destinies of the south.

He told of the prospect presented in the halls of Congress, at the time, when the whole delegation (*Foote included*) joined in a letter to the Governor of this State, setting forth the fact, that they had a *"well defined opinion that California would be admitted,"* with her free-soil constitution, streaching over an immense territory, as a State into the Union, at the then session of Congress; and that they *"regarded the proposition to admit her as a State, under all the circumstances of her application, as an attempt to adopt the Wilmot proviso in another form."* He thought so *then.* He thinks so *now.* The admission of California, under all the circumstances, is but the passage of the Wilmot proviso *in another form*, extending over the whole territory embraced within her limits. Less cannot be made of it. The deed was begun by the President, and consummated by Congress. He said that letter asked for and elicited instructions from the legislature, to the effect that the Senators and Representatives, from this State, should, to the extent of their ability, resist such admission, by *all honorable and constitutional means."*

The Colonel said he had labored to carry out, and obey those instructions, because, in doing so he was following the direction of his strongest feelings, and pursuing the dictates of his best judgment, after the most mature deliberation, he was capable of bestowing upon the subject. Had this not been the case—had he entertained opinions *adverse to the instructions given*, and had *these* been such that he could not conscientiously yield them, he would have resigned his seat and returned home.

He said that he had opposed the admission of California—he had opposed, with all his powers, the whole of the so-called adjustment measures, both when they were coupled together, and when presented singly. That the fugitive slave law, as it was passed, was no part of the *compromise measures.* That for that he had voted, because it was but an attempt to carry out the plain principles of the constitution, and to protect the rights of the people of the south. It was designed to effect what the States, themselves, were, in good faith, bound to do, under the constitution. But he said it was a matter of very little interest to the people of Mississippi, or any of the planting States, except so far as they were indirectly interested in carrying into effect the provisions of the constitution, and doing justice to the border States. That when negroes ran away from their masters in the planting states, they seldom, if ever, reached a free State.

He said that, while the fugitive slave law benefitted the border State alone, and while the planting States had been assisting them to obtain their rights, the *border States* had disregarded the rights of the *planting States*, in some instances, in joining with the free-soilers, to exclude us from an outlet for our slaves into the territories; and that therefore, he was in favor of excluding their negroes from our State. Let them keep their negroes among themselves, and especially those which had run away into, and been reclaimed from the free States. When they were brought here they only served to corrupt others, who, otherwise, would be orderly servants. And yet there is a party in the country—the so-called Union party—they say that if this fugitive slave bill is not executed, or is repealed, they are for dissolving the Union. Col. Davis said he was not willing to do so much, for so little. That he was not willing to make such a trivial issue as this and place such a stake upon it.

He showed that whenever the so-called Union party spoke of *resistance* they meant *dissolution;* because it was the definition, they had, themselves, placed upon the word. *They* said that, when *we, the States Rights men*, spoke of resistance, we meant to dissolve the Union. That although this was a false and unfounded slander upon us, (there being many other modes of resistance,) still they were bound by the definition which they had given to the word. It is not our definition; but it is theirs. But I will not do the Colonel, nor his speech further injustice, by attempting a continued report of his ideas, much less his words. I must close. But still before I do so there is one or two things more which, I must venture to touch upon.

Colonel Davis said that for the course which he pursued in the Senate in reference to the questions now being agitated, he had no apology to make, nothing to palliate—nothing to take back. That the only regret which he had upon that subject, was that he was not able to do more—that he had not been able to defeat the whole of the so-called compromise measures.

When he was speaking of his country's rights, and his country's wrongs, and the proud position which had been assumed by the State, more than two years ago, when all parties agreed, and were together upon this important subject—when this great question was supposed to involve principles, dear to every southern breast, soaring high above every party, and party consideration. When he called upon the people to sustain him, to sustain their State, and not to allow her to sully her escutcheon, with a braggart's boast, and a braggart's threat, by eating her own words, and recoiling from her position—a position in which, those who are now crying "the glorious Union," helped to place her. When he invoked the people to send resistance men to the Convention, and to meet South Carolina, if no other State met her, in a Southern Congress, for the purpose of devising ways and means to obtain their rights, and, at the same time, preserve the Union. When he showed that if this was not done, that South Carolina would feel herself stung, and goaded, and mocked, and abandoned, and would be almost certain to secede—and when he showed that if she did secede, and the federal government attempted to coerce her into submission, the first gun fired would be the tocsin of war, throughout the whole south, and the death knell of the Union,—and when he showed that Mississippi, now had it in her power to save the Union, he was, at once, profound, philosophic, logical, eloquent, and sublime. I was standing in front of him, looking directly in his eye. It expanded, brightened, and flashed fire that bespoke the patriot's soul and the warrior's nerve. And just then, I thought if South Carolina did secede, and the general government let her alone, peacefully to exercise this, her sovreign right, although I was unwilling to see the Union thus dismembered, it might be well; but that if the federal government attempted to whip her in, and Jeff. Davis would go to her assistance, I would be found making strides close upon his footsteps. But enough, I have already done too much injustice to the occasion.

The address ended, the speaker descended from the stand, while a round of applause, from the auditory, met and greeted him as he came.

The whole crowd then repaired to the extensive table, that had been prepared and most bountifully supplied, with almost every kind of meats &c., excellently served up, where all partook to his appetite's satisfaction. Thus passed the day. Every body satisfied—every one pleased, except, perhaps, here and there a straggling sub, who had ate so much dirt, that he could neither listen to the speech with ease to himself nor partake of the good things at the barbecue.

Before the crowd dispersed, it was announced from the stand, that, as it had, at first been published and generally circulated through the country, that Col. Davis would speak, at this place on Monday, the 26th.; and as the change of the appointment had not been so generally circulated, in order to prevent disappointment to any, he had consented to speak again on Monday at the same place.

At night, a very respectable crowd gathered at the Court-house, and were addressed by Colonel Featherston, and Captain Blythe. These gentlemen differed in the views, which they, respectively, take of the great questions of the day—that is one has no hope, or expectation of any redress of existing, or threatened grievances in the Union—and is for open and immediate disunion—while the other, Col. Featherston, has hope, and expectation, if the south could be united, and would present an undivided front, that she may and can obtain such "redress for the past and security for the future," as will justify us in remaining in, and preserving the Union. They, both, did honor to themselves, and the causes they advocated, in the speeches they made.

Monday came, and with it another bright and beautiful morning; and about the hour of eleven o'clock, the people having gathered, once more around the stand occupied by Col. Davis, on Saturday, he again appeared upon the rostrum, and addressed an auditory, not so large as that which he addressed on Saturday, but as large as was expected by the most sanguine of us, under the circumstances; and although many of the number had heard him but a day before, still they listened as attentively as if the theme had been an entirely new one, and the speaker another man.

Many points were, this day, discussed by the Colonel that, on Saturday, he had not time to examine. But as they will be reported in another direction, and as I have already spun out this article far beyond the limits originally intended to mark its turminus, I must close, by saying that the speech was equal, if not superior to that of Saturday. If it did not surpass it, it was because that of Saturday could not be surpassed. The whole, taken together, was a glorious two days for the cause of Southern Rights, in the county of old Monroe.

By this time, perhaps, you would like to know what effect all this had upon the minds of the people. I can tell you. It was most happy for the cause of truth, justice, and Southern Rights. I have, since Monday's labors were ended, seen a good many, and heard for myself from their own lips, the words of highest commendation, both of the speeches, and the doctrines contained and set forth in them: and this from men who were either identified, or semi-identified with the so-called and self-styled Union men. I *heard of* a goodly number of the same sort, whom, I have not conversed with. Much good was done. Things were changing here, before, and all the changes were in favor of our own native south. The cry of this glorious Union, was fast losing its magic influence; but the efforts of Saturday and Monday have accelerated the revolution, already begun, to a velocity incalculable. If nothing occurs to stay the tide of public opinion, as it is now fully set in, from rolling on in its wonted direction, we shall carry this county, by an overwhelming majority, at the elections. The democrats who strayed, for a time, from the fold, are coming home again, to their own cherished doctrine of State Rights; and the whigs, who joined us are standing firm. *They* stand to their posts, for the same reason that they first co-operated with us, because they prefer their *country to any party or party consideration.*

ZANONI.

MISSISSIPPI.—A violent contest is going on this State, between the friends of Southern Rights and the submissionists, for the election of members to the State Convention, called, as it will be recollected, by the extra session of the Legislature, to consider the relations of that State with the Federal Government. The Southern Rights papers speak cheeringly of carrying the State for their cause.—Among the list of candidates, we are glad to see the name of our friend and former fellow townsman, JAMES PHELAN, Esq., now of Aberdeen. No man that we know, of his years, has more experience in political matters, and few can be found able to cope with him in argument. The unfortunate "sub" who comes in contact with him, our word for it, will fare but "middling." We are glad to see this early appreciation of Mr. Phelan's fine talents and capacity for usefulness, by the people of his new home, and take pleasure in assuring them, should this chance to meet the eye of any of them, that their confidence is not misplaced—that they will find in him a champion of their cause, possessed of the spirit and the ability to do it justice.—*Alabama Commonwealth.*

THE STATE *vs.* PLATT S. CROOM AND PLEASAST MAY, FOR KILLING E. W. HARRIS, FOREERLY OF COLUMBUS.—These cases were investigated and argued, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday last, at Eutaw, before Judge Wm. R. Smith, on application for bail. The State was represented on the occasion, by Robert Smith, Esq., of Sumpter, and J. W. Garrett, Esq., of Perry,—and the accused, by Messrs. Murphy, Erwin, and Moore. The examination of witnesses consumed the two first days, and some two hours of the third,—the arguments the residue of the third day. The Counsel on both sides labored most zealously, and with signal ability. The result was a refusal to grant bail in either case. An Appeal was taken to the Supreme Court, on certain law points raised by the Counsel for the accused, and upon which they replied very confidently, as constituting good grounds for bail, independently of the legal character of the offenses committed.

As the Summer term of the Supreme Court commences on Monday next, a decision on the Appeal, will soon be had.—*Beacon.*

BRAGGING.—A certain Yankee Submissionist, a Representative to the State Legislature from an adjoining county, has been busily engaged since the late Whig, alias "Union" Convention at Jackson, in enlightening persons with whom he meets about the strength of their nominee, the "Traitor" Foote, and attempts to assure the unenlightened that Foote will beat Gen. Quitman thirty thousand votes at the coming gubernatorial election. To put a stop to such vile resorts to prejudice and mislead, we state to those of the great *brag* party that a bet of One Thousand Dollars can be had by applying at this office, that Foote will not be elected, and another that he will not get thirty thousand votes, all told at said election.

This same Yankee is the one who availed himself of the opportunity whilst addressing a Society at Oakland College to abuse Gen. Quitman, and praise Southern Submissionists. If the College want Southern patronage, she had better select Southern men or unprejudiced ones to manage her affairs; we know of cases already wherein Southern men would not send their children under such influence, we know of others who have entered, but as soon as the session is over they will be withdrawn from the institution. Such a man or such men, are very dangerous to the institutions of the South. We know something about such men and may enlighten the public as to their past acts that they might be prepared for what might be expected from such characters.—*Natchez Free Trader.*

SCRIPTURAL AUTHORITY FOR THE RETURN OF FUGITIVE SLAVES.—6. "But Abram said unto Sara, behold thy maid is in thy hand; do to her as it pleaseth thee. And when Sara had dealt hardly with her she fled from her face.

7. And the angel of the Lord found her by a fountain of water in the wilderness, by the fountain in the way of Shur.

8. And he said, Hagar, Sara's maid, whence comest thou? and whither wilt thou go? And she said, I fled from the face of my mistress, Sara.

9. And the angel of the Lord said unto her, return to thy mistress; and submit thyself under her hands."—[Genesis, 16 chap.

Now in this case, Sumner and Giddings would would have secreted Hagar and advised resistance to the law.—*Indian Sentinel.*

Elder Bingham Young pledges his honor that he has only twenty-six wives! He is the saint upon whom fell the mantle of Joe Smith.