

MISSISSIPPI PALLADIUM.

North Mississippi Union

THOMAS A. FALCONER, PUBLISHER.

STRICT ADHERENCE TO THE CONSTITUTION WILL PERPETUATE THE UNION.

HENRY STITH, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR.

VOLUME 1.

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Gen. Foote's attack upon the late John C. Calhoun.

In the Flag of the Union, of June the 6th, an article is published from the Kosciusko Chronicle, a Sublimation sheet containing accounts of a speech delivered by Gen. Foote, on the 28th of May, in Attala county. We overlooked it, at the time, and hence were not aware that in the speech alluded to, Gen. Foote made a most outrageous assault upon the memory of the late lamented John C. Calhoun, until it was brought to our notice by Northern presses, which are copying it extensively to bring odium upon the Southern movement and to blacken the name of the illustrious dead. On turning to the files of the Flag, we have found the original article, and traced the calumny to its source.

We have not language to express the utter horror and detestation which we feel at this wanton desecration of the grave. It is a law of nature that the portals of the tomb shall protect its inmates from the attacks of the living. And this law is rarely violated. When it is, the heart sickens at the contemplation of the unnatural deed. Under any circumstances, its violation is revolting; but doubly so when a *clerk of venerable name* is the object of assault—doubly so under circumstances like the present. Brilliant as were the talents, and unsurpassed as were the powers of JOHN C. CALHOUN, he gave them all to the service of his country. From early manhood to maturity, he struggled to advance its prosperity and renown. The light of his genius was shed upon every important subject that agitated the country during his public career. In his true theory and spirit of the Federal Government, as it came from the hands of its framers, ever found a faithful advocate. Glorifying with illustrious devotion his own native South, he knew that her institutions could be protected from the encroachments of the majority, only by restricting the Government to the exercise of the powers delegated to it by the States. He wished to preserve the Union, not as an engine of oppression, but as a Union of Equals, whose benefits and blessings would be shared alike upon all. In his last great unanswered and unanswerable speech, the priceless legacy which he bequeathed to his countrymen, he asked the solemn question, "How can the Union be saved?" So far from seeking its destruction, he consecrated his last hours in devising plans by which it might be made perpetual, upon terms of Equality, amid the jarring elements of fanaticism.

Under such circumstances, Abolitionists, maddened at his attempts to thwart their designs upon the fairest and noblest portion of the Confederacy, and yet preserve the Union, might well grow about the grave of Calhoun; but where is the man with Southern heart who could join them? If there be one who has been the recipient of the benefits of Southern institutions, and been warranted into political being by the support of Southern men, who transfers into the hands and tempers with the name of Calhoun, to prevent his own selfish aims, every just man must rise up and say,

—Let him go down

To the vile dust from whence he sprang, Unwept, unhonored and unsung"

The charge to which we allude, as having been made by Gen. Foote, is as follows:

Gen. Foote said that the idea of demanding amendments to the Constitution, and in case of failing to obtain them, resorting to secession, was first broached by Mr. Calhoun, after our October Convention in 1848; that Mr. Calhoun told him that he (Mr. C.) had an expectation of obtaining these amendments; but Mr. C. thought that if they should be refused, why then the South would unite in the formation of a Southern Confederacy; and that Mr. Calhoun had prepared a constitution for this new Republic, which was to have been formed out of one of the fragments of the present Union.

Now, if this be true, Mr. Calhoun was a Disunionist. But apart from the repeated avowals of that venerated patriot to the contrary, let us see how a plain statement from the lips of Gen. Foote himself will put the statement down. Speaking of this very speech in which the amendment was proposed, Gen. Foote says:

On yesterday, sir, we heard the very able and patriotic speech of the distinguished Senator from South Carolina, and had occasion again to admire the power of his logic, the purity of his diction, and the noble American spirit which that speech breathed throughout its whole compass.

But the following bears directly upon the point at issue. Mr. Calhoun having entered the Senate Chamber soon after Gen. Foote concluded his remarks, expressed his surprise that his speech was commented upon in his absence, and said,

I had not the advantage of hearing the remarks of the Senator from Mississippi. Did he charge me of disunion?—did he insinuate that?

To this Gen. Foote, (the man who now says Mr. Calhoun had "prepared a constitution for the new Republic," replied:

Now, I will say to the honorable Senator from South Carolina, that I HAD NOT THE SLIGHTEST INTENTION TO IMPUTE TO HIM DESIGNS HOSTILE TO THE UNION. IS AID THAT HIS MOTIVES WERE PATRIOTIC.

Again he said, still more emphatically:

The Senator, [Mr. Calhoun] accuses

dizement is greater than her love for the Union." Thus spoke Mr. Calhoun to the public ear, and if he had a different word for the private, then the character for straightforward honesty and perfect candor, which has always been accorded to him, was unwritten: then Mr. Webster did him injustice, when he laid this beautiful offering upon his tomb:

"If Mr. Calhoun had aspirations, they were high, honorable and noble. There was nothing groveling, or low, or meanly selfish that came near his head or his heart. Firm in his purpose, perfectly patriotic and honest, as I am sure he was in the principles he espoused, and in the measures that he defended aside from that large regard for that species of distinction that conducted him to eminent stations for the benefit of the Republic, I do not believe he had a selfish motive or selfish feeling."

But fortunately, Gen. Foote himself has placed upon record complete refutation of his own charge. It will be remembered that even in advance of the avowed Abolitionists, and to the surprise and indignation of his constituents, he made haste to denounce the speech of Mr. Calhoun, and his remarks, stated positively that Mr. C. had prepared his amendments without informing him (Gen. F.), and the other Senators from the South that he intended doing so. Indeed, this was, one of the principal causes of complaint on the part of Gen. Foote, as we will show. Gen. Foote said, (see Congressional Globe, p. 519):

"Mr. Calhoun avows frankly that he did intend to raise an additional issue—a new issue—without consulting other Senators from the South, who were equally involved in this contest with himself and who were entitled to be conferred with before so important a movement was undertaken. This issue has not been openly made known to any portion of the South; nor is any one here, besides the Senator himself, able at this moment to make known the precise constitutional amendment at which the honorable gentleman is aiming—I have said, and must continue to say, that the honorable gentleman, throughout this proceeding, has not acted with his accustomed discretion, and without intending it, has done serious injury to some of his most confiding friends in undertaking to make an issue of this sort without consulting them beforehand. To speak plainly, I almost feel that a noose was put around my neck, while asleep, and without having antecedently obtained my consent."

This looks very like Mr. Calhoun had told him that he no expectation of obtaining the amendment! So far from it, on this, the last occasion on which Gen. Foote met with Mr. Calhoun, he declared that he had never before heard of his proposition—did not know that it would be made. But this is not all. Gen. Foote proceeded thus:

The Senator, (Mr. Calhoun), knows that no man is more devoted to the South than I am; but I admit the right of no man to make a great issue for the people whom I represent here or for myself, without consulting them or me, &c.

And here is what Mr. Calhoun said in reply:

The Senator complains that I did not consult him upon my speech. Well sir, I never did consult any man upon any speech, I ever made. I make my speeches for myself.

How, in the face of these facts, could Gen. Foote have the hardihood to rise before an audience, and make a statement, implicating the sincerity and honesty of Mr. Calhoun as a politician, when we are at a loss to understand. Does any man now believe Mr. Calhoun "told him" that what he represents him to have said, and out of which he is now endeavoring to make capital?

But this is not the worst feature of a charge which we are proving to be calumny upon the honored dead. He says that Mr. Calhoun, having no expectation of the amendment being obtained, desired the South to unite in the formation of a Southern confederacy, and had actually "prepared a constitution for this new Republic, which was to have been formed out of one of the fragments of the present Union."

Now, if this be true, Mr. Calhoun was a Disunionist. But apart from the repeated avowals of that venerated patriot to the contrary, let us see how a plain statement from the lips of Gen. Foote himself will put the statement down. Speaking of this very speech in which the amendment was proposed, Gen. Foote says:

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Again he said, still more emphatically:

The Senator, [Mr. Calhoun] accuses

me of charging him with being a Disunionist. I am somewhat surprised that he should make this accusation. I HAVE ALWAYS MAINTAINED THAT HE IS ONE OF THE MOST DEVOTED FRIENDS OF THE UNION IN THIS BODY.

But enough. Out of his own mouth have we convicted Gen. Foote of desecrating the grave of JOHN C. CALHOUN, to give a coloring of truth to his charge, and to elevate himself upon the overthrow of the true principles of the Government.—We might well have relied alone upon the productions of the departed sage—upon his sleepless nights, his toil for the good of the cause—upon the splendor of his fame—for his triumphant vindication; but we have gone beyond these, and adduced in his behalf the overwhelming testimony of his calumniator.

Memphis Eagle's reply.

[From the Mississippi Palladium, Aug. 1.]

Memphis and Charleston Rail-Road and The Memphis Eagle.

MR. EDITOR:—In the Memphis Eagle of the 30th ult., there is an offensive article on the above named Road, dated at La Grange and signed "Georgia," which is referred to by the Editor of the Eagle as "an admirable and instructive letter." The writer of this article, thus endorsed and commended by the Eagle, indirectly charges those of our citizens who have been most active in guarding our interests and vindicating our claims to the location of this Road, as being "land speculators, largely interested in lands lying on the Holly Springs route."

Now sir, I undertake to say, there is not a citizen of Holly Springs, or of Marshall county, who owns a foot of land upon that route for sale, nor is there I believe, an acre of vacant land upon the route, at least I am sure there is not, within the limits of Marshall county. The writer of the article referred to, and the Editor of the Eagle knew, or ought to have known, that the charge was gratuitously false.

The writer of this "admirable and instructive letter," also throws the charge of "repudiation" in our teeth, following, I presume, in the wake of Gov. Jones at Memphis—or repeating what he is reported to have said at that place.

With the anonymous scribbler who penned the article referred to, I have nothing to do, but it is not time for our citizens to "repudiate" a newspaper so offensive and so hostile to our interests as the Eagle! Have we not borne with the matter already too long! And is it not the duty of every subscriber to this paper in our country to, discontinue it at once!

A RAIL-ROAD MAN AND A MISSISSIPPIAN.

[From the Eagle Aug. 8.]

The misrepresentations of the above communication are so gross and so palpably malicious that, at first, we deemed them unworthy of notice; but lest our silence be misconstrued, we respectfully invite the attention of candid and intelligent readers at Holly Springs, among whom we have lived, and who know us to be incapable of any "hostility" to their true interests, to the following statement:

To call a communication "admirable and instructive" is no endorsement of the views of the writer, either in general or in detail.—We have applied equally as complimentary language to communications from the other side. The Editor of the Eagle is, however, free to confess, that if he had not been absent in Mississippi at the time the communication of "Georgia" appeared, the editorial notice to which exception is taken should not have been published,—not because it is an endorsement, but because of its liability to misconstruction by over sensitive persons.

"Georgia's" communication is, as we think, decorous and respectful. He makes no "charge" against "land speculators" at Holly Springs; he only mentions a "report" which he says is in circulation at Holly Springs, but for whose truth he does not vouch. He plainly avoids making any "charge," either by insinuation, implication or otherwise, of the nature attributed to him by "A Railroad Man and a Mississippian." If he had done so, his communication would not have appeared in this paper.

The Eagle has ever preserved, and will continue to preserve, its neutrality on the subject at issue between the people of North Mississippi and the Board of Directors, however much a "Railroad Man" may desire to drive us from that position, and, however strenuously he may exhort our subscribers in his part of the world to "repudiate" our paper on account of a "fancied wrong." Our columns have ever been open to correspondents on both sides, and we have published as much from the one as the other. We venture to say, that all of the best arguments on both sides of the vexed question, from their ablest advocates respectively, have appeared in these columns.

The Bible.

The middle chapter and the least in the Bible is 117th Psalm; the middle verse is the 8th of the 51st Psalm. The word "and" occurs in the old Testament 35,536 times, and 10,684 in the New; and the word "Jehovah," 6,845 times. Old Testament: the middle book is Proverbs; the middle chapter is the 29th of Job; the middle verse is the 2nd Chronicles, chapter 20th, and 13th verses; and the least verse is in the 1st Chronicles, 1st chapter and 1st verse. New Testament: The middle chapters are 13th and 14th Romans; the middle verse is the 17th of the 17th chapter of Acts; the least verse is the 35th of the 11th chapter of the gospel of St. John. The 21st verse of the 7th Ezra contains the alphabet. The 19th chapter of the 2d book of Kings and the 37th chapter of Isaiah are alike. The book of Esther has 10 chapters, but neither the word God nor Lord are in it.

From the Memphis Appeal, Saturday August 16.

"Disunionism in a Southern College."

We noticed in the Eagle, some time ago, under this caption, an attack on the young and flourishing University of Mississippi, located at Oxford. Under the conviction that it might safely be permitted to pass without comment, we did not notice it, as it seemed to us that its only effect would be to exhibit the Eagle's peculiar political affinities. But since President Longstreet has dignified it with a passing notice, and as the charges have since been reiterated, after his satisfactory card and the publication of his Baccalaureate Address, it has risen to an importance we should never have thought for a moment of awarding it.

The charge was formally made by the Eagle of July 22d, in these words:

"Zealous as we are for the honor and usefulness of our literary institutions, we have been with deep regret that, in the Mississippi University, at Oxford, the spirit of Disunionism prevails among the students, and that it is instilled and encouraged by some of the Professors."

The peculiar character of the Eagle's zeal for the "honor and usefulness of our literary institutions" may elicit some speculation, since it does not hesitate to make the serious charge of disunionism as prevailing among the students and "stimulated and encouraged by some of the Professors" of a University in our sister State, merely upon what it has "heard"—a mere floating rumor, the truth of which it does not even vouch for. Yet its whole article is based on the assumption of its truth. Now if the Eagle desires to do justice to this young and deservedly popular Southern College, let it give its proof, or as an honorable journal retract the charge. In its issue of Wednesday the charge is impliedly reiterated, and the editors seem to consider it proved because the "reports" which had reached them have "never been contradicted." Has any one so low an estimate of the sense of dignity and self respect of the Professors and students of the University of Mississippi, as to suppose that they would dignify every idle report, which may have found its way into the newspapers, with a formal contradiction? The idea is absurd. And the fact that such contradiction has been formally made is quite satisfactory proof of their conscientiousness of their own patriotic position, as well of the conviction that it could not suffer from such idle and unattested assaults. The Eagle declines publishing, as requested by President Longstreet, so much of his Address as provoked its strictures, and assigns as a reason that it "knew nothing—and therefore said nothing particularly about President Longstreet's views. Having made a charge of disunionism, based on 'reports' against the students generally and 'some of the professors' without particularizing, it denies a manly, though tardy justice, by publishing the speech of the official head of the institution. And it makes this denial on the ground that it did not PARTICULARIZE the President. Every one can see that this is but a shallow subterfuge. The Eagle admits that it "knew nothing" of President Longstreet's views. Why then, did it not except him from its sweeping charge? We apprehend that it "knew" little, from authentic sources, of the views of the students, and of "some of the Professors" for characterizes its own information as mere "reports."

President Longstreet's Address is before us, and there is nothing in it to warrant the Eagle's attack. If he is a disunionist, his assailants are free-soilers. That theme is the paramount claim of the State upon its people, and it is treated in a masterly and eloquent manner. While he delineates with a master's hand the danger of this degenerating into a vast, splendid, consolidated government, absorbing in its folds the sovereignty of the states, he declines even giving an opinion as to where the ultimate sovereignty resides. We venture the opinion that the sentiments and reasoning of the speech would be approved by a vast majority of the people of the Southern States, and even by all real patriots in the North. We will in a future number gratify our readers with extracts from it. The Eagle's attempt to cast ridicule on the beautiful passage describing our national emblems is ludicrously melancholy.

At such a crisis in the history of the South as this, when it is vastly essential that she should use every means which a favoring Providence has placed at her disposal to maintain her rights, we would prefer that some evil spirit should paley our arms forever, than to attempt to injure a Southern Institution, where the sons of the South may receive a South education among the people with whom their lot is cast and amid the institutions which they have now to defend against the world. Southerners have been too long educated in the North and in foreign countries; and it is our policy, as it is our high and patriotic duty, to foster, encourage and build up Southern Institutions, and not seek to depreciate them or to rob them of patronage by attacks upon them, based upon grounds acknowledged to be no better than mere "reports."

The Eagle's attack upon this particular Institution in our sister State, it is too evident, was prompted by a desire to make a little paltry party capital. Everybody is disunionist, in the Eagle's opinion, who does not adopt its peculiar views of the middle chapter and the "Union." The case also afforded a handsome opportunity to our contemporary to give his views on the proper mode of discipline to be adopted—what studies should be pursued and so forth, &c. No doubt President Longstreet will greatly profit by the profound scholastic dissertation, or what the Eagle modestly terms it, "well-reasoned remarks."

The Mississippi University is, we understand, in a highly flourishing condition for so young an Institution. Its corps of professors are equal to any in the country, and its President has won a high reputation as a writer and as scholar. Nothing could afford us more sincere gratification than its continued prosperity, and we shall feel it our duty, as it will be our pride, to defend this and every other Southern Institution from unfounded assaults, as a part of the grand system by which we hope to see the South rise up in her proper position of perfect political equality in this Confederacy.

Every Man at his Post.

The election for members of the Convention is near at hand. But five weeks intervene between now and the day of battle.—Every moment is precious. We exhort the friends of the South to be on the alert—to address themselves to the energetic performance of the duties before them. Let each one ask himself if he has done his duty—if he is prepared for the contest upon which is suspended the weal or woe of the State; probably the existence of the confederacy as it was established by the Patriots of the Revolution.

In this great contest, the Democratic State Rights men have every thing to indicate them to action. The eyes of the whole country are upon them. The fanatics are looking anxiously to see if they will strike down the men who have resisted their aggression. They are listening for the invitation to advance onward, which would be implied in the approval of the compromise measures, the endorsement of Foote's course and the repudiation of Quitman, Davis, Thompson, Featherston, McWille and Brown. The true men of the South are also watching with eagerness the result of the contest. They lament the supineness of their own States, but they calculate largely upon the effect of the example of Mississippi. She drove back the Mexican hosts at Buena Vista, may she not drive back the Northern Vandals in September?

We have every reason to believe that a signal triumph awaits us. Every mail is freighted with cheering tidings. Our old colors float above us, and they are borne by a warrior-patriot who is breasting the storm of Abolition hatred and calumny as bravely as the leader storm on the heights of Chapultepec and at the Garita de Belen. But we must not rely too much upon the invincibility of our noble leader, or upon our well ascertained numbers.—There is danger in over-confidence when the opposite party are using all its ingenuity to obtain office.—Remember that "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty," and press forward to the work, and Heaven will prosper the cause.

A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, in speaking of Senator Davis, says:

By the by, Delta, this man Davis is a riddle to me. He seldom, if ever smiles, and yet, by a mesmeric influence as it were, he sets his audience in a roar of laughter. Not a tear-drops bedew his tranquil eye piercing eye, and yet he can melt the heart of his most obdurate hearer; no perceptible emotion ever seen to thrill his frame, or tremble on his tones, and yet, anon, is the very breathing of his auditor's hushed into silence, and the hearty hot blood driven thrilling and electric through every vein, and the flood gates of voice opened wide, till the enthusiastic shouts frightened the winged bat from his fresco cista. Apparently stiff, starched and affected, he is yet beloved by the people as the mother loves her son; and, though *prima facie*, you mistake him for an icicle—study and observation prove him a genial-hearted prism of the purest kind, in which is displayed to the astonished beholder all the warm tints and gorgeous hues of the christian, the patriot and the genius.

I am informed that when he married the gallant old General Taylor's daughter, the General bitterly opposed the match. When however, he had learned to appreciate the man on the battle fields of Mexico, where with Quitman and Mississippi's gallant sons he had twined undying chaplets of fame around her brow, the old General remarked, "My child was right the old man was wrong. Davis was meant to be the husband of my daughter."

The following item of news is copied from the "West Alabamian," published at Carrollton, Pickens County, Alabama.

"The long continued drought, unparalleled in this section, has put beyond all controversy, the fact that absolute suffering if not absolute want, awaits many scores of families in this county. There are many, men of humble means in Pickens county, whose sole reliance for their daily bread, is the little crop they planted in the spring, and which day by day they have seen blasted and withered beneath the scorching, rainless sky. Many of these will not make corn enough for seed, nor cotton enough to buy their bread until Christmas: famine stares them in the face, and abject destruction threatens their wives and children.

To remedy this suffering which will most surely exist, something must be done, and we know that something will be done. We have already heard several suggestions some propose voluntary contribution, or a special tax; others a Relief Association.—The prime object of all should be, and doubtless will be, to procure a supply of corn on such terms, and under such restrictions as will forbid speculation, and will relieve the greatest degree of suffering at the least cost.

To secure this object, we propose that a meeting of all persons interested in this subject, be held in this place on the 3rd Saturday in August. We suggest this day in order to give ample time for all persons to be apprised of the meeting, and request all ministers of the gospel to give

this notice publicly from the pulpit, and urge their people to participate in the meeting.

The Democratic State Rights Convention which assembled at the City of Jackson, on the sixteenth day of June 1851, nominated by acclamation, GENERAL JOHN A. QUITMAN, for Governor of the State of Mississippi; and unanimously adopted the following.

Resolutions.

1. Resolved, That the Convention representing the Democratic State Rights party of Mississippi re-affirms the following truths announced and policy indicated by the Convention called by the people of the State of Mississippi, in which the two political parties of the State were equally represented, and which assembled in the city of Jackson on the second Monday of October 1849.

2. That we continue to entertain a devoted and cherished attachment to the Union, but we desire to have it as it was formed, and not as an engine of oppression.

3. That institution of slavery in the Southern States is left, by the Constitution, exclusively under the control of the States in which it exists, as a part of their domestic policy, which they, and they only, have the right to regulate, abolish or perpetuate, as they may severally judge expedient; and that all attempts, on the part of Congress, or others, to interfere with this subject, either directly or indirectly, are in violation of the constitution, dangerous to the rights and safety of the South, and ought to be promptly resisted.

4. That Congress has no power to pass any law abolishing slavery in the district of Columbia, or to prohibit the slave trade between the several States, or to prohibit the introduction of slavery into the territories of the United States; and that the passage by Congress of any such law, would not only be a dangerous violation of the constitution, but would afford evidence of a fixed and deliberate design on the part of that body, to interfere with the institution of slavery in the States.

5. That we would regard the passage, by Congress, of the "Wilmot Proviso," (which would, in effect, deprive the citizens of the slave-holding States of an equal participation in the territories acquired equally by their blood and treasure,) as an unjust and insulting discrimination—to which these States cannot, without political degradation, submit; and to which the opinions of the people of Mississippi, solemnly declare they will not submit.

6. That the passage of the Wilmot Proviso, or of any law abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia by the Congress of the United States, would, of itself, be such a breach of the federal compact as, in that event, will make it the duty, as it is the right of the slaveholding States, to take care of their own safety, and to treat the non slave-holding States as enemies to the slave-holding States and their domestic institutions.

7. That the Legislature is hereby re-quested to pass such laws as may, in their opinion, be best calculated to encourage the emigration of citizens to the new territories of the United States.

8. That, in view of the frequent and increasing evidences of the determination of the people of the non slave-holding States, to disregard the guaranties of the Constitution, and to agitate the subject of slavery, both in and out of Congress, a- volently for the purpose of effecting its abolition in the States; and, also, in view of the facts set forth in the late "Address of the Southern Members of Congress," this convention proclaims the deliberate conviction, that the time has arrived when the Southern States should take counsel together for their common safety; that a convention of the Southern States having been held in accordance with the above recommendation at Nashville in June 1850, we sanction and approve the resolutions of that body.

9. That we recommend to the Legislature of this State, that at its next session, a law be enacted, making it the duty of the Governor of the State, by proclamation, to call a general convention, of the State, and to issue writs of election based upon the ratio of representation in the State Legislature, upon the passage by Congress of the "Wilmot Proviso," or a- bolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, or prohibiting the slave trade between the States, to take into consideration the act of aggression, and the mode and measure of redress.

10. Resolved, That by the action of the last Congress, the measures miscalled a compromise, the positions of the 2d and 3d and 4th resolutions above recited have been met, and the constitutional rights therein declared, have been violated.

11. Resolved, That in accordance with the 10th resolution of the series above recited, a convention of the State has been called, and that we rely confidently on said convention justly to estimate the wrongs we have suffered and to articulate the mode and measure of redress.

12. That this convention declares that it regards the admission of California as a State into the Union, as the enactment of the Wilmot Proviso in another form, as is set forth in the following letter:

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1850.

His Excellency,

JNO. A. QUITMAN, Governor, &c.

SIR: We the Senators and Representatives in Congress from Mississippi, feel it incumbent upon us to address you, and through you, our common constituents, that we have a well defined opinion that California will be admitted as a State of this Union, during the present session of Congress. The President earnestly recommends it, and we cannot be mistaken, in supposing that a majority of both Houses of Congress will be found to vote for it. Our individual positions have undergone

no change. We regard the proposition to admit California as a State, under all the circumstances of her application, as an attempt to adopt the Wilmot Proviso in another form. But separated, as we are from our constituents, and having no convenient means of consulting them as to their views on the new phase of this perplexing question, we desire, through you, to submit the single fact to the people and the legislature, that California will most likely obtain admission into the Union with her constitutional prohibition of slavery—and we beg leave to add, that we shall be greatly pleased to have such expression of opinion by the legislature, the Governor, and if practicable by the people, as shall clearly indicate the course which Mississippi will deem it her duty to pursue in this emergency.

Very respectfully,

Your obt' serv'ts.

[Signed.] JEFF. DAVIS,

HENRY S. FOOTE,

JACOB THOMPSON,

W. S. FEATHERSTON,

WM. MCWILLIE,

A. G. BROWN.

13. That this convention disapprove of the late Congressional legislation, by some called the Compromise, and declare their strong and unequivocal condemnation of the three following acts, namely: the admission of California as a State; the division of the State of Texas, and the law usurping to Congress the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia under the fraudulent pretence of regulating the slave trade therein. These are regarded by us as evidence of the determination of the North to trample upon the political rights of the Southern States, to destroy their equality in the Union, and place the Government for all time to come under the control of a fanatical and sectional majority.

14. That we can find no adequate excuse to justify the majority in Congress for forcing these measures upon us, and we are waiting in measure to express our condemnation of the Southern Senator or Representative, who voted for the admission of California, the division of Texas, and the anti-slavery act in the District of Columbia; while we as emphatically approve the course of those Representatives who opposed their adoption; and we now confidently appeal to the people of the State of Mississippi, for their verdict and judgment in the premises.

15. Resolved, That the advocates of State Rights are the true friends of the South, and of the Union; and that no right can be more clear or more essential to the protection of the minority, than the right of a State peaceably to withdraw from the Union, without denial or obstruction from any quarter whatever; but whilst we assert the right, we consider it the last remedy, the final alternative; and also declare that the exercise of it by the State of Mississippi, under existing circumstances, would be inexpedient, and is a proposition which does not meet the approbation of this Convention.

16. Resolved, That it is a source of heartfelt congratulation that the true friends of the Constitution and of the Rights and honor of the South, of whatever party name, are now united in a common cause and can act together with cordiality and sincerity.

Resolved, That to Jefferson Davis, A. G. Brown, Wm McWille, Jacob Thompson and W. S. Featherston, the members of this convention tender their most heartfelt gratitude for their untiring efforts in behalf of the rights of the South, in the Congress of the U. States.

Mr. J. J. McTear submitted the following, with appropriate remarks, which were adopted:

Resolved, That as members of this Convention, we have learned with feelings of deep regret of the