INSOLVENT NOTICE.

THE estate of Joseph Spangler, having been decreed insolvent by the Probate Court of Hinds county, the creditors of said estate are hereby notified to have their claims duly probated and registered in the register kept by the Clerk of said Court, by the 20th day of February, 1860; in default of which their claims will be forever barred.

H. SPENGLER,
Adm'r of Joseph Spangler.

feb15 59—7m

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
Jackson Miss. May 15th, 1859.

BY Report of the Secretary of State, made to this office in pursuance with an act entitled "An act to provide for the payment of interest on the Chickasaw School Fund, and for other purposes," approved March 7th, 1856, the following sums are due and unpaid to the respective Chickasaw Counties, viz:

Chickasaw	1 May 1856	$	35,18
do	1 Nov. 1856		44,96¼
do	1 May 1857		86,12
do	1 Nov. 1857		108,49
do	1 May 1858		162,48
do	1 Nov. 1858		167,33
Talahatchie	1 May 1856		1,988¼
do	1 Nov. 1856		2,401¼
do	1 May 1857		2,31
do	1 Nov. 1857		5,30
do	1 May 1858		8,69
do	1 Nov. 1858		8,95
DeSoto	1 May 1858		2,712,01
do	1 Nov. 1858		2,793,65
Tunica	1 Nov. 1858		1,561,41
Yalobusha	1 Nov. 1858		665,20
Pontotoc	1 May 1859		2,647,95
Itawamba	1 May 1859		2,622,11
Lafayette	1 May 1859		2,101,83
DeSoto	do		2,826,98
Tunica	do		1,577,03
Panola	do		1,944,89
Yalobusha	do		671,85
Okitibbeha	do		169,01
Lowndes	do		254,79
Choctaw	do		80,31
Talahatchie	do		9,04
Tishomingo	do		3,397,14
Tippah	do		3,138,56
Marshall	do		2,694,59
Chickasaw	do		2,943,43
Monroe	do		1,262,29
Calhoun	do		1,512,92

MADISON McAFEE.
Auditor of Public Accounts.

OF THE
PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION, NO. 658, Dated March 22d, 1859.

I Order public sales to be the Territory of Kansas as follows:

At the land office at Kickapoo, on the 15th of August, 1859, of sixty townships and parts of townships in the counties of Atchinson, Doniphan, Brown Nemaha, and Calhoun.

At the same place, on the 19th of September, 1859, of thirty-four townships and parts of townships in the counties of Nemaha, Marshall and Pottawattomie.

At the Land Office at Lecompton, on the 18th of July, 1859, of fifty-six townships and parts of townships in the counties of Lykins, Linn, Douglas and Franklin.

At the same place, on the 22d of August, 1859, of thirty-seven townships and parts of townships in the counties of Shawnee, Weller and Coffey.

At the same place, on the 19th of September, 1859, of forty-two townships and part of townships in the counties of Richardson, Breckenridge, and Madison.

At the Land Office at Ogden, on the 29th of August, 1859, of thirty-six townships and parts of townships in the counties of Pottowattomie, Riley, Davis and Wise.

At the same place, on the 19th of September, 1859, of twenty-seven townships and parts of townships in the counties of Riley, Davis, Wise, Clay and Dickson.

The lands will be offered with usual exceptions of school sections, &c., &c.

The sales will be kept open until the lands are all offered, which is to be accomplished within two weeks, and no longer; and no private entry of any of the lands will be admitted until after the expiration of the two weeks.

Pre emption claimants are required to establish their claims to the satisfaction of the proper register and receiver, and make payment for the same on or before the day appointed for the commencement of the public sales, otherwise their claims will be forfeited.

THOS. A. HENDRICKS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

May 17 '59—6t.

TO PLANTERS, PARENTS,

AND to all who are interested in preserving the Life Health and Health of those connected with them in any way DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR is warranted to cure the worst burns and scalds, relieving the agony of the sufferer in the very short space of ten minutes. It also cures the most inveterate cases of piles, old sores swellings, bruises, wounds, scrofula, eruptions of the skin, broken breasts and sore nipples, and everything arising from inflammations, &c.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor.

Remember that the great and grand principle of operation and foundation of the value and virtue of the "PAIN EXTRACTOR" is its complete and universal control over inflammations.

Remember that for the greatest number of diseases and ailments are inflamatory. A fever is an inflammation. So is a Bile, Small Pox, Measles, Toothache, Sore Eyes, Felon, Gout. The pain from a Wound, Gall, Burn, Bruise, Sprain, Frost Bite, Sting Poison, galds, Cuts, Chafes, Sore Nipples, Corns, Bunions, in short, wherever there is Pain, Heat, Redness, Swelling, there is Inflammation, and the "PAIN EXTRACTOR" is to be applied with a certainty of cure.

"DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR" is a safe, sure and speedy cure for any species of inflammation. For does it matter whether Inflammation is caused by mechanical means or accident, such as Bruises, Sprains, Bites, Poisons, Chilblains, &c., or arises from impure matter deposited from the circulation, such as Boils, Felons, Broken Breasts, Scrofula, Ulcers, Fevers, Sores, Felons, Earache, Piles, Sore Eyes (but Swellings, Rheumatisms, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Baldness, Erysipelas, Ringworm, Barbers Itch Small-Pox, Measles, Rash, &c.

Nothing can be more certain and truthful than this, that DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR is the most valuable thing in the world, the following catalogue of troubles—bums, scalds, piles, old sores, swellings, broken breasts, wounds, scrofula, eruptions of the skin, broken breasts, sore nipples, &c.

IT HAS NO EQUAL. No living man who has ever tried it, will consent to be one moment without out it. No Family, no Planter, no Workshop or estate, can do without it. It becomes as important as the bread they eat.

IT HAS NO EQUAL. The magic of its touch is only equalled by the quickness of its healing process while its control over pain is on a level with its controlling principle.

IT HAS NO EQUAL. Let the unsound try it, and the cry will be, "Behold I was sick, now I am healed!" For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres St.,
Sole Agents for the South.

For sale in Jackson by J. S. Sizer, C. A. Moore, and by all Druggists.

feb8 59—lyeaw-w

Cancers really Cured, and Female Diseases Successfully Treated.

DR. S. GILBERT, after many years' experience, is of opinion there is not an incurable weak thing in the shape of a cancer, if he has a fair trial. No man in the nation has had more experience for the last 20 years than he has, and perhaps no man has had more success. There is not a State in the Union that he cannot show living witnesses of his skill. He has a partner in London, an eminent regular Physician, with whom he is in constant communication, and all the new remedies discovered, he receives.

Hundreds of females, who are altogether curable if taken in time, suffer the disease to go on until it becomes cancerous, after which, in most cases, life is a burden, and death is the only relief. His infirmary is new and well-furnished; his table is as good as any in the country. He has also a negro infirmary. He has never failed to restore suppressed menstruation. He also treats diseases of the skin, and ulcerous affections of every grade whatsoever. He has the Vapor Bath proper, and will cure Rheumatism and all mercurial diseases as quick as the Hot Springs.

Memphis, Tenn., Dec. 15, '57—tf.

TO THE AFFLICTED!

DR. J. S. [illegible], Author of the Southern Family Physician, is permanently located with his family at Kosciusko, Miss., where he is prepared to receive and treat all cases of Cancer, Scrofula, Fistula, Piles, Wens, Tumors, Carbuncles, &c., without the use of the knife, or poisonous medicines, extract miles or matter or any fungous growth of tumors. He cures permanently most cases of Neuralgia with an external remedy that separates the affected nerves and destroys their sensibility.

All of the foregoing or any other external disease he treats upon the principle of no cure no pay. He treats successfully Rheumatism in its various forms in a few days. Liver complaint, ague cake, or splenitis, Female diseases, such as Whites, cold feet and hands, swimming in the head, Palpitation of the Heart, Ulcers of the Womb, &c. Will on the reception of five dollars and medicine enough sent mail to cure any case of Chronic Diarrhoea. He will receive and treat negroes for $1 50 per day, including board. He can produce hundreds of certificates of cures effected by him in the above named diseases. His medicines are prepared by himself, and are sanitive and simple, though powerful beyond description. Persons wanting further information will address him at Kosciusko, Miss. For the benefit of those unacquainted with him he will add the following certificate.

We the undersigned citizens of Attala county, Miss., have long known our worthy fellow-citizen, Dr. J. S. Walker, as a man of integrity and veracity and an experienced and successful Physician.

S. N. GILLILAND, Senator.
W. D. ROY, Representative.
E. M. WELLS, Judge Probate.
I. W. SCARBOROUGH, Ch'k.
J. A. JACKSON, Clerk Circuit Ct.
jan14 59—12m R. H. SANDERS, Sheriff.

NEVER KNOWN TO FAIL.

DR. OGSOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE CURES Fever and Ague, Chills and Fever, Dumb Ague, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Enlargement of the Liver, Enlargement of the Spleen, and all the various forms of

BILIOUS DISEASES.

This invaluable medicine was prepared from an extensive practice of several years in a bilious climate, and is never known to fail curing Fever and Ague, or any of the diseases above named.

Those who are suffering from affections of this kind, as also those who have become invalids from their effects upon the constitution, will find the INDIA CHOLLAGOGUE a most invaluable remedy for purifying the blood, and thoroughly cleansing from the system the manifold effects of a bilious climate.

The wonderful effects of Chologodue in eradicating Bile from the human system, can only explain its extraordinary agency in the speedy, thorough, and permanent cure of Fever and Ague, and the various grades of intermittent and remittent fever.

It has been tested in thousands of cases, and is pronounced by all who have used it, one of the greatest Fever and Ague remedies extant.

Be sure and ask for Dr. Ogood's India Cholagogue, as there are many counterfeits offered for sale.

For sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, at proprietors prices, by

J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street,
General Agents for the South.

For sale in Jackson by J. S. Sizer, C. A. Moore, and by all Druggists.

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MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE, Clinton Miss.

All the TEXT BOOKS used in the above named College, just received, by

J. B. MOREY.

may 20 '59

CARD.

HAVING resided for three years in Kansas, I feel prepared to invest advantageously in Kansas Lands, land bounty warrants after the land sales on the 15th July, 1859. I will invest money in Town property, on shares or for a reasonable compensation. I will locate warrants for 10 cents an acre. Address the subscriber at Kansas City, Mo.

may21 59—3m L. S. DOLLING.

The Weekly Mississippian.

PUBLISHED EVERY WEDNESDAY MORNING, ON CAPITOL STREET, JACKSON, MISSISSIPPI.

VOL. XXVII. JACKSON, WEDNESDAY, JULY 20, 1859. NUMBER 28.

THE MISSISSIPPIAN.

Jackson, Friday, - - - July 15, 1859.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR:
JOHN J. PETTUS, of Kemper.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE:
B. R. WEBB, of Pontotoc.
FOR AUDITOR OF PUBLIC ACCOUNTS:
E. R. BURT, of Noxubee.
FOR STATE TREASURER:
M. D. HAYNES, of Yazoo.

DEMOCRATIC CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

1st. District.....L. Q. C. LAMAR.
2nd District.....REUBEN DAVIS.
3rd District.....WM. BARKSDALE.
4th District.....O. R. SINGLETON.
5th District.....JOHN J. McRAE.

PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRACY OF MISSISSIPPI.

UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED IN CONVENTION, JULY 5TH 1859:

RESOLVED, that we re-announce as the basis of party action the platform of principles laid down by the Democratic party in the National Convention of 1856; and hold that the doctrine of non-interference with the Institution of Slavery in States, Territories, or District Columbia," does not nor was it intended to conflict with the power of the States to protect and the duty to protect the property of the citizens of the several States, who may choose to settle in the territories which is the common property of all the States.

RESOLVED, That in the language of the Supreme Court of the United States, "the right of property in slaves is distinctly and expressly affirmed in the Constitution" and "the only power ever it conferred upon Congress, is the power coupled with the duty of guarding and protecting the owners in their rights," as thus declared.

RESOLVED, That Mississippi will stand by her sister slave-holding States in insisting on the enforcement by all the departments of the federal government of their constitutional rights as thus expounded by the Supreme Court of the United States.

RESOLVED, That in the event of the election of a Black Republican candidate to the Presidency, by the suffrages of one portion of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States, upon the avowed purpose of abolitionizing Mississippi, we will respect it as a declaration of hostility, and will hold herself in readiness, to co-operate with her sister States of the South, in whatever measures they may deem necessary for the maintenance of their rights as co-equal members of the confederacy.

RESOLVED, That we feel it incumbent upon the Democracy of Mississippi again to declare that the acquisition of Cuba by the United States is a commercial and political necessity, and that we will hail with pleasure every proper measure that looks to its accomplishment; and further, we can never consent to its appropriation by any foreign power.

Public Speaking.

JOHN J. PETTUS, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Mississippi, and E. R. BURT, Democratic candidate for Auditor of Public Accounts, will address the people at the times and places here mentioned:

Winchester,	Wayne	Monday,	August 1.
Quitman,	Clark	Wednesday,	" 3
Marion,	Lauderdale,	Friday,	" 5
Macon,	Noxubee,	Monday,	" 8
Columbus,	Lowndes,	Tuesday,	" 9
Aberdeen,	Monroe,	Wednesday,	" 10
Houston,	Chickasaw,	Thursday,	" 11
Pontotoc,	Pontotoc,	Friday,	" 12
Fulton,	Itawamba,	Saturday,	" 13
Jacinto,	Tishemingo,	Monday,	" 15
Corinth,	"	Tuesday,	" 16
Ripley,	Tippah,	Thursday,	" 18
Holly Springs,	Marshall,	Friday,	" 19
Hernando,	DeSoto,	Saturday,	" 20
Panola,	Panola,	Monday,	" 22
Oxford,	Lafayette,	Tuesday,	" 23
Coffeeville,	Yallobusha,	Wednesday,	" 24
Charleston,	Tallahatchie,	Thursday,	" 25
Carrollton,	Carroll,	Friday,	" 26
Greensboro',	Choctaw,	Saturday,	" 27
Kosciusko,	Attala,	Monday,	" 29
Lexington,	Holmes,	Tuesday,	" 30
Yazoo City,	Yazoo,	Wednesday,	" 31
Canton,	Madison,	Thursday,	Sept. 1
Jackson,	Hinds,	Friday,	" 2
Vicksburg,	Warren,	Saturday,	" 3
Hazlehurst,	Copiah,	Monday,	" 5
Beauchamp,	Lawrence,	Tuesday,	" 6
Summit,	Pike,	Wednesday,	" 7
Brandon,	Rankin,	Saturday,	" 10
Westville,	Simpson,	Monday,	" 12
Williamsburg,	Covington,	Tuesday,	" 13
Columbia,	Marion,	Wednesday,	" 14
Gainesville,	Hancock,	Friday,	" 16
Shieldsboro,	"	Saturday,	" 17
Miss. City,	Harrison,	Monday,	" 19
Ocean Springs,	Jackson,	Wednesday,	" 21
Augusta,	Perry,	Saturday,	" 24
Paulding,	Jasper,	Monday,	" 26
Raleigh,	Smith,	Tuesday,	" 27
Hillsboro,	Scott,	Wednesday,	" 28
Decatur,	Newton,	Friday,	" 30
Philadelphia,	Neshoba,	Saturday,	Oct. 1
DeKalb,	Kemper,	Monday,	" 3

☞ Democratic papers throughout the State are requested to copy so much of the above list as is embraced within the region of their circulation.

☞ We learn from the Eagle that our townsman, James M. Dotson Esq., has been invited to deliver the address at the Commencement of the Salem High School, in Green county, on the first Monday of August.

PROF. VEGAS AT THE ARTISIAN SPRINGS.—We acknowledge the receipt of cards of invitation, from Prof. Vegas, to be present at a fancy dress ball, to be given under his management, on the 21st inst., at the Artisian Springs.

THE CORN CROP.—Since the recent rains the corn crop, which was beginning to suffer with the drouth, is rapidly reviving, and from different directions, we learn that the crop in this vicinity is looking remarkably well.

We received a few specimen ears of masterly dimensions from the plantation of Col. Kirkpatrick, of Rankin, which would denote that he is not behind his celebrated corn crop of last year, for which he received distinguished honors at the State Fair.

CROPS.—From all parts of our own, as well as the adjoining counties, as far as we can learn, there is a fine prospect for a large crop this year, especially of cotton. Early corn was slightly injured by the drouth in May, but the recent rains have brought it out wonderfully, and without a further disaster it will yield an average crop. Late corn is fine, and cotton was never better.—*Brandon Herald.*

We are in receipt of favorable accounts of the crop prospects, from all parts of Mississippi.

THE NEXT ELECTORAL COLLEGE.—The next electoral college, to be chosen in November, 1860, and to meet in February, 1861, will, if Kansas should be admitted at the next session of Congress, consist of 306 votes, 154 of which will be necessary for a choice for President. The slaveholding States will have 120, and the non-slaveholding 186 of these.

DR. B. B. HOLMES.—This gentleman assigns the following reasons for declining to make the race for the Legislature in Yazoo county, in behalf of the Opposition at the approaching election:

1. He cannot endorse some of the resolutions of the "Opposition," as he understands them; and 2d. His well-known *ultra Southern rights principles* would render him objectionable to the party tendering this position.

THE PROPOSED ACQUISITION OF CUBA.—The New York Cronica, representative of Spanish sentiment in America, says that Mr. Dodge's idea that the Island of Cuba can be acquired by "honorable negotiation" is a "sublime barbarity" (*sublime barbaridad,*) whatever that may mean. It also thinks that, in the atmosphere of political circles of Washington, Mr. Dodge has very quickly learned to forget what he heard and saw at Madrid.

THE CROPS IN ALABAMA.—A correspondent of the Montgomery Mail, writing from Selma on the 4th, says that corn and cotton are both suffering very much from want of rain. The Mail also says planters in that section need rain while the nights are rather cool for cotton.

MOST MEN look upon old age as timid spinsters do upon matrimony—desire it, and dread it.

Millard Fillmore on Southern Submission to a Black Republican Administration.

In their late State Convention the Democracy of Mississippi declared by an acclamatory vote, that "in the event of the election of a Black Republican candidate to the Presidency, by the suffrages of one portion of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States, upon the avowed purposes of that organization, Mississippi will regard it as a declaration of hostility, and will hold herself in readiness to co-operate with her sister States of the South, in whatever measures they may deem necessary for the maintenance of their rights as co-equal members of the confederacy."

If this resolution—which looks to a separation of the Southern States from the Northern majority when they choose to exercise their power to elect to the Presidency a candidate upon sectional grounds—has shocked the nerves of those Southern men whose antecedents authorized the belief that they are for the Union at any price, the fact has not transpired.

It is idle to disguise the apprehension that the danger of a Black Republican success in 1860, is imminent. No rational observer of events can resist it. For the last twenty years, the party whose single idea has been the overthrow of the institutions of the South and of her degradation to a condition of inequality in the Union, has grown with a rapidity unparalleled in the annals of the country. Within this period the votaries of Abolition have been a small, shunned, despised and persecuted faction. But now they are a powerful compact, well organized party, which controls the policy, and directs the sentiment of almost every Northern State. All New England is wedded to anti-slavery fanaticism, and New York despite the conservative influence of her commercial metropolis, is leagued in the same movement. And if we look westward, the eye finds no spot to relieve the dreary picture, until it reaches the Pacific shores. Of all the non-slaveholding States, Oregon and California alone encourage a strong hope of opposition to the march of Black Republicanism.—flow long these young members of the Union will remain true to the conditions upon which it was formed, is left to be determined by future events.

When we remember that in the next electoral college the free states will have 186 electors and the slave states but 120, we can easily realise the extent of the advantage which the Abolition agitators have in the struggle, and how much better than ours is their prospect of success.

We cannot believe that these facts have escaped the attention of Southern people; nor that they have hesitated to look beyond a Black Republican victory in the electoral college, to the position which in that event, it will become the duty of the slaveholding States to occupy. Hence it is not to be supposed that the resolution which the Mississippi Democracy have inscribed upon their banner, is the work of mere partizan managers, but the belief is irresistible that its true origin is in the sober judgments and the patriotic impulses of the masses.

The particular object of these paragraphs is the introduction of the opinions of Millard Fillmore, upon the policy declared in the resolution above quoted. This statesman stands high in the confidence of an intelligent and respectable party in the South. Within the whole array of public men, North and South, we know of no one who occupies a dearer place in the hearts of the party to which we refer. They believe him to be a patriot whose every aspiration is for his country, and a statesman who fully comprehends the true theory of the government, and understands the obligations and rights of every State and section. He is a Northern man, and it is not to be presumed that his counsels would be colored by prejudice against his own section.

Now what does Millard Fillmore say the South would do, and what does he declare she ought to do, when the Northern States elect a sectional candidate to the Presidency? We prefer to let his own pointed and unequivocal words, answer the question. In a speech delivered at Albany, New York, in July, 1856, he said:

Sir, you have been pleased to say, that I have the Union of these States at heart; this, sir, is most true, for if there be one object dearer to me than any other, it is the unity, prosperity, and glory of this great republic; and I confess frankly, sir, that I fear it is in danger. I say nothing of any particular section, much less of the several candidates before the people. I presume they are all honorable men. But, sir, what do we see? An exasperated feeling between the North and the South, on the most exciting of all topics, resulting in bloodshed and organized military array.

But this is not all, sir. *We see a political party presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency, selected for the first time from the free States alone, with the avowed purpose of electing these candidates by the suffrages of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States.* Can it be possible that those who are engaged in such a name can have seriously reflected upon *the consequences which must inevitably follow, in case of success?* CAN THEY HAVE THE MADNESS OR THE FOLLY TO BELIEVE THAT OUR SOUTHERN BRETHREN WOULD SUBMIT TO BE GOVERNED BY SUCH A CHIEF MAGISTRATE? Would he be required to follow the same rule prescribed by those who elected him, in making his appointments? If a man living South of Mason and Dixon's line be not worthy to be President or Vice President, would it be proper to select one from the same quarter as one of his cabinet council or to represent the nation in a foreign country? Or, indeed, to collect the revenue, or administer the laws of the United States? If not, what new rule is the President to adopt in selecting men for office, that the people themselves discard in selecting him? These are serious, but practical questions, and in order to appreciate them fully, it is only necessary to turn the tables upon ourselves. Suppose that the South, having a majority of the electoral votes, should declare that they would only have slaveholders for President and Vice President, and should elect such by their exclusive suffrages to rule over us at the North. *Do you think we would submit to it? No, not for a moment.* And do you believe that your Southern brethren are less sensitive on this subject than you are, or less jealous of their rights? *If you do, let me tell you that you are mistaken.* And, therefore, you must see that if this sectional party succeeds, *it leads inevitably to the destruction of this beautiful fabric reared by our forefathers, cemented by their blood, and bequeathed to us as a priceless inheritance.*

I tell you, my friends, that I feel deeply, and therefore I speak earnestly on this subject (cries of "you're right!) for I feel that you are in danger. I am determined to make a clean breast of it. I will wash my hands of the consequences, whatever they may be; and *I tell you that we are treading upon the brink of a volcano, that is liable at any moment to burst forth and overwhelm the nation.* I might, by soft words, inspire delusive hopes, and thereby win votes. But I can never consent to be one thing to the North and another to the South. I should despise myself, if I could be guilty of such duplicity. For my conscience would exclaim, with the dramatic poet.—

"Is there not some chosen curse,
Some hidden thunder in the stores of heaven,
Red with uncommon wrath, to blast the man
Who owes his greatness to his country's ruin?"

In the language of the lamented, but immortal Clay: "I had rather be right than be President!"

It was in this emphatic manner that Millard Fillmore, protesting his sincerity, declared that the South would not submit to be governed by a Chief Magistrate selected from the free States alone to rule over the whole country. It was in this explicit language that he declared, that as she is sensitive to encroachments upon her rights, she ought not to submit.

The Democracy of Mississippi have taken their stand. In view of the impending crisis they thought it their duty to do so. With the earnest words of their Chief in the last Presidential contest to warn them of their duty, we will not for a moment entertain the thought that the leaders of the Opposition will hesitate to join in the patriotic movement foreshadowed in the resolution of the State Convention.

The Galphin and Gardiner Swindles.

It will be remembered that great swindles were perpetrated upon the government during the administrations of Gen. Taylor and Mr. Fillmore. On examination, instituted into the character and testimony upon which the Gardiner claim was obtained, it was found that a large mass of the papers presented as evidence of this claim were impudent forgeries. The award of $431,000, was made under the treaty of Guadaloupe Hidalgo, upon a mass of written evidence showing an interest in mines, &c. The money was paid to Dr. Gardiner and his assignees in the spring of 1851.—About $250,000 of the amount was deposited in banks in New York and Washington, and with $10,000 the successful claimant proceeded to Europe. It appears that the money had been attached in the funds of the depositaries as soon as the forgeries were detected.

Upon the discovery of the fraud, however, Gardiner returned from Europe, boldly proclaimed his innocence and demanded a trial, which he had, and the jury failed to agree.—In the meantime a commission was dispatched to Mexico to take testimony, &c. Gardiner accompanied it and returned with it. The testimony taken was fatal to him, however, and he was convicted on the 30th of May, 1854, and sentenced to ten years imprisonment; but immediately upon entering his cell the unfortunate man swallowed strychnine and died.

It appears that of the money thus fraudulently obtained, Gardiner deposited $130,000 in the Mechanics' Banking Association of New York. This sum was claimed by the United States and by John Charles Gardiner, as administrator of his brother's estate. The final ward gives the United States the principal and the administrator the accumulated interest upon the fund at five per cent., amounting to $52,000.

This is consequently the end of the celebrated Gardiner fraud.

Alexander H. Stephens.

One of the truest and wisest men of these United States, took his leave of his constituents and of public life—we fear definitively, at Augusta on the 21 July. His speech on that occasion will shock some fools, and will disturb some rogues; but rational and far-sighted Southern men will rejoice that he who is admitted by enemies and friends to be amongst our best and bravest, gentlest and most humane, has boldly said the word—*More slaves from Africa!*

Some of our more Northern newspaper-writers, temperate, conservative and amiable gentlemen, the good *lon* for example, surmises, hopes, there was some mistake—Mr. Stephens must have been misunderstood. No: no mistake at all: Alexander H. Stephens, on this solemn occasion, standing before the constituents whom he has served sixteen years, rendering an account of the past, and casting a horoscope for the future, declares that the South may as well abandon the race with the North, "unless we get more Africans."

"Negro-slavery is but in its infancy," said he again. "All the public men at the South were once against it; but they did not understand it."—"Will the leopard can change his spots or the Ethiopian his skin, do not tell me it is unlawful to hold slaves."—*Southern Citizen.*

Sound Views.

Mr. Judge, the Opposition candidate for Congress, in the Montgomery (Ala.) District, does himself the credit to present the following views in reference to the laws prohibiting the African slave trade:

"I am in favor of abrogating our treaty stipulations for its suppression, and repealing the laws denouncing it as piracy. In frequent conversations on this subject, I have expressed doubts as to the *policy* of permitting an unlimited number of Africans amongst us; but this should be a question of *State policy.* The inhabitants of the non-slaveholding States can rightfully have no voice in determining whether Alabama should have a less or greater number of slaves. The domestic institution, in all its aspects, should be left to the unfettered control of the slaveholding States respectively; and the General Government, in denouncing the slave trade as *inhuman* and *piratical,* affixed a stigma upon the institution itself, which should be wiped out."

Maj. L. Mims—State Senator.

EDITOR OF THE MISSISSIPPIAN:

Desirous of securing the services of an able and efficient legislator in the State Senate at the approaching session of the Legislature, many of the friends of the gentleman whose name captions this article, would be gratified to have him yield to their request and permit his name to go before the people of this country for that position at the coming October election.

We will not at present allude to the numerous and varied qualifications which he would bring to adorn that position; for in this section of the State he is too well known for his character to acquire additional lustre from anything which can now be written. His name has been warmly and ardently urged by friends throughout the whole State for one of the highest offices within the gift of the people. Should the people of Hinds county be desirous of securing the services of a gentleman of unimpeachable integrity, of a high sense of honor, logical, fluent and eloquent in debate, and withal one who in the halls of legislation would be able to promote their interests in an eminent degree, undoubtedly Maj. Mims is the man. Let us have for our Senator one who will maintain a foremost position among the ablest of the body.

For these reasons he is now urged and expected to respond through the public press, to this call.

MANY VOTERS OF HINDS.

LOUISIANA POLITICS.—The Bee newspaper, the organ of the opposers of the Democratic party in the city of New Orleans, states that no opposition will be offered to the success of the Democracy in Louisiana at the coming election. In this fact, is afforded another unmistakable proof of the unwillingness of the masses of those who have heretofore composed the opposition to the Democracy, to continue an unprofitable strife in the slaveholding States in the presence of their common foe, the Black Republican organization, which is constantly growing in strength and is grasping at the reins of government to execute its designs upon the South.

☞ Gov. Foote has addressed a letter to the Hon. Walker Brooke, of this city which appears in the Memphis Enquirer, in relation to his declination of the canvass in this district. As the Governor's views are of *monstrous little interest* down this way, just at this time, we can't find space for the elaborate epistle.—*Whig.*

IT MAY be very well for innocence to sleep in the bosom, but it had better be wide awake sometimes.

Unpublished Letter of Gen. Quitman.

The following letter has been placed at our disposal by Dr. W. E. Otis, of Waco, Texas, a former citizen of this State. It is written in the frank and bold style so peculiarly characteristic of its author. Gen. Quitman had no concealment of his opinions. The belief which he honestly entertained, he had no thought of disguising, or burying in his bosom, if occasion offered for its utterance.

This letter was written immediately after the passage of the Compromise acts of 1850, when Southern men, who, sensitive to wrongs committed against their own section, were alive to the enormity of that batch of iniquitous measures. California, with its vast extent of territory and its rich mines, had been dedicated to anti-slaveryism; ten millions of dollars, collected mostly from the South, by the operations of the Tariff system, had been offered to the North as a donation for her to part with territory which was to be used to swell the overgrown power of the North; and Congress had invaded the neutral ground of the District of Columbia, and placed slavery under the ban of the federal government, by forbidding the transfer, by sale, of that species of property within its limits.

Alive to these wanton outrages upon the Southern States, and imbued with a feeling of just indignation towards the power that had inflicted them, Gen. Quitman gave free utterance on all occasions to the promptings of his heart. Deriving hope from his own ardent impulses, he declared his belief that the South would resent the wrongs which she had suffered. But he was sadly mistaken. She was not prepared to sever the ties which were formed amid the troubles of British oppression and the severe trials of the Revolution. He had forgotten that it took many long years of harsh treatment and grievous injustice to arouse the colonists to that pitch of indignation which prompted them to dissolve the relations that bound them to the mother country. A people will suffer much before they will consent to a change in the government under which they have long lived; and this people had been taught to entertain for the Union of the States a reverence which amounted almost to idolatry. Gen. Quitman, however, lived long enough to realize the fact that a true sentiment of independence and of love of State equality, had grown upon the Southern mind; and he lived to feel that the men of the South who had attested their devotion to her welfare, by faithful service, had gained a place in her confidence, while her betrayers, having enjoyed their brief hour of triumph, were doomed to suffer in retirement the penalty of their offence.

Long may the brave, high-souled, unselfish patriot, JOHN ANTHONY QUITMAN, live in the grateful memory of Mississippians; and may they never cease to emulate the virtues which illustrated his life:

JACKSON, Sept. 19, 1850.

DEAR SIR: With my earliest leisure, I proceed to answer your esteemed letter of the 26th ult.

I entirely concur with you in the belief that we have nothing to hope for, but everything to dread from the Federal Government. To the State Sovereignties must we now look for protection. We have been unceremoniously excluded from all participation in the common territory of the States, and we will be taxed heavily to pay for the purchase of slave territory to be converted to free soil. I have no doubt but the people of Texas will take the enormous bribe offered to them for one-third of their State. It can scarcely be expected that poor Texas, groaning under her debt, will have the stern virtue not to yield to the influence of such an immense sum of money. The question now submitted to us is, whether we will submit to the gross wrongs which have been perpetrated. I hope not. Will Tennessee, will South Carolina, will Mississippi, whose blood has been so profusely shed to acquire these territories, consent to be cheated out of every acre of it? I, for one say, rather let us fall as freemen, than live degraded and abused.

The North has now possession of all the departments of Government. A majority hostile to slavery is now in power. The vast interests involved in this institution are now at the mercy of its enemies. Nothing to restrain them but a paper constitution, which already they have in numerous instances trampled upon. What under such circumstances is to become of us? The answer of every man who has the courage to look the question boldly and honestly in the face, must be; either slavery will be abolished or we must secede. The wolf and the lamb can no more live together in the same fold, than can slavery exist when controlled and under the power of the abolitionists.

During the last session of the Legislature, I made every effort to have our militia laws revised, without success. The Legislature seemed disinclined to a change. Never since I have been a citizen of the State, which is for 29 years, have our militia laws been so defective. We must rely upon the martial spirit of our young men to organize volunteer companies.

Your friend, &c.,
J. A. QUITMAN.

DR. W. E. OTIS.

Levee Convention.

This Convention assembled at Vicksburg on Monday last. The States of Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas and Tennessee were represented. Wirt Adams, Esq., was selected to preside over the deliberations of the Convention. On taking the Chair, the President addressed the body with much ability upon the importance of the objects which called it together. The Convention adjourned on Tuesday after considerable discussion, by which much valuable information was elicited concerning the Levee interests.

A Central Committee whose duty it is to procure information for protecting lands subject to overflow in the Mississippi valley, was appointed, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the Convention. This committee consists of the following names:

For Louisiana.—Col. W. R. Peck, of Madison; Col. H. W. Allen, of West Baton Rouge; Col. Richard Stewart, of St. Bernard.

For Mississippi.—Judge Wm. Yerger, of Bolivar; Col. Fielding Davis, of Issaquena; C. L. Buck, Esq., of Warren.

For Arkansas.—P. P. Walworth, Esq., Dr. E. G. Henry, Isaac Hilliard, Esq.

For Tennessee.—Maj. Louis Manney, W. G. Ford, E. M. Apperson.

Col. Tappan moved that the President, Wirt Adams, be added to this committee, which was unanimously approved.

A report of a committee appointed to draft "Articles of Association" for future organization, was submitted, and its consideration deferred, until the 2nd Tuesday in November next, to which day the Convention adjourned.

☞ "WILLIAMS' SYRUP OF SARSAPARILLA and Iodide of Potassium," is a never failing remedy in the treatement of Scrofula. Chronic ulcers, Syphilitic disorders, Blotches on the face, Tetter, Inflamation of the Kidneys, Sore Eyes, Rheumatism, Leucorrhea, Chlorosis, Nervous and General Debility. Try it. The result will be satisfactory. It can be had of C. A. MOORE, Jackson, Miss.

July 4'59—1m.

The Great Secret.

There is no disease without its attendant inflammation. To subdue the inflammation is the first thing to accomplish. In burns, scalds bruises, as externals, and piles, rheumatism, &c., as internals, apply at once DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR. This all-healing, all-powerful antidote, instantly allays inflammation, and consequently strikes at the root of the disease. A cure now is at once effected.

For Sale in New Orleans, wholesale and retail, by J. WRIGHT & CO.,
21 and 151 Chartres street.

Sole agents for the Southern States, and to whom all orders should be addressed.

For sale by all Druggists, July 4'59—1m saw

For the Mississippian.

The Present Nominee for Governor as Identified with Agriculture.

It is not unknown that many warm and zealous friends of the Democratic party, and we may add, of the opposition too, in different portions of the State, desired the nomination of T. J. Hudson, of Marshall, on account of his intimate association with our State Agricultural Bureau, supposing, as was natural enough, that in the event of his election, he would have given it a more cordial and energetic support than any other individual among the aspirants for the honor of Executive station, whose names were presented to the recent Democratic Convention. While this may have been so, it by no means follows as a matter of course, that the nominee, J. J. Pettus, of Kemper, will fall short of his duty, either personal or official, in reference to this new department of State policy. So far from that is fact, we have the best guarantees that he will be among its warmest advocates, and give it whatever of support an enlightened judgment, and high official position may deem the most advisable. To show that we are well sustained in this averment, let us look at facts for a moment.

First, Col. Pettus is a farmer by profession or business, and his interests, pleasures and associations, as connected with the obligations of his calling, all have an agricultural bias. Whatever will advance the interests of the farmers of Mississippi, elevate the dignity of their pursuit, or enlarge the sphere of their usefulness, will, as a member of their community, operate upon his opinions and actions, and consequently it will be his pleasure as well as duty, to aid in