The Weekly Mississippian.

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

VOL. XXVII. | JACKSON, WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1859. | NUMBER 35.

INSOLVENT NOTICE.

THE estate of Joseph Spengler, 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 Spengler.
July 15 '59—7m

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, } Circuit Court, 1st Dis.
HINDS COUNTY. } June Term A. D. 1859.
Hiram Bonner admr. &c. vs. Louisa H. Grinstead. } No. 78.

THIS day to-wit the 7th day of June A. D. 1859 came the plaintiff by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that said Defendant Louisa H. Grinstead upon affidavit filed, is not an inhabitant of this State, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon her; It is therefore ordered, that unless said Defendant do appear here on or before the next December Term of this court to be holden at the City Hall, in the City of Jackson, on the first Monday of December A. D. 1859, and plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's action, judgement final will be rendered against her herein.

It is further ordered, That a copy of this order be published once a week for one month successively in the 'Mississippian,' a newspaper printed and published in the city of Jackson.

J. L. McMANUS, Clerk.
July 15 '59—4tw. per J. COLQUHOUN D. C.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY virtue of the power vested in me as trustee in a deed of trust made and executed on the 4th of January, 1851, by James McLennan and Emily McLennan, his wife, for the benefit of Wm. J. Austin, which deed is to be found recorded in the office of the Probate Clerk of Hinds County, in book 20, pages 694-695, I will expose to public sale for cash, in front of the Capitol, in the City of Jackson, on Tuesday, the sixth day of September, 1859, the following described pieces or parcels of land, lying and being in the City of Jackson and State of Mississippi, to wit: Part of Lots No. 5 and 6, in Square No. 8 North, in said city, situated on Mississippi and Congress streets, beginning at the N.W. corner and running thence along Congress street 106 feet, to the line with Mr. Swann; thence along said line 163 feet to the line with Mr. Tarpley; thence North along said line and that of Mrs. Alexander, 106 feet to Mississippi street; thence along said street 163 feet to the place of beginning. Only such title will be conveyed as is vested in me by virtue of the deed of trust aforesaid. [1m*] T. M. ELLIS, Trustee.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, } Circuit Court, 1st Dis.
HINDS COUNTY. } June Term A. D. 1859
Hiram Bonner, Admr. vs. Elias F. Grinstead. } No. 77.

THIS day to-wit, the 7th day of June 1859, came the Plaintiff by his attorney, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that said Defendant, Elias E. Grinstead, upon affidavit filed, that he is not an inhabitant of this State, so that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him:

It is therefore ordered, That unless said Defendant do appear here on or before next December term of this Court, to be holden at the City Hall in the City of Jackson A. D. 1859, and plead, answer or demur to the Plaintiff's action, judgement final will be rendered against him herein.

It is further ordered, That a copy of this order be published once a week for one month successively in the 'Mississippian' a newspaper printed and published in the city of Jackson.

J. L. McMANUS, Clerk.
July 15 '59—4tw. per J. COLQUHOUN, D. C.

NOTICE.

THIS is to notify the public that sometime in the month of April or May 1859, R. M. Hobson gave a due bill to Henry Coony, for two hundred and sixty-eight dollars, and the consideration for which having failed, I, as his agent, forewarn any person from trading for said due bill, as I shall not pay it, unless compelled to by law.

August 2 '59—4t. ROBT. J. PAINE, Agent.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, } Circuit Court, 1st Dis.
HINDS COUNTY. } June Term A. D. 1859.
Mary, free woman of color, et al. vs. P. H. Grinstead, et al. } No. 10. Chancery.

THIS day to-wit, the 24th day of June A. D. 1859, came the complainants by their solicitor, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Elias F. Grinstead, one of the Defendants in this cause, is not an inhabitant of this State, and that the ordinary process of law cannot be served upon him:

It is therefore ordered, That unless the said Defendant Elias T. Grinstead do appear here on or before the next December Term of this Court, to be holden at the City Hall in the City of Jackson, on the first Monday of December A. D. 1859, and plead answer or demur to the Plaintiff's Bill, the same will be taken as confessed as to him.

It is further ordered, That a copy of this order be published once a week for four weeks successively in the 'Mississippian,' a newspaper printed and published in the City of Jackson.

J. L. McMANUS, Clerk.
July 15 '59—4tw. per J. COLQUHOUN, D. C.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

BY VIRTUS of a Decree of the Chancery Court of the first district of Hinds County, State of Mississippi, rendered at the June Term of said Court, in the case of William M. Green vs. R. H. Weller et al, I will sell on the premises, on the 29th day of August A. D. 1859, between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock at public sale to the highest bidder, for cash, that parcell of ground lying in the town of Clinton, Hinds county, Mississippi, known as the Mount Salus Female Academy, being the same lots or parcels of ground conveyed by Phillip P. Wirlin and Wife to the said William M. Green.

July 26 '59—tf. D. P. PORTER, Com.

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE, Clinton Miss. All the Text Books used in the above named College, just received, by J. B. MOREY.
may 25 '59

CARD.

HAVING resided for three years in Kansas, I feel prepared to invest advantageously in Kansas Lands, and locate 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 ... the ... acre. Address the subscriber at Kansas City, Mo. may31 59–3m L. S. BOLLING.

TRAVELING AGENTS WANTED.
PERMANENT EMPLOYMENT.

ENERGETIC young men wanted, who will devote their whole time and talent, to travel and solicit orders for Smith & Wesson's celebrated Patent Revolvers. Salary, $40 per month, and expenses paid. Better than all other similar agencies. For conditions, and instructions in the business, address, with stamp, L. M. HARRIS,
July 26 '59—w6t. Boston, Mass.

UNIVERSITY OF LOUISVILLE.
MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

TWENTY-THIRD SESSION.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.
HON. JAMES GUTHRIE, President.
WM. S. VERNUN, Esq., Secretary.

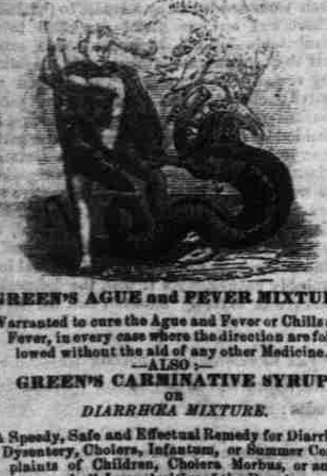
MEDICAL FACULTY.
BENJAMIN R. PALMER, M. D. Professor of the Principles and Practice of Surgery.
J. LAWRENCE SMITH, M. D., Professor of Medical Chemistry and chemical Phyiology.
ROBERT J. BRECKINRIDGE, M. D., Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.
JOSHUA B. FLINT, M. D., Professor of Clinical Surgery.
THEODORE S. BELL, M. D., Professor of the Theory and Practice of Medicine.
LLEWELLYN POWELL, M. D. Professor of Obstetric Medicine.
J. W. BENSON, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and General Physiology and Dean of the Faculty.
S. M. BEMISS, M. D., Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Sanitary Science.
D. W. YANDELL, M. D. Professor of Clinical Medicine and Pathological Anatomy.
ARCHIE B. COOK, M. D. Demonstrator of Anatomy.

The Medical Department of the University of Louisville will enter upon its twenty-third session on the first Monday in November. Letures preliminary to the regular course will be delivered at the University and Marine Hospital, free of charge, and as commenced on the 1st of October. The dissecting Room will also be opened at that time. The session will close, as heretofore, on the last of February. Extensive opportunities will be afforded for the study of Clinical Medicine and Surgery.

Lecture Fees.......$105
Matriculation.......5
Graduation.......25
Hospital.......Free.

For further particulars, address
J. W. BENSON,
July 12, '59—w2m. Dean of the Faculty.

ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND CURES
AND NOT A SINGLE FAILURE!



GREEN'S AGUE and FEVER MIXTURE

Warranted to cure the Ague and Fever or Chills and Fever, in every case where the direction are followed without the aid of any other Medicine.
—ALSO:—
GREEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP
OR
DIARRHŒA MIXTURE.

A Speedy, Safe and Effectual Remedy for Diarrhœa Dysentery, Cholera, Infantum, or Summer Complaints of Children, Cholera Morbus, or any and all Irregularities of the Bowels.

THOUSANDS of certificates might be obtained attesting the value of the above remedies, but in this vicinity they are too well known, to need recommendation. Determined to keep up the reputation of medicines so deservedly popular, we prepare them from pure ingredients, only, and with the utmost care, and skill.

Learning that many persons in the habit of using these remedies, had been unable to obtain new supplies, we would state, they may at all times be obtained at the Drugstore of Dr. J. S. SIZER, who is our agent for them in this city.

For sale by druggists throughout the state.
Dr. J. S. SIZER, Agent, Jackson Miss.
Letters from the trade should be address to the proprietors, Cassell & Baughn, Canton, Miss.
May 13 '59—1y.

GOODS, STORE HOUSE AND DWELLING IN CAYUGA FOR SALE!!

WISHING to change my business, I offer my stock of Goods, Store House and Dwelling upon a credit of one, two and three years; or I will exchange for a plantation.

The stock of Goods consist of every article usually found in a country store, and are offered at prime cost without adding any thing for freight or expenses.

If I do not meet with a purchaser for the entire stock before the 1st of September, I will on that day commence selling off at cost.

July 19 '59—6w HAYWARD FOOTE.

100 CARRIAGES,

ROCKAWAYS and Buggies in great variety. Wishing a change in business, I offer, at 10 per cent. above cost, for acceptances, 1st November, my stock. Call and examine at once.
July 5 '59—tf HENRY E. SIZER.

THE MISSISSIPPIAN.

Jackson, Friday, - - August 12, 1859.

PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRACY OF MISSISSIPPI.

UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED IN CONVENTION, JULY 5TH 1859:

RESOLVED, That we reaffirm 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 slavery in the States, territories, or District of Columbia," does not nor was it intended to conflict with the assertion of the power of Congress to protect the property of the citizens of the several States, who may choose to settle in the territories which are the common property of all the States.

RESOLVED, That 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 over 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 upon 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 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.

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.

DE BOW'S REVIEW.—The August number of this celebrated monthly is on our table.—It contains among other various interesting articles the Speeches of Mr. Spratt, of South Carolina, and H. S. Foote, at the Southern Convention at Vicksburg, during its late session.

THE PARTHENIAN.—This beautiful quarterly has been received. It contains choice reading, being devoted to literature, education, &c., by the pupils of the Baltimore Female College.

SEVERELY WOUNDED.—We learn through the politeness of Mr. Shepherd, operator of this city, that Mr. Van Vactor, editor of the Canton Commonwealth, was attacked on the street on Wednesday morning last, and severely wounded in the hip.

We learn that the wounded man was doing well on Thursday evening, as the ball only perforated the flesh, not breaking any bones.

The assailant of Mr. V., was Franklin Smith, who was bound over to appear in $1000. Further particulars we did not learn.

YELLOW FEVER.—We learn from the Picayune, that a vessel has been detained below New Orleans at the Quarantine station, in consequence of her hands having the yellow fever on board. There is no yellow fever in the city yet.

PROGRESS OF IMPROVEMENT.—At the new hotel in New York the boarders ascend from the first to the sixth stories by steam elevators, continually moving on a revolving perpendicular screw shaft.

FEMALE SUFFRAGE.—Females in Kansas have the right of voting on school matters.

CLAIBORNE COUNTY.—The Democracy of Claiborne held a meeting on the 8th inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the Legislature, and after adopting resolutions and a platform, Hon. Richard Valentine was unanimously nominated.

DANGEROUS ILLNESS OF COL. JEFFERSON DAVIS.—A special despatch to the N. O. Times from Washington, dated the 2d, says:

Private despatches received yesterday report Col. Jefferson Davis as dangerously ill at Clifton, on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Dr. Miller, of this city, was telegraphed for, but he being absent, Dr. Stone left last night to render medical assistance. Col. Davis' family is with him.

SOUTHERN CITIZEN DISCONTINUED.—Through a letter published in the Charleston Mercury, and addressed to L. W. Spratt, we learn that this journal is to be discontinued, the New York Day Book having purchased the list of subscribers. Mr. Mitchell is going to Europe, for what purpose he does not state, while his family remains in America.

MISSISSIPPI REPORTS.—We are informed that volume 5 of George's Mississippi Reports is now published and will be in this city in a few days.

MILK SICKNESS.—The mysterious disease popularly known in portions of Central Ohio as "Milk Sickness," or the "Trembles," is prevailing with extraordinary fatality in a portion of Marion county, Ohio.

NEW COTTON IN GEORGIA.—The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle says:

A lot of 82 bales of cotton, a part of the crop of Dr. J. S. Sims, of Lexington, was sold in this city on Wednesday, by J. J. Pearce, at thirteen cents per pound.

MURDERS.—The Avalanche informs us that two murders were committed in Memphis on Saturday night last.

KING COTTON.—The sovereign of the Feejee Islands finds that his finances are in an embarrassed condition, and that he must adopt some speedy means to avert "a crisis."—He proposes to "assign, transfer, and set over to Her Majesty the Queen of Great Britain all "right, title, property, claim and demand" which he possesses over the hundreds of islets which from his dominions, provided her Britannic Majesty will pay his debts, about $10,000, and undertake to provide for the government of his 200,000 cannibal and his 50,000 non-cannibal subjects. The Cotton Supply Association of London are most anxious that the British Government should accept the offer of His Majesty of the Cannibal Islands, because they believe that under British control the Feejee Islands could be made to produce great quantities of cotton, and England might thus be partially relieved from what the London Morning Herald called "the intolerable duty imposed by the American Republic."

CONSECRATION OF BISHOPS.—The four Bishops elect of Texas, New Jersey, Assistant of Ohio, and Minesota, having signified their acceptance, the Church is looking to the consecration in October, and it having been suggested that each should be consecrated in or near his future diocese, the Church Journal (Episcopal) objects, and says:

"We hope it will not be done. It will be far better to have the testimonials of the four passed early through the Lower House, than let the four be consecrated together in Richmond—a sight such as Virginia never saw before, and would certainly rejoice to behold; and the four can immediately take their seats in the Upper House, and speak and vote during the greater and more important part of the session."

ALABAMA ELECTION.—The Montgomery Confederation is quite jubilant over the late success of the Democratic party. The editor estimates the majority for Governor to be from twenty to twenty-five thousand, and claims seven Congressmen.

ANOTHER SAM PATCH.—It is stated in a Boston paper that W. T. Aylmar, of the Louise Wells' equestrian troupe, proposes, if the proprietors of the Goat Island will permit the construction of a platform, to turn a summersault down the bank into the water below at Niagara Falls. From the description given of the locality, we think it is the same where the notorious Sam. Patch made his celebrated leap. The distance is over 170 feet, and the place is said to be the only one where sufficient depth of water and immunity from rocks will permit of the feat.

Can the South Prosper under a Separate Government?

It would be easy to show that, while a dissolution of the Union would be fraught with certain ruin to the Northern States, it would tend to elevate and give increased security to the South. A severance from her main sources of wealth and prosperity, would necessarily cause the North to suffer. But such a separation would act quite differently upon the Southern States. It would not only place their domestic institutions beyond the reach of the daily dangerous interference to which they are now exposed, but it would tend to extend their commerce, and impart a new and quickening impulse to their Agriculture. By throwing open the Southern ports to the trade and shipping of Great Britain; and exchanging the rich staples of the South, for the manufactures and money of customers who would be forward and glad to open a free intercourse with them, the Southern people would at once be placed under the gold droppings of England and France. They would receive the wealth-diffusing returns of the most enriching commerce ever enjoyed by a free people.

The South under a separate government, would be brought into direct commercial intercourse with the Eastern continent, and would thus be placed under the necessity of maintaining expensive steam lines, or a military marine for the protection either of her trade or her sea board—as the ships of other nations laden with the rich products of her teeming soil, would be conveyed by, or enabled to traverse the ocean safely, under the guardianship of the navies of those nations, or their respective governments. Through a blindness to the future, "not kindly given"—or rather, from false notions of patriotism—the South concurred in the policy by which we drove England, our best customer, from our ports, in order to build up Northern shipping and Northern manufactures. We were thus furnished with inferior, and in the end, dearer articles of consumption than those previously supplied us by the mother country. In this way we diverted the rich commerce which had previously flowed between the two countries, from its natural channel, and gave it an oblique and unnatural direction to the Northern marts. By this means, not less than twenty millions of dollars annually are skimmed from the proceeds of Southern exports. For these sacrifices the South is requited by an implacable and insane hostility, by plots against her domestic peace, and by unceasing efforts to destroy the sources of her agricultural prosperity. And on the part of the beneficiaries of patriotism, there is an insatiate desire to take advantage of the South's generous devotion to the common good of the country; and to profit by her faithful fulfilment of Federal duties. The manufacturing interests of England, have, for a long time formed the mainspring of her vital existence. Hence it was but natural that she should resent the attempts which have been made in the United States to build up and sustain Northern manufactories, at the expense, injury and probable ruin of her own. In this, we have an explanation of the persevering efforts of England to procure the "raw material" for the supply of her countless spindles, from the East and from the Northern borders of Africa. And here, too, originated the cause of her dark and deep laid conspiracy for the overthrow of slavery in the cotton growing States.

Now if the South were to secede from the Union and become an independent government, all the old commercial relations between her and Great Britain would be immediately restored. The ships of England would bear hence the produce of the South, and bring back the rich returns of those exports. The English manufacturer, instead of the Northern Abolitionist, would prepare fabrics from the matchless staple of the South. This amicable relationship, aided by a strict non-intercourse between the South and the North—would at once allay, and forever put to rest the agitation of the subject of slavery. England would likewise cease her exploratory attempts to find another Gossypin, from whence to procure the wondrous material whereby a new bond of peace has been formed between nations, and fabrics are wrought almost as fine as those described in the fairy tale—which it was said could be drawn through the eye of a needle—though ample enough to form the flowing robe of a Queen. Were the subject of slavery agitation dropped by England, it would simultaneously cease, or die out in the North, where her echoes and agents, and the emissaries who have been so liberally supplied with the means of printing, preaching, exciting, and suborning mobs to resist the execution of the laws, would, we repeat, on the suspension of payment by their employer, become silent, cease from troubling, and straightway be heard no more.

The highest benefits of the Union have ever accrued to the Northern States. For they, as the carriers of the produce of a Southern soil, and as the factors between the planters and the foreign purchasers of that produce, and through the protection which has been given to their manufactures, their shipping and their fisheries, have waxed rich, and grown rapidly great "above their fellows." Yet, with a stupid infatuation, and the mingled insolence and insensibility which long continued prosperity seldom fails to engender, they treat with taunts and insults, their Southern brethren by whose capital and industry, they have risen to riches and power. Then let submission cease to be the instrument of conciliation on the part of the South; and let right, equality and justice assert their supremacy.

Letter from the President.

PITTSBURGH, July 30.—The subjoined letter from President Buchanan was received this morning by Hon. Wilson McCandless:

BEDFORD SPRINGS, 25th July, 1859.

My Dear Sir—I have received your kind note of the 19th inst., together with the leader from the Post. Whilst I appreciate, as it deserves, the ability and friendship displayed in that editorial, I yet regret that it has been published. My determination not, under any circumstances, to become a candidate for re-election is final and conclusive. My best judgment and strong inclination unite in favor of this course. To cast doubts upon my predetermined purpose is calculated to impair my influence in carrying out important measures, and affords a pretext for saying that these [measures] have been dictated by a desire to be renominated.

With kindest regard, etc.,
Respectfully, your friend,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

☞ The friends of the Re-opening of the African Slave Trade propose to import a million or two of Native Africans, and give them away to persons residing near the border between the free and slave States. It is thought they will prove splendid subjects for the operations of the Underground Railroad. What a fine time the tender hearted Black Republicans of the North and of Canada would have in civilizing them and making them free!

COOPER'S WELL.—This Watering place is now full to overflowing. If there is not a diminution of the crowd pretty soon, we are afraid the chicken crop will be entirely destroyed. At the grand Mask Ball on the 4th, we understand there was a perfect jam, and at an early hour in the evening, the announcement greeted the visitors that the beds had "gin out," and "tired nature's sweet restorer" must be sought elsewhere than on the comfortable mattresses of the Hotel. Consequence was—many young gents. had to sit up and study history, or meditate on the beautiful allegory of Faro crossing the *red* C!—*Raymond Gazette.*

From the Mobile Register.

The Slave Trade Question.

We favor the abrogation of our federal statutes and treaties against the African slave trade, not only because they contain an offensive reflection upon the institutions of the South, but because, in our judgment, the vital necessities, industrial and political, of the Southern States require that the traffic should be re-opened. The paramount interest of the Southern people is to preserve to themselves the monopoly they now in a great measure possess of the cotton production which supplies the commerce of the world. Upon this depends their welfare, we may say, their very existence; and the object can only be secured by their continuing to prove themselves equal to the mission of meeting the wants of commerce in this particular. Their production of the great staple must keep pace with the increasing demand for it; else, other sources of supply will be sought, and will inevitably be found. It is a delusion to conclude that the partial and lucrative monopoly we have hitherto enjoyed of the cotton supply is permanently secure against competition, because of the failure of the efforts so far to find a substitute for it, and that we are able to defy the enterprise, and dictate to the wants of the world, in whatever limitations may circumscribe our production, or whatever high prices it may reach. It is true we have vastly superior advantages over any other portion of the earth for the production of cotton, in our more suitable climate and system of labor; and it is these advantages combined with the essential fact that our production has hitherto so approximated the demand as not to oppress it with high prices, that have so far rendered abortive the efforts to compete with us. But it is by no means demonstrated that it is not possible under any circumstances for the wants of commerce in the matter of our great staple to be supplied by a production in the other quarters of the globe besides our Southern States. The accumulated demand which will exist when our production shall come to fall far short of the needed supply, and when the price shall in consequence have mounted up to an exorbitant elevation, will have given a prodigious stimulus to the efforts that have been undertaken to create other sources of an adequate supply. And can it be reasonably doubted that under the impulse of this potent stimulus to human enterprise and industry, a cotton production, which will be adequate to the demands of commerce, will, in process and at no very distant period of time, be built up outside of this country? When that shall have been accomplished, our monopoly of the cotton production is gone, and the foundations of our Southern industry, our wealth and prosperity, our political strength and importance, and our civilization, will have been fatally sapped.

If then it is an object of vital interest with the people of our Southern States to retain the monopoly of the cotton production which supplies commerce, and to disarm and keep down that outside competition which would be fatal to their industry, it becomes them to provide with a wise forcaste against every danger that may threaten to defeat that object. There is a danger, and a most serious one, in the fact that our production of cotton is becoming more and more inadequate to the demand for it; that it does not keep that pace with the increasing consumption which is indispensable to its safety and its healthy prosperity. The obvious cause of this is a deficiency of slave labor in this country. The increase of our cotton production depends upon, and goes hand in hand with, the increase of the slave population of the nine cotton-growing States has usually been at the rate of four per cent. That increase has been largely due to the supply of slaves from the surplus in the border and older slave States. But that supply has, to a great extent, ceased, so that now the rate of increase is very considerably diminished. The increase of the consumption of cotton has, for a number of years past, been at the rate of six per cent, and the rate must continue to grow still greater. Proceeding from these and other data, it is shown that, in 1860 the demand of consumption will require three quarters of a million bales more than we can produce with our present labor and its regular and customary increase up to that time; and at the end of the next decade our production, under existing circumstances, it will fall short of the demand four millions of bales. We must either meet this demand and remedy this dificiency, or suffer the pernicious and fatal consequences of it, in the competition which it will inevitably engender in a successful production of the needed supply in other parts of the world. We cannot meet the emergency otherwise than by procuring an additional supply of labor. The necessary amount of cotton production to supply the demand for the year 1860, would require an additional supply of slave laborers over the number that, by the regular and customary increase, will then be found in the cotton States, of some forty to fifty thousand, and the deficiency at the end of the next ten years will amount to more than half a million. Where is this indispensable increase of our slave labor to come from, except from Africa? Shall we have it, or, by failing in the vital undertaking, which is the great industrial mission of these Southern States of supplying commerce with the bulk of cotton which it requires, expose our present brillant prosperity to the certainty of ultimate and speedy prostration?

STEAM ON COMMON ROADS.—The running of steam engines on common roads, though two in this country, has been tested in England. There is an engine running daily from Manchester to a colliery, eight miles distant. The road is undulating, and has several sharp curves, yet the engine draws five four-wheeled wagons, containing thirty tons weight.

ON HIS LEGS AGAIN.—Mr. Jacob Little, of the New York Stock Board, has turned up again, having made a proposition of settlement with his creditors, giving his notes at six, twelve and eighteen months, with interest. He has as many lives as a cat, but this is his ninth compromise.

The Result.

Enough is now known of the result of the late election in this State, to say that the Democracy have carried the

GOVERNOR,

a majority of both houses of the Legislature, and the 6th, 7th, and 10th Congressional Districts. James H. Thomas, John V. Wright and Wm. T. Avery.

The opposition elect a respectable minority in both branches of the Legislature, and carry seven members of Congress out of ten, to wit: Thos. A. R. Nelson, Horace Maynard, Reese B. Brabson, Wm. B. Stokes, Robt. Hatton, James M. Quarles and Emerson Etheridge.

This is about as correct a summing up of the result as we are able to make "from the lights before us." When the official returns are received some little alterations may have to be made; but the above is believed to be very nearly correct.—*Nashville News.*

☞ The New York Tribune says that at the recent commencement of Yale College, the degree of LL. D. was conferred on "F. A. P. Barnard, President of the University of Michigan." It means, we imagine, F. A. P. Barnard, President of the University of Mississippi. That gentleman has already the honor of LL. D., but we think that two or half a dozen of the same sort will not outrun his merits.—*Mobile Tribune.*

Foreign Intelligence.---Manifesto of the Emperor of Austria.---Speech of Louis Napoleon.

Two steamships arrived at New York from Europe on Monday the 1st—the Teutonia and Ocean Queen—with London journals to the 20th ult., embracing news not so late as has reached us by telegraph, but comprising accounts of the Emperor's interview at Villa Franca, a speech of Louis Napoleon, the manifesto of Francis Joseph, and other interesting matters. We subjoin such details as we deem of interest to the general reader.

MANIFESTO OF THE EMPEROR OF AUSTRIA.

The following is the translation of the manifesto of the Emperor of Austria:

When all concessions that were allowable and compatible with the dignity of the crown and the honor and welfare of the country, have been exhausted, and when all attempts at a pacific arrangement have miscarried, there is no room for choice, and what cannot be avoided becomes a duty.

This duty placed me under the stern necessity of demanding from my people new and painful sacrifices, in order to place in a state of defence their most sacred interests. My faithful people have responded to my appeal; they have pressed forward unanimously in defence of the throne, and they have made the sacrifices of every kind demanded by circumstances, with an eagerness which merits my gratitude—which augments, if possible, the profound affection which I feel for them—and which was adapted to inspire the assurance that the just cause, in defence of which my brave armies went forth with enthusiasm to the contest, would be victorious.

Unhappily the result has not corresponded with the general effort, and the fortune of war has not been favorable to us.

The valiant army of Austria has in this instance, again given proofs of its tried heroism, and its incomparable perseverence, so brilliant that it has commanded the admiration of all, even of its enemies. I experience a legitimate pride in being the chief of such an army, and the country ought to feel indebted to it for having manifested vigorously, in all its purity, the honor of the Austrian flag.

It is not less perfectly established that our enemies, in spite of the greatest efforts, in spite of the superior forces which they have for a long period, been preparing for the conflict, have been able, even by making the greatest sacrifices, to obtain only advantages, not a decisive victory; while the Austrian army, still animated by the same ardor, and full of the same courage, maintained a position, the possession of which left perhaps the possibility of recovering from the enemy all the advantages that he had gained; but for this purpose it would have been necessary to make new sacrifices, which certainly would not have been less bloody than those which have been made already, and which have deeply afflicted my heart.

Under these conditions, it was my duty as a sovereign to take into serious consideration the propositions of peace which had been made to me. The consequences of this continuance of the war would have been so much the heavier, because I should have been obliged to demand from the faithful people of my dominions new sacrifices of blood and money much more considerable even than those which had been made up to that time. And notwithstanding success would have remained doubtful, since I have been so bitterly deceived in my well founded hopes that this contest not having been entered into for the defence of the rights of Austria only, I should not be left alone in it.

In spite of the ardent sympathy, worthy of acknowledgment, which the justice of our cause has inspired, for the most part, in the governments and peoples of Germany, our natural allies, most ancient allies, have obstinately refused to recognize the great importance of the grand question of the day. Consequently, Austria would have been obliged all alone to face the events which were being ... been rendered more grave.

The honor of Austria coming intact out of this war, thanks to the heroic efforts of her heroic army, I have resolved, yielding to political considerations, to make a sacrifice for the re-establishment of peace, and to accept the preliminaries which ought to lead to its conclusion; for I have acquired the conviction that I should obtain, in any event, conditions less unfavorable in coming to a direct understanding with the Emperor of the French, without the blending of any third party whatsoever, than in causing to participate in the negotiations the three great powers which haae taken no part in the struggle. Unhappily, I have been unable to escape the separation from the rest of the Empire of the greater part of Lombardy.

On the other hand, it must be agreeable to my heart to see the blessings of peace assured afresh to my beloved people, and those blessings are doubly precious to me, because they will give me the necessary leisure for bestowing henceforth, without distraction, all my attention and solicitude on the fruitful task that I propose to accomplise—that is to say, to found in a durable manner the internal well-being and the external power of Austria, by the happy developement of her moral and material forces, and by ameliorations conformable to the spirit of the time in legislation and administration. As in those days of serious trials and sacrifices my people have shown themselves faithful to my person, so now by the confidence with which they respond to me, they will aid in accomplishing works of peace, and in attaining the realization of my benevolent intentions.

As chief of the army, I have already expressed to it, in a special order of the day, my acknowledgments of its bravery. To-day I renew the expression of these sentiments. While I speak to my people I thank those of their children who have fought for God, their Emperor and their country. I thank them for the heroism of which they have given proof, and I shall always remember with grief those of our brave companions in arms who have not, alas! returned from the combat.

(Signed) FRANCIS JOSEPH.
Laxemburg, 15th July, 1859.

SPEECH OF LOUIS NAPOLEON.

PARIS, July 20.—The *Moniteur* contains the following:

"Yesterday the Emperor received the great bodies of the State, the Presidents of which, M. Tropling, Count de Morney, and M. Borocher, addressed congratulatory speeches to his Majesty. The Emperor thanked them for their devotion, and then explained the reasons for his conduct during the great events. He said:

Arrived beneath the walls of Verona, the struggle was inevitably about to change its nature as well in a military as a political aspect. Obliged to attack the enemy in front, who was entrenched behind great fortresses, and protected on his flank by the neutrality of the surrounding territory, and about to begin a long and barren war, I found myself in the face of Europe in arms ready to dispute our success or aggravate our reverses. Nevertheless, the difficulty of the enterprise would not have shaken my resolution, if the means had not been out of proportion to the results to be expected.

It was necessary to crash boldly the obstacles opposed, and then to accept a conflict on the Rhine as well as on the Adige. It was necessary to fortify ourselves openly with the concurrence of revolution. It was necessary to go on shedding precious blood, and at last risk that which a sovereign should only stake for the independence of his country. If I have stopped, it was neither through weariness nor exhaustion, nor through abandoning the noble cause which I desired to save, but the interests of France.

I felt great reluctance to put reins upon the ardor of our soldiers, to retrench from my programme the territory of Mincio to the Adriatic, and to see vanish from honest hearts noble delusions and patriotic hopes. In order to serve the independence of Italy, I made war against the mind of Europe, and as soon as the destiny of my country might be endangered, made peace. Our efforts and our sacrifices, have they been merely losses? No, we have a right to be proud of this campaign. We have vanquished an army numerous, brave and well organized.

Piedmont has been delivered from invasion; her frontiers have been extended to the Mincio. The idea of an Italian nationality has been admitted by those who combatted it most. All the sovereigns of the peninsula comprehend the wants of salutary reforms. Thus after having given a new proof of the military power of France, the peace concluded will be prolific of happy results. The future will every day reveal additional cause for the happiness of Italy, the influence of France and the tranquility of Europe.

For the Mississippian.

The Morality of Slavery.

NUMBER I.

MR. EDITOR: I purpose with your permission, to enter upon the discussion of the morality of slavery, in a series of numbers, successively to appear in the Mississippian.

Before doing so, permit me to make a few preliminary observations.

1. No man can discuss the moral status of slavery unless he enter, more or less, upon the domain of theology. This is unavoidable. As Sir William Hamilton says "no difficulty emerges in theology that has not previously emerged in philosophy. There are two different methods of considering the institution of slavery, the one upon the basis of the truth of revelation and the other upon natural principles. Both are philosophical. Now, my object is not to discuss theology but to discuss the morality of slavery, and as it is impossible to discuss this subject without a careful and very elaborate examination of the origin and character of moral evil, I pray that my arguments may be weighed in the scales of truth, and not considered in the light of dogmatical theology.

2. I wish the reader to understand that I am not only a slaveholder of many years standing, but am the son and grand-son of slaveholders. I make this observation for the purpose of showing that I would not be likely to make unnecessary or unreasonable concessions to the opposers of the institution of domestic slavery, while those, demanded by legitimate reasoning, I shall not hesitate to concede in all their depth and to their whole extent.

There is nothing paradoxical in saying that a man may be an humble and at the same time be an intrepid and fearless reasoner. In my judgment, a man may think fearlessly and yet not dogmatize. Although I am a slaveholder, I profess to be amenable to moral government, pliant to the just claims of logic, and hence, occupy my position as slaveholder, in obedience of moral truth, yielding in all regards, whatever may be the consequences to my temporal interest, to its authority.

Now, Sir, if any man can out reason me—if any man shall be able in fair debate to show my positions to be unsound—if any man can, in the field of logic, or in the face of the principles of the Christian scriptures, show slavery to be sinful or repugnant to the government of God, I promise to travel on my knees to the remotest corner of the country to pledge to him my eternal renunciation of it. I am sincere in what I say, because I am unwilling to forfeit the rewards that come from the obedience of the truth in thought and deed, for mere earthly advantages however conducive to my temporal enjoyments, however sanctioned by time and usage, however necessary to inveterate habits, however in their surrender, my very heart strings may be torn asunder.

As this number of the series is designed to be rather preliminary than argumentative, let me point the classical reader to a sentence in Horace, with which he is doubtless familiar, and that discloses what in my judgment would be a golden rule in this discussion if carefully practiced.

The substance of this extract (to be immediately given) is also embodied in the Scriptures when it teaches us to not be wise above what is written. The philosophy of the two teachings is founded on the proposition that God does not desire human progress to advance too rapidly—that is to say—deserves it only to advance by a wise or regulated progression. Hence, good men are exhorted to possess their souls in patience and not to overstep the lines of prudence and a wise discretion.

But to the extract from Horace:

"Gaudeat an doleat; cupiat metuatve; quid ad rem
Si quidquid vidit melius pejusve sua spe
Defixis oculis animoque et corpore torpet?
Insani sapiens nomen ferat, aequus iniqui;
Ultra quam satis est, virtutem si petat ipsam."

This extract occurs in his Epistle VI, to Numicus, and may be thus rendered: "Let a man rejoice or grieve, desire or fear, to what does it pertain if with coward mind he is stupefied in soul and body at whatever he percieves better or worse than his wishes, let the wise man be accounted as a fool, the just as unjust *if he pursues virtue even beyond just bounds.*"

As there may be such a thing as intemperance in being temperate—rash and sinful over zeal in religion, so there may be much bad or vicious philanthropy in the love of man.

For that principle of humanity that prompts men to disregard the slow progress of the truth working upon the volition as free agency of men, and to rely rather upon passion and disorder, a new word or term of designation has recently been evinced by that fine scholar Mr. Winthrop, of Massachusetts.

The word used by Mr. Winthrop is "aritenian." It is taken from the Greek adjective arite. It is designed to betoken that class of restless reformers, who, wise above what is written, seek to reform our race, by other agencies than the simple truth, the truths that quietly and theoretically regulate the social state, as well as the social *progress in that state.*

What can be finer or in a truer spirit of philosophy than the following, taken from an address of this distinguished gentleman delivered in the city of Boston? "But if passing from the religious we glance for an instant at the moral movements of the age, I think we may perceive a still more imperative demand for something, more of christian spirit and motive, and principle on the part if not a few of those by whom they are conducted.—Indeed, I know of few things more deplorable in our day and generation, than the tone and temper. I should rather say, the want of temper which characterize so much of our moral controversy. It would seem to be thought, in some quarters that any degree of violence and vituperation will be justified and sanctioned, if they are only employed in a good cause. Intemperate declaimers in favor of temperance, gracious advocates for peace, and pleaders for human liberty whose great art and part would seem to be to take liberties of the most unwarrantable kind with the characters and motives of all who dare to differ from them, have been found at every corner of our streets. Mere waredly instrumentalities too are relied upon almost exclusively for advancing the great reforms of society.—Associations and agitations, political combinations, and human legislations—to say nothing even of the bludgeon or the bowie-knife, the revolver or the rifle, are invoked and appealed to, as the all sufficient agencies for remedying the evils or redressing the wrongs of our social condition.

Impatient of the slow processes by which the greatest designs of Providence are often unfolded, matured and accomplished—spurning that old expectant system, which Daniel illustrated so exquisitely in one of his most familiar psalms, 'I waited patiently for the Lord and he inclined unto me and heard my calling,' they are ever adopting a sort of heroic practice for bringing their projects to an issue. They would almost seem to be jealous lest the Almighty himself should get the start of them in effecting his purposes of mercy, justice and love among the children of men."

Mr. Webster, in his speech on the Greek Revolution, makes the remark that "the time has been when fleets and armies, and subsiders were the principle reliance even in the best cause." This remark is predicated on the same principle in human nature to which Mr. Winthrop alludes, and which he denominates "the non-expectant system." It is grounded on the *want of faith in the truth itself.* In all human progress, there are but two agencies, and they are, the free agency of man, and the truths that theoretically regulate the social state. Now the office of reformers is a very plain one. They have to work in strict subordination to the supremacy of the truth itself, and in subordination to the free agency of man, which free agency becomes an obliged and improperly obliged agency whenever reformers urge moral progress by other means than the truth itself—especially when they urge it by "bludgery, or bowie-knives, the revolver, or the rifle."

That reformer acts as a tyrant—acts with intemperance—acts with intolerance who seeks to advance his race in the scale of being by temporal agencies that interfere with their free agency and the legitimate influence of the truths of the social state.

The duty of a reformer in the social relations of life, and the duty of civil governments while operating in the same relations, is altogether different. Hence, I justify slavery as a civil relation—as the agency of civil authority in the social relations of life.

There is no excuse for individuals who depart causelessly from the voluntary system, on which the moral government of Heaven reposes, while, if the civil authority were to rely upon such a principle, civil government would be a nullity—would be without avail in the social state. Hence, it has a valid excuse for resorting to bodily pains and penalties to advance the general welfare, that does not pertain to individual reformers. Hence, the state can justify slavery, while without the sanction of the civil authority, or rather against its authority, it would be without justification.

But Mr. Webster thought that "happily for mankind," a great change had arrived. "Moral causes" said he in continuation "come into consideration in proportion as the progress of knowledge is advanced, and the public opinion of the civilized world is rapidly gaining an ascendency over mere brute force."

This truth is fairly illustrated by what the Hon. Alexander H. Stephens said in his speech of the 2d July, "there are more thinking men at the North" said he "now who look upon our system of slavery as right, socially, morally and politically, than there were at the North thirty years ago."

Men should be taught not to distrust the truth, and its force and agency, in the social state. As Mr. Stephens says, so I think, that "the question of slavery is still a problem in process of solution." We at this age are but at the beginning of it. We are just becoming fully to comprehend its permanent character, its philosophy, its end and design in the economy of Heaven.

In my deliberate judgment it is the purpose of God to act towards his savage descendants of Ham, as he does with respect to the infant generation of men, and that is, to bring their wills, in the social relations of life, in subjection to those of a more civilized and matured race, thus disentangling the more elevated race, from the discharge of duties in the social state, only calculated to retard them, while their discharge by the barbarian race is calculated to advance their state. Hence, benevolence characterizes the institution, while its philosophy is plainly written out by the authors of the Christian scriptures. Hence, the man, though a fool, need not err therein. "This question" continues Mr. Stephens "has to be grasped and comprehended in all its vast dimensions. On it, we need, not orators as much as thinkers, not declaimers, so much as reasoners. We must stand on the higher law as well as upon the constitution."

Who now doubts the truth of the philosophy that it is unjust in the social relations of life, to tax a people without giving them representation in the law-making power, and yet, if we will carefully study our past history it will be found that this great truth was once beyond the range of the observation of our wisest statesmen? Edmond Burke says in his speech on American taxation "that when the first American revenue act (the act of 1764 imposing the past duties) passed, the *Americans did not object to the principle.*"

The time has been in the history of slavery when our leading men, even at the South, did not discern the principle on which it reposed. As a consequence, as Mr. Stephens says "Jefferson was against it, Madison was against it, nearly all of them were against it." As revolutions never go backwards, a better future is in store for the benign institution, on which our happiness both black and white, and our material prosperity and that of a very large portion of the civilized world repose.

In my next number I shall examine the question of the supposed natural equality of man, and shall show the distinction between natural and moral truths.

YAZOO.

MEMPHIS AND CHARLESTON RAILROAD.—A report has lately been made of the operations of the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, from which we glean the more important statistics:

The total receipts from all sources have been	$1,330,812
The expenses	552,776
Net profits	$777,036

This indicates a most successful running of the road, and affords the highest encouragement in regard to the future.

The total cost of the road and its equipments has been $6,188,133 40, and the net profits of the past yepr are equal to 12½ per cent. on the entire investment.

The total cost of working the road being only $552,776 for the year ending 30th June last, is less than 42 per cent. on the gross receipts, a most favorable exhibit of the prudence and economy of the management.

Little doubt can exist that this road is destined to be profitable to the stockholders, and its stock come to be classed among the best of securities.—*Picayune.*

LATER FROM THE PIKE'S PEAK MINES.—The St. Joseph (Mo.) Journal, of the 27th ult., says:

Messrs. Dewey, Spain and Zeigler, of Indiana, belonging to the De Fries Mining Company, arrived on the St. Mary yesterday from the mines, bringing 10,000 pennyweight of gold dust valued at $12,000.

There can be no mistake in regard to this gold, as some of our most reliable citizens saw it and handled it. This is the largest amount that has ever yet arrived here from the auriferous region.

Mr. W. A. Dewey stated that he left Council Bluffs for the mines on the first of April, and arrived there the last. He and his comrades took up a claim of one hundred feet long by fifty wide, and out of half of this they dug the above amount. He sold the other half of the claim, previous to leaving, for $10,000, to be paid as soon as the dust is dug.

He estimates the number now in the mines at 40,000, some of whom are doing well, while the large majority are not making board, and unless a stampede is made soon from the mines, there is bound to be great suffering among the miners this winter.

TURNED TO STONE.—The Oxford (Miss.) Mercury says:

"The body of a young man named Searcy, who was buried four years ago on Hurricane Creek, Tishomingo county, Miss. was examined the other day and found to be partially petrified. The hands arms, legs and thighs had turned to solid stone.

Democratic County Convention.

Pursuant to previous appointment, the Democracy of Chickasaw county met in Convention at Houston, on Monday, the 23d inst., to nominate candidates for the Legislature.

B. F. Fitzpatrick called the Convention to order, on whose motion, J. A. Orr was called to the Chair.

Mr. Orr, on taking his seat, explained the object of the meeting in remarks highly appropriate, which were frequently applauded.

On motion of R. G. Steell, B. F. Owen was chosen Secretary, and on motion of John I Thompson, A. S. Pass was requested to act as Assistant Secretary.

On call of the roll, the following delegates came forward and enrolled their names:

Police District No. 1—T. N. Martin, John C. Holladay, James Martin, R. G. Steel, Littleton Hill, J. W. Lyles, J. P. Montgomery, T. D. Hamilton, H. K. Martin, J. A. Orr and A. S. Pass.

Police District No. 2—B. F. Fitzpatrick, John I. Thompson, R. G. Hobson, A. J. Gregory, Henry Hunt, T. J. Denton, W. F. Walker, L. Gillman, Joseph Bretney, (proxy), A. H. Lucker, C. J. Willson, F. A. Pearson, G. W. Thornton and W. H. Wilson.

Police District No. 3—T. W. W. Pulliam, M. E. Spraggins, J. R. Galloway, I. S. Brown, Uriah Hussey, Jacob McFadden.

Police District No. 4—Thos. E. Bugg, Hugh Quin, W. S. Quin, (proxy), W. H. Hill, Ira W. DeBee, Vardry McBee, J. B. Bennett.

Police District No. 5—T. B. Dalton.

T. N. Martin moved that all Democrats present from the respective Police Districts, be invited to seats and requested to act as delegates in the Convention—motion carried. Whereupon, a large number of Democrats came forward and enrolled their names.

By motion, each Police District was allowed, as the basis of representation in nominating candidates, tan votes.

R. G. Steel moved that the majority rule prevail in nominations—motion lost.

H. K. Martin moved that the two-third rule be adopted—motion carried.

T. W. W. Pulliam moved that the Convention go into the nomination of a candidate for the Stote Senate—motion carried.

R. G. Steel put J. M. Thompson in nomination—L. Gilliam put Eli Abbott in nomination,—G. W. Thornton put L. Gilliam and Joseph Bretney in nomination. At their request, the last two names were withdrawn.

T. W. W. Pulliam moved that the Convention proceed to nominate viva voce. Motion amended by H. Quin, that the Convention vote by ballot. The motion as amended was adopted.

T. B. Dalton moved that the Convention adjourn until after dinner—motion lost.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate a candidate for the State Senate.

1st Ballot—J. M. Thompson 32; Eli Abbott 18.

Thirty-four votes being necessary to a choice, the Chair declared there was no nomination.

2d Ballott—J. M. Thompson 31; Eli Abbott 19.

After the second ballot, G. W. Thornton put B. F, Fitzpatrick in nomination.

3d Ballot—J. M. Thompson 26; Eli Abbott 17; B. F. Fitzpatrick 7.

Mr. Thornton withdrew Mr. Fitzpatric's name.

4th Ballot—J. M. Thompson 34; Eli Abbott 16.

Mr. Thompson having received two-thirds of the votes of the Convention, on motion of B. F. Fitzpatrick, was nominated by acclamation.

A motion to nominate two candidates for the lower branch of the Legislatrre, was agreed to.

Joseph Bretney put W. F. Walker in nomination—Hugh Quin put T. E Bugg in nomination—J. P. Montgomery put J. L. S. Hill in nomination.

The Convention proceeded to the
1st Ballot—W. F. Walker 23; T. E. Bugg 27; J. L. S. Hill 50.

Mr. Hill having received the unanimous vote of the Convention, was declared by the Chair, duly nominated as one of the candidates for the lower branch of the Legislature.

2d Ballot—W. F. Walker 23; T. E. Bugg 24.

There being no nomination, the Convention proceeded to the
3d Ballot—W. F. Walker 27; T. E. Bugg 23.

After the third Ballot, W. F. Walker's name was withdrawn.

T. J. Denton put in nomination Joseph Bretney.

4th Ballot—T. E. Bugg 32; J. Bretney 18.

There being no nomination, the Convention proceeded to the
5th Ballot—T. E. Bugg 31; J. Bretney 19.

The 6th Ballot, which resulted in the nomination of T. E. Bugg, stood: T. E. Bugg 39; J. Bretney 11.

The Chair proclaimed T. E. Bugg the nominee.

R. G. Steel moved that a committee of three be appointed to wait on the nominees, inform them of their nomination, and request their acceptance in speeches to the Convention—motion carried.

The Chair appointed R. G. Steel, Hugh Quin and G. W. Thornton, said committee.

On motion of T. N. Martin, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the sense of this Convention, the Democratic party of this county heartily approve of the platform of principles adopted by the late Democratic State Convention holden at Jackson, and the District Convention holden at Houston for the second Congressional District, and this Convention adopts the same as the platform in this county in the approaching canvass.

The committee appointed to wait on the nominees reported that they were present and ready to respond in person to the Convention.

The nominees came forward, accepted the nomination, and expressed their thanks for the honor conferred.

T. N. Martin moved that an executive committee consisting of five, to fill all vacancies, &c., be appointed—motion carried.

The Chair appointed the following named gentlemen on said committee:

Police District No. 1—T. N. Martin.
" " " 2—Joseph Bretney.
" " " 3—M. E. Spraggins.
" " " 4—J. B. Bennett.
" " " 5—T. B. Dalton.

On motion the *Petrel* and *Mississippian* be requested to publish the proceedings of this Convention.

There being no further business, the Convention adjourned *sine die,*

J. A. ORR, President.
B. F. OWEN, } Secretaries.
A. S. PASS, }

☞ Nine guns of the improved rifle ordnance on trial at Fort Monroe, Va., have been found to be far superior to the smooth bore after a very severe test.

☞ The Manchester (N. H.) American has the following bit of personal gossip: "Seven years ago an English boy of 17, a stranger, engaged to work for us at type-setting, with which he had an indifferent knowledge. He was John Bull all over, persistent, stubborn and industrious—setting type by day and reading law in Riddle's building at evening.—Some eight months passed, when he told us confidentially that a fortune was due his family in England from the recent decease of an uncle. His father was poor and aged, and he, himself, was the only claimant who was able to look after it. The next week he took passage for Liverpool. It was two years before we heard of him. Then he returned jolly and radiant with a fortune for himself and family of over $60,000.

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.—We published in our last issue the above named gentleman's presumptuous and ridiculous "manifesto," with comments thereon by the Mississippian. Not a single man in our county advocates Douglas for President, and even if nominated by the Charleston Convention, we do not believe he would command a corporal's guard in the county of Pontotoc.

The Southern people are not in the humor to temporize longer with Northern fanaticism, and as no milder remedy is likely to prove effectual we believe they will resist any future aggression at the point of the bayonet.

"Time but the impression stronger makes.
As streams their channels deeper wear."

Pontotoc Examiner.

☞ The last accounts from London left Senator Seward luxuriating in Exeter-Hall circles. His more especial patron and patroness were the Earl of Carlisle and the Duchess of Sutherland, the Abolitionists *par excellence* of the realm. The anti-slavery portion of the Britishry have resolutely put him up as their candidate against the Constitution of the United States, and are doubtless prepared to back him to his heart's content.—*Cheshire (N. H.) Republican.*

Democratic Convention.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Choctaw assembled at the Court-house on Monday last, for the purpose of nominating candidates to represent this county in the next Legislature.

On motion of Willis Barfield, Esq., Col. James Drane was called to the Chair, and J. P. Doddridge and J. B. Mabry appointed Secretaries.

The Chairman explained the object of the meeting in an able and eloquent manner, showing the necessity of adhering to the convention system in our nominations, as it is one of the fundamental principles and safeguards of the Democratic party.

The object of the meeting having been explained, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That all Democrats present from Police Beats not represented by regularly appointed delegates, be invited to come forward and enroll their names as delegates.

The following resolution was then adopted:

Resolved, That each Police Beat be entitled to five votes in voting for nominees.

Nominations now being in order, the following gentlemen's names were put before the Convention:

J. N. Campbell, Esq., nominated Col. Gilbert Coffee.

W. H. Witty, Esq., nominated Hon. I. P. Trotter.

T. H. Bagwell, Esq., nominated Col. James Edwards.

Willis Barfield, esq., nominated Col. Jackson Martin.

On motion of J. P. Dodridge, the nominations of Col. Gilbert Coffee and Hon. I. P. Trotter were confirmed by acclamation.

The delegates from the different Beats then retired for the purpose of making the other nomination, and during their absence the meeting was ably addressed by Hon. I. P. Trotter and Col. Gilbert Coffee, accepting the nominations.

On the return of the delegates, the name of Col. Edwards was withdrawn, and Col. Jackson Martin was nominated by acclamation.

Col. Martin being loudly called for, came forward and accepted the nomination in an able and patriotic speech, which was received throughout with enthusiastic applause.

The following resolution was offered by Col. Martin and adopted, without a dissenting voice:

Resolved, That this Convention cordially approve of the selection of candidates for Governor and other State officers, made by the Democratic State Convention, on the 4th of July last; and also we fully endorse the platform of principles as adopted by said Convention.

On motion it was

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Choctaw Recorder, and that the Mississippian and Sun and Southron be requested to copy.

On motion, the meeting adjourned *sine die.*

JAMES DRANE, Chairman.
J. P. DODDRIDGE, } Secretaries.
J. B. MABRY, }

(From the (N. H.) Democratic Standard

Letter from Mississippi.

BANKSTON, MISS., } June 21st, 1859. }

MR. EDITOR:—The "Democratic Standard" of the 4th inst., always a welcome visitor from the sound political positions it maintains, is rendered doubly so from the opportunity it affords of scrutinizing the doughfaced Inaugural of Governor Goodwin. Passing over all questions of State policy in his Inaugural, with which we of the South desire not to intermeddle, I desire to notice his position on National affairs in which we *are concerned.*

The Governor heralds his attack with loud professions of great devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and a scrupulous regard for the equal rights of all the States. But how his Sermon corresponds with his Text, may be best understood by quoting an extract from it and commenting thereon.

Immediately after his professions of loyalty to the Constitution and pretended regard for the equal rights of all the States, Gov. Goodwin says: "But while New Hampshire cheerfully recognises the rights of all the States, she will firmly maintain her own. While she will never encroach upon the rights of the South, she will be the last to surrender those of the North. While she will never meddle with the domestic institution of her sister States, she is bound to prevent the extension of the curse of Slavery, as of any other great political or social evil, over Territory now free belonging to and under control of the United States."

Here, then, we have in the same sentence, loud professions of deep devotion to the Constitution and the Union, and an exceedingly scrupulous regard for the equal rights of all the States, and a declaration of a deliberate purpose to violate both. The Constitution recognizes the right of property in slaves.—Without that recognition, the Union would never have been formed. The Supreme Court—the highest judicial tribunal known to our Constitution and laws, affirms it in the Dred Scott case. Slaves, then being property and affirmed by the Supreme Court, how can Gov. Goodwin say that "New Hampshire is bound to prevent the extension of Slavery over Territory now free, belonging to and under control of the United States," without a palpable violation of his own professions and an utter contempt for the decision of the Courts of the Country?

The "Territories belong to and are under control of United States," and the Governor after admitting the ownership to be joint, very coolly proposes to exclude one-half the proprietors from emigrating to Territories which, he says, belong to them.

The Constitution is one of delegated powers, and nowhere can any grant be found giving to Congress any power over the subject, yet the Governor invokes all the power New Hampshire has, under the Constitution, in controling the legislation of Congress and the administration of the Fedral Government. Then, if New Hampshire only exercises these powers, the Inaugural is an innocent thing, and becomes a ridiculous farce of highsounding phrases, meaning just nothing at all, more than to influence the northern mind now maddened by designing men who love their own promotion more than the public good.

Neither New Hampshire, nor Congress, has any power to legislate on the subject. If so, where does either derive the power? Give us the chapter and verse.

Are these the sentiments of New Hampshire? or are they the emanations of a phrenzied brain, assuming to speak in her name? I know they are not the sentiments of the true Democracy of the Granite States, and the course of the Standard is the true one in smoking out of the party the Butterfields and abolitionized Democrats.

The issue for New Hampshire and the Northern States to decide, is made up. It is no less an issue, than the existence of the Government itself. The first question is, are the Southern States the equals of the Northern in this Government, and will the latter States maintain that equality and preserve the Union in its purity; or will they follow blindly the religious bigots and political charlatans who now unfortunately rule these States? Are they willing to sacrifice the blessings of good Government for such unworthy motives and objects?

What becomes of your boasted manufactures without the "curse" of Slavery? How will the laborer of your own section, engaged in manufacturing, obtain employment without our cotton? And where would they find an equivalent market for these manufactures, if the Gov. Goodwins and Hales could accomplish their ends? Where would these laborers obtain the necessaries and luxuries of life, but for Slave labor?—with it, sugar and coffee are now at extravagant prices;—abolish it, and but few could afford to use either. The curse of Slavery in all ages may challenge a comparison of results with the *Ignis Fatuus*, now blindly followed by men who know not where it will lead them. The curse of Slavery has elevated the negro of the South, far above his race in any part of the world. The curse of Slavery has elevated the master race in the South to a proud position, in furnishing to the country and to the world, statesmen and heroes who challenge the respect and admiration of mankind. Results are the best tests of systems. The Presidential Election in 1860, will disclose an interesting chapter in our country's history. Of this I will write you at the appropriate time.

THE FATHER OF HUMBUGS.—The Police of New York unearthed a precious "operator," who, under the names of Dr. Hankinson and Dr. Bland, has been living in elegance at No. 75 West Thirteenth street, where he carried on a thriving business in dispensing love powders, obscene books, secrets for transmitting the baser metals into gold, and other fabulous schemes, at great pecuniary profit. There were found at his rooms love potions and love powders, magic amulets, and a hydrant whence flowed the fountain of youth, via the Croton Aqueduct. The love powder, which was to be held in the left hand by those who wished to win the affections of any person of the opposite sex, consisted of powdered slippery elm, packed up in tin foil. The gold proved to be a new composition called oreide, worth a fraction more than brass per pound. There were also charms for all sorts of things, and against all sorts of things—against witchcraft, small-pox, children, and suicide—for falling in love, for falling out of love, for a wife, a husband, a lover, or a mistress.

☞ Madame Jenny Lin Goldschmidt is to visit Ireland in the autumn, for the purpose of singing in oratorios. She intends giving the "Messiah," for the benefit of the Mercer's Hospital, in Dublin.

☞ Swift held the doctrine that there were three places where a man should be allowed to speak without contradiction, viz; the bench, the pulpit, and the gallows.