The Weekly Mississippian.

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VOL. XXVIII. JACKSON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1860. NUMBER 40.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

TO holders of Levee Scrip of Tunica, Coahoma, Bolivar, Washington, and Issaquena counties:

You are hereby notified to present the Levee Scrip held by you, to the Board of Levee Commissioners of the State of Mississippi, before the first day of November next (1860,) for approval, registration, endorsement and sealing, in accordance with the provisions of the 4th section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the indebtedness of certain counties of the Mississippi River Levee District." Approved February 16th, 1860.

J. L. ALCORN,
President Board Levee Commissioners.
Prentiss, Miss., July 9 '60—3m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.

IN pursuance to a decree in the Chancery Court of Hinds County, Mississippi, for District No. 1, dated on the 27th June, 186 ; wherein D. E. Burns, et al are complainants, and A. H. Dinkins, Guardian, et als are defendants, in which the undersigned was appointed Commissioner. I shall offer at public sale, on the premises, in the City of Jackson, on Monday, the first day of October next, the property known as the Mansion House premises lying in Jackson, and being the whole of lot number one, and — feet off of the west end of lot number eight, all in fractional square number two south ; and at the same time and place, I shall offer at public sale, forty acres of land lying in Rankin County, Mississippi, near the city of Jackson, and known as the south-west quarter of the north east quarter, of section fourteen, township five, range one, east, (on which there is a dwelling house,) together with all and singular the appurtenances belonging to the said two lots of land.

The said property will be sold separately and one half the purchase money payable in three, and the other half in six months from the day of sale. The purchaser or purchasers giving approved notes to be surrendered up with the title deeds, on the payment thereof.

The title is believed to be good, but I shall only convey such title as is vested in me by the said decree. F. F. ELLIOTT,
July 11 '60—w 4 s. Commissioner.

TRUSTEE'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a deed of Trust made by W. A. Purdom, dated 23rd of March, 1857 to me as Trustee, to secure to Thomas E Helm, certain debts therein named. I will, on the 25th day of September 1860, before the front door of the State House, in the city of Jackson, sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, for cash, all and singular, the presses, types, cases, and printing materials, and fixtures at the date of said Deed of Trust, known and used as those whereby, and with which the newspaper then known as the "Flag of the Union" was then printed ; together with everything then belonging or appertaining thereto ; so far as they may come to my hands, they being now in the office of the "Eagle of the South."

Aug 17 '60—td. D. SHELTON, Trustee.

ELECTION---PROCLAMATION.

JOHN J. PETTUS, Governor of the State of Mississippi. To the Sheriff of — County, GREETING:

WHEREAS, Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, being the sixth day of the said month, is the time appointed by Law for holding an election in this State for seven Electors, to vote for President and Vice President of the United States of America; and whereas, it is my duty to issue a writ of election, requiring you to hold the election at the time and place appointed by Law:

Now, therefore, I, JOHN J. PETTUS, Governor of the State of Mississippi, do issue this, my writ, requiring you to hold an election at the several precincts in your County, on Tuesday next after the first Monday in the month of November, A. D. 1860, for the election of seven Electors, to vote for President and Vice President of the United States of America; and I do moreover enjoin it upon you, to conduct said election in all respects, conform ably to Law, and make due returns thereof to the Secretary of State.

GIVEN under my hand, and the Great Seal of the State of Mississippi, hereunto (L.S.) is affixed, at the City of Jackson, this the 11th day of August, A. D. 1860.

By the Governor: JOHN J. PETTUS.
C. A. BACOUSES, Secretary of State.
August 14 '60—2.

ELECTION---PROCLAMATION.

JOHN J. PETTUS, Governor of the State of Mississippi. To the Sheriff of the County of — and State aforesaid, GREETING:

WHEREAS, the first Monday in October, A. D. 1860, is the day appointed by law for holding an election in this State, and whereas, it is made my duty to issue a writ requiring you to hold the said election at the time and place appointed by Law;

Now, therefore, I, JOHN J. PETTUS, Governor of the State of Mississippi, do issue this, my writ, requiring you to hold an election at the several precincts in your County, on the first Monday in October, A. D. 1860, for the following officers to serve for the time specified by law, viz:

One Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, for the 1st Judicial District;
One Judge of the Circuit Court;
One Clerk of the Probate Court;
One Clerk of the Circuit Court;
One Sheriff;
One Tax Assessor;
One Coroner;
One County Treasurer;
One County Surveyor;
One Ranger;
Five members of the Board of Police, and such Constables and Justices of the Peace as the Law requires.

At the said election, you will notice and carry out all the requisitions of Law, and make your returns duly as thereby prescribed.

GIVEN under my hand and the Great (L.S.) Seal of the State of Mississippi, hereunto affixed at the City of Jackson, this, the 11th day of August A. D. 1860.

By the Governor: JOHN J. PETTUS.
C. A. BACOUSES, Secretary of State.
Aug. 14 '60—2 S.

CITATION.

TO the unknown owners of the West half of Lot number fifteen, in West Jackson,—said Lot is bounded by Capitol street on the North, by Pearl street on the South,—James Mullaly on the East,—and crossing the N. O. & J. Railroad, on the West, in Short street, containing two hundred and ninety-five feet more, or less.

TAKE NOTICE, that a writ of *ad quod damnum* has been issued by the Clerk of the Circuit Court of Hinds County, on application of the Southern Railroad Company, to condemn for a depot and warehouse for said road, the west half of said lot of land—and that a jury of inquest will be summoned as required by law to make true inquest of the damage; the owner of said land may suffer in consequence of the same being condemned and used by said Southern Railroad Company, for the purpose aforesaid, and that the said Jury has been fixed for the 22d day of September, in the year 1860; at which time said jury will be upon said land for the purpose of their duties, and where the owner or owners can also be and appear, and show cause in their own behalf in the premises.

W. H. TAYLOR,
aug 31 '60—d1 w3t. Sheriff of Hinds Co.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, } In Chancery Court,
SCOTT COUNTY. } Oct. Term, A. D. 1860.

TO all persons claiming or having an interest either legal or equitable, in the lands hereinafter described at the time the same were sold for taxes, and all such other persons as may be interested therein:

Take notice, that I have filed my bill in the Chancery Court of Scott county, for the purpose of having the title vested in me by tax deed made perfect and valid against all parties claiming or having an interest in such lands which existed at the time the same were sold for taxes;

You are also hereby notified, unless you appear and plead, answer or demur to said complainants bill by or before the 4th Monday of October 1860, it being the regular term of the Chancery Court of Scott county, the said bill and allegations thereof will be taken for confessed and admitted to be true, and the complainant will move the Court to decree forthwith a confirmation of such title as fully and completely as if the parties had been personally served with notice or process, and had appeared and defended said proceedings.

The said lands lying all situate lying and being in the county of Scott, State of Mississippi, known and described as follows, to-wit: East-half of south-east quarter, section eighteen, township five, range eight, East, became property of the State in April 1851, for taxes 1850, and sold by the State to Richard H. Gatewood, on 1st September, 1853, and since has been transferred to me.

J. C. HARPER, Complainant.
Cooper & Harper, Solicitors for Complainant.
Sept 19 '60—w3d.

SYNOPSIS
OF THE PRESIDENTIAL PROCLAMATION
No. 664, DATED JULY 7th, 1860.

MINNESOTA.

IT orders public sales in the State of Minnesota as follows:

At the Land Office at St Cloud, on the 15th day of October next, of fifty-seven townships and parts of township heretofore unoffered in the counties of Wright, Stearns, Meeker and Davis.

At the Land Office at St Cloud, on the 29th day of October next, of twenty-five townships and parts of township heretofore unoffered in the counties of Stearns, Benton, Morrison and Crow Wing.

At the Land Office at Forest City, on the 22d day of October next, of fifty-three townships and parts of township heretofore offered in the counties of Hennepin, Carver, Wright, McLeod, Meeker and Davis.

At the Land Office at Henderson, on the 15th day of October next, of fifty townships and parts of townships heretofore unoffered in the counties of Goodhue, Dakotah, Rice, Scott, Lesueur, Nicolet and Sibley.

At the Land Office at St Peter, on the 22d day of October next, of sixty-one townships and parts of township in the counties of Watonwan, Olmstead, Goodhue, Dodge, Rice, Steele, Waseca, Blue Earth, Lesueur, Nicolet and Brown.

At the Land Office at St Peter, on the 5th day of November next, of all the vacant tracts in the even-number sections and parts of sections within six miles on each side of the parts of the 'Southern Minnesota,' the 'Minneapolis and Cedar Valley,' and 'Transit' Railways within the district of lands subject to sale at St Peter.

At the Land Office at Chatfield, on the 29th day of November next, of sixty-four townships and parts of townships in the counties of Winona, Fillmore, Olmstead, Mower, Dodge, Freeborn, Steele, Waseca and Faribault.

At the Land Office at Chatfield, on the 12th day of November next, of all the vacant tracts in the even-numbered sections and parts of section within six miles on each side of the parts of the 'Minneapolis and Cedar Valley,' the 'Transit,' and the 'Root River Valley,' Railroads, within the district of lands subject to sale at Chatfield.

At the Land Office at Sioux City, on the 22nd day of October next, of forty-five townships and parts of townships heretofore unoffered in the counties of Buchanan, Chicago, Izanti, Anoka, Mille Lacs, Sherburne, Benton and Allen.

At the Land Office at Portland, on the 15th day of October next, of twenty townships and fractional township heretofore unoffered in the counties of Lake and St. Louis.

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

The even-numbered sections within six miles on each side of the Railroads will be offered subject, as required by law, to a minimum of two dollars and fifty cents per acre.

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.

JOS. S. WILSON,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
GENERAL LAND OFFICE, August 17th, 1860.
Sept 5 '60—w12w.

Situation as Teacher Wanted.

BY a Lady who has had much experience as a Teacher in Kentucky, and can give the best testimonials to her qualification &c. Address "L" care of Mississippian office, Jackson.
Aug 7 '60—tf.

THE MISSISSIPPIAN

Jackson, : : : : : : September 21, 1860

E. BARKSDALE, Editor & Proprietor.

FOR PRESIDENT:
JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT:
GEN. JO. LANE,
OF OREGON.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

STATE AT LARGE.
THOS. W. HARRIS, of Marshall.
A. K. BLYTHE, of Yallobusha.
FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT.
J. W. CLAPP, of Marshall.
SECOND DISTRICT.
RICHARD HARRISON, of Monroe.
THIRD DISTRICT.
P. F. LIDDELL, of Carroll.
FOURTH DISTRICT.
LIVINGSTON MIMS, of Hinds.
FIFTH DISTRICT.
J. B. CHRISMAN, of Lawrence.

Announcements.

FOR MAJOR GENERAL.

Col. I. M. PATRIDGE, of the 1st Regiment, Mississippi Militia, is a candidate for Major General of the second Division, embracing the Counties of Hinds, Madison, Holmes, Yazoo, Washington, Issaquena, Warren, Rankin, Newton, Smith, Scott, Lauderdale, Clark and Jasper.—Election first day of October.

R. W. T. DANIEL, Esq., of Jackson, is a candidate for Major-General of the Second Division of Mississippi Militia.

DR. T. A. RICE, of Raymond, is a candidate for Major-General, of the Second Division, Mississippi militia.

We are authorized to announce Col. O. S. HOLLAND, of Clarke county, as a candidate for major general.

We are authorized to announce the name of JAS. T. RUCK, Esq., for the office of Brigadier General, of the 2nd Brigade, 2nd Division of mississippi militia, composed of the counties of Hinds, Rankin, Scott, Newton, Clarke, Jasper, Smith and Leake.

We are authorized to announce the name of W. W. PURDOM, as a candidate for Lieutenant Colonel of the Hinds County Regiment, at the ensuing election.

FOR PROBATE JUDGE.

We are authorized to announce JOHN W. ROBB, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Probate Judge of Hinds County, at the ensuing October Election.

☞ We are authorized to announce the name of R. E. EDWARDS, as a candidate for the office of Probate Clerk. Election in October.

☞ We are authorized to announce HOWELL A. HALL, as a candidate for the office of County Treasurer, Election in October.

We are authorized to announce H. A. BRISTOW as a candidate for county Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce the name of SAMUEL DONNELL, as a candidate for the office of Probate Clerk.

We are authorized to announce W. N. RICHEY, as a candidate for re-election to the office of County Assessor, at the next election.

We are authorized to announce the name of WM. H. TAYLOR, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Sheriff of Hinds County.

We are authorized to announce S. S. GRANBERRY as a candidate for surveyor of Hinds county.

We are authorized to announce J. L. BRADFORD, as a candidate for the office of Surveyor of Hinds County.

☞ A. H. HANDY is a candidate for re-election as Judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals, for the first district, composed of the Counties of Hinds, Warren, Rankin, Scott, Newton, Lauderdale, Kemper, Neshoba, Leake, Madison, Yazoo, Issaquena, Washington, Holmes, Attala, Winston and Noxubee. Election 1st Monday of October.

National Democratic Platform.

Reported at Charleston by majority of the Committee, and unanimously adopted at Baltimore.

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati is affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions:

First—That the Government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle with their property in the Territory, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or injured by Congressional or territorial legislation.

Second—That it is the duty of the Federal Government in all its departments, to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and wherever else its constitutional authority extends.

Third—That when the settlers in a Territory, having an adequate population, form a State Constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States; and a State thus organized ought to be admitted into the Federal Union, whether its Constitution prohibits or recognizes the institution of slavery.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Island of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

Resolved, That the enactments of State Legislatures to defeat the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave law are hostile in character to, and subversive of the Constitution and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the United States recognize it as an imperative duty of this Government to protect naturalized citizens in all their rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its native-born citizens. And,

WHEREAS, One of the greatest necessities of the age, in a political, commercial, postal and Military point of view, is a speedy communication between the Pacific and Atlantic coasts; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every means in their power to secure the passage of some bill, to the extent of the constitutional authority of Congress, for the construction of a Pacific Railroad, from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

Another Declined.

EDITORIAL CHANGE.—J. C. Moreheed, Esq., has withdrawn from the editorial charge of the News, and Messrs. Power & Cadwallader will assume the editorial control of that paper.

COL. J. L. McCullum.—By reference to another column, it will be seen that our able cotemporary of the Vicksburg Sun, is announced as a candidate for Major-General of 2nd division of Mississippi Militia.

Cheers for the Democracy of Smith.

In many a well fought contest the Democracy of Smith have won for their county the title of the "banner county." Well do they wear this honor, and nobly will they attest in November that they still deserve it. We had the pleasure of attending a very large meeting at Raleigh on Monday last, and are gratified to know that they have entered into the present canvass with their wonted zeal and with an activity worthy of all praise and imitation.

On this occasion, a division of time was asked by the Opposition and it was cheerfully granted. Rich'd Cooper, Esq., was put forward as the champion of their cause.

On Tuesday, our friend W. B. Shelby Esq., of Brandon was announced for an address, and we have no doubt, from his known ability, but that it was a powerful and effective argument in favor of the principles and candidates of the Democratic party.

To show the entire unanimity of the Democracy of that county in favor of Breckinridge and Lane, we will mention that Douglas has not a supporter in the county. Besides it is known that a number of important accessions have been made from the ranks of the Opposition.

One hundred guns for the lion-hearted and invincible Democracy of old Smith.

For the Mississippian.

For Major-General--Col. J. L. McCullum.

The friends of Col. McCullum (the able editor of the Vicksburg Sun) wish to elect him Major-General of the Second Division, Mississippi Militia. He will make a fine officer. Just the man for the times. Let us elect him. We can and we will do it. See to it, ye friends of J. L. McCullum on the 1st of October, and, after that time, we'll call him—GENERAL! A. SOUTHERNER.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, } In Chancery Court,
SCOTT COUNTY. } Oct. Term, A.D. 1860.

TO all persons claiming or having any interest either legal or equitable in the lands hereinafter described at the time the same were sold for taxes, and all such other persons as may be interested therein:

Take notice, that I have filed my bill in the Chancery Court of Scott County, for the purpose of having the title vested in me by tax deed made perfect and valid against all parties claiming or having an interest in such lands which existed at the time the same were sold for taxes;

You are hereby notified, unless you appear and plead, answer or demur to said complainants bill by or before the 4th Monday of October 1860, it being the regular term of the Chancery Court of Scott county, the said bill and allegations thereof will be taken for confessed and admitted to be true, and the complainant will move the Court to decree forthwith a confirmation of such title as fully and completely as if the parties had been personally served with process, and had appeared and defended said proceedings.

The lands are situate lying and being in the county of Scott and State as aforesaid, known and described as follows, to-wit: Lots No. 9, 10, 14, and 15, section twenty-five, township seven, range five, became the property of the State in April, 1850, for taxes of 1849, and sold to W. A. Gatewood, by the State, on the 1st September, 1853. The West-half south-east quarter, section five, and south-half and west-half north-west quarter, section seven, township six, range six, become the property of the State in April 1850, for taxes on 1847, and sold to James Wilson, on the 1st September, 1853, and since has become the property of W. A. Gatewood. South-west quarter, section twenty-four, north-west quarter, of section thirty-three, township seven, range 9 East, became the property of the State in April 1850, and sold to Lindsey Harvey on the 1st September 1853 and since transferred to me.

W. A. GATEWOOD, Complainant.
Cooper and Harper, Solicitors of complainant.
Sept 19 '60—30d.

NOTICE.

To R. E. Stratton, his heirs or assigns, and to all persons, claiming or having an interest, either legal or equitable, in the lands hereinafter described, at the time the same were sold for taxes, and all such other persons as may be interested therein:

WHEREAS, Clarissa Hawkins, with her husband, John B. Hawkins, has filed her bill in the Chancery Court of Scott county, praying for a confirmation of her title to the East-half of the North-east quarter, of section twenty-one, township seven, range six, East, which said lands were sold for the taxes on the same, to J. M. & J. J. Chambers 14th of April, 1845, and became the property of R. E. Stratton, and the said J. M. & J. J. Chambers, sold to John Hendly, and the said John Hendly to Clarissa Hawkins, the complainant, who has filed her bill aforesaid;

Now, therefore, you are hereby notified to be and appear before the chancery court of Scott county, on the 4th Monday in October next, to be held at Hillsboro, to show cause if any you can, why complainant's title to said land, shall not be confirmed, and to plead, answer or demur to complainant's bill, or the same will be taken for confessed and decreed accordingly. CLARISSA HAWKINS,
JOHN B. HAWKINS.
E. REBB BUCKNER, Sol. for Complainant.
Sept 19 '60—w3t.

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN EQUITY.

Sarah A. Ethridge, et al. } *Bill for Account.*
John Harling, Ad'or.

BY Order of the Court of Equity in this case, notice is hereby given to Stephen Norris, Thomas Norris, Nancy Stidham and Elizabeth Nash, if they be living, or their next of kin or representatives if they be dead, and all other persons claiming to be distributees of Mary White, late of Edgefield District, who died intestate, to present and prove their claims before the Court of Equity for Edgefield District, within three months from the publication hereof, or pain of being barred from any share in the Estate of said Intestate. Z. W. CARWILE, C. E. E. D.
Comm'rs. Office, Aug 20, 1860—w8m.

NOTICE.

LAND OFFICE,
Jackson, Miss. Sept 7th 1860.

FROM and after the 19th day of October, 1860, at 9 o'clock, A. M., applications can be made at this office for S W quarter Sec. 12, T. 9, N. R. 7, E. JO. BELL, Register.
Sept 12 '60—w4t. R. A. CLARK, Receiver.

PROCLAMATION.--$200 REWARD.

WHEREAS, it appears by information received by me, that JOHN HALY, stands charged with the murder of Thos. C. Moore, and is still at large:

Now, therefore, I, JOHN J. PETTUS, Governor of the State of Mississipi, do offer the above reward for the arrest and delivery of said John Haly to the sheriff of Lafayette county. I do moreover require all officers of this State to be diligent in their efforts to arrest said fugitive.

Given under my hand, and the Great (L.S.) Seal of the State affixed, at Jackson, this 7th day of September, A. D. 1860, and of the sovereignty of the State, the forty-third.

By the Governor: JOHN J. PETTUS.
C. A. BACOUSES, Secretary of State.

Description:

Said John Haly is about 30 years old—has rather dark hair and blue eyes—is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, weighs about 140 pounds—is an Irishman by birth and is supposed to be in Minnesota.
Sept 12 '60—tf.

The Appropriation to Purchase Arms---The Alleged "Disunion Scheme" Supported by the Leading Oppositionists.

The Oppositionists are making a great ado over the charge that the Democratic party of Mississippi, at the last session of the Legislature squandered 'the people's money,' and construe the act of the Legislature to which they refer into "a mad scheme of disunion and treason."

The charge is based upon the fact that the last Legislature very properly passed an act approved Dec. 15, 1859, appropriating one hundred and fifty thousand dollars for the purchase of arms, &c., to supply the militia and prepare the State, in some degree, to meet the exigencies of the times, whatever they may be. (For said act see acts of '59, p. 128, 129.)

The record will bear us out in saying that the Oppositionists of Mississippi cannot condemn the Democracy for making that appropriation without condemning themselves at the same time. And if they prove it to be a scheme of disunion and treason, they brand themselves as disunionists and traitors. According to their numbers in the Legislature, they are shown by the record to be as deep in the mud as the Democracy is in the mire.

Let us look at the history of the matter and consult the Journals. A bill offering to appropriate a *blank* sum of money, for the purposes alluded to above, was introduced into the House by Gen. Chas. Clark, after consultation with the Military Committee, consisting of Messrs. Clark, Miller, Matthews, Withers and Van Eaton, four Democrats and one Oppositionist. The bill was introduced by leave, the rule suspended and read a second time, when the House resolved itself into committee of the whole on its consideration. The only dispute was as to what sum should be appropriated. Finally, as a compromise, the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was inserted. The bill was immediately reported back to the House, the rule further suspended, and on the 13th of December 1859, the bill passed without calling the yeas and nays. (See House Journal for 1859, page 229.)

Thus the bill met with *no opposition at any stage of its passage through the House.*—Though there were a dozen or more Opposition men in the House, such men as E. P. Jones, T. H. Wheeler, M. D. Johnson, A. Q. Withers, J. Akers, R. A. Pinson, Douglas Walworth, Chas. A. Pipes, W. C. Smedes, W. A. Lake, and others, got one expressed a desire to have his name recorded as voting against a bill, which man now pretend to look upon as a perfect "raw head and bloody bones." If our memory is not greatly at fault, Mr. Lake, one of the most prominent members of the Belleverite party in this State; one of the most active canvassers, and one of the accredited representatives of its principles and policy, delivered a very energetic speech in favor of the objects of the bill; and was loudly applauded by all sides of the House. The measure, we repeat therefore, was carried through the House by a *unanimous vote* and with the decided and unequivocal expressions of approval by the leading members of the Opposition party.

On the 13th of December 1859, the bill was taken up by the Senate—the same day it passed the House. The only opposition it met with, under parliamentary rule, was a motion to postpone to a day certain, which motion was laid on the table and the bill put upon its immediate passage. The yeas and nays were called, (See Senate Journal for 1859, page 254.) with the following result:

YEAS.—Mr. President, Messrs. *Buck*, Buchanan, Covington, Chrisman, Davis, Eilett, Enloe, Gordon, Harrison, Harris, Hewry, McLane, Mims, McCord, Neill, Oliver, Rankin, *Starke*, Thomas and Tallaferro—23.

NAYS.—Messrs. Simonton, West and Wilson—3

Among the yeas we find not only Democrats, but also the names of *Charles L. Buck* and *Peter B. Starke.* Aye, not only voting for but advocating this appropriation about which so much has been said of late by weak-kneed, and weaker minded Oppositionists.

Will these Oppositionists longer charge the Democratic party with squandering the people's money in order to carry out their scheme of disunion? The bill was introduced by an old line Whig, met with no opposition from but on the contrary was advocated by Opposition men in the House; and passed the Senate with but three dissenting voices. And yet these same Union-savers, and their aiders and followers, now hold up their hands in holy horror at that appropriation to purchase arms, &c., and denounce it as a disunion scheme. Let us never hear the charge again. It does not lie in their mouths to make it.—They cannot do it without condemning and stultifying themselves.

Testimony of the Hon. B. H. Hill.

Mr. Hill's acknowledged talents and powerful advocacy of the principles of the American, no Bell-Everett party of Georgia, must give weight with its adherents, to his opinions. He is now a Bell Elector, and the leaders of the Bell and Douglas parties are in love with each other, and gazing at the moon together.

Here is a sentiment of Mr. Hill:

"If Mr. Douglas or any man holding his views, shall be chosen to administer this Government, his very choice will be a declaration *that there is no government for the slaveholder.*"—*B. H. Hill, Bell Elector.*

A PROTEST.

The undersigned, citizens of the Southern States, accidentally assembled at the White Sulphur Springs, have read with much surprise the speech of Judge Douglas, recently delivered at Norfolk, and being many of them too remote from their homes to take part in any public expression of opinion there, deem it due to themselves to make known in this manner their dissent from its doctrines.

In this address, Mr. Douglas declares that if the Southern States—not a part, but all—shall secede from the Union, upon the inauguration of Abraham Lincoln, it will be the duty of the President of the United States, who, in the case supposed, will be Lincoln, by arms to punish or subdue them, and that he will counsel him to do so, and aid him to do so, by all the means in his power.

Now, as there is a large party at the North avowing the most implacable hostility to the institution of the Southern States, and candidate for the Presidency is Mr. Lincoln, this declaration of Mr. Douglas is in effect, that the election of a man to the Presidency of the United States, by the votes alone of one section, who is pledged to use all the powers of the Government for the destruction of the rights and property of the other section, would not justify the weaker in resistance; but that if in such an event, the fifteen Southern States should assume to determine on the extent of their danger, and to quietly withdraw from it, he should regard their action as revolt, and as such to be punished with all the forces of the Government. Than this we can conceive of no doctrine more dangerous to the South. It confounds resistance to the established law, by individuals, which it would be the duty of the Chief Magistrate to punish, with the peaceable secession of States from a compact no longer consistent with the interest or existence of its constituents; but it treats the Union as a perpetual bond, exacting unconditional submission forever from a weaker to a stronger section. It strips the States of the chief attribute of sovereignty, to wit, the right to determine when their existence is put to hazard, as to the means necessary to their preservation, and affirms that, while it is legitimate in the people of the North having control of the General Government, through it, to inflict upon the States of the South whatever wrongs it may be consistent with their interest or feelings to impose, it would be treason in the people of the South to obey the orders of their States in opposition to Federal authority.

Fraught with error as this doctrine is, subversive of that constitutional theory in which alone the rights of the States are to be found, it has at this moment, and under the circumstances, a bloody significance. The enemies of the South, in the Northern States, have selected Abraham Lincoln to lead them in the "irrepressible conflict" which he has proclaimed. Mr. Seward, the most distinguished counsellor of Mr. Lincoln, declares at Boston that the election of Lincoln is sure—that with it the power of slavery will end, and that the "irrepressible conflict" will be pressed to its infamous and bloody close.

At such a moment the proclamation of such sentiments by Judge Douglas, coming immediately after Seward's Boston speech, uttered here at the South, and addressed to the citizens of a State whose Executive declared to Gen. Jackson that Federal troops should only cross her [illegible] by a man from the North, from the neighborhood of Lincoln himself, a candidate for the Presidency, volunteering his counsel to Lincoln, and in the event of his election, his aid to wage war upon our people, and to slay them in battle as rebels, or hang them in cold blood as traitors, if they shall render obedience to State rather than Federal authority—is repugnant to every sense of right, and merits, from the people of the South, the severest rebuke. Such a rebuke, we sincerely hope, will be given the doctrines and its author at the November elections.

JAMES LYONS, Richmond City;
JOHN PERKINS, Louisiana;
ALLEN S. IZARD, South Carolina;
H. K. BURGWYN, North Carolina;
H. R. RUNNELS, Texas;
EDWARD HAILE, Florida;
L. W. SPRATT, South Carolina;
JOHN CUNNINGHAM, South Carolina;
R. V. BARKSDALE, Virginia;
GEORGE R. DRUMMOND, Virginia;
JOHN MIARS, Virginia;
E. C. THOMAS, Virginia;
J. G. KEITTS, South Carolina;
A. R. BLAKEY, Virginia;
JOHN C. GRIFFIN, Virginia;
A. B. HENEGAN, South Carolina;
CHARLES IRBY, South Carolina;
P. M. E. FANT, South Carolina;
J. DANTZLER, South Carolina;
W. ETHERINGTON, South Carolina;
PHILIP HOWERTON, Virginia;
WILLIAM H. TERRILL, Virginia;
N. F. BOWE, Virginia;
ROBERT M. TAYLOR, Virginia;
GEORGE M. BATES, Virginia;
JOHN W. STREET, Virginia;
W. A. STREET, Virginia;
H. B. TOMLIN, Virginia;
WM. POLK, Louisiana;
W. E. JOHNSON, South Carolina;
JOHN PROSSER TABB, Virginia;
MIERS W. FISHER, Virginia;
LELAND NOEL, Mississippi;
LANGDON CHEVES, South Carolina;
WM. C. BEE, South Carolina;
WHARTON J. GREEN, North Carolina;
EDWARD O. SATCHELL, Virginia;
GEORGE F. WILKINS, Virginia;
A. SALTMARSH, Alabama;
JOSEPH A. GRAVES, Virginia;
THOMAS B. LYNCH, South Carolina;
WM. R. PECK, Louisiana;
J. A. RIDDICK, Virginia;
W. A. SELDEN, Virginia;
JOHN A. SELDEN, Virginia;
G. B. SANGELTARY, North Carolina.

"PASSING AWAY!—Three weeks more will dispose of poor Douglas. Bell's friends kept him up a little, in the South—now, they are fleecing for their own lives!

NO TICKET IN FLORIDA.—Douglas can't get an electoral ticket in Florida. Those appointed won't serve. Poor Douglas!

Breckinridge Meeting in Liberty.

On Monday, the 27th ultimo, we attended a large and enthusiastic Democratic meeting in Liberty, Amite county.

Col. George H. Gordon, in accordance with a previous invitation and appointment, addressed the meeting in a brief but able speech. Owing to a severe attack of hoarseness, after his arrival at Liberty, the Colonel was unable to discuss all the issues before the people; however, he convinced all who heard him, that the position of Douglas was anti-Democratic and hostile to the South; that his nomination was irregular, and should be recognised by no Democrat. The Colonel's allusion to the men of Amite whom he had known years ago, some of whom are now sleeping in their graves, and some of whom have grown gray and feeble, was eloquent and feeling. At the conclusion of Col. G.'s remarks, our fellow-citizen, Gen. C. Posey, was loudly called for, and responded in a telling and convincing speech, knocking the bark off wherever he hit. The editor of this paper being present, was called for, and responded briefly.—*Woodville Republican.*

HON. W. S. FEATHERSTON.—This distinguished lawyer and politician addressed his fellow-citizens on Monday last at the Court House in favor of the democratic candidates for the Presidency, Breckinridge and Lane.—We have always admired the great ability of this eminent gentleman and we must say he made one of the best speeches we ever heard upon political subjects.—*Riply Advertiser.*

☞ QUERY.—Have you have seen that Big Indian in another column, bolting Boors, Bares and Leaves, for the Cherokee Remedy?

Out of its Swaddling Bands.

We are happy to announce that the Douglas faction in this State is beginning to show signs of walking alone, and like a spoilt child, the first thing it does is to make faces at and strike its nurse, who watched over its helpless infancy. We might bring in Æsop's fable of the viper, which was warmed into life, and then stung the its benefactor, with great dramatic effect, but we dislike to wound the feelings of that poor old viper, which is dragged before the public on all occasions. We will simply say that after long watching and careful nursing, on the part of the Oppositionists, the Douglas party (?) was brought forth in Mississippi. They worked together most harmoniously; they praised each other's meetings, speakers, platforms and candidates—in fact, they were as loving and kind to each other as cooing doves. Unless you saw it on the bills, it was hard to tell whose claims their orators were advocating—Douglas's or Bell's. Coombs was elected to a clerkship in Kentucky, up popped the *Whig's* rooster, but louder crew the *Citizen's.* They worked side by side, hand in hand, shoulder to shoulder—the Bell men all the time encouraging and supporting Douglas. But the Douglas child, though yet quite weak, begins to feel its importance, and is chafing under the restraints of the old lady. In fact, forgetful of the attention it received in its infancy, it is proving to the Opposition of Mississippi,

"How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is
To have a thankless child."

To show the ingratitude of the Douglas men for the noble vindication the Bell men have made of Mr. Douglas and his followers, we give below a few extracts, (italics ours) taken from different articles which appeared last week in the Vicksburg Citizen, Douglas's organ in this State. Though taken from different articles, the extracts do not misrepresent the meaning of the writer:

"The Bell and Everett organs indignantly deny a 'report' (which was never started or circulated) that Mr. Bell intended to take the stump. Of course. Mr. Bell wouldn't take the stump, because he is no stump speaker. We have heard him several times attempt to make a stump speech, and in every case he miserably failed. We had as soon listen to the crowing of a 'horse fiddle, or the monotonous melody of a mad machine, as to Bell in one of his stupid 'efforts' on the stump."

"We think our neighbor (of the Sun) misconceived us in understanding us to have 'patted John Bell on the back.' We certainly intended to do no such thing, however kindly disposed we may be toward many of Mr. Bell's followers and friends. We must concede that Mr. Bell is a good Union man—a very conservative old fogy, indeed—*but we are decidedly of opinion that he is very much wanting in 'backbone'*—quite as much so, in fact, as is Mr. Breckinridge."

"We would infinitely prefer a bold Northern friend of the South, like Douglas, *to a timid, 'cranfishy,' hot and cold Southern champion,* like Breckinridge or *Bell.* * * *The Bell ticket runs nowhere particularly, except in localities where the Democracy are divided.*"

We see a "protest" going the rounds of the papers, purporting to emanate from the visitors at the White Sulpnur Springs, Virginia, protesting against the doctrine of Judge Douglas, enunciated in his Norfolk speech. Notwithstanding it is notorious that nine-tenths of the people of the South agree with Mr. Douglas on those points, these silk stocking aristocrats, who are living in luxury at Virginia's fashionable resort, put forth *their* protest against it. Among the signatures, we notice but one from Mississippi, *Leland Noel.* Who in the name of common sense is Leland Noel?—*Vicksburg Whig.*

We will impart the necessary information. Mr. Noel is an intelligent, quiet citezen of Holmes county, a Virginian by birth, and a gentleman by education and practice. He is a true Southern man, as contradistinguished from one who is willing to see his native South subjected to all the indignities which her fanatical enemies at the North may choose to inflict upon her; and in all that makes the good citizen and the high-toned gentleman he is the peer of any man in Mississippi.—*Southern Sun.*

We cheerfully endorse all that the Sun has said of Mr. Noel. A native of Virginia, but a son of Mississippi by adoption, and by a residence of more than twenty years, identified with her great agricultural interests, there is no man who has a better right to speak in her name, and none who would be more prompt to repell an imputation upon her honor.

MR. LINCOLN AN ABOLITIONIST.—The Chicago Times, understood to be the home organ of Mr. Lincoln—certainly printed at his door—makes no affectation of concealment as to the purposes of the Black Republican party. In a late issue, it speaks as follows:

The only thing that can prevent a complete and bloody slave insurrection throughout the Southern States, is the preservation of the Union.

If the Union be preserved, and if the Federal Government be administered for a few years by Republican Presidents, *a scheme may be devised and carried out which will result in the peaceful, honorable and equitable emancipation of all the slaves.*

The States must be made all free—and if a Regublican Government is intrusted with the duty of making them free, the work will be done without bloodshed, without revolution, without disastrous loss of property. The work will be one of time and patience, *but it must and will be done.*

☞ A Clergyman of the Methodist persuasion writes the following, among other things, to the Journal of Commerce, from Vicksburg.

Our papers are teeming with accounts of the havoc of another John Brown raid on the border counties of Texas. Abolitionists have been there in the character of Methodist Preachers, Teachers, &c., and instigated a general insurrection among several hundred negroes, which had matured matters for a most bloody and fatal catastrophe. Firearms of all sorts; arsenic, to be put in wells for poisoning the people, and means for setting fire to the whole town at once, were detected, but not until