G M Davis

The Weekly Mississippian.

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

VOL. XXVIII. JACKSON, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1860. NUMBER 47.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SYNOPSIS
OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION
No. 86[illegible], 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 townships heretofore unoffered in the counties of Sherburne, 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 townships heretofore unoffered 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 township heretofore unoffered in the counties of Goodhue, Dacotah, 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 townships in the counties of Wabasaw, 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 'Minnesopolis and Cedar Valley,' and 'Transit' Railroads 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 Sauriss City, on the 22nd day of October next, of forty-five township and parts of township heretofore unoffered in the counties of Buchanan, Chisago, Dakotah, Anoka, Mille Lacs, Sherburne, Benton and Aitken.

At the Land Office at Portland, on the 15th day of October next, of twenty townships and fractional townships 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.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, } In Chancery Court
SUNFLOWER COUNTY. } Dec. Term A. D. 1860

Bill to confirm Tax Title to Section 11, Township 19, Range 3, East.

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

Whereas, on the 2nd day of April, A. D. 1855, Eli Waite, Sheriff and Tax Collector of said County of Sunflower, did, according to law, sell the following land, situated in said County, to wit: section eleven (11), in township nineteen (19), of range two (2), West, containing 640 acres, more or less, for the taxes due thereon, and unpaid for the year 1854, to one J. S. Roberson, and did on the same day execute a deed therefor to said J. S. Roberson, which was duly acknowledged and filed and recorded, and whereas, the undersigned, claiming to hold said land under said tax title, has filed his bill in the Chancery Court of Sunflower County aforesaid, praying a confirmation thereof, according to the statute in such cases made and provided;

Now, therefore, you are hereby notified of the premises, and to be and appear before the said Chancery Court, upon the first day thereof, to be held at McNutt, on the first Monday of December A. D. 1860, and show why claimant's title should not be confirmed. J. S. ROBERSON.

DAN'L J. TOWSON, Sol. for Claimant.

Oct 16 '60—w8w.

CITATION.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI,
MADISON COUNTY.

TO C. P. Flack, Mrs. Matilda Holt, Mrs. Jane Holman and her husband, James W. Holman, Mrs. Susan Chilcoat, and J. Chilcoat, her husband, and to the heirs of Mrs. Mandora Rountree, viz: Elizabeth Rountree, Martha A. Turner, and K. D. Turner, her husband, Mandora L. McFarland and her husband, S. R. McFarland, Amanda J. Beason, and her husband, George Beason, Eliza Rountree, Josephine Rountree, and Robert F. Rountree, non-residents of the State of Mississippi, and legatees under the will of Rufus K. Flack, deceased, and to all other persons interested in said Estate.

YOU are cited to appear before the Probate Court of the County of Madison, on Thursday, the 15th day of November next, to show cause, why the Petition of Lavina Walker, and James M. Walker, praying for a divisor of the laws, and other property, belonging to the Estate of Rufus K. Flack deceased, should not be granted, and a decree for division among the legatees should not be made.

By order of the Court.

GEORGE WARD,
Probate Clerk.

Oct 16 '55—w13.

SYNOPSIS
OF THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION
No. 667, DATED AUGUST 31, 1854,
LANDS IN THE LATE NEW YORK INDIAN RESERVE.

KANSAS.

IT orders public sales of the vacant tracts of public lands in the late Reserve for the New York Indians, in the Territory of Kansas, as follows:

At the Land Office at Fort Scott, on the 3d day of December next, of all the vacant tracts in the public lands, not covered by individual Indian locations, in thirty-six townships and parts of township falling within the late reserve above mentioned for New York Indians, and within the counties of Bourbon, Allen, and Woodson.

At the Land Office at Fort Scott, on the 17th day of December next, of the tracts or parcels of public lands, not covered by individual Indian locations, in thirty-six townships and parts of townships falling within the late reserve above mentioned for New York Indians, and within the counties of Woodson, Greenwood, and Butler.

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

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

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

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

GENERAL LAND OFFICE, October 10, 1860.
Oct. 10, '60-w8w

STATE OF SOUTH CAROLINA.
EDGEFIELD DISTRICT,
IN EQUITY.

Sarah A. Eldridge, vs. John Harling: Ad'ms } *Bill for Account.*

BY Order of the Court of Equity in this case, notice is hereby given to Stephen Norris, Thomas Norris, Henry Seidman, 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 be barred from any share in the Estate of said Intestate.

J. W. CARWILE, C. E. E. D.

Comm'rs. Office, Aug 28, 1860—3m.

COMMISSIONERS SALE.

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI, } In Carroll Chancery
CARROLL COUNTY. } Court.

J. N. McLean, vs. America Walton, et. al.

BY virtue of a decree of the Chancery Court aforesaid, rendered at the October term thereof in the above named case, 1860, I will on Tuesday, the 24th day of December next, sell to the highest bidder, the following land, viz: Lots 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 15, 14 and 15, of section six, township twenty, range one, East. Lot 16, section eleventh, township twenty, range one, West. Lots 1, 6, 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13, section twelve, township twenty; range one, West. Lots 3, 4, 5, 6, section seven, township twenty, range one, East, and the East-half of South-west quarter, section five, township twenty, range one, East. Lots 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, section eight, township twenty, range one, East, and South-west quarter, section nine, township twenty, range one, East. Lots 13 and 25, section thirty-one, township twenty-one, range one, East; all in the county of Carroll, and State of Mississippi, lying on the Tallahatchie river, about one hundred head of Cattle, and about one hundred head of hogs, and about four thousand bushels of Corn, a large lot of fodder, and a large lot of farming utensils will be sold, with the aforesaid lands, all sold in solido. The above lands is the place known as the Walton & McLean tract.

There are about seven hundred acres in a high state of cultivation, and a good dwelling, negro cabins, gin house, mill and all out buildings, necessary for carrying on a farm on the premises. Said sale will be made on the premises aforesaid.

Terms at Sale.—One third of the purchase money to be paid in cash, the balance to be paid in equal installments in one and two years from date of sale—the purchaser giving bond therefor as required by law, which if not paid at maturity, shall have the foreclosure effect of a judgment.

Oct 24 '60—w4w. WM. BOYLE, Com'r.

NEW MILLINERY.

MRS. FLUSHA would call the attention of the Ladies to her new and elegant lot of Velvet Bonnets of all colors; Straw Bonnets; Childrens' Hats; Feathers and Flowers in great variety.

All orders in Millinery or Dress Making will receive prompt attention and on reasonable terms.

Oct. 9, 1860.tf

THE MISSISSIPPIAN

Jackson, : : : : : : November 9, 1860.

E. BARKSDALE, Editor & Proprietor.

FOR MAYOR.

We are authorised to announce R. C. KERR as a candidate for re-election to the office of Mayor. Election first Monday in January.

We are authorised to announce E. P. RUSSELL as a candidate for Mayor.

A. MORGAN, is a candidate for Mayor of the City of Jackson.

Mississippi Election Returns.

The returns indicate that Mississippi has given a majority of not less than *fifteen thousand* for Breckinridge—the figures may even go higher. In all but two or three counties heard from, the gains have been large over the vote of 1856 when the State went for Buchanan by upwards of eleven thousand majority. In a few of the Northern counties where the Memphis influence seems to have prevailed to some extent, the Democratic cause seems to have sustained slight injury. But is more than repaired by the results in the other portions of the State.

Hinds county gives Bell but 87 majority—a Democratic gain of several hundred.

Yazoo, Bell 43 majority—a gain over the Fillmore vote.

Lowndes, 252 Breckinridge majority—Dem. gain.

Attala, 510 Breckinridge maj.—Dem. gain.

Claiborne, about 150 Breckinridge—Dem. gain.

Yallobush, 212 Breckinridge maj.—Dem. gain.

Holmes, 149 Breckinridge maj.—Dem gain.

Rankin, 183 Breckinridge maj.—Dem. gain.

Adams, Bell 448, Breckinridge 376, Douglas 153.

Jefferson, Breckinridge 51 maj.

Wilkinson, Breckinridge 79 maj.

Marshall, Breckinridge 1149, Bell 1099, Douglas 269.

DeSoto, Bell 780, Breckinridge 670, Douglas 300.

Scattering returns from the Eastern and Southern counties indicate large Dem. gains Warren reported for Bell by near 200—Dem. gain.

Winston, Breckinridge 831, Bell 309, Douglas 3 —Dem. gain.

Noxubee, Breckinridge 263 maj. Dem. gain.

Copiah, Breckinridge 1052, Bell 538, Douglas 14.—Dem. gain.

Georgia Moving.

In various portions of the great Empire State of the South we find the people rising up in their might, and proclaiming, unmistakeable, their resolve never to submit to Black Republican domination. An immense meeting, composed of citizens, irrespective of party, was held in Buena Vista, Marion county, Ga., on the 17th inst. The friends of Douglas, Bell and Breckinridge were numerously represented, but partizan preferences were laid aside, and all concurred in the necessity of immediate secession in the event of the election of Lincoln. Resolutions were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, We regard the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, and Hannibal Hamlin to the Vice Presidency, as an overt act of hostility upon the part of the North, and as a declaration of war upon the rights of the South.

2. We recommend the people of Georgia, upon the election of Abraham Lincoln being known, to meet immediately in convention, to determine the mode and manner of redress.

All Hail!

Accounts from South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Texas and probably Arkansas, justify us in saying that those States will join Mississippi in a move for the establishment of a Southern Confederacy as soon as their sovereign will can be called into exercise by their duly constituted authorities.

The Result.

The election returns leave no doubt that Lincoln has swept all the Northern States except New Jersey and Indiana—which are believed to have gone for the Fusionists.

Delaware, the Carolinas, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Texas and Arkansas have, it is believed, gone for Breckinridge.

Virginia is doubtful.

Tennessee, Kentucky, Missouri and Maryland, have doubtless voted for Bell.

Remarkable Unanimity.

Since the election we have had an opportunity of mingling personally among large numbers of our fellow-citizens from various portions of the State, now in attendance at the Fair in this city, and of obtaining their opinions touching the duty of the State in view of the election of Lincoln and the prospective installation into the offices of the federal government of his sectional party upon the one side of hostility to the Southern States. To our great joy we have found that almost without division, the people are in favor of immediate withdrawal from the Northern States and the establishment of a Southern confederacy. In this great conservative movement for self preservation, men of all parties are joining with a zeal and enthusiasm which we have never before seen equalled. This is as it should be!

LOUISIANA.—The Delta of yesterday estimates Breckinridge's majority at 4,000.

The Young Men of the State.

A noticeable feature in the canvass which has just closed, is the zeal which has been displayed in the cause of the South, by the young men of the State.

God bless the young men! They are the light and the hope of the Commonwealths. Their fresh young souls have not been corrupted by the allurements of office, and they have not learned to suppress the emotions of patriotism, which come fresh and pure from hearts untainted by selfish desires. To such hearts the cause of the South appeals with peculiar force, for it is the cause of truth, of justice and of humanity. Young men, to you we look with confidence, in this hour of trial, but not of gloom. Bright omens dawn before you. The party of the South is the party of progress—and it is the party to which brave hearts and true spirits instinctively turn. Organize, then, for the work, and set an example worthy to be imitated.

☞ We are indebted to Mr. Carlisle of the News Depot for the N'Y. Weekly Herald and Times newspapers of the 22d.

CRANBERRIES, fresh and fine, can be had at the store of H. H. Smyth, in this city.

MRS. WINSLOW.—An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup, for children teething which so greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. Aug 29 '60—w4wty.

☞ Mothers! Mothers! Dr. Eaton's Infantile Cordial. See advertisement in another column. march 28 '60—w1y.

☞ Blood Food! Blood Food! See advertisement in another column. march 28 '60—1y.

The Deed is Done----Disunion the Remedy.

The outrages which abolition fanaticism has continued year by year to heap upon the South, have at length culminated in the election of Abraham Lincoln and Hannibal Hamlin, avowed Abolitionists, to the Presidency and Vice Presidency—both bigoted, unscrupulous and cold-blooded enemies of the peace and equality of the slaveholding States, and one of the pair strongly marked with the blood of his negro ancestry.

The era foreshadowed by Washington as the day of destruction to the Union, has dawned upon us—the era when the country would be distinctly divided in septiment by geographical lines, and when one section would organize separately for the control of the Government, and lift up its arm to strike for the degradation of the other. It was with a mind fully impressed with the fact that the Union could not survive the triumph of such an organization, that the Father of his Country, in his Farewell Address, warned his countrymen against the formation of sectional parties. He saw that the weaker section would be inevitably forced into an attitude of hostility to a Government controlled by a party having no other object to subserve except the overthrow of its liberties. When Government ceases to regard with friendly eye the rights of the citizen—when, instead of protecting him in the full enjoyment of his rightful privileges it avows for his purpose the destruction of those privileges—it perverts itself from its original purposes, and is no longer entitled to his allegiance.

It was under the influence of this idea that our forefathers threw off the rule of the mother country and established for themselves a government of their own.

In view of the formal declaration, through the ballot-box, of a purpose by the Northern States to wield the vast machinery of the Federal Government as now constituted, for destroying the liberties of the slaveholding States, it becomes their duty to dissolve their connection with it, and establish a separate and independent government of their own.

It is folly to say that the Federal Government, administered by a party coming into power with no other but hostile aims against the slaveholding States, is entitled to their respect or to the obedience of its citizens.

This truth is so clear—this conclusion is so just—that it has, time and again, been proclaimed by patriotic men of the North, in the very midst of the people who were madly hurrying on the catastrophe of disunion. It was uttered by Millard Fillmore, four years ago, when he spoke as the candidate, and by the approval of the party which wore the title of the "Constitutional Union party." These were his words—and they have seemed like words of prophesy:

"We see a political party presenting candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency selected for the first time from the States alone, with the avowed purpose of electing those candidates by the suffrages of one part of the Union only, to rule over the whole United States. Can it be possible that those who *must inevitably follow* in case of success? Can they have the madness or folly to suppose that our Southern brethren *would submit to be governed by such a Chief Magistrate?*

* * *

"Suppose that the South, having a majority of the electoral votes, should declare that they would only have slaveholders for President and Vice President, and should select such by their exclusive suffrages to rule over us at the North. Do you think *we* would submit to it? *No, not for a moment.* And do you believe that your Southern brethren are less sensitive on this subject than you are, or less jealous of their right? If you do, let me tell you that *you are mistaken!* And therefore you must see that if this sectional party succeeds, it leads inevitably to the destruction of this beautiful fabric reared by our forefathers, cemented by their blood, and bequeathed to us as a precious inheritance.

"I tell you my friends that I feel deeply, and therefore I speak earnestly, on this subject, (cries of "you're right!") for I feel that you are in danger. I am determined to make a clean breast of it. I will wash my hands of the consequences, whatever they may be; and I tell you that *we are treading on the brink of a volcano that is liable at any moment to burst forth and overwhelm the nation.*"

Calmly, then, but with resolute purpose to do our whole duty, let us look the crisis which is upon us full in the face. We cannot avoid it. To delay is to increase tenfold the perils of the path which the stern requirements of patriotism demand that we should tread. It is idle to anchor our hope upon the forbearance of our enemies. They will do all towards the accomplishment of the ends and aims of their sectional organization which large numbers, inspired by demoniac fury, and uncontrolled by constitutional or legal restraints, will enable them to do. What will paper guarantees avail against an enemy who goes into power with the boldly declared purpose of trampling them under foot?

The Southern people cannot plead as a cause of delay for dissolving their relations with a government over which such a party will soon have control, that they have had no warning of the coming event and no time for preparation. For the last twenty five years they have beheld the steady progress of this sectional organization. Its growth has been rapid and in no part of its eventful career has it taken a backward step. The black tide has rolled onward and still onward, sweeping down every barrier in the Northern States that opposed its progress. It has now control of the popular branch of Congress. Before the expiration of the next Administration, even if the aggrieved States should permit the seats assigned them to be occupied, they would also have control of the Senate.—The reorganization of the Judiciary would immediately follow. Every department of the government will therefore, soon be in the hands of that organization to be wielded with cruel, crushing and remorseless vengeance against the Southern States if they tamely permit the yoke which has been prepared for them to be fastened on their necks.

Mississippi knows her duty and will discharge it to the letter. Acting in her sovereign capacity independently of all others, but with a spirit of conciliation and with a desire to harmonize with those States, that are confronted by the same foe and that have institutions like her own, we know she will tread the path that lies before her with firm and resolute step. It is the path of honor and of safety.

RAILROAD PERSPICUITY.—An exchange paper says: On a certain railway, the following intelligent notice appears: "Hereafter, when trains moving in an opposite direction are approaching each other, on separate lines, conductors and engineers will be requested to bring their respective trains to a dead halt before the points of meeting, *and be very careful not to proceed till each train has passed the other.*"

THE GREAT DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Prof. O. J. Wood, in the discovery of his marvelous Hair Restorative, has conferred upon mankind a lasting benefit. No such sovereign remedy for all diseases of the hair has ever been discovered. Never known to fail of accomplishing all that is claimed for it, thousands now daily use it with infinite advantage to themselves. Every day the proprietors receive letters testifying to its merits, and enumerating the benefit resulting from its use.

To those who are in this way afflicted, we can commend the Hair Restorative as a safe and reliable remedy. See the advertisement in another column, wherein will be found testimonials from numerous well known firms and individuals. Oct 19 '60. w w o-w 3m.

There is Danger in Delay.

We assume it as a fixed fact that the public sentiment of the State is for disunion in preference to abiding under a government administered with no other avowed purpose but the destruction of her institutions and her degradation from her position of equality in the Union. The election of such a party by the non slaveholding States with such a purpose, makes void the compact between them, because the Union was established not to inflict wrong and outrage upon any of the parties to it, but "to establish justice, ensure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

The question, therefore, arises when shall this purpose of withdrawing from our association with the Northern States, which have thus broken faith, be carried into effect? Our answer is, WITHOUT DELAY. Let Lincoln and his free negro associate be installed as President and Vice President for the benefit of the Northern States that have elected them, but let Mississippi stand from under and bear no part nor lot in the crowning deed. Mississippi will not recognize the government which Lincoln, Seward, Hale, Fred Douglas & Co., rule over, and she must tell her resolve to the world and take her final stand without hesitation. "If twere done, twere well it were quickly done."

The reasons for immediate action are set forth clearly in the following article from the Charleston Mercury. They are addressed to South Carolinians, but are not the less applicable to Mississippi:

1. Our great agricultural staples are going to market. The sooner we act, the more of these staples we will have on hand, to control the conduct of the people of the North and of foreign nations, to secure a peaceful result for our deliverance. Thousands at the North, and millions in Europe, need our Cotton to keep their looms in operation. Let us act, before we have parted with our agricultural productions for the season.

2. The commercial and financial interests of the South require that we should act speedily in settling our relations towards the North. Suspense is embarrassment and loss. Decision, with separation, will speedily open new sources of wealth and prosperity, and relieve the finances of the South through the establishment of new channels. In all changes of Government, respect should be had to all classes of the people, and the least possible loss be inflicted on any.

3. The moral effect of promptitude will be immense. Delay will dispirit our friends, and inspire confidence in our enemies. The evils against which we are to provide are not the growth of yesterday. They have been gathering head for thirty years. We have tried, again and again, to avert them by compromise and submission. Submission has failed to avert them; and wise, prompt and resolute action is our last and only course for safety.

4. Black Republican rule at Washington will not commence until the 4th of March next—four short months. Before that time all that South Carolina, or the other Southern States intend to do, should be done. The settlement of our relations towards the General Government, in consequence of our measures of protection, should be completed during the existing Administration.

5. It is exceedingly important also, that our measures should be laid as soon as possible *before the present Congress.* The secession of our sister States from the Union must be communicated to the [illegible] sectional madness of the North. He knows that we are wronged and enslaved by Black Republican ascendancy, and he will not, we have a right to suppose, lend himself to carry out their bloody policy.

6. By communication from the President of the United States, as well as by the withdrawal from Congress of the members of the seceding States, the question of the right of a Force Bill, must arise in Congress for action. The Representatives from the other Southern States will most probably be forced either to continue members of a body which orders the sword to be drawn against these seceding States, or they must leave it. They will most probably leave it; and thus the South will be brought together by action in Congress, even though they fail to co-operate at once by their State authorities. It will not be wise to prematurely strike at these instrumentalities for the union and co-action of the Southern States; but, it is our opinion, that Congress is the best place to unite them. By prompt action, and through the question of secession in Congress, the agitations which must ensue, will not only tend to unite the Southern members of Congress, but to unite and stimulate State action in the States they represent.

We conclude, therefore, by urging the Legislature about to assemble, to provide for the calling a Convention, as soon as it is ascertained that Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin have the majority in the Electoral Colleges for President and Vice President of the U. S.; and that this Convention shall assemble at the earliest day practicable, consistent with the knowledge of the intentions of the Southern States. To this end we would respectfully suggest Nov. 22d and 23d as the day of election, and December 15th as the time of assembling the Convention of the people of South Carolina.

"Minute Men."

We are glad to know that movements are on foot for the organization throughout the State, of men who will hold themselves ready at the call of the Governor, to perform whatever service may be required by the safety of the citizens, and the protection of the honor and equality of the Commonwealth of Mississippi. The election by the Northern States after repeated and flagrant violations of the Constitutional compact, of an Abolition fanatic to the Presidency and a half-blood African to the Vice Presidency, *per nobile fratrum*, both declaring in the language of Seward that "slavery must be abolished and we will do it"—backed as they are by an overwhelming popular vote of the majority States—demands vigilance, energy and promptness on the part of Southern men. Not the less important of the duties assigned them will be a resolve not to permit a corrupt and mercenary band of office-holders to be installed in their midst by a Black Republican President. Let us keep the elective franchise pure from the corrupting influences of government patronage disbursed by such hands. The lust of plunder will doubtless be pandered to by the enemies of the South with a view to demoralize her people and to divide her serried ranks. Let them organize at once with a view to block this avenue to power in our midst. Strong remedies may be required, but the issue involves consequences of vast magnitude, and the remedy must be proportionate to the disease. "Minute Men" now is the time for organization. Act promptly. Act now. Act without a moments delay.

Projected Flight of the Pope.

Upon the capture of Ancona the whole of the Pope's dominions, with the exception of Rome, fall inevitably into the hands of Sardinia. There is no doubt now but that France intends to limit her intervention to the city of Rome itself, as Gen. Guion has positively refused to accede to the request of M. de Merode, the Pope's Minister of War, to send a force of French troops to Viterbo.

In this state of affairs it is said the Pope contemplates flight from Rome. In this he is urged by Cardinal Antonelli and others of his advisers. Should he fly, the city will be immediately taken possession of by the Sardinian troops, and thus the patrimony of St. Peter wrested from him forever.

It is said that France desires this state of things, as it would release it from obligations which are becoming very onerous, in view of the immense outside pressure in favor of the freedom and consolidation of the entire Italian Kingdom.

From the Free Trader.

Dr. Sam'l Cartwright---Facts vs. Fancy.

This gentleman, quiet in his habits, a thorough going Democrat, has published in the last New York Day-Book, a reply to W. H. Seward, the arch-fiend of abolitionism, and the following is an extract from that reply. Dr. Cartwright lived in Natchez twenty-five years, was known to all as a gentleman of high character and talents, who thoroughly understood medical and political science. He loved the South from boyhood, and took an enthusiast's pride in studying the *status* of races and our institutions generally. He built up a name in our midst, made friends and fortune by his honesty and industry, and he never wavered in his devotion, or thought of abandoning the South in the hour of calamity. He was willing to stand in the front of danger, like a true hero, and form a barrier against the march of fanaticism. In this campaign Dr. C. has been unusually active, and his voice has been heard on several occasions. Though feeble in step—having reached an age when quiet is needed—he still goes into the political arena and expounds, in his own bold and scientific way, the true theory of our government. These great men, Southern lights, are passing away. They have fought hard the battles of Constitutional Democracy against the mongrel hordes of Abolitionism, Know Nothingism and Squatter Sovereignty, and they will soon repose in death, leaving the young politicians to follow in the path illumined by their genius.

This is a digression, but Dr. Cartwright is one of those rare men, who has labored so zealously with pen and tongue for Democracy, that we have no excuse to make for this passing tribute. In the following extract he proves the fallacy of Seward's doctrine that the negroes of the South are discontented and would fight against their masters. He quotes facts, and facts are stubborn things. If the Abolitionists generally could read this speech, they would be satisfied, and change their opinions. Read this extract:

Senator Seward says, "that *Virginia and Texas are thrown into a panic even now by the appearance or even the suspicion of a handful of men within their borders instigating civil war.*" Carl Schurz dwells much on the same topics. Senator Seward ought to know that Washington sent 4,000 captives of Burgoyne's army from Boston to Albermarle county, in the centre of Virginia, *for safe keeping* during the Revolutionary war, and a large lot of tories and traitors, captured in Philadelphia, to Staunton, in Virginia. Albermarle county had no heavy a negro slave population in the Revolution as it has now. No one in the South began to distrust their negro slaves until after the death of Washington. He refused to strike for independence until he was perfectly assured that the slaves could not be seduced by British armies in their midst, promising them liberty, land and money. He observed that, like women and children, they clung closer to their protectors in warlike alarms than in peaceful times, and were much easier governed. The British thought, like Senator Seward and Carl Schurz now think, that the South had an inflammable material in its midst, *and dare not resist aggression from without*, for fear of a rising of the slave population within. The colonies began the conflict without arms, money or credit. The labor of the negroes employed in the armies [illegible] above. No spaniel or [illegible] more faithful to his master [illegible] But after Washington died, Great Britain resorted to a series of measures, the most nefarious that ever disgraced a nation, to rend Hayti from France and to transfer its rich indigo culture to her East India possessions. Advantages were taken of the circumstances which there transpired, to make the people of the United States believe that there had been a terrible insurrection of the negro slaves against their masters in Hayti, and that the black heroes had whipped one of the largest and best appointed armies of Napoleon, sent to reduce them to subjection. Many people in the South, who had no other means of information than that acquired through British on Northern books and publications, were led into the egregious error, *and are still in the error* of believing that the negroes actually had met and conquered Napoleon's army. Hundreds came to New Orleans with wounds received in defence of their master, and of the hundreds of masters who reached our shores, *not a single one of them ever knew of a single instance of a negro slave rising against his master.*

One of the highest attributes of great generalship is to throw into the enemy's camp the seeds of panic to take root. The British have out generaled us, and sent us the seeds of panic in school books and histories written by the servants and dupes of the ruling aristocracy, and published in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. The same class of persons control, in a great degree, the books used in our public schools at the present time, and have filled them with British ideas—mistaken or false to promote British policy, and omitting to mention altogether many facts and circumstances which would explain the true theory and principles of our Republican government. Our public schools, instead of being a benefit, are a nuisance, as they fasten *Britishism* instead of *Americanism*, upon scholars educated in them. They are not independent as schools should be, each to select its own books and to have its own system of instruction; but the same books are forced on all of them without any means of correction. No public schools can correct the errors of other public schools—such for instance as *"negro slavery is sin against God"—"incompatible with republican institutions"—"the slave population a dangerous and inflammable element"—"the insecurity of the South"—"the weakness of the South."* Such British fallacies, taught in our public schools, have brought the northern and southern States to the verge of a great calamity, which, if not averted, will have the effect of depriving the Northern States of their manufactures, and will promote British policy by putting down a much dreaded rival in the manufacturing line. The North has everything to loose and nothing to gain by electing such a man as Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, with just sense enough to lise the Federal Government as he would use a maul, to split the States asunder, instead of linking them closer together, as a man of more ability and statesmanship would do.

Wouldn't Wait for an Overt Act.

The following is an extract from a speech of the Hon. C. L. Vallandingham, of Ohio, delivered in the House of Representatives last December, during the squabble over Sherman's election as Speaker. We commend its sentiments to those of our submission friends who advise the South to wait for an open attack upon her rights before dissolving her connection with a hostile Abolition Government. What man that is true to his home and section, will not approve what is here said?

Do you ask me whether the election of an anti-slavery, sectional Republican President, upon a sectional platform, pledged to administer the Government for sectional purposes, would, *per se*, be a justifiable cause of disunion? I cannot tell you. But I do tell you, as a Western man, and I tell the gentleman from Tennessee, (Mr. Nelson,) that when you of the South shall have attained the numerical power and strength in this Union, and shall then organize a Southern party on a Southern basis, and, under the forms of the Constitution, shall elect a Southern President, for the purpose of controlling all the vast power and patronage and influence of the Government by action or non-action, for the advancement of Southern interests, and above all, for the purpose of extending slavery into States now free, I will meet you as the Irish patriot would have met the invaders of Ireland—with a sword in one hand and a torch in the other; dispute every inch of ground, burn every blade of grass, till the last intrenchment of independence shall be my grave. (Applause.) I will not wait for an overt act. What? Do I not know that fire will burn, that frost will congeal, that steel and poison will do their work of destruction to the human system, that I shall await the slow process of experiment to ascertain their natural and inevitable effects? Never—never! *Experimentum in vili corpare.*

VIRGINIA PREPARING!

Important Resolutions!---Southern Wrongs and Aggressions Vividly and Graphically Portrayed!

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Princess Anne county, Va., on the 25th ult., at which Gov. Wise put in motion the ball of resistance to further wrongs and aggressions upon the South. We received the Enquirer last night containing full proceedings of the meeting, which we publish this morning to the exclusion of much interesting matter. The speech of Gov. Wise is represented as the ablest of his life. It was divested of all partizan spirit. He dealt in no party politics—He portrayed in the most vivid and eloquent manner the wrongs of the South, and the aggressions of the North. The resolutions submit a plan of thorough organization for Southern defense. In speaking of the meeting, the Richmond Enquirer says:

From a report in to-day's Enquirer, it will be seen the county of Princess Anne, under the lead of Gov. Wise, has initiated a company of Minute Men, and recommends to all the cities and counties in the State the same action. This is a most important move for provisional measures; and should Lincoln be elected, the State, from one end to the other, will be rife with "Minute Men." The report made by Gov. Wise will be read with great interest throughout the country at this time.

When a man like Gov. Wise, whose devotion to the Federal Union has never been questioned, deems the occasion important enough for such a course on his part, the people of Virginia will be no laggards in the contest that Lincoln's election must bring upon the country.

The Minute Men are for the protection of the State as well as to resist any attempt on the part of the Federal Government to coerce those States which may determine upon secession, as, in their judgment, the proper remedy for a violated Constitution.

A despatch says that on the 3d inst, Gov. Wise addressed an immense assemblage at Norfolk in behalf of these resolutions, and they were adopted by acclamation—men of all parties voting in favor of them:

We had the pleasure of attending on last Wednesday the largest mass meeting ever held in the county of Princess Anne. There were between eighteen hundred and two thousand persons, including some four hundred ladies. A sumptuous feast was spread, and there was enough to eat and drink for everybody, and plenty to spare, although the crowd was much larger than any one could have anticipated. The day was lovely, and all nature seemed to contribute to the enjoyment of the occasion. The presence of four hundred ladies, among them some of the loveliest of Virginia's daughters, seemed to inspire the orators of the occasion with unusual eloquence.

The mass meeting was organized by calling Col. Edward H. Herbert to the chair, and appointing Edgar B. Mason, Esq., Secretary.

The Hon. HENRY A. WISE (now a citizen of the county) was introduced with a few appropriate remarks by the President. Governor Wise made one of the most splendid efforts of his life, riveting the attention of his auditors by the authority with which him in his soul-stirring appeals for a union of the South for the safety of the South. *He disclaimed party feeling and addressed the people in the language of truth and soberness, which he uttered.* We will not attempt a report of the Governor's speech, which was received with the greatest enthusiasm:

We, a portion of the people of Princess Anne county, here assembled, desiring to confer with our fellow-citizens of the Commonwealth of Virginia generally, and to express to them our views upon the impending dangers threatening our property, our lives, our social safety, our political equality, our characters as a people, all the securities of our peace, and the means of our common defence, do earnestly appeal to their solemn consideration of past, present and coming events, touching these dangers, and the protection of these dearest rights of a free people.

A large body of fanatics has long been formed in the United States, with the single intent of abolishing property in slaves. It is needless to trace their origin, history and progress. In the beginning they were, professedly at least, of a religious and philanthropic order; and then were but few and of little influence, not disturbing the public peace. They soon changed into a *political* element, and at once became aggressive and sectional. This was easy and natural, as well from the cause of climate as from the political *status* of the two great sections of the country.

Climate abolished slavery in all the Northern States, simply because it made it unprofitable. It was abolished in the North by being *transferred* to the Southern States, whose slave labor is profitable. The people of the Northern States were not only the *common carriers* from Africa to the Southern States, but when their laws abolished slavery in their own limits, it was by a process so timely that the owners could sell and send to the South the most of their slaves.

At about the same time that the slaves were thus sent from the North and congregated in the South, the great *political* divisions became distinctly defined. The abolition—particularly the six New England States—adopted the scheme of Federal policy, headed by Alexander Hamilton, of New York, and contended for large and consolidating powers in the Federal Government as a national and supreme government. The slave States, almost unitedly, particularly Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and North Carolina, headed by Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia, adopted the Democratic Republican creed of the rights of the sovereign States, of a mere agency for the States, in a Federal Government of a limited power, under a strict construction of the Constitution, as a compact between sovereigns.

This was the state of political parties, when the first unfortunate division occurred in the Democratic Republican party of 1801. Aaron Burr, as candidate for the Vice Presidency, ran even on the ticket with Mr. Jefferson, as candidate for the Presidency, and, under the Constitution before amended, the Federal party attempted to repair its defeat by electing Burr instead of the choice of the Democracy. It is a remarkable fact that in this contest the leading motive of Hamilton, oft repeated to his party, was, though he himself was opposed to Burr, to defeat and destroy the "*Virginia dynasty*," whom he denounced as "Jacobins." Thus showing his jealousy of the Southern Democracy. The Democracy then succeeded, but then was sown the first seeds of division in it by Aaron Burr, who permitted himself to be the instrument of the Federal party's attempt to defeat the real popular will. The "Virginia dynasty," in the administrations of Jefferson, Madison and Monroe, in succession, lasted twenty four years, from 1800 to 1825, and all aspirants became jealous and antagonistic to