



The Organizer.

BENJAMIN F. DILL, WILLIAM DELAY, Editor, Printer and Publisher.

OXFORD, MI., Saturday, April 7, 1849.

FOR GOVERNOR: **GEN. JOHN A. QUITMAN.** (Subject to the decision of a Democratic State Convention.)

We are authorized to announce the Hon. N. S. PRICE, of Tipton County, as a candidate for Judge of the 7th Judicial District, at the next November Election.

EDMUND A. COLE, of Marshall County is a candidate for Clerk of the Chancery Court of this District, at the November election.

JOHN W. CAMPBELL, of De Soto, is a candidate for District Attorney, of the 7th Judicial District, at the November election.

J. N. McCAMPBELL, of Marshall County, is a candidate for Judge of the 7th Judicial District, at the November election.

Democratic Meeting. We have been requested by a number of good and true Democrats, to give notice that there will be a meeting of the Democrats of Lafayette County,

On the 30th day of April next, (The First day of the Circuit Court,) for the purpose of appointing delegates to the State and District Conventions; and to pledge anew our adherence to Democratic principles.

Apologetical.—It is proper that we should make some explanation for the appearance last week of the personal Card of Mr. Beavers, in which he says certain hard things of Mr. Wm. H. Cain, Constable of this County. The article was placed on file as we supposed, to be printed in hand-bill form, and by some oversight made its appearance in the Organizer. Now, in Justice to Mr. Cain, we are compelled to admit his reply this week. Here the personal controversy must close, at least so far as our columns are concerned.

The "Organizer" has reached the 50th No. of the 4th Volume, and although many applications have been made to us to give publication to personal articles, we have invariably refused, directing the applicants to the published terms and conditions upon which our paper has been conducted. On one occasion we were offered \$500 to publish the testimony in a certain criminal suit which created considerable excitement during its pendency. We refused it. The "Organizer" shall never become the medium of personal abuse, and the vilification of private character.

TEMPERANCE CELEBRATION ON SATURDAY LAST.—Our correspondent, "OBSERVER," relieves us of the agreeable necessity of reporting the interesting proceedings of the Sons of Temperance on last Saturday. However, we cannot withhold the remark that all the addresses were excellent and highly appropriate to such an occasion. The Orator of the Day, Mr. T. J. FARRAR, a son of Dr. FARRAR, of Jackson, delivered an Address which would have done honor to one of riper years. He is destined, at no late day, to become an ornament to the State.

The beautiful Banner presented on Saturday last, by the young ladies of Mr. Lewis' School to the Sons of Temperance of the University was, we learn, painted by Mrs. REED, the excellent lady of Rev. Mr. REED, formerly Pastor of the Presbyterian Church at this place. It is a lovely thing. The appropriate Ode sung on the occasion, was written by Professor WADDEL, who is known to be a great friend to the cause of Temperance.

CONVENTION OF EDITORS.—We approve of the suggestion of the Jackson "Southron," for a Convention of Editors at Jackson, on the 3d Monday of June next, when the Democratic Convention meets. There should be some uniformity of charges, and this would be likely to bring such a thing about. Besides, other matters of importance to the "press-gang," might be attended to.

DISTRICT CONVENTION.—The "Jacksonian" regards it as a fixed fact, that the Democratic Convention for this Congressional District, is to meet at Pontotoc, on the first Monday in June. Well, we have already agreed to the time and place named. We are pleased to see that the Jacksonian also urges the propriety of nominating a candidate for Judge, also for District Attorney, and Clerk of the Vice Chancery Court. Will not the Democratic Press of the 1st District sustain the suggestion?

SLANDER UPON THE MISSISSIPPI UNIVERSITY.—A friend has called our attention to a communication in the Baptist Chronicle, of the 10th ult., published at New Orleans, which grossly misrepresents the character and condition of the University. The editor introduces the communication by saying: "It is sent by a resident of Mississippi, who received it from a pedo-baptist minister, of high standing in the State, with permission to publish." So it seems that the article was contributed by a Minister of the Gospel! We have no inclination to call in question the "high standing" of the author; but as men of "high standing" have sometimes been known to do some very low things, we feel at liberty to comment upon the production without regard to the imputed character of the writer. From the knowledge he displays in some respects, in reference to the University, it is fair to infer that his misrepresentations are not the result of ignorance, but design. In a future number, if others do not take the task from our hands, we shall endeavor to point out some of his misrepresentations, so that the public may not be misled by them, even when blinded by the endorsement of the Editor of the South Western Baptist Chronicle. We are determined to nail down these slanders upon our State Institution, no matter from what quarter they proceed. If a clergyman ventures before the public in the character of a slanderer, his black robe should not, nor cannot protect him.

Somehow or other we cannot resist the inclination to believe that this precious epistle comes from one of those disappointed clergymen who visited Oxford last summer, with a strong impression of their own importance, and vast erudition; and, forsooth, because the Trustees happened to have their own good standard for determining the ponderous claims of the swarm of applicants who beset them on all sides, and did not make them Professors, they now turn around to deride and misrepresent their more successful, and doubtless, better qualified competitors. Such conduct is disgraceful, mean-spirited, and as much beneath the dignity and nobleness of gentlemen, as it is inconsistent with the charity and "long suffering" of a minister of the Gospel.

This is not the first ebullition of venom originating in disappointment and defeat, which we have seen in the newspapers. An article of similar import and malignancy was written for a St. Louis paper, immediately after the President and Professors were elected. Over persuaded by friends, we permitted that to pass unnoticed; but we believe now as then, that it is the bounden duty of every friend to our infant University to ferret out and expose to the public, these real enemies to Education, unless it be fettered and fenced in by the narrow and intolerant Sectarianism of the Churches.—The complainant, no doubt, first wanted a place for himself—failing in this, one for his particular denomination. Poiled in both respects, he turns in to abusing the Mississippi University.

THE AXE AT WORK IN MISSISSIPPI.—Among the appointments in Mississippi recently made by the President, we notice the following:—

John T. Brooks of Chickasaw County to be Register of the land office at Pontotoc, in place of Andrew J. Edmonson, whose term of office has expired.

We are indebted to a friend for the facts we state. The history of this case is short and easily told. Mr. Edmonson was nominated by Mr. Polk, a month or two before Congress adjourned. The committee to whom the subject was referred were unanimous in favor of the re-appointment of Mr. Edmonson, who, every body knows made an excellent officer; but the confirmation of the Senate did not reach Mr. Polk, until after 12 o'clock, P. M. of the 4th of March, and the retiring President having doubts as to the propriety of his approving it at that late hour, left the nomination for the signature of the new President. This is a plain case of removal from office, of a worthy and competent officer, for opinion's sake. It is a removal too, in the face of Gen. Taylor's pledge to concede everything to the wisdom of Congress. The axe of proscription is uplifted, and during the present summer when the office hunters get very hungry, and grow a little more clamorous for the "fleshpots," it will do its bloody work.

REMOVAL.—That Col. HASKELL, of Tennessee, the man of last-hat notoriety, will be appointed Minister to Chili, and BATTLE PRYOR, of Louisiana, Minister to Mexico.

COTTON MARKET.—The cotton market was dull at Memphis on the 5th, and but little arriving. Extremes quoted at 54 to 61, a middling article bringing 54 to 54. At New Orleans on the 30th ult., low middling to middling 6 to 6 1/2.

HON. JACOB THOMPSON'S WITHDRAWAL FROM CONGRESS.—Last week we published Mr. Thompson's Card to his constituents of the First Congressional District, declining to become a candidate for re-election. We intended to accompany the Address with some remarks of our own, suggested by it, but the late hour at which the Address reached our compositor's hands, made it necessary to omit our thoughts.

Mr. Thompson has been ten years in the public service, during the most trying periods in the political history of the country, when the "summer soldier and the sunshine friend" in the cause of popular rights, would most certainly have shrunk from the contest, but in the darkest hour, he stood firmest; and we believe, we may say with truth and propriety, that he now resigns the post of honor and high responsibility assigned him by his fellow citizens, to others who feel anxious to fill it, without having incurred the displeasure or semblance of displeasure of his constituents in one solitary instance. He has ever been found a kind, obliging, attentive, and able Representative of the State, and of the individual interests of his constituents. If, in his modest, unassuming demeanor, he has not pretended to as much genius and ability as others who preceded him—but, who now have no "local habitation or name in Mississippi"—his career has given indubitable evidence of great capacity and willingness to serve the public advantage, and faithfully. While as a public man, he has been attentive to the interests of all his constituents, and a punctual correspondent in business matters, he has never wavered or faltered in his strong devotion to Democracy and to the Democratic Party. He has been a good democrat and a good party-man all the time. We have felt it a duty to our late Congressman, our friend personal and political, to say this much on the occasion of his retiring from the public stage. In sheer justice, we could not have said less.

Mr. Thompson's withdrawal will leave the Democracy at sea in the First Congressional District, and did we not know that all persuasion would be fruitless, we would even now insist upon his retracting his determination to give up our banner. But he has already sacrificed much to the Public and the Party, and it is but reasonable and right, that he should decide for himself. The important question then arises, who shall be his successor? We have already announced our individual choice, and we feel great confidence that his distinguished services to the party, his ability, and his eloquence, qualify him in an eminent degree to bear our standard aloft in November. ROGER BARTON is the man—and without intending to offend aspirants, we declare our opinion that he is the only man upon whom any decided unanimity can be had. Other aspirants will be served in their turn, but the present crisis requires that we should select as a candidate one upon whom the whole Democracy of the District can with pleasure, zeal, and cheerfulness unite. Taylorism is making greater inroads upon this so-called strong-hold of Mississippi, than most of us imagine. We must meet it and conquer it. To do this we must have oneness of sentiment in reference to our candidate, and a candidate who has strength within himself, independent of that which Convention nominations give. Again we say, Roger Barton of Marshall, is the man.

PONTOTOC TRIBUNE.—This paper has failed to come to our office for sometime past, and this reminds us that we have somewhere seen a notice of its discontinuance, on account of a want of patronage. Can this be possible? Can it be true that the whole soul democrats of Pontotoc will permit the organ of their principles to languish and perish at this particular juncture, when there is so much need for "light and knowledge" on political subjects? The "Tribune" ever since its first establishment, which was at an early day in the history of the Chickasaw Counties, has maintained its political integrity, amidst the most adverse circumstances and the greatest temptations to error; and we deeply regret that its professed friends in Pontotoc and the adjoining counties have now permitted it to go down. The "Bugle," a "whig paper" published in the same town, seems to be prospering. Are the democrats less able or less disposed to foster a public print than the whigs? There is something about this matter which needs explanation.

ENTHUSIASM FOR GEN'L QUITMAN.—The Democrats of Lowndes and Chickasaw Counties, have nominated General Quitman for Governor. Lafayette County will also nominate him, when our public meeting is held during the session of the Circuit Court. The Chickasaw Counties will rally with great enthusiasm around him. The only opposition to his nomination seems to come from Monroe County.

A FLASH IN THE PAN.—The announcement in some of the Memphis papers—in the "Dime," at least—that Latham of the "Eagle," had been appointed Post Master at Memphis, seems to have been premature, as we learn by the "Dime" of the 5th inst. Maj. Winchester, the present efficient P. M., has escaped more than one proscription Administration, but we venture to predict that he will fall under the axe of Gen. Taylor, his pledges to the contrary notwithstanding.

EDITOR OF THE SOUTHERN CULTIVATOR AN ABOLITIONIST.—The Augusta Constitutionalist charges that Dr. LEE, editor of this paper is an abolitionist. If this be true—and there seems to be little doubt about it—Southern men should drop it at once. The Cultivator has a number of subscribers in this county, and we make this notice to give them warning of their duty to themselves and the country. The South is every day warming into life these reptiles of abolitionism.

Rumor says that the National Intelligence has been formally adopted as the Organ of the Taylor Administration. This looks more Whiggish than anything we have seen from the Capitalator.

Mr. Polk arrived at Nashville on Monday last, his health improved.

The apprehension of an overflow of the Mississippi, at New Orleans, has entirely passed away. The river was falling gradually at Memphis, on the 5th inst.

Punch thinks that the discovery of California, will enable Americans to furnish the world with sovereigns, for sometime to come.

For the Organizer, OXFORD, March 31st, 1849.

This morning our little village was all hurry and bustle on account of the celebration of the Sons of Temperance. There was delight playing on the face of the youth, at the anticipated pleasure of the day. At 11 o'clock the Oxford Division assembled at the Division room, where they formed in order of procession, and marched out to meet the University Division, which was also out in procession. After meeting, the two Divisions marched to the Cumberland Presbyterian church, at the door of which the procession halted and formed in open order, to receive the Ladies of Oxford, together with the pupils of the Female Institute, who moved in procession, escorted by the brass band, filling the air with strains of music. After the Ladies were seated in the church, the two Divisions marched in and took their seats near the pulpit. Professor WADDEL, having delivered an appropriate prayer, Gen. TALLAFERRO stepped forward, holding in hand an elegantly adorned and beautifully designed banner, bearing on its broad surface, in golden letters, the motto of the order, drawn in a triangular form enclosing a representation of the all seeing eye. Above this impressive drawing stood in bold relief, a jet d'eau, painted in style calculated to deceive the eye and induce the belief that the pure water was playing there in reality. Above the water fount was inscribed, in beautiful blue, "UNIVERSITY DIVISION, No. 149." Gen. TALLAFERRO, in behalf of the young ladies of the Female Institute, presented, in an appropriate address, the Banner, which was accepted, in an equally appropriate reply, by Mr. J. J. SMILEY in behalf of the University Division. In this reply the Ladies were complimented in a manner not to be surpassed either in chastity, modesty of expression, or elegance of style.

At the close of Mr. SMILEY'S remarks, peals of applause rung from all parts of the audience, which was large. The house becoming silent, Miss LONDEL, of the Female Institute, seated at the Piano procured for the occasion, executed scientifically a beautiful air, which was accompanied by an original ode, sung by the young Ladies of the Female Institute. After the ode, Professor WADDEL introduced to the audience Mr. FARRAR, orator of the day, who acquitted himself in a manner far beyond the expectations of his most sanguine friends. His address would have done honor to a veteran in the cause. For pathos, point in expression, and elegance of language, it is not surpassed. All the subject of Temperance Reform was comprehended, without any superfluity of language—in a word, it might be said of the address, "multum in parvo!"

The conclusion of Mr. FARRAR'S address was followed by long and continued peals of applause, sounding from all parts of the well filled edifice. A repetition of the ode was called for—after which the Brass Band played a well selected air. Then the audience was dismissed by a prayer from Professor WADDEL. The assembly dispersed with evident marks of satisfaction on the countenances of all.

AN OBSERVER.

ENGLISH PROGRESS.—Every one remembers the criticisms and denunciations which were thrown out by the British Press, when the news of our brilliant victories in Mexico, crossed the waters. Well, the British forces in India have recently had some hostile engagements with a less formidable and warlike enemy. The following, brought by the steamer Canada, a late arrival, will show the result. Remember it is a British account:—

ANOTHER BATTLE—GREAT SLAUGHTER.—The details of the late warlike intelligence from India have more than ordinary interest, but we can at present make but brief allusion to the subject. The Bombay Telegraph says, another of these murderous conflicts has occurred on the left bank of the river Ibelum, near, as some say, on the identical spot which 2,000 years ago formed the battle-field of Alexander and Porus—that scene, rich in classical associations, has been the arena of a fierce and protracted struggle between the Army of the Punjab, under Lord Gough and the Sikh force. The Sikh forces were under Rajah Shere Singh—a struggle in which the British have to deplore the loss of at least 93 officers and 2,500 men, killed and wounded, 4 guns captured and 4 or 5 regimental colors taken by the enemy. The struggle, which terminated in victory, was degraded by the flight of the Bengal Cavalry Regiment, and the retreat, as yet scarcely explained, of two British corps of Dragoons. A struggle which left the contending hosts so weak and shattered that it was doubtful which had sustained the greatest injury from the conflict, and which yielded so few of the badges of triumph for the victors that their opponents took a new position and fired a salute in honor of its termination. Though masters of the field our laurels are drenched with blood, and it is the universal opinion that two more such victories would be virtual ruin. No attempt is made by the English press to disguise the fact that the news from India is of the most disastrous character. Lord Gough has been promptly superseded in command by Sir Charles Napier, who was to have proceeded to the scene of hostilities on the 20th ult.

POSTAGE ON NEWSPAPERS.—The following instructions on the subject of new-paper postage have been issued by the Postmaster General:

Notice to the Public, and Instructions to Postmasters, relative to the Rating of Letters, the Return of Dead Letters, Transient Newspapers, and the Postmarking of Letters conveyed by the British and the United States International Mails.

Hereafter when a letter exceeds an ounce in weight but does not exceed two ounces, it will be rated with four charges of single postage; when it exceeds two ounces, but does not exceed three, it will be rated with six charges of single postage; and so on, there being a single postage for the first half ounce, a double charge for the first ounce, and two additional charges for each succeeding ounce, or fraction of an ounce, beyond the first ounce. This is ordered in virtue of the provisions of an act of Congress, approved March 3, 1849.

And, in pursuance of the same act, it is required that letters which are refused at the office of delivery, by the parties addressed, and letters which for any other cause, cannot be delivered to the parties, shall be immediately returned to the Dead Letter Office in Washington, under address to the Third Assistant Postmaster-General, without waiting the time for advertising as heretofore required in relation to this class of dead letters. They must in every case be marked with red ink on the face, with an entry showing they were refused, or the cause that prevents their delivery; also stamped with the stamp of office, and, with a view to the proper adjustment of accounts, be placed under post-bill to the Dead Letter office.

Transient newspapers (that is, papers not sent from the office of publication) will hereafter be subject, in virtue of the act aforesaid, to the general publication postage rate only; that is, one cent for any distance in the State, and one and a half cents for any distance exceeding one hundred miles, where the newspaper is sent from one State to another. But postage on such newspapers is in all cases to be prepaid, as heretofore.

In respect to the British mails, where the official postage entries on the letters received are in red ink, the letter is to be considered as paid, and is to be delivered accordingly; when in black ink, as unpaid, and the postage is to be collected. Postage in such cases is either wholly paid or wholly unpaid.

The postage figures on such letters show, on the paid letters, the amount to be credited to the United States; on the unpaid letters, the amount charged to the United States. The postage to be collected from unpaid British letters is in all cases to be, whatever may be their credit or debit figures, twenty-four cents when single, with an additional twenty-four cents for each additional rate, and, after the first ounce, each letter exceeding that weight is to be charged forty-eight cents for each additional ounce or fraction of an ounce.

J. COLLAMER, P. M. General. P. O. Department, March 15, 1849.

FROM SANTA FE—COL. FREMONT AND PARTY.—We clip the following Telegraphic dispatches from the Louisville Courier of the 30th ult:

SANTA FE, March 29. I have news from Santa Fe to the 25th ult. Col. Fremont had arrived there on his way to California, taking Cook's route. He lost 11 men on the mountains. The names of only three are known; Henry J. Wise, of St. Louis; Henry King, of Georgetown, D. C.; and Preuss, an artist, of Washington. Fremont did not reach the top of the mountains from which Col. Benton's last accounts left him. He was compelled to retire to the valleys, where the snow fell to the depth of from 30 to 40 feet, covering up his outfit and killing his mules. He left the valley and took to the hills; here he sent out a party to obtain relief, who were to return at a stated time and they not doing so, Fremont started after them and overtook them in six days. He reached Taos and finally the survivors were relieved. Fremont was furnished with an outfit to proceed on his journey by the Quarter Master, and Commissary, Lieut. Beal. He was last heard from at Sorocco, and was progressing without difficulty. He expected to reach California in thirty days.

PHILADELPHIA, March 29. MORE CALIFORNIA GOLD.—Accounts from Valparaiso announce the arrival at that port of two vessels from California, with \$60,000 of gold.

EDITORIAL CONVENTION.—The Southron suggests that the approaching whig or democratic convention in June or July next would afford the editors of the State a fine opportunity to hold a convention to adjust a tariff of prices for advertising and book and job printing, as well as for the less useful purpose of becoming personally acquainted with each other. We heartily "second the motion," and hope it will meet with favor from every member of the fraternity. A standard of printing prices, such as would do justice both to the public and the craft, is a desideratum in this State; and we think the craft could not be better engaged for a day or two than in a convention convened for the purpose of effecting a reform in this relation. There are many reasons for holding such a convention; but we shall not go into details upon the subject at present, hoping, as we do, that these may be discussed when the gentlemen of the press meet together in Jackson at one of the two political meetings soon to be held in that city. We merely add that a personal acquaintance among editors would not only be a source of pleasure, but would add much to the efficiency of the press in regard to many subjects of importance.—Vicks. Whig.

PRESIDENTIAL APPOINTMENTS.—Among other appointments made by the President and confirmed by the Senate, we notice the following:

Septimus Caldwell, of Grenada, Miss., to be Receiver of Public Monies at Grenada, Miss., in the place of George S. Gollady, whose term of office has expired.

John T. Brooks, of Chickasaw county Miss., to be Register of the land office at Pontotoc, Miss., in the place of Andrew J. Edmonson whose term of office has expired.

John Shelby, Postmaster at Nashville, Tennessee, vice L. B. Chatham, whose commission has expired.

A VALUABLE PRESENT.—The British Government soon after the Mexican war instructed its consuls in the United States to procure information of the military organization of the people of this country. The British Consul, in Boston, waited on the Adjutant-General, and requested the facts relating to the Massachusetts military organization. Gen. Oliver who then filled the office, naturally felt some delicacy on the subject, but he finally presented to the Consul copies of the laws of that State devoted to the militia. One of the Judges on hearing the fact expressed a hope, that if the British Government ever discovered the meaning of those laws, that they would be kind enough to communicate the discovery to the bench and bar of Massachusetts, as up to this time no lawyer or Judge in Massachusetts has been able to make any thing of them.

The mere lapse of years is not life. To eat, and drink, and sleep; to be exposed to darkness and the light; to pace around the mill of habit, and turn the wheel of wealth; to make reason our book keeper, and turn thought into an implement of trade—this is not life. In all this, but a poor fraction of the sanctities still slumber which make it most worth while to be. Knowledge, truth, love, beauty, goodness, faith, alone can give vitality to the mechanism of existence; the laugh of mirth which vibrates through the heart, the tears that freshen the dry wastes within, the music that brings childhood back, the prayer that calls the future near, the doubt which makes us meditate, the death which startles us with mystery, the hardships that force us to struggle, the anxiety that ends in trust—these are the nourishment of our natural being.