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POETRY.

On the Death of J. C. Calhoun

BY M. T. CARPENTER.

Calhoun—the pillar of his country's pride,
The child of genius, and the Statesman bold
Who Senates held in awe, whose spirit, tried
By two score years of service, as pure gold
Shone brightly to the last—hath lost his hold
On life, and slumbers in the quiet grave!
Death's chill hand has laid his spirit on the sod,
And ceased the beatings of that heart so brave—
A Nation's tears are shed for him they could not save.

A solemn thing is death! Its ghastly form,
Its dull and glassy eye whose light is fled,
Its cold and stiffened limbs that late were warm,
In every silence, strike the soul with dread,
We may not look unmoved upon the dead,
[Life,
Though neither pomp nor power were theirs in
But, oh! what homilies to us are read,
When sleeps a mighty one, and ends the strife
Of his long, bright career, with fame and honor
rite.

And such an one hath sunk in peace to rest,
Whose clarion voice hath often-time been heard
Ringling throughout the land, and in each breast
Emotions lasting, strong, and deep, were stirred,
And listening millions hung upon his word;
Whose mind expansive was as in the sea
That compasses the earth whose heart ne'er erred,
For it was pure as ever man's may be,
And full of holy love for freedom and the
free.

Now that his career is run, even his foes
Must grant that he was brave, and pure, and kind;
That Genius did unto his mind disclose
Her rarest gems, so dazzling, yet refined;
That patriotism, in his thoughts enshrined,
Was worshipped with a love that few may feel;
That in his country's councils, heart and mind
Were brought to act with energy and zeal,
To shield his country's rights—advance his country's
weal.

What'er his mind conceived his tongue proclaimed
Regardless of what men might think or say;
The first approach of wrong his soul inflamed
With burning eloquence that none might stay,
But on it swept in its terrific awe,
Tornado-like, throughout his native land,
And men of power unto his thoughts gave way,
And even opponents, who fain would brand
That patriot-sage with shame, might not his
words withstand.

Go ye unto his Southern home, where he [great,
Through years, long years, stood first among the
And there his name from every strain is free;
Not even calumny, with tongue or base
And heart of gall, can his proud fame abate.
The social virtues round his heart entwined—
At home or in the councils of the State,
Their radiant lustre shone upon his mind,
And though at times austere, his heart was ever
kind.

All must give thee praise; and I who sing
This feeble tribute to thy virtue's worth,
Would't to thy grave one laurel gladly bring,
Though ne'er a partisan of thine. The earth
Hath claimed the manly form it once gave birth,
And over all the land there rests a gloom,
And sorrow fills all hearts where late was mirth,
For Freedom's favored land must, in thy doom,
One of her jewels bright see insoudering in the
loom.

Rest, glorious Statesman, in thy narrow bed!
Thy years were full of honor: greenest bays
Shall mark the spot where sleeps the patriot dead!
And pilgrims from far climes, in future days,
Will journey to thy tomb and bring thee praise;
And gifted bards, in ages yet unborn,
Willing thy fame in patriotic lays.
Thy name, thy nation's history will adore,
And millions celebrate thy hallowed natal morn!

AN ACT

Regulating the payment of the fees of
Clerks and returning officers of
Presidential elections, and of grand
jurors and bailiffs in the Circuit
Courts, and for other purposes.

Sec. 1. *Be it enacted by the Legis-
lature of the State of Mississippi,* That on the discharge of the grand jury in
this State, it shall hereafter be the
duty of the Judges of said Courts to
require each several juror empannelled
and acting as such, to prove his
mileage and attendance, as allowed
by law, in open Court; and it shall
be then and there, the duty of said
courts to enter an order on said min-
utes, in favor of the sheriff for the
same, of the certificates of such ju-
rors payable out of the State Treas-
ury, a copy whereof, being certified
to the Auditor of Public Accounts,
under the seal of said courts, a war-
rant shall be issued for the amount
so certified, payable to the sheriff, or
order, from which the sheriff shall
pay the several claims of said jurors
immediately on receipt of the same
from the treasury; and it shall not
be lawful to allow mileage to any
grand juror for more than one travel

to and from the Court House at any
term.

Sec. 2. *Be it further enacted,* That at each term of said Courts, an allow-
ance shall be entered of record for the
compensation allowed by law to bail-
iffs summoned and attending said
Courts, not more than three in num-
ber, in favor of the sheriff; and upon
the certificate of such allowance un-
der the seal of the Court, a warrant
on the State Treasury shall be issued
in favor of the sheriff, or to his order,
for such compensation, which, when
so received by him, shall be by him
immediately paid to the bailiffs enti-
tled thereto.

Sec. 3. *Be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the sheriff of
each county, immediately after the
presidential election in every year in
which the same shall be held to
make out a list of the clerks and
returning officers of said election,
with a statement of the number of
days they were necessarily engaged
in conducting and certifying the
same, verified on his oath, which
said list shall be filed and recorded in
the Probate Clerk's office of such
county; and upon a copy of said list
and statement, certified under the
seal of the Probate Court, being pre-
sented to him, the Auditor of Public
Accounts shall issue his warrant in
favor of the sheriff for the sum of the
fees of said officers, according to law,
and on receipt of the same, the sheriff
shall pay to the parties entitled, the
amount severally due to them for
said service, without deduction.

Sec. 4. *Be it further enacted,* That if any sheriff, after having received
said moneys from the Treasury, as
herein before provided, shall wilfully
or fraudulently neglect to pay to any
of said parties their said compensa-
tion, on demand made of him, such
sheriff on conviction thereof, upon
indictment or presentment, shall be
fined an amount equal to three times
the amount so withheld, and
shall, moreover, be removed from office.

Sec. 5. *Be it further enacted,* That hereafter, it shall not be lawful for
the Clerk of any Circuit Court to
issue his certificate for mileage and
attendance to any person, as a petit
juror, at any term, unless such person
shall have been actually empannelled,
and served as such.

Sec. 6. *Be it further enacted,* That this act take effect and be in force
from and after the first day of April
next, and that all acts and parts of
acts conflicting with the provisions of
this act be, and the same are hereby
repealed.

JOHN J. McRAE,

Speaker of the House of Represent-
atives.

JOHN I. GUION,

President of the Senate pro tem.

Approved March 8, 1850.

JOHN A. QUITMAN,

From the Yazoo Democrat

The University of Mississippi.

We could not devote our columns to
a more useful purpose than to the in-
sertion of the interesting Report of the
Trustees of the University of Missis-
sippi. Every man in the State should
feel more or less concerned in the af-
fairs (which are here set forth) of
this institution.

Here in the South, where are to be
found all that conduces to the wealth
and strength of the people—where
nature has been lavish of her gifts—
too little attention has been paid to
the providing of means for a mental
culture. A prejudice has even exist-
ed against institutions of learning at
home, and parents and guardians have
looked only to the nurseries of science
abroad for the education of their chil-
dren and wards. But little encour-
agement has been extended to teach-
ers of high attainments; and the great
cause of Education within the borders
of our State has been suffered to languish.
But a more auspicious day is
dawning amongst us, & we trust that
ere long Mississippi, while she boasts
the diversity of her resources, her ele-
ments of wealth, and the chivalry and
patriotism of her sons, may also boast
of her splendid nurseries of learning.

It is gratifying to learn that this
magnificently endowed Institution
bids fair in the very commencement
of its career, to prosper. Its location
is highly favorable; but the par-amount
consideration is the qualifications and
ability of the Faculty. All reliable
accounts justify the high opinion ex-
pressed concerning this body by the

Trustees. They are all represented
to be gentlemen of rare mental en-
dowments—such men as will, if pro-
perly encouraged, render the Institu-
tion an acquisition and an ornament
to the State.

Under such circumstances those
who desire to acquire good educations
have every inducement held out to
them to resort to the University of Mis-
sissippi. Parents in our State should
reflect that in this Institution their
sons are in a manner subjected to their
own affectionate vigilance. It is or-
wise to send them, while such a
school is at their doors, to Northern
Institutions where there lasts are vitiated,
and their minds are liable to be-
come tainted by the foul spirit of Abolitionism
which may be insidiously
breathed into them. There they must
be corrupted by the instilment of per-
nicious doctrines in their minds, or
else withstand the seductions and
dangerous teachings and examples set
before them. Let these important
considerations be properly reflected
on, and enlightened judgement will
do away with that morbid attachment
—we might almost say veneration—
which has prevailed amongst us for
Northern Institutions, to the discour-
agement of our own. Here no sec-
ularian doctrines are inculcated; no
injurious influences exerted; and the
student pursues his Academic career
in the South, where he expects to
lead his life hereafter in the great
school of the world.

From the Memphis Enquirer.

THE NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

It is a matter of some degree of as-
tonishment to us to witness the vindic-
tive and bitter opposition which is
manifested by some of the leading
men and presses of the South, to the
assembly of this Convention. What
awful secrets these would-be seers
have discovered, we are entirely un-
able to divine. We sometimes are
half inclined to think, that these
gentlemen are playing Falstaff's *nod-
denized*—they have not found "men
in buckram," but they have the
same *penchant* which Shakespeare's
hero had to "show themselves to be
men, good and true," not by deeds
of valor and bold daring in defence
of the Constitution, but by loud and
swelling words against the friends of
that sacred instrument. The great
"man of the immense protuberance in
front of his body," so admirably dis-
cribed by the Bard of Nature, in the
excess of his "cups of sack," did not
talk more valiantly of his honor and
honesty, than some of our modern
Falstaffs do about the *treachery* of
men who have far outstripped them
in devotion to the constitution and
the rights of the South. They sneer
most pompously, and if a man dare
to differ with them as regards his own
rights as a citizen of this Republic,
their rage admits of no measurement,
and "conspirator" and "traitor," are
the mildest words which can escape
their *sainted lips*. Alas! for our
country when a convention of free
men cannot assemble in the capita-
city of Tennessee, consisting of dele-
gates from many of the States of the
South—"peaceably assembled," and dis-
cuss and consider, of their own
affairs, without meeting, in advance
with the charge of "treason, conspi-
racy," and an intention to "dissolve
the Union"—by office holders, stipen-
diaries, expectants, and those who
simply think as they are directed. It
is an ominous feature in the times,
when a body of representatives from
Southern States—appointed expressly
to consult about an imminent crisis
affecting the vital interests of those
Southern States! but are greeted in
advance with the charge of "treason,"
and designs against the Union," and
warned "to meet somewhere else." This
is one of the wonders of the age.

None but men of true worth,
Who gave these self constituted
censors of public opinion—these
rulers in their own arrogance, the
authority to dictate to any portion
of the people of the South, whether they
should or should not assemble, "peace-
ably," and consult upon the best
"mode and measure of redress" to be
applied to cases of intolerable oppres-
sion, disgraceful wrong and palpable
violations of the constitution of the
country, and their own personal dig-
nity and property rights? Whence
did our leaders and editors derive
the authority to proclaim these repre-
sentatives of the people of the sov-
ereign States "traitors," "plotters and

conspirators?"—King George the III^d
did not speak in a more imperious
tone to the patriots of the revolution,
than do these would be masters of the
people, to the free and untrammelled
citizens of the United States! Shame
on the folly of such pretensions.

The Convention will be held, un-
less the North shall recede from her
aggressive movements, and consent
to *void the Union as created by the
constitution*. It will be composed of
some of the most distinguished
statesmen—patriots of the South—
men venerable for their age and ex-
perience in public affairs, and endeared
to the people by their patriotism and
valuable services in the cause of
freedom and the constitution. When
they assemble, they will do so
"peaceably," and they will laugh to
scorn the puny attacks of all aspir-
ants and upstarts who may attempt
to "drive them out of the city." Tho'
many of them will doubtless be old
in years, yet they retain the vigor of
their youth in spirit and devotion to
their country. They will not be
"driven out of Nashville." The peo-
ple of Nashville would never suffer so
foul a desecration of the priceless
liberty they have inherited.

Why is this convention so bitterly
opposed? There is nothing harmful
in its pretensions—no secrets have
been "unfolded in the robes" of its
friends—it has been publicly conceiv-
ed, and so far as the process of get-
ting it up has progressed, all has pro-
gressed, all has been public; State
Legislatures and primary assemblies
of the people have engaged in it—so
far as we know the delegates already
chosen, are men beyond reproach or
doubt, and on this subject, beyond
and above all party partiality.—
They will assemble but for one pur-
pose—to compare, consider and con-
dense, public opinion as entertained in
the South, upon a most intensely in-
teresting question of public policy;
and when that opinion is ascertained,
as far as it may be, to give expres-
sion to it, that the co-States at the
North may be duly advised that the
Southern people intend to maintain
their rights under the constitution,
and will never submit to the proposed
infraction of the constitution. Is
there any "treason" in this? We
should think not. But some very
learned and very wise persons de-
nounce the convention in advance as
"traitorous," as a "conspiracy." Is
there no God of patience, who can
supply the Southern patriots who may
assemble at Nashville with a super-
abundant supply of that commendable
virtue, to enable them to sustain the
crushing denunciations of—Who?
Let the reader answer.

Should there be no satisfactory set-
tlement of the slave question at Wash-
ington before the meeting of the con-
vention at Nashville, it may become
the duty of that body to consider, in
the language of Mr. Madison, "the
mode and measure of redress" to be
adopted by the Southern people, if
the assaults upon the property rights
and sovereignty of the people of the
Southern States should be persevered
in. The wise and country-loving
statesmen who will assemble there,
will perform this duty fearlessly and
coolly—they will refrain from any
duty which their constituents may expect
them to perform. When this may be
accomplished, they will submit the re-
sult of their deliberations to THE
PEOPLE, and the people will act for
themselves. The convention will ex-
ercise no Legislative power—it
claims none. It will be merely a body
of consultation, and an advisory assem-
blage. It will dictate nothing—it will
prescribe nothing—but our word for
it, its deliberations and their results
will be regarded by nine tenths of
the Southern people with entire re-
spect. None but men of true worth,
tried patriotism, much political ex-
perience, and undisputed wisdom and
moderation will be apt to find a seat
as a member of that body. Then
why are such men to be driven out of
the capital of Tennessee? Or why
are they denounced as "traitors,"
"plotters," and "conspirators," in ad-
vance? Will the freemen of Tennes-
see suffer that reproach, of such pur-
pose, and such patriotic men as rest
upon the escutcheon of their beloved
state. We think we may safely say,
they will not—and some men who
paw tower above their sphere in the
useless gloss of pomp and vanity
say in the end find themselves, poli-

tically, in the place to which Mr.
Hannegan was disposed at one time
to locate one of our great men.

The free negroes of New York held
an abolition meeting on the 12th,
and adopted a series of resolutions of
the Garrison order. Like master,
like man. The first resolution denies
the possibility of union or settling the
negation without entirely abolishing
Slavery. The second is against ad-
mitting any new slave State; the
third, they will oppose at the sacrifice
of their lives, any attempt to enforce
that provision of the Constitution to
restore fugitive slaves. The fourth
they deny the possibility of Mr. Clay's
proposed settlement having any good
results. The fifth is a homily read to
the New York Senators to do their
duty and abolish slavery. The sixth
and seventh, that they are in favor of
the Union of the States with liberty
to the slaves, but they prefer this lib-
erty to Union. The eighth, compli-
ments Senator Seward and denounces
Daniel Webster. The twelfth recom-
mends the Wilmot Proviso. The
last is an incendiary attack on the
South, threatening blood, vengeance
and fire. What are we coming to?

Got his DESERTS.—A dreadful tragedy
occurred at Wellesville, La., on
the 23d ult. The collector of taxes
was compelled to leave his wife and
young family alone the over night,
while absent on business. The lady
knowing that there was considerable
money in the house, sent for some
of the family of a neighboring black-
smith to stay at the house. Her re-
quest was gruffly refused, but a pedler,
who passed by in the dusk of the evening,
consented to allow his dog to
remain as a protector. In the night
the lady was awakened by a distur-
bance, and on entering the room
where the dog was left, she found the
animal drawing a man by the throat
through the window. The neighbors
were alarmed, and on examination it
was found that the robber was her
neighbor the blacksmith, quite dead.

CUBA.

An attack on Cuba appears to be again
anticipated. The Raritan, Capt. Page,
bearing the broad pennant of Com. Par-
ker, commanding the U. S. Home Squad-
ron, was to sail for Havana, (from Jamai-
ca) on the 23d, and the British Steamer
Venez has been temporarily placed under
the orders of the American Commodore.—
This affords decisive evidence that both
the American and British naval com-
manders anticipated trouble. As Commodore
Parker would not interfere with any un-
necessary attempt in Cuba itself, it may
be inferred from his movements that an
invasion of that Island was to be attempt-
ed, and that American citizens were to
be largely concerned in it. So says
the New York Journal of Commerce,
which information that the Cuba govern-
ment had ascertained that a new revolu-
tionary expedition was on foot; that it
was to rendezvous somewhere in the Island
of Hayti, under Gen. Lopez, and attempt
a landing at some point on the South side
of Cuba—probably Trinidad, the focus of
Democratic principles. There are said
to be 20,000 troops at present on the
Island, though a good deal scattered. It
is further said that capital from the United
States has been invested in property in
Cuba with a view to profit by an early
change.

The last London advices state also, on
the authority of private letters from Mad-
rid, that the Spanish government has dis-
patched Gen. Mirasol on an extraordinary
mission to Cuba, in connection with this
matter.

NASHVILLE CONVENTION.

In reference to this great conserva-
tive assembly the Hon. Daniel Web-
ster thus speaks:

"Sir, I hear there is to be a conven-
tion held at Nashville. I am bound
to believe that if worthy gentlemen
meet at Nashville in convention, their
object will be to adopt councils con-
ciliatory—to advise the South to for-
bearance and moderation; and to in-
culcate principles of brotherly love
and affection, and attachment to the
constitution as it now is. I believe
if the convention meet at all, it will
be for this purpose."

ALLEN AND SEDITION LAWS.—A bill is
before the House of Representatives
to pay the heirs of the late Dr. Cooper,
the sum of \$400, with fifty years' in-
terest, the amount of a fine enforced
upon Dr. Cooper, for an alleged libel
on President John Adams, under the
well known Alien and Sedition Law.

HORRID ASSASSINATION.—The Paul-
ding Clarion, relates the particulars
of a shocking murder which was re-
cently committed at Decatur in East
Mississippi, by a Dr. W. G. Buchanan
on the body of William H. Lashly.—
The murderer was under arrest for
stealing a watch last summer. Lashly
did not think Buchanan guilty of the
offence charged against him; and
Buchanan presuming upon his friend-
ship inquired from Lashly (who by
the way had ever heard John Adm (who
was the principal witness for the
State in the watch case) "say any-
thing about him, or threaten his life;"
to which Lashly replied negatively.
Buchanan then offered Lashly 3 or
400 dollars to swear that he had so
stated. This Lashly indignantly re-
fused to do; and kept the attempted
subornation secret for some time. At
last he revealed it as a secret to some
of his friends; but declaring his inten-
tion to make it public. He expressed
at the same time, apprehensions that
it was the design of Buchanan to take
his life to prevent the revelation of
the infamous proposal. His fears
proved too true. Buchanan sought
a secret opportunity, when he sup-
posed that there was no one who
could see him, and blew out the brains
of Lashly, but the deed was commit-
ted in full view of two gentlemen,
who (being entirely unprepared) did
not attempt to arrest him. The mur-
derer was heavily armed—made his
escape and is now at large. He is
represented as "a man of low stature,
well set, about 5 feet 6 or 8 inches
high, heavy eyebrows, dark red com-
plexion and dark hair."

The unfortunate victim of the fiend
was a poor, laboring man, highly re-
spected. He has left a wife and three
small children who were entirely de-
pendent on him for support.—Yazoo
Democrat.

We publish this week the late act
authorizing the Judges of the High
Court of Errors and Appeals to sit
at Oxford annually, the 3d Monday
in June, to hear the argument of coun-
sel in cases depending in that Court.
The privilege granted to the Judges
by the provisions of this bill will be
an important benefit both to lawyers
and litigants in this portion of the
State. Heretofore, when a litigant
was forced into the High Court of
Errors and Appeals, he had either to
employ counsel located at Jackson
with whom he could have no personal
interview, and consequently, his
cause partially or entirely misun-
derstood, or employ a lawyer at home
to travel from a hundred and fifty
to two hundred and fifty miles at
double or treble the fee that those
have to pay living more convenient
to the capital of the State.—Sovereign.

AN HONORABLE CAREER.—The Wash-
ington correspondent of the New York
Sun, relates the following:

Mr. Stanton of Kentucky, a young man
who in his boyhood days I have often seen
working in Alexandria, trowel in hand, by
the side of his still younger brother, the
distinguished representative from Tenna-
made the first speech on yesterday in the
House, and a capital document it was.
The career of these two brothers is full of
encouragement to youth amongst us, who
would aspire to prove their advantages.
It seems to me but yesterday, that I
trike in one hand and travel in the other.
To-day they stand covered with honor,
beaped upon them by Kentucky and Ten-
nessee, handling abstruse questions of
Constitutional Law and political economy,
as dexterously as either ever "pointed"
a brick in the way of the trade to which
they were first bred. This is a great
country of ours, and we have fitting men
in it to make it so, as may be gathered
from their history.

EAST MISSISSIPPI IRON!—We were re-
cently shown by our old friend, Judge
KILLEN, specimens of fine looking
iron, extracted from ore found in the
vicinity of his residence in Neshoba
County. The Judge assured us that it
was of the best quality, and that the
ore existed in quantities which would
be almost inexhaustible.—Paulding
Clarion.

THE DOUBLE EAGLE.—This new coin
has been issued by the Philadelphia mint,
and is spoken of as being very handsome,
and expected about the size of a half dollar.

Hallo, you ain't put up your cigar, don't
you see that notice, 'no smoking allowed'
—Well, what of that! I ain't smoking
allowed—I am doing it as well as a man can.