YAZOO DEMOCRAT.

Official Journal of Yazoo City.

S. S. CALHOON. EDITOR.

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Saturday Morning, October 30, 1858.

DOUGLAS, DAVIS, AND SQUATTER SOVEREIGNTY.

What a mixture! And yet there are not wanting persons who argue that these three political elements snugly pig together, heads and tails, in the same bed. For instance, the Mobile Register, a sound, reliable exponent of good Democracy, accuses Jeff. Davis of a "grave error" and political "heresy," and bases such "grave" accusation on the following extract of a speech lately made by Mr. Davis at Augusta, in the State of Maine, to-wit:

"If the inhabitants of any territory should refuse to enact such laws and police regulations as would give security to their property or to his (the slaveholder's) it would be rendered more or less valueless, in proportion to the difficulty of holding it without such protection. In the case of property in the labor of man, or what is usually called slave property, the insecurity would be so great that the owner could not ordinarily retain it Therefore, though the right would remain, the remedy being withheld, it would follow that the owner would be practically debarred by the circumstances of the case, from taking s'ave property into a territory where the sense of the inhabitants were opposed to its introduction."

We confess that this does not read exactly to suit us. It smacks a *little* too much of Northern sentiment for this latitude, we opine. The fact is, this doctrine sounds a little strange in our ears, coming as it does from a source at once so distinguished in itself, and Southern in its proclivities Let us compare the above language with that of Mr. Douglas on the same subject—for it is of no use to mince matters with men when great principles are involved in discussion. Judge Douglas, in a late speech at Freeport, Ill., used this language, to-wit:

"Slavery cannot exist a day or an hour anywhere, unless supported by local police regulations, furnishing remedies and means of enforcing the right to hold slaves. Those local and police regulations can only be furnished by the Legislature. If the people of the Territory are opposed to slavery, they will elect members to the Legislature who will adopt unfriendly legislation to it. If they are for it they will adopt legislative measures friendly to slavery. Hence, *no matter what may be the decision of the Supreme Court* on that abstract question, *still the right of a people to make it a slave territory or a free territory is perfect and complete under the Nebraska Bill.*"

This language is full, thorough and conclusive. It is Squatter Sovereignty in its most despicable shape. Is this the fruit of the Nebraska Bill? If so, it is bitter indeed. The Democracy of the South never interpreted it in this way. They gave an honest construction of it at Cincinnati, in June, 1856, in the following resolution:

Resolved, That we recognize the right of the people of all the Territories, including Kansas and Nebraska, acting through the legally and fairly expressed will of a majority of actual residents, and whenever the number of inhabitants justifies it, *to form a constitution with or without slavery*, and be admitted into the Union upon terms of perfect equality with the other States."

The Democratic party made the Presidential canvas on this resolution, and elected Mr. Buchanan, and neither Mr. Douglas nor Mr. Davis, during that contest, in their speeches and letters, ever assumed different ground than that contained in it. It was "always understood, universally admitted, and never denied," that no power under heaven, save the people in their sovereign capacity, could, by "unfriendly legislation," "oppressive police laws," or in any other way, except by a clause in their State Constitution, prohibit or onerously oppress slavery in the Territories. This was the true position in 1856, and it had been long taken before the Supreme Court of the United States came to its support, in the use of the following language in the Dred Scott decision, viz:

If Congress itself cannot do this [prohibit slavery in a Territory]—if it is beyond the powers conferred on the federal government—*it will be admitted, we presume, that it could not authorize a Territorial government to exercise them. It could confer no power on any local government, established by its authority, to violate the provisions of the Constitution.*

And if the Constitution recognizes the right of property of the master in a slave, and makes no distinction between that description of property and other property owned by a citizen, *no tribunal, acting under the authority of the United States, whether legislative, executive or judicial, has a right to draw such a distinction, or deny to it the benefit of the provisions and guarantees which have been provided for the protection of private property against the encroachments of the government.*

We think, therefore, that the Register is right in stigmatizing this idea of the power of a territorial legislature to crush out slavery in a territory by "unfriendly police legislation" as a "grave error" and a "heresy."

The legislature of a territory has no right to legislate unfriendly to one species of property and friendly to another. The territories are the common property of the States. The federal Constitution guarantees to the citizen in the Territory the same protection to his property that the State Constitution did from under which he moved it. No discrimination in territorial legislation concerning protection of property is allowed. The Courts of a Territory are established by Congress. Kansas has three: a Supreme, District and Probate Court, and appeals from these tribunals lie to the Supreme Court of the United States. If the territorial legislature should onerously tax slave property, these Courts—the Judges of which are appointed by the President and Senate—would be compelled to declare the law unconstitutional and void. They cannot make fish of one species of property and flesh of another. A Mississippian is entitled to the same protection for his slave as the Indianian for his horse. We conclude with some remarks from the Register on the subject:

We maintain that, under the ægis of the Dred Scott decision, the rights of the slaveholders to carry their institutions into the Territories, are fully and competently guaranteed, practically as well as theoretically. By the force of that decision, all the powers of the federal Government are practically brought to bear to sustain slavery in the Territories, against the effect of any denial of local legislation in support of it. If the Territorial Legislatures refuse any necessary local legislation to secure slave property in the Territories, the virtues of the federal Constitution, which is the supreme law of the nation, and which guarantees the rights of slavery there, are to supply the deficiency. The Supreme Court has determined that the Constitution contains that guarantee, and it becomes the duty of both the Executive and Legislative branches of the Federal Government to enforce it. Thus notwithstanding the Kansas Nebraska act declares that it was not the intention of Congress, in passing that measure to legislate slavery into the Territories, nor exclude it therefrom, if any federal legislation is found to be necessary, to realize the guarantees of the Constitution respecting the full rights of the slaveholders to settle securely with their property in the Territories, under the Dred Scott decision Congress must adopt such legislation, or otherwise violate the constitutional rights of the slaveholding States in such a manner as at once destroys and sunals the Federal Compact.

WILL THE SOUTH MAKE THE ISSUE OF THE UNION ON THE "ENGLISH BILL"?

To accompany the above interrogatory, we publish elsewhere the material part of the Conference Bill. It is known that the proposition of admission in that act, propounded to the people of Kansas, was by them, in August last, rejected by a heavy vote. The Bill, as will be seen, offered this alternative to Kansas: That she should be admitted into the Union as a State forthwith upon her acceptance of the modification of her land ordinance, or if she refused to submit to such modification, then it should be deemed and held that the people of Kansas did not desire admission as a State under the Lecompton Constitution, and she would be authorized to form another Constitution, and entitled to admission under it, whenever her population—(by a census duly and legally taken)—equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of Congress, which is 93,420. Kansas elected to stay out of the Union until her population should reach that figure. She accepted the latter alternative of the English Bill, and by her proceedings under that bill, plainly admitted that she would agree and abide by its provisions This bill is invested with all the sanctity of a compact, and was passed with all the ceremonious solemnities of legislation; if any act of Congress was ever entitled to a full and thorough obedience and support, it is. But it is a noted fact in our political history that Constitutional compacts, with no other violation than perfidy, are not worth the paper they are written on. Already do we see the provisions of the English Compromise disregarded and disavowed, and by the very men that voted for the Bill on its passage.

Not one of the Northern members of the last House of Representatives who voted for the Bill, dared to avow to his constituents his intention to stand by and execute it in good faith. And if any of them had been patriotic enough to have done so, they would have fallen surely and swiftly in the abyss of political death. It is now boldly announced that an attempt will be made at the next session of Congress to admit Kansas as a State contrary to the English Compromise. It is more than probable that this attempt will be successful.

From present indications the House will be under the control of the Republicans, while the Senate, with Douglas in the lead, will be scarcely free from it. We repeat, the attempt may be successful, and in that event, we again put the question—Will the South make the issue of the Union on the English Bill? On the first page of this paper, Col. Keitt answers this question much to our liking. Although Col. K. has been regarded as rather a crotchety politician, yet we think his present position on this question is thoroughly sound and well taken. But is the unity of the South, which he so manfully pleads for—a reality—a fact? We hope his vision may be prophetic: we greatly fear it is illusory. It has been the misfortune of the South, in her darkest hour of trial and oppression, to be rifted with dissensions, and cursed with bad counsellors. Another crisis is approaching. Black Republicanism has triumphed, so far, in the late Northern elections. In others soon to be holden, no one doubts but that it will achieve still greater triumphs. The spirit of Abolitionism is bold and defiant. The programme of its operations is openly announced and the subjugation of the South and her interest in the Territories are the leading measures proposed.

The Supreme Court—the citadel of the Constitution—is to be remodeled, and the Constitution itself altered and amended. The next President will be sectional and from the North. The departments are to be abolitionized, and emissary appointees to be made throughout the South. The institution of slavery will be circumvallated and speedily crushed out by contraction. These are a few of the oppressions in store for us of the South, and the violation of the English Compromise will be the initiatory step to fill the bill of iniquities. Can these grievances be averted, and the Constitution and Southern rights preserved in the Union? We think they can, and that a united South can do it. Will the South unite, then, in one and a common peril? Let us hope that she will. Meantime, will Mississippi make the issue of the Union on the English Bill?

"You have also the liberal professions—lawyers and doctors—and the less you have of them the better."

Thus spoke Jefferson Davis, the other day, before the State of Maine Agricultural Society. The less of them the better, eh? And what of that other class of the "liberal professions" known as politicians? They are of no greater necessity than the lawyers and doctors, we take it. But why should Jefferson Davis go out of his way to make a fling at lawyers and doctors—the most quiet, peaceful, and amongst the most useful members of society—men who rely entirely upon their own labor for support—who ask nothing from government or its officials but respectable treatment—and have never a sneer for the hungry herd of politicians who are going to and fro hungering and clamoring for office and support and threatening to break up the general system of things if they are not given them!

It was the advice of a doctor that sent Mr. Davis into the lumber regions of Maine, and thus gave him a cure for the sore eyes, and an opportunity to nationalize himself. Prior to his late excursion, these hyperborean "fellow-citizens" regarded Mr. Davis as a sort of Hyrcan tiger in ferocity—a man of the extremest Southern views and sensibilities—glowing always in the cause of Southern rights at a white heat—and who dined regularly on live fire coals, with the use of a silver fork and snowy napkin. Their astonishment was vast to find him such a mildly-mannered man—so gentle, courteous, communicative, national, conservative and able—and forthwith they commenced to fete, wine and dine him; and, be it remembered, the lawyers and doctors contributed their hardly and honestly earned means to these ovations, and the thanks *they* got for it may be seen at the top of this article. We had determined to contribute liberally to an ovation in honor of Mr. Davis on his return to Mississippi, but being a member of the "liberal professions," we cannot, with much self-respect, do so. We are an admirer of Mr. Davis, and shall always vote for him as long as he gets the nomination and runs on the legitimate ticket, but being a member of the "liberal professions," will have to do so under protest. Did it ever occur to Mr. Davis that Calhoun, Webster, Clay, and A. G. Brown were once lawyers?

The deaths from yellow fever, in New Orleans, up to Sunday last, amount to 4,449

The Jackson Eagle having suggested the propriety and expediency of a masquerade and fancy dress ball, in that city, during the approaching State Fair, the Mississippian says the suggestion has been unanimously adopted.

☞ The Vicksburg True Southron of a late date has a very pretty letter from Miss "Jennie Thorne." She decidedly opposes, by strong and satisfactory reasons, the project of having a display of female equestrianism at the State Fair soon to be held in Jackson. She says "such a public exhibition is not in consonance with that modesty which is the crowning glory of woman." This we think, and are of opinion, also, that the lady who writes so chaste and beautiful a letter ought to know all about the proprieties. We agree with her, that equestrianism for the amusement of the populace should be left to circus girls and "the strong-minded women of the North." Miss Jennie says, "Let it be the pride of the women of the South that their province is the heart—that home is their empire—and there let them employ their talents and accomplishments in the true fulfillment of woman's destiny as a companion and a helpmate for man." The fair correspondent admires chivalry in men as much as she does the tender virtues in woman, and recommends our youth to engage in the tournament also proposed to occur at the Capitol. Her ideas of a proper young man are good, too. "Show me a young man who is an affectionate son to his mother, a kind and attentive brother to his sisters, and who is fond of the society of ladies, and I will know that he is one who is refined and elevated in his feelings, pure in his morals, and above joining in the sports of gaming, drinking, &c., by which so many young men are ruined." Don't know so well about this, though we have seen several prodigies of this kind who had all these virtues and as many more, but were still addicted to these misdemeanors, and with all their correct feeling, had a refined, elevated, and well-cultivated taste for Old Rye Whiskey. May such a chap as this, though, never take hold upon the fancy of Miss "Jennie Thorne" and persuade her to emigrate from the state of "maiden meditation" to that of matrimony, but may she get her *beau ideal*, and that soon.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE DEMOCRAT.

OXFORD, Oct. 23, 1858.

MR. EDITOR: Mighty changes are the offspring of time. A fortnight ago, vegetation was in the full possession of its green livery; evaporation and absorption by "mother earth" were playing sad havoc with the whole water fraternity. But to the gratification of many, no such sight is any longer presented to view. A thrice happy welcome has been extended to the gentle frost, whose marks are distinctly visible upon the venerable forest oak, giving the admirers of the truly beautiful the benefit of that great variety of color which is nowhere to be seen save in the forest wild during the autumnal season. Gentle rains and refreshing showers have given the country its wonted appearance, having silenced the dust for an indefinite period, and invigorated the crestfallen spirit of desponding but not *broken* hearts.

"In the midst of life we are in death," was very forcibly exemplified, but a few days since, at the University. The lamented Johnson, a student from Natchez, was taken ill and died very suddenly, surviving only a few days. Gloom pervaded the whole Campus. Solemnity marked the brow of his worthy Professors and Collegiate companions. The funeral ceremonies were performed by President Barnard. His remarks were very touching and intensely feeling—well adapted to the occasion; and it is to be hoped that they will prove beneficial to all who heard them. What renders his death so remarkable, is, that he was stricken down very suddenly, and not by the ruthless hand of a malignant epidemic. We are at times almost constrained to believe that death is very partial, selecting for its victim a favorite in almost every family. It is said that young Johnson was idolized by a loving widowed mother, and doated upon by an affectionate grand parent. Their crushed hearts, their lacerated feelings, are better imagined than described. The reflection upon death and eternity is indeed solemn, but when realized as stern realities they become doubly so. To die in the fond embrace of loving parents at one's own happy home, surrounded by kind relatives and tenacious friends, deprives death of half its horror; but what must be be the feelings of that young man, who, like Johnson, has been ushered into an endless eternity, hundreds of miles from his native place, among strangers.

It is in North Mississippi that the proud banner of Democracy still floats, being sustained by the colossal pillars of her own superior strength, which consists in the soundness of her principles and the purity of her motives. She has never backslided since '51—she has long since repented of her ill-timed course on that memorable occasion, and she continues to prove her Democratic faith by her glorious deeds. If the time ever presents itself, the best blood of her patriotic citizens will be immolated upon the altar of State, for the vindication of the glorious States' rights doctrine promulgated and so ably set forth by the greatest of American statesmen, South Carolina's honored son. Her able and very faithful representative in Congress has made several speeches in the district, giving an account of his stewardship and discussing the great political issues of the day. His constituents feel proud of him, and they are conscious that their interest and their rights could not be entrusted in better or safer hands. There seems to be quite a diversity of opinion in regard to Judge Douglas. Some contend that his political course in the last Congress has alienated him from those time-honored ranks that he once so gallantly led to the very heart of the enemy's stronghold, that it has forever debarred him from enlisting under Democratic colors; whilst on the other hand, there are others, who cherish a forgiving disposition, and are in favor of letting by-gones be by-gones. They are decidedly opposed to the reading of Judge Douglas out of the great conservative party because he differed from the Administration about Kansas affairs.

Young Wray, of Pontotoc, who was charged with killing Brown, of the same place, several years ago, was acquitted at the last term of the Marshall Circuit Court.

The Lafayette Circuit Court will be in session in a few days; but there are no important cases on hand. The docket is said to be very small, and of course there will be very little business done, which, by the way, speaks well of the county—showing that the state of feeling, generally speaking, is adverse to much litigation. Would that other counties were followers of such a worthy example; the state of society could boast of a much better condition than it enjoys at present. Contentions, strifes and law suits will ever prove detrimental to any people.

A communion meeting was holden at the Presbyterian Church on last Sabbath, and it was largely attended. Oxford, in the way of large, commodious churches, and distinguished divines, can surpass any village in the State, especially if we take into consideration the number of its inhabitants. There are Drs. Bernard, of the Episcopal; Waddel, of the Presbyterian; Burney, of the Cumberland; and Crane, of the Baptist Church; all of whom are the acknowledged champions of their respective denominations, especially in this State.

There is a particular class of individuals in this part of the country—and it is very probable that you are troubled with some of the same *self-important* upstarts—which could be dispensed with very readily, without ever causing a sympathetic tear to rise in the eye of any sensible man. I allude to those whose daily thoughts and nightly meditations consist in trying to perpetrate something "keen"—who have mistaken their calling—who are continually making abortive attempts at repartee—who never rise any higher than contemptible "dealers in the fiddlers' change of witticism"—who are continually using slang phrases, and whose remarks on no occasion would be creditable to a youth of ten summers. Wits are like poets, few and far between; and it is to be regretted that it is not universally known.

Dr. Williams of Louisville will deliver a lecture on the power, sublimity and influence of Poetry, this evening, at the Baptist Church. Doubtless he will have a large and attentive audience. I bespeak for him a large number of the fair and lovely sex, since they are great admirers of rhyme.

PLURIBUSTAH.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

[From the Vicksburg Whig.]

GENERAL WALKER'S EXPEDITION.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25.—The State Department has neither received any official information nor given any recent orders in regard to General Walker's movements.

Its previous orders respecting the violation of the Neutrality Laws remain in full force.

THE AUSTRIAN MISSION.

J. Glancy Jones, recently appointed Minister to the court of Vienna, will proceed to Austria in November.

CONGRESSIONAL PREPARATIONS.

Phelps, of Missouri, is the first on the list of the Committee of Wayr and Means, and will probably be the chairman of that committee.

UNDERGROUND RAILROAD EXCITEMENT.

NEW ALBANY, (Ind.,) Oct 25.—Horace Bell, an underground R. R. conductor, who released his father and brother from Brandenburg, Ky., jail, last July, was arrested here on Saturday, and taken to Brandenburg by Kentucky officers, without a warrant.

His father and brother were committed on a charge of running off negroes from Kentucky.

The Abolitionist here are much excited, and have dispatched a party in boats to Brandenburg with a view of rescuing the prisoner. A serious disturbance is apprehended.

TELEGRAPH CONVENTION—LINE TO CALIFORNIA AND OREGON.

NEW YORK, Oct. 25.—The North American Telegraph Association, composed of the officers and leading stockholders of the principal lines in this country, closed their convention of three days' session on Saturday

A committee was chosen to construct a reliable line to California and Oregon.

CONSOLIDATION OF LINES.

The House printing telegraph line between Washington and New York is to be consolidated with the American Telegraph Company for the purpose of insuring a speedy extension of a printing Telegraph line along the seaboard, via Charleston and Mobile, to New Orleans.

Several reforms were proposed and adopted, tending to greater dispatch of business, and to an ultimate reduction of tolls on all the lines.

NEW ORLEANS, October 26.—Sales of cotton to-day, 6000 bales; prices firm and unchanged. Middling 11¼ *a* 11¾.

Deaths by yellow fever yesterday, 49.

ST LOUIS, October 27.—Arrived, Taylor, Falls City and Tyler. Departed, Mongahala, Walsh and Swan.

The overland mails arrived last night, with dates to the 1st, but no San Francisco papers.

The Los Angelos advices are to the 2d.

It is said that a battle had been fought at Four Lakes, in Oregon, September 1st, between three hundred troops under Col. Wright and five hundred Indians. The latter were routed, with seventeen killed and many wounded. The troops sustained no loss.

The State Legislature of Oregon met at Salem on the 13th of September, but declined to organize until admitted into the Union. Delazon Smith and Lafayette Grover were elected Representatives to Congress.

Several attempts have been made to set fire to Portland.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Walker's movements excite some interest, as he is represented as having plenty of money and men. It is thought he will be repulsed from Nicaragua by British naval forces.

Another transient route over Nicaragua is contemplated, but it does not meet with favor. Our government will protect the rights and property of those already contracted with the Nicaraguan government.

PEORIA, ILL., Oct. 27.—Curtis & Co., bankers, have failed. It is apprehended that an attempt will be made to mob the banking house and private residences of the partners, and the military have been notified to be ready to repel the attack.

NEW YORK, Oct. 27.—The B. M. steamer Valorous sailed to-day for Nicaragua with Sir Wm. George Ousley, British Minister to that country.

The Black Warrior sailed for Havana, having among her passengers Mr. Helm, the U. S. Consul to Havana. She had on board $842,000 for New Orleans.

Says the Mississippi Democrat of the 20th: There can be no doubt that this neighborhood is now afflicted with a prevailing pestilence, call it by what name we may. If it be not yellow fever, it is a species of fever equally malignant. It has made its appearance along the bayou, near Handsboro, and several of our fellow-citizens have already been hurried to eternity through its agency, and a great many others are at present laboring under the same sickness.

"Straws show which way the wind blows." Read the following:

"The Leavenworth *Journal* a rabid freesoil sheet, has hoisted the name of Stephen A. Douglas for President in 1860.

ANOTHER ATLANTIC CABLE TO BE LAID.—It is said to be the intention of the British Government to lay another cable between Ireland and Newfoundland next year, in the event of their being unable to work through the present line.

THE ENGLISH BILL.

WHEREAS the people of the Territory of Kansas did, by a convention of delegates assembled at Lecompton, on the 7th day of November, 1858, for that purpose, form for themselves a constitution and State government, which constitution is republican; and whereas, at the same time and place, said convention did adopt an ordinance, which said ordinance asserts that Kansas, when admitted as a State, will have an undoubted right to tax the lands within her limits belonging to the United States, and proposes to relinquish said asserted right if certain conditions set forth in said ordinance be accepted and agreed to by the Congress of the United States; and whereas the said constitution and ordinance have been presented to Congress by order of said convention, and admission of said Territory into the Union thereon as a State requested; and whereas said ordinance is not acceptable to Congress, and it is desirable to ascertain whether the people of Kansas concur in the changes of said ordinance, hereinafter stated, and desire admission into the Union as a State as herein proposed: Therefore—

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the State of Kansas be, and is hereby, admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States in all respects whatever, but upon this fundamental condition precedent, namely: That the question of admission, with the following proposition in lieu of the ordinance framed at Lecompton, be submitted to a vote of the people of Kansas, and assented to by them, or a majority of the voters voting at an election to be held for that purpose, namely: That the following propositions be, and the same are hereby, offered to the people of Kansas for acceptance or rejection, which, if accepted, shall be obligatory on the United States, and upon the said State of Kansas, to wit: First, that sections numbers sixteen and thirty-six in every township of public lands in said State, or, where either of said sections or any part thereof has been sold or otherwise disposed of, other lands equivalent thereto, and as contiguous as may be, shall be granted to said State for the use of schools. Second, that seventy-two sections of land shall be set apart and reserved for the support of a State university, to be selected by the governor of said State, subject to the approval of the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and to be appropriated and applied in such manner as the legislature of said State may prescribe for the purpose aforesaid, but for no other purpose. Third, that ten entire sections of land, to be selected by the governor of said State, in legal subdivisions, shall be granted to said State for the purpose of completing the public building, or for the erection of others at the seat of government, under the directions of the legislature thereof. Fourth, that all salt springs within said State, not exceeding twelve in number, with six sections of land adjoining or as contiguous as may be to each, shall be granted to said State for its use, the same to be selected by the governor thereof, within one year after the admission of said State, and when so selected to be used or disposed of on such terms, conditions, and regulations as the legislature may direct: *Provided*, That no salt spring or land, the right whereof is now vested in any individual or individuals, or which may hereafter be confirmed or adjudged to any individual or individuals, shall, by this article, be granted to said State. Fifth, that five per centum of the net proceeds of the sales of all public lands lying within said State, which shall be sold by Congress after the admission of said State into the Union, after deducting all the expenses incident to the same, shall be paid to said State for the purpose of making public roads and internal improvements, as the legislature shall direct: *Provided*, The foregoing propositions herein offered are on the condition that said State of Kansas shall never interfere with the primary disposal of the lands of the United States, or with any regulations which Congress may find necessary for securing the title in said soil to *bona fide* purchasers thereof, and that no tax shall be imposed on lands belonging to the United States, and that in no case shall non-resident proprietors be taxed higher than residents. Sixth, and that said State shall never tax the lands or property of the United States in that State.

At the said election the voting shall be by ballot, and by endorsing on his ballot, as each voter may please, proposition accepted, or proposition rejected. Should a majority of the votes cast be for proposition accepted, the President of the United States, as soon as the fact is duly made known to him, shall announce the same by proclamation; and thereafter, and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress, the admission of the State of Kansas into the Union upon an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever, shall be complete and absolute, and said State shall be entitled to one member in the House of Representatives in the Congress of the United States, until the next census be taken by the federal government. But should a majority of the votes cast be for proposition rejected, it shall be deemed and held that the people of Kansas do not desire admission into the Union with said constitution under the conditions set forth in said proposition; and in that event the people of said Territory are hereby authorized and empowered to form for themselves a constitution and State government, by the name of the State of Kansas, according to the federal Constitution, and may elect delegates for that purpose whenever, and not before, it is ascertained, by a census, duly and legally taken, that the population of said Territory equals or exceeds the ratio of representation required for a member of the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States; and whenever thereafter such delegates shall assemble in convention, they shall first determine by a vote whether it is the wish of the people of the proposed State to be admitted into the Union at that time, and, if so, shall proceed to form a constitution, and take all necessary steps for the establishment of a State government in conformity with the federal Constitution, subject to such limitations and restrictions as to the mode and manner of its approval or ratification by the people of the proposed State as they may have prescribed by law, and shall be entitled to admission into the Union as a State under such constitution thus fairly and legally made, with or without slavery, as said constitution may prescribe.

It is currently reported that the British Government will shortly issue a pardon to Thos. F. Meagher, the Irish exile.

THE MISSISSIPPI FAIR.—The Jackson Mississippian, of the 26, has the following relative to this State festival:

It will not be forgotten that this great State Festival commences on Monday, the 9th. Extensive preparations are in progress, and it doubtless will attact a large number of people. The amphitheater of a circular building 758 feet in extent, all covered in—with a gallery 8 feet wide, extending entirely around—one half of this circle will be fitted up with seats—the other will be left open for the exhibitation of such articles as may be presented.

Regulations for the Tournament.—Entrance fee, one dollar. The contestants to appear in fancy costume, at their discretion. The exercises to consist of throwing the javelin through a ring, say four or five inches in diameter, suspended on the left of the rider, about nine or ten feet from the ground, and ten feet from the horseman, towards the center of the circle. The javelin to be made of wood throughout, of such weight as the contestants may each select, not being less than six feet in length, and one inch or one inch and one-fourth in diameter, with a point like a lance.

OUR RAILROAD.—Cocke, Bradford & Co., are now at work with 300 hands on their contract north of Canton—and will complete it, if nothing uncommon shall hinder them, in 14 or 18 months. It is confidently believed that the whole road will be under contract in 12 months from this time. Let our friends on the line aid only to the extent of their ability, and the great work will be accomplished speedily.—*Attala Democrat.*

WINSTON BANKS SHOT.—This gentleman who once upon a time, last year, we believe, edited a paper in Quitman county, Texas, and was run out of that county for publishing abolition sentiments, returned there on the 25th ult., and was shot. Mr. Banks was once a lawyer in Yazoo county, and divided his time between practicing law and editing a socialistic newspaper. He possessed more than ordinary ability as a writer.—*V. Sun.*

TRANSFERRING BLOOD.—The delicate and interesting operation of transferring blood from one person to another, has again been successfully performed by Dr. Wheatcraft, an English surgeon, in the case of a female patient. When apparently expiring from loss of blood, about two pounds were transferred from the veins of her husband into her veins, with the most favorable result.—In a few minutes after, the current of blood began to flow, and the ebbing of life was checked, the circulation being re-established, and the deliverance from apparently certain death secured.

A BIG WEEK'S WORK.—During the past week Squire W. L. Barry, the veteran typo, at present employed in the News office, set up 61,000 ems. This will do for a man in his 78th year; and ought to put all young laggards to the blush. At 33⅓c. per 1,000 ems, the old man's week's labor pays well.—*Nashville Patriot.*

HAPPY REJOINDER.—A lady wished a seat, and a portly, handsome gentleman brought one and seated her. 'Oh, you're a jewel,' said she; 'Oh, no,' replied he' 'I'm a jeweler—I have just set the jewel.' Could there have been anything more gallant than that?

THE OREGON SENATORS.—Hon. Delazon Smith, one of the United States Senators from Oregon, was to have left that territory on the 20th ult. for Washington. Oregon, it will be recollected, has not yet been admitted into the Union.

EDITORS RISING.—In noticing the recent elevation of certain members of the editorial fraternity to military honors, we forgot to mention that several had been *promoted* to responsible civil positions. Two Mississippi editors have been elected Ranger, and in Tennessee, one has been elected Constable!—We hope the fortunate members of the tripod will not become "struck up" because of their success.—*Vicksburg Whig.*

A Paris letter, dated the 27th ult., says that Morphy and Harrwitz had then only played their seventh game. The previous game had been drawn, to be resumed next day: The games then stood: Morphy four, Harrwitz two, drawn one.

The Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 27th ult., has been received, and reports another battle with the Indians, in which six of them killed, and 3000 sheep recovered from them. Two soldiers were killed in the action.

THE SOUTHERN CITIZEN.—The Southern Citizen announces that after the 15th of November the office of publication of that paper will be removed from Knoxville to Washington, D. C. The publishers state that their subscribers will be supplied without the intermission of a single week, and at the same terms ($2 a year) upon which the paper has hitherto been published; and further, that the office of publication will be in Knoxville until some time between the 15th of November and the 1st of December.

MISSISSIPPI MIRROR.—This is the name of the paper, published at Gallatin, which succeeds the Argus. It is published by Messrs. McRae & Power, and edited by D. W. McRae.

The Port Gibson Reveille says Col. H. D. Burton, late of the Gallatin Argus, intends to start a paper at Hazlehurst, Copiah county, at an early day.

SINKING OF THE H. D. NEWCOMB.—The fine passenger packet H. D. Newcomb, sunk on Monday, near Island 21, and is total loss. All the passengers were saved with their baggage, as were also the officers and crew.

YAZOO CITY MAILS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

DAILY MAIL TO VAUGHAN'S DEPOT.

Arrives Daily, at 2 o'clock, A. M.
Departs ... ... 11 ... P. M.

SEMI-WEEKLY MAIL TO JACKSON.

Arrives Tuesdays and Fridays at 12 M. at night.
Departs Mondays and Thursdays, at 2 A. M.

TRI-WEEKLY MAIL TO DOVER.

Arrives Mondays, Wednesdays & Fridays, 10 A. M.
Departs, ... 11 A. M.

SEMI-WEEKLY MAIL TO VICKSBURG.

Arrives, Tuesdays and Fridays at 8 o'clock A. M.
Departs Wednesdays and Saturnays at 2 A. M.