

# The Madisonian.

P. HILL, EDITOR.

"INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING—NEUTRAL IN NOTHING."

R. D. PRICE, PUBLISHER.

CANTON, MISSISSIPPI, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25 1850

NO. 40.

**THE MADISONIAN**  
PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY BY  
R. D. PRICE.

**TERMS:**  
For one year, payable in advance, \$7 50  
If paid within six months 3 00  
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Advertisements inserted at One Dollar per  
square of ten lines, for the first insertion, and  
City for each subsequent insertion.

Advertisements not marked with the number  
of insertions, will be published till forbid, and  
charged at the above rates.

Any alteration made in an advertisement  
for the first insertion, will subject the same to  
an extra charge.

No paper discontinued until all arrears  
are paid—except at the option of the  
publisher.

**JOB WORK**—Executed with neatness  
and dispatch, on moderate terms, payable  
as the work is delivered.

**CARRIAGE REPAIRING**  
**ESTABLISHMENT:**  
THE UNDERSIGNED  
ED would respectfully  
inform the citizens  
of Canton, and the sur-  
rounding country, that he is prepared to take  
all kinds of CARRIAGE REPAIRING and  
LIVERY, and hopes, by good work and  
attention to business, to receive a liberal  
share of patronage.

Shop on the north side of the Square,  
(formerly occupied by E. R. Lewis as a  
carriage shop.)  
SAMUEL LEWIS.  
Canton, June 18, 1850—11-1

**WINN'S HOTEL.**  
THE SUBSCRIBER would  
respectfully inform the public  
he has opened the large and  
spacious  
BRICK BUILDING  
Main Street, a few doors below his O. L.  
The house is very spacious, and pos-  
sesses every convenience for  
**BOARDERS.**  
The rooms are large, airy and arranged with  
reference to the comfort of occupants. His table  
will be supplied with the best of the market  
And an equal or superior shall be  
sent to render satisfaction to his guests.  
The subscriber, thankful to his old friends  
their patronage, hopes, from his increased  
abilities and determination to please, to con-  
vince to receive their generous favor.  
Canton, June 12—1850—11-1

**SIZER'S**  
**CARRIAGE WAREHOUSE,**  
(Opposite Slaughter's Hotel.)  
Jackson, Miss.  
WAYS on hand, a  
large and extensive  
assortment of Carriages,  
consisting of the best  
and most fashionable styles of Coaches,  
and, Barkways, Buggies, &c., together  
with Harness, Saddles, Saddlery materials,  
and Trimmings—such as lace, cloth, dam-  
ask, bay leathers, springs, axles, varnishes,  
&c. All of which will be sold as low as ar-  
ticle of the same quality can be bought for else-  
where.  
HENRY E. SIZER.  
Canton, June 12, 1850—11-1

**YAZOO CITY**  
**FURNISHING WAREHOUSE.**  
THE UNDERSIGNED keep con-  
stantly on hand  
Wardrobes, Bureaus,  
Chairs, Tables, Lounges,  
Chests, Trunks, Trunks, Wil-  
low Wagons, &c., etc.  
Also:  
CARRIAGES,  
Etc., &c., &c.  
And, and made to order; and every vari-  
ety of  
Musical Instruments,  
Sewing Machines, Plates, &c. (See Be-  
nevolent Society) and all other articles  
usually found elsewhere.  
E. L. BOWER,  
D. M. HOGGINSWORTH.  
Canton, June 13—1850—11-1

**WH. LAUGHLIN & CO.,**  
**COMMISSION MERCHANTS,**  
No. 57 GRAY STREET,  
New Orleans, La.  
**LAUGHLIN, SEARLES & CO.,**  
MURBERRY STREET,  
Vicksburg, Miss.

**H. R. WILLIAMSON,**  
**Commission and General Produce**  
**MERCHANT,**  
Yazoo City, Miss.  
L. H. DUNCAN,  
**COMMISSION MERCHANT**  
22 COMMON STREET,  
New Orleans.

**LIVER OIL** for consumptives by  
MURPHY & CO.

**Business Cards.**  
WM. PRIESTLEY. S. L. MOSBY.  
**PRIESTLEY & MOSBY,**  
Dealers in  
**Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines;**  
OILS, PAINTS, PUTTY;  
**Window Glass, Glass Ware;**  
**DYE STUFS;**  
**Perfumery, Fancy Articles;**  
Paper Hangings;  
**FINE SOAPS AND BRUSHES;**  
**SCHOOL BOOKS;**  
**Blank Books, Stationary;**  
**LETTER AND CAP PAPER;**  
FINE INKS, &c.,  
as sign of  
**THE GOLDEN MORTAR,**  
July 4, 1850 CANTON, MS.

**PROTECTION.**  
  
**MERCHANT & PLANTERS**  
(MUTUAL)  
**INSURANCE COMPANY,**  
New Orleans.  
WM. LAUGHLIN, Pres't.  
JOSEPH NASH, Actuary.  
This office is prepared to take **Fire, Marine**  
and **River** risks, and also upon the  
lives of **White Persons and Slaves.**  
CHAS. SEARLES, Agent,  
march 23—11-1 Vicksburg.

**J. V. FITCHETT,**  
**UNDERTAKER,**  
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of  
Canton, and Madison county generally,  
that he is now prepared to attend to all calls  
for COFFINS, in this county, at the shortest  
notice. All orders from the country will be  
promptly attended to. His shop is near Jesse  
P. Brown's Livery Stable, where he can always  
be found.  
n3-y1

**GOLD! GOLD!!**  
THE subscriber would  
most respectfully inform  
the citizens of Madison and  
surrounding country, that he  
has just RECEIVED at  
his JEWELRY STORE a rich and beautiful  
assortment of  
**WATCHES, CHAINS,**  
**BRACELETTES, EAR-RINGS,**  
FINGER-RINGS,  
**Gold Slides and Buckles.**  
**Gold Pens, Gold and Silver Pencils,**  
**SILVER SPOONS, &c.**  
All of which he will sell as low as can  
be had in any Southern market, all goods  
warranted to be what they are sold for, call  
and see us.  
Canton, Miss. A. W. KING.

**J. C. LEWIS & Co.,**  
**Commission, Receiving and**  
**FORWARDING**  
**MERCHANTS,**  
AND DEALERS IN  
**Plantation Goods, Groceries,**  
Produce, Staple dry Goods,  
**IRON, NAILS, CASTINGS**  
**BAGGING, ROPE, &c.,**  
Yazoo City, Miss.

WE are prepared to make cash advances  
upon cotton consigned to our friends in  
New Orleans, Fellows & Co. Also to furnish  
Plantation Supplies, Bagging, Rope, &c., from  
New Orleans, or at this point. We will also  
make cash advances on cotton for sale in store  
at this place. Being prepared with good cot-  
ton seeds we can effect insurance upon all cot-  
ton stored with us when desired by the planter.  
Sept 5 1850—11-1 J. C. L. & Co.

**Saddle and Harness**  
**ESTABLISHMENT**  
J. CLANCEY, at the old  
stand formerly occupied  
by J. M. Blanton, and more  
recently by Gurley & Bay-  
ley, will keep on hand every  
variety of **SADDLES** and  
**HARNESSES**, usually kept in  
similar establishments. All  
articles in his line made to  
order on the shortest notice—repairing done with  
neatness and dispatch. (See Terms CASH.)  
Be sure to call, as I am determined to give  
entire satisfaction in my line.  
J. CLANCEY.  
Canton, Miss., Feb. 21, '50. 1-y1.

## GOVERNOR'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives:

A high sense of duty has induced me to convene the legislature in extraordinary session. Were I disposed to shift from myself the responsibility of this act, I might point to the firm and patriotic resolutions of your honorable bodies, passed at the last session on the subject of our Federal relations, as a full justification of my course; but, inasmuch as the Constitution confides this important power solely to the discretion of the Governor, I am quite content to rest the propriety of my action upon reasons and considerations, which I shall proceed briefly to lay before you, and which I doubt not, will be deemed satisfactory both by you, and by our common constituents, the people. I shall study to present them with simplicity, candor and truth.

Probably no free representative Government has ever existed, which has not been agitated by the contests of rival interests. When these happen to be scattered and diffused throughout a whole community, the excitement thereby produced, is healthy and beneficial; but, when these interests are local and sectional, growing out of diversity of climate and productions, the contest soon becomes a struggle for supremacy, too often attended with jealousy, bitterness and hatred, especially when the rival sections are distinguished by dissimilar and incongruous social systems. The contest which has long been waged by the Northern or non-slaveholding States, led on by New England, against the Southern or slaveholding states, has begun to partake of the latter character. It commenced in a conflict of interests, about manufactures, navigation laws, local appropriations, &c., and has ended in a war of extermination against the institution of domestic slavery, or rather, against the states in which the system exists.

This hostility to slavery has now become the all-absorbing, all-controlling element of political action and party movement, both in Congress and throughout the Northern States. Political parties, unite, separate, and are modified with reference to it. Political platforms are built upon it. It is the main question in the selection of candidates for all offices. It is the active element of religious, benevolent, charitable, and even literary associations, and the spice which seasons private society. The Constitution of the United States, the rights of the States, the gravest questions of public policy, all are construed and determined with reference to this question of domestic slavery; and the Congress of the United States, whose powers are limited mainly to the regulation of national and external objects, are now found devoting nearly all their time to subjects of a domestic nature, over which it was never intended that they should exercise jurisdiction.

It might be interesting to trace the progress of abolition, or anti-slavery excitement, from its small beginnings to its present overshadowing influence, when it actually sways the whole machinery of the Federal Government.— But it is sufficient, in this connection, to state the question as it was, during the last session of the Legislature, and to present forcibly the changes which have since occurred.

By the war with Mexico, we had acquired a vast and valuable territory.— Its area is large enough to constitute fifteen states of medium size. A portion of this territory, fronting for more than 1000 miles upon the Pacific ocean, abounds with good harbors, which command the rich commerce of the Indies, of China, and of the Southern Archipelago. It contains too, within its bosom, inexhaustible beds of the precious metals. No country ever discovered, has suddenly presented so many brilliant attractions for adventurers, and none has risen into notice with more rapidity. The exclusive possession and enjoyment of this vast and rich territory, soon excited the avarice and lust for power of the North, and for a time, all anti-slavery schemes were merged in the leading one of excluding the South from this joint possession.— The whole force of the contest was turned upon this point. The North determined to exclude slavery. The South seemed equally determined not to submit to such insulting and unjust discrimination. The firm and decided position of the slaveholding states, enforced respect, and for a time, seemed to promise security and protection against the contemplated outrage. In the mean time, while the rival sections maintained this attitude, a deep political intrigue was devised and set on foot, to effect indirectly the purpose of ex-

cluding the Southern States from the common territory. The transient and floating population which had poured into the country, were instigated and encouraged to usurp the sovereign domain of the best and most valuable portions of that country, out of the Southern States from all participation therein, and to demand from Congress the sanction of their illegal proceedings, and admission into the Union as a State. Encouraged by the Federal administration, in the way of whose political schemes these questions lay as stumbling blocks, this stupendous plot to defraud the Southern States by an abuse of the power to admit new States, notwithstanding its monstrous injustice, was beginning to develop its progress during your last session of the Legislature. So palpable did its real purpose appear to those who had closely watched its progress, that both our Senators in Congress, and all our representatives, in an official communication addressed to me, to be laid before the Legislature and the people, declared, that they regarded this measure, the admission of California, as the Wilmot Proviso, in another form. It was too grossly unjust to be urged as a measure by itself. Its deformity was too apparent. Even its principal sponsors did not in the commencement, venture to advocate the proposition alone. To break the force of the blow, and to palliate its effects, they connected it with other measures, some of them objectionable, and others practically useless and immaterial. It was called a compromise, an adjustment, and many patriotic men in the South, were, no doubt, misled by the false, hollow, and deceptive appliances, which were, without scruple, resorted to, to bolster up and sustain it. Such was the state of the controversy at the period of the adjournment of our Legislature. It was still hoped that the outrage would not be consummated; at any rate, the Legislature did not think fit to anticipate so important a contingency, but deemed the precaution sufficient to leave it, with other causes of complaint, to the consideration of the Southern Convention, then shortly expected to assemble at Nashville. The Legislature indicated no disposition to fall back from the position which had been assumed by the October Convention, advocated by both great political parties in the State canvass, and maintained with great apparent unanimity in numerous popular meetings. Those positions were, that we were entitled to a just participation in the use and enjoyment of the Territory conquered from Mexico, and that we could not, without dishonor, submit to be excluded from it. The Nashville convention, whose determinations were by anticipation, adopted by our Legislature, had most formally insisted upon these territorial rights, and had only, for the sake of peace and union, agreed to acquiesce in a division of the territory by the line of 36 deg. 30 min. with the express declaration that this was to be the extreme concession of the States therein represented.

All these protests and determinations were before Congress, and would probably have commanded respect, and secured the rights of the South, had the same firmness and unanimity been maintained, which marked the commencement of the contest. But unfortunately for the peace of the country, defections from our ranks occurred, the attitude of the South ceased to command respect, and the obnoxious measures, which had been debated by congress for nine months, became laws. By these means, the slaveholding States have been absolutely excluded from the greater portion, and by far the most valuable part, of all the territories acquired from Mexico, comprehended within the limits of California, and comprising the whole coast of the Pacific, the gold mines, and an area large enough for ten States of medium size; and although the less important territories of Utah and New Mexico, have been organized without the Wilmot Proviso, yet in both these cases the majority in Congress expressly refused to repeal or suspend the Mexican laws, which were supposed to interfere with the introduction of slavery into these regions. The doubt and danger, therefore, which surrounded its introduction into these territories, amount to an actual prohibition, and so it was considered by the majority in Congress, who stood ready, had the emergency required it, to stop the extension of slavery by positive prohibitions.

May I not, then, be justified in asserting that by these measures the slaveholding States have been virtually excluded from the use and enjoy-

ment of every acre of the vast public domain acquired from Mexico?

Even this is not all we have to complain of. By one of the bills of the series, ten millions of dollars of the public monies raised by taxation from the industry of the country, have been voted, to purchase from Texas a portion of her soil, for no other apparent object than to convert it to "free soil purposes." Would it be a greater stretch of power to apply the Federal treasury to the purchase of their slaves, to make them free?

I will not, however, dwell upon these incidents. My purpose leads me to examine the act of Congress admitting California, with reference to its character, its bearing upon the political destiny of the country, and its effects upon the Southern States in a pecuniary point of view. To commence with the last. The value of slaves depends upon the demand for their labor. The history of the cultivation of our great staples shows, that this value is permanently enhanced by the opening of new fields of labor. The immense profits which have and still continue to reward well directed industry in the gold mines of California, exceeding those which have ever flowed from mere labor, unmixed with capital, or mechanical skill, would have furnished a demand for the application of slave labor, inexhaustible in extent and infinite in duration. Had this wide field for investment been open to the slave labor of the Southern States, wages would have risen, and consequently the value of slaves at home would have been greatly enhanced. Many hundred millions of dollars would have been added to the capital of the Southern States, had they been merely permitted to avail themselves of the benefits to which they were entitled under the Constitution of the United States.— Had the common territory, acquired by joint valor and purchased by joint treasure, been honestly and fairly open to their use and occupation as joint proprietors; had equal, even-handed justice been extended to them, they would now be rejoicing and exultant in the activity, energy, general prosperity and above all, confidence in the future, which would have been imparted by such expansion. To this estimate of the pecuniary interest, lost to the South by the unauthorized interference of Congress, may properly be added the probable enhanced price of our great staples, caused by the abstraction of a portion of the labor, now employed in their growth, and threatening in time over production. Had these profitable and permanent fields of labor, been left open to us, all fears of such results, would have been forever dissipated.

These estimates of pecuniary interest are fair and just. They are founded upon the fixed opinion of almost every well informed person among us, that had the Government dealt justly, and left these territories free and open to the people of the slaveholding States, for a reasonable time, a large portion of them would have eventually come into the Union as slaveholding States. But deeply as this measure may have affected our pecuniary interests, it is far more important when regarded in its political aspect. The admission of California has furnished for all time to come, a most dangerous precedent of Executive interference, in the creation of States. By its admission, it is now conceded, that the first body of adventurers who may chance to assemble on the public domain, may usurp absolute dominion over it, and appropriate it to themselves, regardless of the rights of the people of the sovereign States of this Union. The precedent is now set that no legal authority, civil organization, enumeration of inhabitants, qualifications of electors, or other formalities are necessary to constitute a State or to admit her into the Union; provided the institution of domestic slavery be excluded.

Who cannot see in this violent, hasty and unprecedented act of ushering a State into this Union, the purpose of unsettling the equilibrium between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States? And how long will it be, before this monstrous precedent will be resorted to, to create and introduce other new States for the purpose of outwitting other anti-slavery objects? The whole character and structure of our Government has been changed by this act, and the principle admitted that new free States may be created *ad libitum*. And how has this been done? I assert, by a most flagrant violation not only of the principles of justice and equality, but also by a breach of the Constitutional compact between the States. I mean to say, that the act of Congress admitting California, although not a question cognizable by

the judicial department, was irregular, unconstitutional and void, as to the other States.

The power granted to Congress over the territory, or other property belonging to the United States, necessarily excludes the assumption that the right of empire or of sovereignty resides in the inhabitants of the territory while such, because the authority delegated to Congress is utterly inconsistent with the existence of such sovereign power in the inhabitants. This right of sovereignty over the territory, not resting in the inhabitants, under the Constitution, must reside in the States or the people of the several States of the Confederacy. Their ownership of the soil, right of eminent domain, and sovereignty, are joint and equal.

The Constitution of the United States confers upon Congress the right to admit into the Union, "new states," not territories, and as they are to be admitted on an equal footing with the original States, they must be necessarily at the time of their admission political communities, possessing all the rights and attributes of sovereignty. As the inhabitants of the territories do not possess sovereign power, there must be some act on the part of the States, who do possess it, equivalent to a grant, by which that power, before residing in the States, becomes vested in the inhabitants of the territory. This act must be performed by Congress, the constituted agent of the States.

The act of California, erecting herself into a State, and assuming the attributes of sovereignty, being without such authority, was not predicated on her territorial relation to the U. States, nor by virtue of authority derived from the Constitution. It was in fact a revolution, a seizure of sovereignty and a confiscation of the right of soil, which belonged to the States.

I am aware that it is claimed, that as Congress possesses the right to admit new States, and as no specific limitations are placed upon the exercise of that power, they may at option overlook any irregularity which may have occurred in the preparation for admission. But this right must necessarily be governed and limited in its exercise, by the spirit of the Constitution. The assumption of the right of Congress to admit new States without limitation, and without reference to other provisions of the Constitution, would imply the power in Congress, in the case of California, to give validity to an act, which by the Constitution is not only irregular, but absolutely void. This involves a palpable absurdity. The assumption implies the ability on the part of Congress, to adopt as their own, an act void and forbidden by the instrument, from which they derive their whole power over the subject.

It seems, then, too evident to admit of dispute, that all the acts of California, the assumption of sovereignty power, the creation of a State, the fixing of her extensive boundaries, and the exclusion of slavery therein, if valid, derive their validity solely from the action of Congress. In fact they are the acts of Congress; and, as Congress have no power to create States, or to prohibit slavery either in the Territories or the States, the acts are unconstitutional and void, and as such, should forever be resisted by the aggrieved States.

The great purposes sought to be attained by these acts, are but too apparent. Independently of the cogent reason arising from her enormous territorial extent, the motive avowed in the California convention for including within her limits the whole extent of territory, lying between Mexico and Oregon on the sea board, rendered it imperative on Congress to interfere.— That motive was, by the exclusion of African slavery, to settle the question of the Wilmot Proviso as to that territory. Nor is the motive of "Congress, in ratifying the acts of California a subject of doubt. It was to prevent the extension of the institution of slavery. The indirection of the process cannot conceal its character. It was an exclusion by the action of Congress of the people of the slave holding States, from an equal enjoyment of the common property of the States. At was, in fact, the application of the 'Wilmot Proviso' to this territory.

But I pass to other subjects, I must not omit to call your attention to another act of the last session of Congress, passed since the adjournment of the Legislature, which, though not so vitally important as that last commented on, has been properly regarded by the Legislature, as one of the evidences of a design by Congress further to interfere with the institution of slavery, and therefore dangerous to the rights of the slaveholding States. I refer to the act abolishing the slave trade in the