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STATE CONVENTION
AND
ORDINANCES AND RESOLUTIONS

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WITH AN APPENDIX.

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1861.

Resolved, That this Convention do express their high appreciation of this act of patriotic liberality on the part of said Railroad Company, and hereby tender to the Directors and General Superintendent of said Company the thanks of the people of this State.

On motion of Mr. Gholson, the Convention took a recess for one hour.

The recess having expired the Convention resumed its session.

Mr. Clayton of Marshall, from the committee to whom was referred the subject of preparing an address, setting forth the causes which induce and justify the secession of Mississippi from the Federal Union, submitted the following report :

A DECLARATION OF THE IMMEDIATE CAUSES WHICH INDUCE AND JUSTIFY THE SECESSION OF THE STATE OF MISSISSIPPI FROM THE FEDERAL UNION.

In the momentous step which our State has taken of dissolving its connection with the government of which we so long formed a part, it is but just that we should declare the prominent reasons which have induced our course.

Our position is thoroughly identified with the institution of slavery—the greatest material interest of the world. Its labor supplies the product which constitutes by far the largest and most important portions of the commerce of the earth. These products are peculiar to the climate verging on the tropical regions, and by an imperious law of nature, none but the black race can bear exposure to the tropical sun. These products have become necessities of the world, and a blow at slavery is a blow at commerce and civilization. That blow has been long aimed at the institution, and was at the point of reaching its consummation. There was no choice left us but submission to the mandates of abolition, or a dissolution of the Union, whose principles had been subverted to work out our ruin.

That we do not overstate the dangers to our institution, a reference to a few unquestionable facts will sufficiently prove.

The hostility to this institution commenced before the adoption of the Constitution, and was manifested in the well-known Ordinance of 1787, in regard to the Northwestern Territory.

The feeling increased, until, in 1819-20, it deprived the South of more than half the vast territory acquired from France.

The same hostility dismembered Texas and seized upon all the territory acquired from Mexico.

It has grown until it denies the right of property in slaves, and refuses protection to that right on the high seas, in the Territories, and wherever the government of the United States had jurisdiction.

It refuses the admission of new slave States into the Union, and seeks to extinguish it by confining it within its present limits, denying the power of expansion.

It tramples the original equality of the South under foot.

It has nullified the Fugitive Slave Law in almost every free State in the Union, and has utterly broken the compact which our fathers pledged their faith to maintain.

It advocates negro equality, socially and politically, and promotes insurrection and incendiarism in our midst.

It has enlisted its press, its pulpit and its schools against us, until the whole popular mind of the North is excited and inflamed with prejudice.

It has made combinations and formed associations to carry out its schemes of emancipation in the States and wherever else slavery exists.

It seeks not to elevate or to support the slave, but to destroy his present condition without providing a better.

It has invaded a State, and invested with the honors of martyrdom the wretch whose purpose was to apply flames to our dwellings, and the weapons of destruction to our lives.

It has broken every compact into which it has entered for our security.

It has given indubitable evidence of its design to ruin our agriculture, to prostrate our industrial pursuits and to destroy our social system.

It knows no relenting or hesitation in its purposes; it stops not in its march of aggression, and leaves us no room to hope for cessation or for pause.

It has recently obtained control of the Government, by the prosecution of its unhallowed schemes, and destroyed the last expectation of living together in friendship and brotherhood.

Utter subjugation awaits us in the Union, if we should consent longer to remain in it. It is not a matter of choice, but of necessity. We must either submit to degradation,

and to the loss of property worth four billions of money, or we must secede from the Union framed by our fathers, to secure this as well as every other species of property. For far less cause than this our fathers separated from the Crown of England.

Our decision is made. We follow in their footsteps. We embrace the alternative of separation; and for the reasons here stated, we resolve to maintain our rights with the full consciousness of the justice of our course, and the undoubting belief of our ability to maintain it.

On motion of Mr. Clayton of Marshall, the report was received and agreed to.

The address was then adopted.

Mr. Harris, from the special committee of the Governor's Council, reported an ordinance entitled "an ordinance providing a permanent council of three for the Governor of this State," and recommended its adoption.

Which was received and agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Harris, the ordinance was considered as engrossed and the ordinance adopted.

Mr. Harris moved that the Convention proceed to the election provided for under said ordinance by ballot, and presented the names of Messrs. W. P. Anderson, Madison McAfee and T. C. Tupper, as said council.

On motion of Mr. Flournoy, the election by ballot was dispensed with, and the above named gentlemen were elected by acclamation.

Mr. Anderson reported an ordinance with the following title:

An Ordinance to appropriate money to pay the current expenses of the Convention not provided for by law.

On motion of Mr. Anderson, the rule was suspended, and the ordinance being put upon its final passage was adopted.

On motion of Mr. Anderson,

Resolved, That twenty-five hundred copies of the declaration and address of the immediate causes of the secession of Mississippi from the Federal Union, together with the ordinance of secession with the names of the members who signed it, be printed in pamphlet form and distributed to the members of this Convention.

On motion of Mr. George,

Resolved, That Wiley P. Harris and Warren P. Anderson, be and they are hereby appointed Auditors, with authority to audit and allow accounts for such incidental expenses as may have been incurred by the officers of the