

The Madisonian.

P. HILL, EDITOR.

"INDEPENDENT IN EVERYTHING—NEUTRAL IN NOTHING."

R. D. PRICE, PUBLISHER.

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For three months, 1 00
For one month, 35 cts.
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line for the first insertion, and
50 Cents for each subsequent insertion.
Advertisements not marked with the number
of insertions, will be published till forbidden,
and charged at the above rates.
Any alteration made in an advertisement
after the first insertion, will subject the same to
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
on the work is delivered.

Business Cards.

PROTECTION.



COMMERCE & PLANTERS
(MUTUAL)
INSURANCE COMPANY,
New Orleans.
WM. LAUGHLIN, Pres't.
SEPH NASH, Actuary.

This office is prepared to take Fire, Marine
and River risks, and also upon the
lives of Wholesalers and Slaves.
—CHAS. SEARLES, Agent,
March 28—n1-y1
Vicksburg.

D. R. DAVIS & A. P. HILL,
Attorneys at Law
CANTON, Miss.

L. H. DUNCAN,
COMMISSION MERCHANT
22 COMMON STREET,
New Orleans.

LAUGHLIN, SEARLES & CO.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
No. 87 GRAVER STREET,
New Orleans, La.

LAUGHLIN, SEARLES & CO.,
MULBERRY STREET,
Vicksburg, Miss.

R. R. WILLIAMSON,
Commission and General Produce
MERCHANT,
New Orleans, Miss.

ALL make liberal CASH ADVANCES on
all cotton consigned to his friends in New
Orleans, and is prepared to furnish his friends
with all necessary Plantation and Family Sup-
plies, and will pay particular attention to re-
ceiving and forwarding all merchandise ad-
dressed to his care. May 23, '50—ly

PRESTLEY & MOSBY,
Dealers in
Drugs, Chemicals, Medicines;
OILS, PAINTS, PUTTY;
Window Glass, Glass Ware;
DYE STUFFS;
Perfumes, Fancy Articles;
Paper Hangings;
FINE SOAPS AND BRUSHES;
SCHOOL BOOKS;
Blank Books, Stationery;
LETTER AND CAP PAPER;
FINE INKS, &c.,
Wholesale and Retail.

THE GOLDEN MORTAR,
No. 4, 1850
CANTON, Miss.

Saddle and Harness
ESTABLISHMENT.

CLANCEY, at the old
stand formerly occupied
by M. Stanton, and more
fully by Gurley & Bai-
ley, will keep on hand every
style of SADDLES and
HARNESS, usually kept in
the establishments. All
orders in his line made to
him on the shortest notice—repaired done with
neatness and dispatch. Terms CASH.
Be sure to call, as I am determined to give
you satisfaction in my line.
J. CLANCEY,
Canton, Miss., Feb. 27, '50. 1-y1.

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 FUNERALS, in this county, at the shortest
notice. All orders from the country will be
promptly attended to. His shop is near Jesse
Brown's Livery Stable, where he can always
be found.
n3-y1

POETRY.



TO HER IN HEAVEN.

I never more thy hand may clasp,
Or read thy love-lit eye;
The soul that late seemed to grasp
Is now—beyond the sky.

I never more may thirsting drink
The music of thy tongue;
Those tender tones for ever gone—
For ever—and so young!

The sun can shine no more for me,
Earth's beauty, too, is dead;
Since to that spirit-land,
Thy blessed soul hath fled.

I have, now, nothing left to love,
Time holds no love for me;
For all my full heart had to give,
I gave—my soul—to thee.

Now absolutely desolate!
To live, is full of fears,
My anguish is to desert life
To find a well of tears.

I feel thou hast a better home,
A home where all is fair;
Nor wish that thou shouldst come to me,
But long to join thee there!

A home where doubt, and woe, and fear,
Alike for ever cease;
Where all is undefinable
And never ending peace.

Pray for me where thou art, sweet love;
Pray for me at his feet.
And so thou pray as I would wish,
We dearest soon shall meet.

FROM THE AUGUSTA REP.

The following interesting correspond-
ence between some citizens of Burke
and the Hon. J. McPherson Berrien, it
affords us pleasure to lay before our
readers and the public.

ALEXANDER, Ga. Aug. 10 '50

Sir: fully impressed with the belief
that your deliberately expressed opini-
ons, upon the principles involved in
this crisis of our public affairs, would
exercise a most momentous influence
upon the distracted counsels of the
State, we have taken the liberty of in-
truding upon your leisure moments—
In propounding the following questions
for your consideration; we propose to
make such a disposition of your reply,
(should you deem them worthy of one)

as you, in your mature judgment, may
consider most conducive to the public
interests. We feel no hesitation in
expressing our decided conviction, that
a public expression of opinion, on your
part, would be directly instrumental in
harmonizing the conflicting views pre-
vailing to so great an extent in the
State of Georgia. This conviction thus
forced upon our minds, must be our
apology for the liberty we have taken.
Allow us to express our highest appro-
bation of the stand you have taken in
our behalf.

1. If the bill reported to the Senate
by the committee of thirteen, known
as the compromise bill, had become a
law of the land, could slavery have been
extended to the Territories acquired
from Mexico.

2. Will not the claim "that Congress
has the right, and it is its duty to legi-
slate to protect slavery in the Territo-
ries," yield by implication the power
to legislate against it?

3. If the constitution confers "the
right of slavery to enter and occupy the
territories of the United States," will
the demand upon Congress to recog-
nize that right in any and every ter-
ritorial bill, be inconsistent with the
doctrine of non-intervention?

In submitting these questions to your
consideration, to be decided upon, in
the premises, according to your discre-
tion, we have the honor to be, very res-
pectfully,
JAMES H. ROYAL,
JOS. A. SHEUMAKE,
RICH' S. SCRUGGS.

Hon. Jno. McPherson Berrien, U. S.S.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31, '50

GENTLEMEN: Laboring under indis-
position, and pressed by engagements,
I have not until now been able to an-
swer your letter. Presuming you have
kept a copy of it, I do not restate your
questions—accept the following an-
swers:

1. If the compromise bill should pass
slavery will be excluded from Califor-
nia, to which Congress will have given
validity, as to Mexico and Utah, it will
depend upon the question whether the
Mexican laws are in force. I hold

that they are not. They are superseded
by our own as soon as a Territorial
Government is organized; but others
entertain, or confess to entertain, a dif-
ferent opinion, and the doubt thus
evinced will prevent slaveholders from
carrying their property there to en-
counter law suits. Congress ought,
therefore, to insert in any act which
they pass on this subject, a clause, stat-
ing that the laws of Mexico are not in
force in those territories. We have
hitherto sought to obtain this in vain—
a declaratory clause.

2. I could answer this question gen-
erally in the negative. Congress has
authority, in various cases, to pass laws
in affirmance and for the protection of
existing rights, while it has no power
to annul them. The freedom of the
press, trial by jury, the right to be ex-
empt from unreasonable seizures and
searches, with others, are constitu-
tional rights. Congress may pass laws to
facilitate the enjoyment of these rights—
while they have no authority to annul or
abridge them. So, if the right to hold
slaves is a constitutional right, the power
to remove any obstructions to its en-
joyment in the common territories of
the Union would not draw after it the
power to prevent its enjoyment there.

In a word, Congress may legislate for
the protection of a right guaranteed by
the constitution, but they cannot legis-
late to destroy it.

3. The doctrine of non-intervention is
not applicable to the present state of
things. Clayton's compromise bill pro-
posed to establish Territorial Govern-
ments for all the territory acquired from
Mexico. The effect of it would have
been to have opened the whole to the
owners of slaves, subject to the decision
of the Supreme Court. It was to such
a case only that non-intervention could
apply. But if Mr. Clay's compromise
bill should pass Congress would inter-
vene by that very act, to prohibit slavery,
in the most important and valuable part
of the Common territory—for all agree
that the people who chanced to be in
California, had no right to declare this
prohibition and that their act is entire-
ly null and void until Congress should
give it life and validity. It is the same
thing as if Congress had imposed the
proviso themselves. If California is
admitted with her present Constitution,
Congress will have intervened against
the South, and cannot therefore with
any show of justice plead non-interven-
tion as an excuse for withholding from
the South, any act which may be ne-
cessary to protect her in the enjoyment
of her Constitutional rights.

I hope these answers will be suffi-
ciently explicit to put you in possession
of my opinions—and while I believe
that you attach too much importance
to them I have not felt myself at liberty
to withhold them. In the present
posture of our affairs, I am very anx-
ious that my fellow citizens of Georgia
should thoroughly understand their po-
sition, and mingling an ardent love of
the Union, with an unalterable deter-
mination to assert their equal rights
under the Constitution, should calmly
and steadily contemplate the conse-
quences which may result from the de-
cision which they may adopt.

I shall be glad to learn that this let-
ter has reached you. Respectfully yours
J. McPHERSON BERRIEN.

Messrs. James H. Royal, Joseph A.
Sheumake, and Richard S. Scruggs.

On our first page may be found the
reply severally of Maj. Gregg and Col.
Chesnut of South Carolina, to the injus-
tifiable attack made on them by Sena-
tor Foote of this State in a speech de-
livered in the Senate on the first of last
month. Every right thinking mind
must look upon this act of Mr. Foote
in dragging private individuals before
the Senate and attempting to ridicule
them for their opinions, as equally un-
just and unwarranted and as demon-
strating an obvious unfitness for the
position he occupies. In their replies to
Mr. Foote these gentlemen have taught
him a lesson which it is not likely he
will soon forget. If ever this senator-
ial capacity he assails private gentle-
men again; doubtless his late experi-
ence in that way will suggest to him the
propriety of being very cautious in se-
lecting his subjects of attack. That
the flagellation which he has received
at the hands of these two South Caro-
linians is severe, and as merited as se-
vere, all will admit. We hope he may
exercise as much sagacity as the little
boy who picking up a piece of red hot
iron dropped it very suddenly without
being told to do so. That he burnt
his fingers in taking up Messrs. Gregg
and Chesnut every body will believe.

To drop them as soon as possible every
body will say is a shrewd act then
any thing he has done since the begin-
ning of the present Congress.

American Sovereign

PERSPIRATION.

Perspiration is an excrementitious
exhalation from the body, to free the
blood from impurity. About five pound
perspired matter are said to pass
through the skin of a full grown man
every twenty four hours. There are
two kinds of perspiration, sensible and
insensible. The sensible is the visible
perspiration, the insensible passes off
in the form of vapour, and of it we are
not so conscious. When we see pers-
piration with large globules of moisture on
their faces, we may be sure these have
all passed through the minute pores of
the skin, and collected on the surface—
perspiration has been going on quick-
er than exhalation. It is dangerous for
persons in such a state to expose their
bodies suddenly to a cold damp atmos-
phere, as the pores suddenly close and
perspiration is obstructed. In a
cold atmosphere, when perspiration
is checked, the vital heats re-
tained; and when perspiration is
profuse, the heat of the body is dis-
charged hence the various quantities
man perspire in warm and cold coun-
tries equalize the animal heat, and he
is thus enabled to withstand the exigen-
cies of different climates.

The glands of the skin also exude a
kind of an oily substance, which gives
pliancy and softness to the skin. This
early secretion is very copious in the
negro, making his skin remarkable for
softness, and preventing the cuticle
from cracking by the powerful influ-
ence of the sun. This is the reason
why the tears of the negro appear like
crystals rolling over a piece of fine
soft sable.

The skin so intimately sympathizes
with the lungs, bowels, &c., that when
perspiration is obstructed, these organs
soon become deranged, and disease
follows.

In warm climates copious and free
perspiration is necessary to health. In
tropical countries, when perspiration
stops, no time should be lost in making
a will. Those who perspire with diffi-
culty are not constitutionally adapted
to live in a tropical climate; these who
perspire freely are best adapted to live
in warm latitudes. In cold climates,
he who perspires the least is the most
comfortable—in warm climates, the
reverse.

And the skin exercises such an im-
portant influence on the physical con-
dition of every person, it is necessary
to preserve it from injury, in order to
preserve health. The skin should be
kept perfectly clean, by being frequent-
ly washed and rubbed; to remove all
external obstructions to perspiration
Children should be wholly washed every
day, especially before being put to
bed, and then well rubbed with a dry
cloth; adults also should be washed as
often. It is the universal custom to
wash in the morning, and not before
going to bed—the latter period is de-
cidedly the best, although the former
should not be neglected. The reason
of this is that during the day, the exer-
cise consumes part of our system,
which our food is designed to supply
hence the continually wearing away
and re-production of the different parts
of our bodies. Evening, or during
sleep, is the period designed by the
law of our creation for the depositing
of the new solid particles to supply the
place of the worn out particles. Let
all the wasted matter, therefore, be
washed away outside, to allow the new
to form freely, ay, and to form in a
more beautiful manner, for, like the
deposition of crystals, the particles of
the skin assume a smooth or coarse ap-
pearance, by the form of the extrane-
ous particles on the outside. This is
the reason why those who wash their
teeth, face and hands before going to
bed, have generally good teeth and
fresh smooth skins.

Royalty.—It is astonishing how
much royalty cost to keep it, and it is
going to its minutiae that its enormous
tax is seen. Who would suppose that
in this enlightened age a British House
of Commons would have voted twenty-
five thousand dollars for stables for the
infant Prince of Wales? And this
too, when the lad cannot use horses un-
til 1860! A writer in the London Times
grumbles at this, and asks:

"But if it is right to provide the
young prince with stalls for fifty horses,
at £100 a stall, long before he has a
horse, a suit of equestrian, a state coach-
man, and hobby grooms, footmen and
pages? These are at least as much re-
quired as the stabling, that it is in
neither case required at all, but is both
a sheer waste of public money and a
plain defiance of economy."

Hens and chickens should never be al-
lowed to amuse themselves, as it always
ends in fowl play.

THE SECRET OF LONGEVITY

The means known, so far, of promot-
ing longevity, have usually concentrat-
ed in short pithy sayings as keep your
head cool, and your feet warm.—Work
much, and eat little, &c., just as if the
whole science of human life could be
summed up and brought out in a few
words, while its great principles were
kept out of sight. One of the best of
these sayings is given by an Italian in
his hundred and sixteenth year who,
being asked the reason of his living so
long replied, with that improvisation
for which his country is remarkable:—

When hungry, of the best feast,
And dry and warm I keep my feet;
I screen my head from sun and rain,
And let few cares perplex my brain.

The following is about the best theo-
ry of the matter:—Every man is born
with a certain stock of vitality, which
cannot be increased, but may be hus-
banded. With this stock he may live
extensively or intensively—may draw
his little amount of life over a large
space, or narrow it into a contracted
one; but when this stock is exhausted
he has no more. He who lives exten-
sively, drinks pure water, avoids in-
flammatory diseases, exercises suffici-
ently but not labourously, indulges no
exhausting passions, feeds on no exci-
ting material pursues no debilitating
pleasures, avoids laborious and protract-
ed study, preserves an easy mind, and
thus husbands his quantum of vitality
will live considerably longer than he
otherwise would do, because he,
lives slow; while he, on the other hand
who lives intensively, who beverages
himself on liquors and wines, exposes
himself to inflammatory diseases or
causes that produce them, labors be-
yond his strength, visits exciting scen-
es and indulges exhausting passions,
and lives on stimulating and highly-
seasoned food, is always debilitated by
his pleasures.

I have no time to study.—The idea
about the want of time is a mere phan-
tom. Franklin found time in the midst
of all his labors to dive into the hidden
recesses of philosophy, and to explore
the untrodden path of science. The
great Frederick, with an empire at his
direction, in the midst of war, on the
eve of battles which were to decide the
fate of his kingdom, found time to
revel in the charm of philosophy and
intellectual pleasures. Bonaparte,
with all Europe at his disposal, with
kings in his anti-chamber begging for
vacant thrones, with thousands of men
whose destinies were suspended on the
brittle thread of his arbitrary pleasures,
had time to converse with books.—
Cesar, when he had curbed the spirit of
the Roman people, and was thronged
with visitors from the remotest king-
doms found time for intellectual cul-
tivation. Every man has time if he im-
proves it as well as he might, he can
reap a three-fold reward. Let me-
chanics then make use of the hours at
their disposal, if they want to obtain a
proper influence in society. They are
the life blood of the community; they
can if they please hold in their hands
the destinies of our Republic; and they
have only to be educated half as well
as other professions to make laws for
the nation.

America's Mechanics.—The wealth
of a well stored mind; the big hand and
the stout arm of the industrious me-
chanic are worth more, for the perpetu-
ation of our glorious principles of
government, and for the prosperity of
our country, than all the gold in
the world. Already have their sci-
entific researches, their unceasing and
untiring energy, their many inventions,
and their numberless improvements in
machinery, given to our young Repub-
lic a glorious name and proud position
among the nations of the earth. This
class have contributed largely to the
wealth and to the name of our country.
Trace it all out, lay bare the thousand
secret springs of prosperity, follow up
cause and effect as they fall in suc-
cession under your observation, and you
will find American mechanics and arti-
sans have proved to be, in their ener-
getic and industrious career, among the
principal agents in effecting American
greatness.

Although the Southern members
who have been faithful to their cause
to the last, merit the undying gratitude
of the south, there is one to whom we
cannot refrain from tendering our es-
pecial acknowledgements. The Hon.
T. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, has
throughout this controversy, he has
known no party, no friends, no inter-
est, but those of the South and of the
Constitution. The South will never
forget him.—Southern Press.

FARMERS IN 1770.

Men to the plow
Wife to the cow,
Girls to the yarn,
Boys to the barn,
And all dues settled.

FARMERS IN 1837.

Men a mere show,
Girls, piano,
Wife, silk and satin,
Boys, Greek and Latin;
And all hands gazzeted.

FARMERS IN 1850.

Men in debt,
Wives in a pet,
Boys, mere muscles,
Girls, snuff and bubbles;
And every body cheated.

HIGH LOW JACK AND THE GAME.

A number of well known dressed boys
were once tormenting a sailor who was
in vain endeavoring to keep them off
with a broken spade handle, which he
used for a club, when a gentleman
called out to them, "Royal If Jack is
high, it is rather low business for you
to be making game of him." Jack,
whose wits were as sharp as a diamond
—the principle difficulty with him
seemed to be in the lightness of his feet,
or the unsteadiness of the ground un-
der, which made his easiest mode of
progression to be on all fours—imme-
diately responded: "Then we are even,
I am high to their low game But club
's trumps, the deuce is in me if I don't
beat 'em yet to my heart's content."

BY LAST NIGHT'S MAIL.

The fugitive slave Bill, or bill provi-
ding for the recovery of runaway slaves
that may escape into the free States,
passed the Senate on the 20th ult.—
The bill is very long, and secures the
rights of the owners of fugitives as
amply perhaps as any Congressional
enactment could secure them. We have
but little, if any, confidence, however
in the efficacy of the bill.

A people who have heretofore disre-
garded, openly and exultingly, that
plain provision of the constitution re-
lative to fugitive slaves, will not hesi-
tate to disregard and set at naught a
law of congress having in view the
same object. There are too many such
consciences in the free States as Sena-
tor Seward's to allow us to hope for
any protection to our rights by a mere
enactment of congress. The fanatics
there are determined to destroy the in-
stitution of slavery in the south, and
they will not permit the constitution,
law, justice nor any thing else to inter-
fere as an obstacle to the accomplish-
ment of their hellish purpose.

CONGRESS.

THE FOUL DEED FULLY CON- SUMMATED

The Senate bill for the admission of
California and Pearce's bill for the dis-
memberment of Texas, passed the House
on the 7th inst., the former by a majori-
ty of 94, and the latter by a majority
of 77. It will be for the next meeting
of the Nashville Convention which will
embody the sentiments of the South, to
point out what course she shall pursue
under these monstrous outrages on her
rights.

Salting Hogs.—By the advice of

some old farmers, I have fed my pigs
on salt freely and regularly especially
awhite fattening, for four or five years
and am satisfied that it is of great ser-
vice in giving permanency to the appe-
tite and solidity to the flesh be-
sides being well paid for his expnce
and trouble in greatful grunts and
smackin chops.—Gen. Farmer

"Ma," said a little girl to her mother,
"do the men want to get married as bad
as the women do?"

"Pshaw! what are you talking about!"
"Why, Ma, the women who come
here are always talking about getting
married; the men dont do so."

Girls, never run away from your parents
till you are quite sure the young gen-
tleman you couple with don't intend to
run away from you. This advice is
worth a year's subscription, but we
give it gratis.

Did you ever know a young lady
who was too weak to stand up during
prayer-time, that could not dance all
night without being weary?

The work goes bravely on.—Forty
five negroes was stolen from the planta-
tion of Mr. W. R. McAlpine, of Wash-
ington county Miss.

Congress will adjourn on the thirty
1st.