SOUTHERN PIONEER,

AND CARROLL, CHOCTAW AND TALLAHATCHIE COUNTIES ADVERTISER.

By G. W. H. BROWN. CARROLLTON, MISSISSIPPI, SATURDAY FEBRUARY 27, 1841. VOL. I.—NO. 12.

Prospectus,

For publishing in the town of Carrollton, Carroll county, Miss., a weekly paper to be entitled the

Southern Pioneer,

(BY G. W. H. BROWN.)

UNDER the above title of the "SOUTHERN PIONEER," we propose to publish in the town of Carrollton, a new Weekly Paper, devoted to Politics, both State and National, Agriculture, the current news of the day, and the advancement of the great cause of Education. This paper will be devoted to what its conductor believes to be the best interests of the State and county: It will advocate the great Whig cause which you have recently seen so signally triumphant. Believing, that the principles put forth by the great Whig party as the tenets of its political creed, are the only true ones on which this Government was originally founded, and on which it should be administered, this paper will lend to those principles, whenever and wherever espoused, its humble but cordial support.

No man or set of men, will be by us unscrupulously sustained at the expense of principle, "PRINCIPLES, NOT MEN," is our motto—by this rule shall we be governed, and in subjecting all to this test, we shall as we find them, judge with impartiality, admonish with candor, and reprehend with justice. As humble Pioneers in the great cause of political truth, we shall ever point to the cardinal virtues of a representative Government. But, the interests of our State, and more particularly of our county, shall receive at our hands a constant and an earnest advocacy. While our sister counties have been the object of Legislative action, and Executive patronage, the county of Carroll has remained comparatively unknown and unappreciated. It shall therefore be our pride, as well as our duty, to develope its vast resources and point out its numerous advantages. The cause of education, the cause of enlightened and progressive civilization, the only true bulwark of a nation's freedom, shall receive that attention its importance demands. In fine, as humble Pioneers in the great crusade against ignorance and error, we shall shoulder our mattock and shovel, and taking our place in the great march of modern improvement, our course shall ever be as Marmion said to Stanly, "ONWARD."

TERMS.—The "PIONEER" will be published every Saturday morning at FIVE DOLLARS in advance, or SIX DOLLARS at the expiration of six months, or SIX DOLLARS FIFTY at the end of the year.

☞NO PAPER WILL BE DISCONTINUED UNTIL ALL ARREARAGES ARE PAID.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the rate of ONE DOLLAR per square (eight lines) for the first, and FIFTY CENTS for each subsequent insertion. The number of insertions must be marked upon the MS. or it will be published until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

Articles of a personal nature, whenever admitted will be charged at double the above rates. Political circulars or public addresses, for the benefi of individual or companies, charged as advertisements.

Announcing candidates for office $10 each.

YEARLY ADVERTISING.—For forty lines, or less, renewable at pleasure, each week, $65.

☞Bills for advertising are due when the work is done, and MUST be paid whenever called for.

JOB PRINTING.

☞In connection with the PIONEER Office, is a large assortment of new and fashionable FANCY TYPE, which enables us to execute all orders for Job Printing in fine style. We solicit patronage in this line, at prices the same as other well regulated offices in Mississippi. Orders from Attorneys, Clerks, Sheriffs, &c., promptly attended to.

ALL JOB WORK—CASH.

*** Letters or Communications to the publisher must be POST-PAID, or they will not be taken out.

From the February Knickerbocker.

NAPOLEON.

Why break ye the rest, on the lone Isle's breast,
Of the hero of modern story!
Oh leave him alone on the rocky throne
Ye gave as the meed of his glory!
He needs not the fire of the funeral pyre,
Nor the triumph of funeral car,
To hallow his ashes, mid lightning flashes,
And roar of the symbols of war.

II.

For his mem'ry meet is the lordly beat
Of eagles' wings over his tomb—
And meet for his dirge, by the chainless surge,
The wild winds c'er ocean that roam;
And fit the lone rock that braves the rude shock
Of tempests and wild-tossing sea,
To enshrine the stout heart that dared its high part,
And braved all that fate could decree!

III.

A bright orb he sprang, where morning stars sang,
From darkness he burst with a glare,
And hurled from their spheres the star of past years,
To fix his own galaxy there!
While all stood aghast, as the meteors passed,
Through the lurid and threatening sky,
And faint grew the bold as thunder rolled
The car of his destiny by!

IV.

Why bear ye to Gaul, in funeral pall,
The ashes so pregnant with fate!
The soil is so rife, each atom is life,
And dragon-like harvest await!
All Europe shall weep, as they bitterly reap
These sheaves for the garner of Time;
Stars, sceptres and thrones, through earth's spreading zones,
Shall be swept in the harvest sublime!

S. D. D.

New York, January, 1841.

Compliment to Printers.—The Courier of last evening pays the Printers quite a compliment in speaking of the appointment of Mr. Roselius. The editor says:—"Printers may now be considered prominent men in Louisiana, seeing that one is Presiding Judge in the Supreme Court, and another Attorney General; but the best of it is, that both of them richly merit the trust reposed in them."—*Pic.*

What constitutes a non-residence.—It was decided in the New York Supreme Court a week or two ago, that a person having a place of business in a city or town, and boarding and lodging in another, is a non-resident in his place of business.—*Pic.*

Day and night, evening and morn, winter and spring, depart and return! Time sports, age presses on, desire and the wind continue unrestrained. [illegible]

PUBLIC DEBT.—The Globe, the official Journal of the present administration, copies without comment or contradiction, a paragraph from a New York paper, in which the 'floating claims against the government,' are set down at $57,500,000. In such a case, we may well hold that silence gives consent.—And it is thus virtually admitted by the Globe that, whereas the nation was free from debt and its Treasury full on the 4th March, 1837, when the present Administration came into power, there is now, before its 'one term, expires an actual, existing debt of more than twenty-seven millions of dollars! If no provision has been made by this extravagant and reckless administration to meet the public debt, and thus do justice to the creditor and maintain the honor of the country, it only makes the matter worse.

But, really, with such a tacit admission of its deep indebtedness by the official journal of the Government, the declamation in the Annual Message, on the heinousness or impolicy—on the crime or the *fault*—of a national debt, is particularly edifying! Twenty-seven millions and a half, besides squandering away the 'cash on hand,' at the commencement of its term, seems to us as doing a pretty large business in the way of dipping the nation into 'debt,' by the locofoco administration, now in power.—*Balt. Pat.*

MAINE.—The Message of Gov. KENT insists on the rights of Maine, in reference to the Boundary Question, to the full extent of their former assertion. He says.

"The time cannot be far distant, when the question must assume a more definite shape, either peaceable or warlike; and much as we may deprecate the awful evils and miseries of war, we ought to be prepared to meet the issues, if such after all, is the determination of our opponents, with the firmness of men who feel that they have the right, and who will not yield to threats or force the inheritance of our fathers and the rightful territory of our State. The unanimity which has characterized our State on this question, in the midst of all our political excitements, is a sure guarantee that the people are ready to sustain their rulers in all judicious, temperate, yet firm and decided measures, and that it is regarded by them as too sacred and too solemn a subject to be made the instrument of any more party schemes or movements."

On the subject of the recent millitary occupation of Madawaska by order of the Governor General of Canada, Governor Kent says:—

"I cannot but view this proceeding, as my predecessor does, in his reply to Sir John Harvey, as 'a direct and palpable infringement of the subsisting arrangement,' and as taking military possession of that portion of the contested Territory. And if the suggestion of Lt. Gov. Harvey, who seems not to have been consulted in relation to this new act of Jurisdiction, and evidently regards it with regret, if not as an infringement of subsisting arrangements, is disregarded, and the British troops are permanently located at Madawaska, I shall feel it my duty to reiterate the request already made to the General Government, and to urge upon the Government the justice and expediency of taking military possession on the part of the United States of the territory in dispute. The General Government owes it to Maine to move forward in this matter, with pomptness an energy, with a sincere, and even anxious desire to preserve peace, but with an equally firm determination to maintain subsisting engagements on our part, and to insist upon a full performance from the other party."

The following very singular narative we copy from the St. Louis Republican, of last Wednesday.

"A singular incident occured during the holidays on the opposite side of the river. Two ladies who resided in Illinois, came to the city to make purchases. A well dressed man followed them into several stores, at one of which, one of them got a ten dollar bill changed, receiving the change in small bills. In the evening, on their return home, when a short distance from the Ferry, in the prairie, the same man they had seen in the city, rode up to them and demanded their money, The one who had the money drew it out, and attempting to hand it to him the wind caught the bills and carried them off to the ground.—The man dismounted to pick them up, and as soon as he was down, the ladies put whip to their horses and made off as fast as possible. On their way they heared the clatter of a horse's hoofs following them, but were too much terrified to stop or look back. When they reached their own gate, behold the robber's horse was with them, a fine animal, with an elegant saddle, and pair of saddle-bags, &c., but the man was no where in sight, they suppose his horse escaped whilst he was picking up the bills. On examining the saddle-bags a large sum of money was found and several articles of wearing apparel, but nothing by which his name could be discovered. Up to Saturday last, no one had appeared to claim the horse or property. The above facts we have from a respectable gentleman of the city, who assures us, that singular as the circumstances may appear, they are strictly correct.

Garrick having a green-room wrangle with Mrs. Clive, after listening to all she had to say replied, "Madam, I have heard of tartar and brimstone, and know the effects of both, but you are the cream of one and the flower of t[illegible]

PACIFIC COAST—CALIFORNIA.

The writer of the following article from the National Intelligencer, proposes the purchase of California. With this view, he gives the following description—which furnishes some interesting information.

The Coast of California is immediately connected with questions of collision which are about arising with Great Britain, Russia and Mexico, in respect to our rights on the Pacfic coast. We have always bolieved that the interest of the United States demanded a maintenance of its claims on the Pacific coast.—The article below has much interest:—*Rep. Banner.*

During the last winter, while editing a paper at the extreme South-west, the attention of the writer of this communication was first called to the subject above mentioned, and in a series of articles he endeavored to place it before the public in the important attitude to which he believed it to be entitled. But the field of his operations was at that time so limited and remote that although kindly assisted by some of the leading journals in New York and Connecticut, whose intelligent editors thought favorably of the project, he succeeded no further than in temporarily directing the attention of a small portion of the public to its importance.

A glance at the geographical position of California is necessary as a preliminary to this subject.

This country is divided into two intendancies of Upper and Lower California; the latter occupying the peninsula and a tract immediately north and east; the former extending from these limits west and north to the boundaries of Mexico and the territory of the United States. The whole is embraced between parallels of latitude 22 deg. 50 min. 42 deg. north presenting a great variety of soil and climate. A range of mountains frequently attaining the height of 1000 feet, traverse the whole of this Province from north-east to south west, dividing the peninsula to Cape St. Lucas, the southern extremity.—The country west of the hills is that which is best known, and is generally considered the most fortile. To the north-east the country has not been much explored. An extensive desert is said to occupy a portion of this territory. The principal settlements are Monterey, St. Francisco, Lorette, Santa Anna and San Joseph; the two former in Upper, the three latter in Lower California. The soil and natural advantages of the northern or Upper province are said to greatly exceed those of the peninsula. The population is much greater, and the settlements of more importance. The accounts of all voyagers agree in ascribing to these provinces a soil of astonishing fertility—a climate as salubrious as any in the world—harbors inferior to none, and great mineral riches. On these points a few authorities out of the thousands which might be adduced, will suffice for the present.

Capt. Beechey, in his 'Narrative of a Voyage to the Pacific and Bhering's Strait,' performed by his Majesty's ship Blossom, in 1825 and '28, who spent some time on the coast of California, at the ports of San Francisco and Monterey, making some journeys in the interior, makes the following remarks:

"The more we became acquainted with the beautiful country around San Francisco, the more we were convinced that it possessed every requisite to render it a valuable appendage to Mexico; and it was impossible to resist joining in the remark of Vancouver: 'Why such an extent of Territory should have been subjugated, and after all the labor and expense bestowed upon its colinization, turned to no account whatever, is a mystery in the science of State policy not easily explained.' Situated in the northern hemisphere, between the parallels of 22 deg. and 39 deg. no fault can be found with its climate; its soil in general is fertile; it possesses forests of oak and pine, convenient for building and contributing to the necessities of vessels; plains overrun with cattle; excellent ports; and navigable rivers to facilitate inland communication. Possessing all these advantages, an industrious population alone seems requisite to withdraw it from the obscurity in which it has so long slept under the indolence of the people and the jealous policy of the Spanish Government. Indeed, it struck us lamentable to see such an extent of habitable country lying almost desolate and useless to mankind, whilst other nations are groaning under the burden of their population.

"It is evident, from the natural course of events, and from the rapidity with which observation has recently been extended to the hitherto almost obscure parts of the Globe, that this indifference cannot continue: for either it must disappear under the present authorities, or the country will fall into other hands; as from its situation with regard to other Powers upon the new continent, and to the commerce of the Pacific, it is of too much importance to be permitted to remain long in its present neglected state. Already have the Russians encroached upon the territory by possessing themselves of the Faralones, and some islands of Santa Barbara; and their new settlement at Rossi, a few miles to the northward of Bodega, is so near upon that boundary as to be the cause of much jealous feeling, not without cause, it would appear, as I am informed it is well fortified and presents to California an example of what may be effected the Eastern side of the continent of North America having been only partially explored, has hitherto presented a barrier to encroachment from that quarter; but settlements are already advancing far into the heart of the country, and parties of hunters have lately traversed the interior, and even penetrated to the shores of the Pacific.

The trade of Upper California at present consists in the exportation of hides, tallow, manteca, horses to the Sandwich islands, grain for the Russian establishments at Sitka and Kodrah, and in the disposal of provisions to whale ships and other vessels which touch the coast.

The Spanish settlers in California enjoy an almost uninterrupted state of good health.—Many attain the age of eighty and ninety, and some have exceeded a hundred years."—Part 2d. chap. XIV.

The same author describes the harbor of San Francisco as one of the finest in the world—in dimensions capable of containing the whole British navy, easy of access, and affording a safe anchorage.

Having given some account of the last named place, Vancouver says: "This sketch will be sufficient without further comment, to convey some idea of the inactive spirit of the people, and the unprotected state of this port which, I should conceive ought to be a principal object of the Spanish Crown as a key and barrier to their more southern and valuable settlements on the borders of the Pacific." Vol. 3. page 15., London edition of 1810.—The same author gives the most flattering account of the fertility, resources and climate of California. The harbor of Monterey he states to be excellent; the climate as salubrious as any in the known world.

With these descriptions, Kotzebue, in his Narrative of his voyages in 1815 fully agrees. See vol. 1. chap. IX. The latitude of St. Francisco, he fixes at 37 deg. 48 min. 33 sec., longitude 122 deg. 12 min. 30 sec. west. The longitude of Monterey, according to Vancouver, is 28 deg. 25 min. 45 sec.

Mills, in his "History of Mexico," published in 1824, gives the population of old California, (the Southern Intendancy) as not exceeding 7,000 or 8,000, though the district contains at least that number of square leagues of and are whites. The number of inhabitants of the Upper Province he estimates at 15,000. He speaks in glowing terms of the fruitfulness of the country and the abundance of the game.

The above authorities have been cited to show, that however neglected and remote the provinces of California may be, they are not considered as valueless or unimportant by disinterested and intelligent travellers. In fact, as regards all natural advantages of soil, climate and productions, a part of these provinces may be considered the garden of the earth.

REPORT OF THE POST MASTER GENERAL.

The annual report of the Postmaster General, states the receipts and expenditures for the year 1840, as follows:

The extent of the Post routes in the United States covered by mail service, on the 30th June last, as near as can be ascertained, was 155,739 miles. The annual transportation on these routes at the rate existing on the 30th day of June last, was about thirty-six millions three hundred and seventy thousand, seven hundred and seventy-six miles.

The annual cost of transportation, estimated at the rate of pay existing at the close of the year, was $3,296,876, viz:

By horse and sulky, 12,183,445 miles, cost 789,668 dollars.

By stage and coach, 20,299,178 miles, cost 1,914,855 dollars.

By steamboat and rail road, 3,889,053 miles, cost 595,353 dollars. Total number of miles, 36,370,776. Total cost, 3,296,876 dollars.

The revenue of the Department, for the year ending June 30, 1840, as appears from the settlement of the accounts of the Postmaster in the Auditors office, was:

Letter postage,	$4,539,265 68
Newspapers and pamphlets,	535,229 61
Fines paid to postmasters for violation of law,	260 00

The expenditures of the Department for the same period were:

For compensation to post masters,	$1,028,625 92
For wrapping paper, office furniture, advertising, mail-bags, mail-locks and keys, and stamps, mail depredations, and special agents, blanks, clerks for offices and miscellaneous,	441,778 96
For ship, steamboat, and way letters.	35,310 81
For transportation,	3,252,985 16
	4,759,110 85
Excess of expenditures,	$219,845 17

The revenue as compared with the preceding year, shows an increase of sixty-one thousand six hundred and fifty-one dollars sixty-four cents, being a fraction over one per cent.

The greatest wind[illegible]

FROM THE RICHMOND WHIG.

THE EIGHTH OF JANUARY—DEATH OF JACKSONISM.

This triumphant anniversary does not appear to have been celebrated in any quarter or town of the country. A motion in the House of Representatives to observe it as a day of festivity, received 19 votes! noes 163, and that with a Locofoco majority! Well might Mr. Stanly congratulate the country that "the days of glorification were passed. Jacksonism may almost be spoken of as Chateaubriand spoke of the memory of Leonidas at Sparta. When he visited the spot where old Sparta stood, the French traveller says he saw no living soul; in the enthusiasm of his feelings he ascended a mound, in the midst of what was once Sparta, and thrice shouted aloud the name of Leonidas. "Not an echo returned my voice," and Sparta herself seemed to have forgotten the name of her Hero.

Such has been, will be, the fate of all; soonest and most justly the fate of those whose fame rests upon no solid benefactions to mankind, whose abilities and whose opportunities have been misdirected and perverted to advance the fleeting interests of parties and of individuals, and the hour, instead of the general and the permanent good. Never the man lived in this Union since the Father of his country, who had so much in his power for good or evil as Andrew Jackson, a popularity equal to all exigencies—a devotion to his person almost idolatrous in its extent, but which a Washington knew how, in a parallel case, to appropriate to the good of his country.—How did this vulgar Hero use the powerful position in which the caprice of fortune had placed him? Let the melancholy history of his most disastrous dynasty, and that of the successor whom his Nepotism installed, give the answer. The destructive vicissitudes of commerce—the prostration of the mercantile class, as necessary to the body politic, as the hand to the body corporeal—the inroads of faction—the long sway of the grossest and vilest demagoguism—the fatal tendency to array the ignorant against the intelligent, the poor against the rich, the worthless against the worthy—the most deadly inroads upon the Constitution, in the name of Reform, rather for their having been brought into premature life, and many others, to this mob Hero, who neither deserved the elevation which he attained, nor knew how to employ it, either to promote his country, or preserve a reputation for himself?

His influence is already accordingly, dead. Even the mob which worshipped him, worship him no longer, since his power has departed. Shout the name of Jackson now, as Chateaubriand did that of Leonidas (a Hero of another stamp) and echo gives no answer. The People not only beat him in Tennessee by immense majorities, but they beat him two to one in his own precint, where he votes himself and exercisses the little personal influence which pertains to an Ex-President of the United States! Is not this just? Is it not glorious for the American People—especially for the People of Tennessee? It is an extent and latitude of glory which no People have transcended. Had we the Treasurers of the Medicis, they should primarily be devoted, first to erecting a monument to little Vermont, the only State which never truckled to Jacksonism, even in its altitudes; secondly, to a monument to Tennessee, who so promptly discarded her citizen when she found him to be a mere pretender to the virtues he never possessed, and the patriotic and constitutional principles, of which his ignorance precluded him even a just conception.

Jacksonism—man-worship—is dead! Let patriots rejoice. That pernicious influence which has ruled our destinies for the best part of a generation, and ruled them in every instance to the detriment of what every good man and good citizen should most cherish, is extinct at last. Not even a holiday can now be obtained upon the strength of his once all conquering name—not even a holiday in Congress, where his disciples yet predominate, but are soon to predominate no more. If these indications do not convey joy to the hearts of that well-tried and faithful band of Patriots, who for 12 years have been fighting wild beasts at Ephesus, we know what ought to do.

The future is uncertain. Our hopes of benefit from the late Revolution may all be chimerical and doomed to disappointment; but if no good shall be accomplished, as surely will be, at least there is cause for virtuous exultation, in having finally extinguished *Jacksonism*, the scource as well as the disgrace of our ear.

The French cry over Napoleon's dust.—When the remains of Napoleon were carried through the streets of Paris, the cry of the people was "*Vive l'Empereur!*" Ah! he could not *live* again! That inanimate dust is no more to heave with the impulses, passions and aspirations of life!

It is, however, a remarkable circumstance that Byron, shortly after the death and burial of Napoleon at St. Helana, thus prophesied his disinterment and burial in France:—

"Can glory's lust,
Touch the freed spirit of the fettered dust!
Small care hath he, of what his tomb consists,
Nought if he sleeps—nor more if he exists;
He wants not this: but France shall feel the want,
Of this last consolation [illegible]