the Voters of the Fourth Judi[illegible] District of Mississippi:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: At the solicitation of many highly esteemed, and respectable, friends, I have placed my name before you as a candidate for the office of DISTRICT ATTORNEY. In making this announcement to you, modesty forbids me making any comparison of my own qualifications, with those of either of my opponents--suffice to say, I have resided most of my time, during the last eight years, in some one, or other of the counties, now included in this District; participating in the civil and criminal business, in our Courts, under the immediate observation of many of those who were solicitous to have my humble pretensions placed before you; and I am certain their solicitation was dictated by a proper regard for the public service, and full confidence in my ability and integrity, to discharge the duties of that important office. For any further evidence on this subject, I will refer you to the suitors and impartial spectators generally at the Courts, where I have attended, and shared in the civil and criminal practice. Here I might close this address, without any allusion to politics; for, if elected, I shall be elected the State's officer of the District, not of a party; and will discharge the duties of the office, faithfully without regard to the political opinions or actions of any man. But knowing, as I do, that there is much chicanery going on to defeat my election; intrigues which the public eye may never see, and as I have nothing to conceal, and many of you may wish to know to which of the political parties I belong, I should do injustice to myself and you, if I were to conceal the fact, that I have never been a *time-serving* politician; *changing sides to suit the occasion of office seeking.* I am one of the consistent, and persevering multitude of Democrats, who voted three times for that venerated warrior and statesman General Jackson, twice for Martin Van Buren, and once for James K. Polk; and never did approve of, or vote for a John Quincy Adams, Abolitionist, or Hamiltonian Federalist. But for all these I claim no merit, save for consistency, patience and perseverance, in the cause of Democracy, through all the scenes of abuse so lavishly bestowed on us, by the opponents of equal laws and equal rights. I do not present you with these facts, with the view or hope, of obtaining an advantage over my opponents, because neither of them can so commend themselves, if these things be commendable; for notwithstanding my political opinions, consistency and perseverance, it is your duty and the public, as well as your private interest requires, that you should elect him who you can be well assured is the *most sober* and *best qualified* to discharge the duties of the office. With your decision, I will be satisfied.

Having placed the election of District Attorney, fairly before you, I must beg leave to call your attention to another subject of general interest to the whole State, but peculiarly interesting to the East; and most especially, to all of us, who reside in the counties of this District. I allude to

Internal Improvements.

At first view, you may not discover any analogy between the office to which I aspire and this subject, of general interest. There is, however, a connection, which will be both seen and felt; and I should consider it a great want of liberality and public spirit in sending a Circular among you, soliciting an important office, if I were to hesitate about the trifling expense, of a little composition and paper to be added, in sending you such views as I have long entertained, with some facts which ought to be made known to all

Tax-Payers in our State;

such facts as will not, cannot fail to command your serious consideration at our November election, in selecting our law makers, rulers and agents.

There can be none so blind as not to see the importance of our agricultural and commercial interests. These interests are felt by all. If they are fostered and encouraged by a wise and liberal policy, the smile of prosperity will be seen by all classes and pursuits throughout our whole country; but if neglected or indifferently cultivated they must languish, and toil and care without profit will be the certain reward of our neglect. There is an affinity existing between those interests, which dooms them to prosper or languish by the same culture, in the same climate and soil; no good or ill can attend the one, without being felt by the other. How important, then, that we engage in good earnest, in the use of the most certain means to promote our agriculture and commerce; objects in which all are interested. This, I believe, can be done most effectually by adopting a wise, and not expensive system of improvement of our

Internal Navigation and Roads.

A convenient, safe and certain navigation can be secured, within a convenient distance of every farmer and merchant, within our State, by reducing to practice, any system capable of universal application But it has occurred to me, that we cannot examine the various plans which may be submitted for our consideration with too much care, lest we should fail in the accomplishment of this great object, and at the same time increase our

Taxes.

Only cast the eye over a well drawn map of our State, and see the ample streams extending into the remotest interior, look over the peculiarly favored East, and be astonished [illegible] station cannot be found, which [illegible] within twenty miles of some [illegible] of hiring so[illegible]

[illegible] TANT [illegible] cans, the great [illegible] of the West; and yet [illegible] discouraging the Farmers and [illegible] the developement of our Eastern resources. There is the Noxubee, Pearl, Chunky, Octibehaw, Chickasawhay, Buckatunna and Leaf Rivers, besides divers other smaller streams of ample width and depth for the Farmers and Merchants use, if the obstructions were removed. Shall it be? I am certain it can, and it is for you to adopt the best plan; one of most certainty and least expense.

We have a large amount of internal improvement resources, and it is important to us, that they be wisely and faithfully applied. Rail and Turnpike Roads as well as internal navigation are all of vast importance, and some of them are now attracting public attention; and various plans for using our resources on those public works will be submitted for public consideration. That we can greatly improve our internal condition, by a discreet and prudent use of our means is clear. Turnpike Roads and a safe navigation on our Eastern streams are objects of the first importance, and ought to engage our thoughtful attention. It seems to me we can make roads and improve our navigation at the same time without increasing our TAXES.

By an act of the Legislature it can be made the *ex officio* duty of the Boards of County Police in each county, to appoint a suitable number of superintendents of the navigation on each side of each stream, declared navigable, in their respective counties, and assign all persons within some reasonable distance from each navigable stream, who are now required to work on roads, to work on the navigation to which they are assigned; and exempt all such persons from working on the roads, serving on juries, and performing military duty in time of peace; and require them to work an appropriate quantity of time on the navigation in lieu of such exemption; and then make it highly penal for any person to place any obstruction in the streams so declared navigable. The adoption of such a plan appears to me extremely easy, and in less than five years must result in a removal of every obstruction to our inland navigation; and *very certainly* if I am elected, I shall take *particular* care, that the *penal part*, of such a system, shall be most *rigidly* executed.

That there may be some parts of our State where such a system will work better than others, I think very possible. For the adoption of such a system the East is peculiarly favoured. Starting at the Pascagoula, at the junction of Leaf and Chickasawhay rivers, thence up either stream, and you are not arrested for want of water or channel, until you have penetrated the very heart of the interior, and passed the finest cotton region of our State. Going up Leaf river, passing through the counties of Greene, Perry, Jones and Covington, and high up in Smith, this noble river will afford navigation for an immense people of enterprise and industry. Going up Chickasawhay, passing Buckatunna and divers other smaller streams, and you find no lack of water, or channel, sufficient for Steam Boats, carrying 800 bales of cotton, until you reach the densely populated regions of Clark, Jasper, Newton and Lauderdale, at the junction of Chunky and Octibbeha; and from thence upwards with Steam Boats of a smaller class, to Col. Saffold's mills on Chunkey, and up Octibbeha, to the Marion and Decatur Bridges, or at least to Fountain's crossing; near the great Eastern and Southern Rail Road route. In a country thus ramified, does not our common interest, and a wise policy, dictate the adoption of this, or some other equally plausible plan, for a speedy developement of our resources? The sooner we effect a complete state of internal navigation, the sooner our agriculture and commerce will attain a prosperous condition, with an increase of wealth and population, the inevitable result of which must be, a reduction of our

Taxes.

To work on roads, serve on juries, and performing Military duty, are only so many modes of adjusting the burthens of the people. This system proposes no increase, but to shift the burthens we now bear, from one to another object of public utility; not to increase the TAX ON THE PEOPLE.

On the contrary, it seems to me, there is much to commend such a plan, particularly in the East. The work would be necessarily done in the fall of the year after crops are made, while the waters are low, and by those living on the navigable streams, each on the stream in the navigation of which they are directly interested. It could never result in an increase of TAXES, and would leave our whole internal improvement fund for roads. To those men of hard hands and honest hearts, who bear the burthens of Government in the hardest of times, and pay the TAX. this plan will certainly be preferabre to our thirty thousand dollar experiment, on our great Eastern channel. I allude to this experiment, because I believe the East has been badly treated, in this matter, and because I exerted what influence I could in this important eastern measure and hope to be able to contribute something more, in the way of an honest effort, to secure some part, if not all of the

$30,000,

loaned to a company to be expended on the Chickasawhay.—If that loan was returned as it ought to be, or such part as has not been applied, it would be ample to construct many miles of important turnpike roads, in the East; where such are greatly needed. A Turnpike road from Macon via De Kalb, Daleville and Marion, to Enterprise. Another from Louisville, via Philadelphia, Union and Decatur, to Enterprise, [illegible] from Decatur, via Garlandville, and Paulding, to Green Court House are so important and obvious that they require no demonstration and by a computation made by persons of skill and judment in the construction of Turnpike roads it is estimated that the **$30,000** loaned to that company would construct those important roads. Would it be any thing unreasonable for us to suggest in a polite way, that the public interest requires a return of that **$30,000**.

If there are any who would *"shirk out"* of accountability for that public disappointment, I am constrained to say they ought to be shirked into as much as will amount to even handed justice between them and the people who pay the

TAX!

And if you confer on me the honor of making that polite suggestion it will give me pleasure to fill that honorable station, for I realy do want those roads made—they are of the first importance to the East. They will furnish facilities in hauling the farmers cotton to suitable landings to ship to the Pascagoula Bay, and give an impulse to business at that point as well as in those upper counties in the District, and, for the life of me, I do not see how we are to get those roads without

Taxing the People,

unless we can get *them are*

$30,000

back, and I would take peculiar pleasure in making the effort from the fact that I took great interest and used great exertions to obtain the loan—let me give you the history of that *well* [illegible]*ted act.* In 1839, whilst I was report[illegible] proceedings of the Senate, I drew a bill for James Ellis, of Newton, which he succeeded in passing in the House, by great exertions. It came to the Senate; was voted down; but from the influence of the Hon. O. C. Dease, (Senator from Jasper) with such entreaties as I could use with the friends I had in the Senate, who were favorably disposed to the East, the vote was reconsidered, and, ultimately, the bill passed. By that act, a loan of thirty thousand, out of the surplus revenue was made to the R. Road and Turnpike Company of Newton and Lauderdale, to be expended on the Chickasawhay within three years from a time in that act specified. Have our reasonable hopes been realized? Have that Company expended $30,000? Or $20,000?—Or even $10,000!!! on our great Eastern channel? Let those who live on the river answer—Let those who met disasters on the river answer. Let Col. Saffold, and Blalock, and McDonald, Capt. Williamson, and McCary, and many other farmers answer, who by their great exertions and hazard have forced a partial navigation on that river. Practical men say that for $10,000 every obstruction can be removed from Enterprise to Pascagoula and more money be cleared than can be by the same means in planting Cotton, yet

$30,000

is gone to parts to us unknown and the most valuable stream in the East—one that is directly connected with all the counties in this District besides several other counties, is left to be improved by the enterprise of private citizens, or remain, measurably unused, though running several hundred miles, in its meanderings, through a densely populated and highly cultivated region. Is this not too much? Must we submit to this great disappointment and not so much as hint at our injury lest we give offence? One practical farmer who worked his way down to the Bay, says that *one* thousand dollars would pay for all the useful work that has been done by that Company, and are we to submit to such a failure without a murmur? But this is not all. On the 12th day of June, 1839, the Auditor issued three $10,000 warrants and delivered them to the representative of that company, and in the months of January, March, and April, 1842, those same warrants came into the Treasury and were funded payable in 2, 4 and 6 years bearing 6 per cent interest and cannot now be extinguished, principal and interest inclusive, with a less sum, raised by a TAX than

$37,200

to pay for that well intended loan! Again I ask, is it not too bad that we loan money to improve our Eastern navigation fail in our object and then have

To be Taxed

to pay for our good intentions? But worse than all, give offence, if we talk of our grievance.

I have been particular in this expose, so as the more certainly to command your calm reflection and consistent action; for if we go on with any system of internal improvement, by contracts, you are, or ought to be, advised of the fact, that it will be my duty, when elected to the office of District Attorney, to act for the State and counties, in my District, in all suits on violated contracts—when the State or a county is a party. I have no doubt it is owing to the fact that I am known to be faithful in all trusts placed in my hands, and that I *well* understand this matter, that such efforts and intrigues are, and will be used, to defeat my election. It is their time now, and very certain they are, and will use it as strong as they can. One thing let me urge on you; if they give me Jessy in the way of all manner of slander and abuse I beg you do not let them violate their public contracts without an accountability. If they were to slander me with the foulest tongue, it would not do the public work nor return *them*

$30,000

to be expended by *safe* contracts on those roads, besides it will not pay one dollar of that

$37,200!

In conclusion I have to request that you read and consider this subject well, and then send it to your reading, thinking, investigating friends. To deserve and receive this distinguished mark of public confidence is my highest ambition. I will endeavor to see most of you, if not all, before the election, till then, I remain your much obliged &c. JOHN STEELE.

MAY 16, 1845.

Serious Tornado in Louisiana.—We learn that a very serious storm occurred lately in the parishes of Livingston and East Feliciana. The plantation of judge Rhea on Thompson's creek, is represented as having been totally destroyed. In some places, houses and fences and timber have been prostrated to the earth, and stock of all kinds killed. The loss of property must amount to many thousand dollars.

[*Reformer.*

Ii is one of the best bonds, of prudence, chastity and obedience in the wife, if she think and feel her husband wise; which she will never do if she find that he is jealous.

Doctor [illegible] B. Doz[illegible]

WOULD inform his old c[illegible] and the public generally, that he will in future devote his time exclusively to the practice of

Medicine, &c.

Those who live remote who desire his services, may expect to find him in Paulding on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday mornings, until 10 o'clock of each day, unless prevented by some important professional engagement.

may 14, 1845. 1-tf

Doctor T. P. Wiatt,

WILL practice MEDICINE in all its branches. He may at all times be found at his residence in the Killen settlement, unless professionally absent.

may 14, 1845 1-tf

PROSPECTUS OF THE

TRUE DEMOCRAT.

THE undersigned, having extinguished the last light of Whiggery in Eastern Mississipi, by purchasing the AURORA office, proposes to publish in the town of PAULDING, a newspaper, to be called the **True Democrat**—a name, fully and significantly indicating its future course and politics. The glorious ascendancy of our party designates this as the auspicious moment to purge our ranks of all who do not cherish, in its purity and simplicity, the Democratic creed of our venerated fathers. All are not Democrats, good and true, who call themselves such. The return of "new lights," will be hailed to our ranks, as prodigals, returning to the great Democratic family, but in no case will their aspirations to immediate rule among us be tolerated—they must first become "bridle-wise" and show some marks of the "harness." For a time, they must stand "foot to foot" and "shoulder to shoulder" with those who have borne the burden in the heat of the day, and who stood by the eventful administrations of JACKSON and VAN BUREN, maintaining, at every hazard, the Democratic faith as handed down by JEFFERSON and MADISON. These were the administrations that "tried men's souls," and are the true tests of political orthodoxy. The public sentinels on the Watch-Towers in East Mississippi, have remained silent, while the grossest frauds have been concocted and carried out. Here, in this land of republican excellence, and the State which gave me birth, it is my inestimable privilege to assist in keeping, bright and pure, the sterling Democracy of a fast receding age. Whenever, or wherever, I see frauds, whether by Whigs or Democrats, attempted to be practised on the people or government, either State or Federal, emulating the manly and uncompromising course of that genuine patriot, the lamented HAGAN, nothing shall deter me from using every effort to expose them and their authors. In one word, all the ability, labor, and vigilance, of which my nature is capable, shall be exerted to promote and perpetuate the political and social interests of the whole people; with the expectation of thus doing, of meeting and receiving their approval and patronage.

The first number of the TRUE DEMOCRAT will be issued on the second Monday of May next, after which it will be issued regularly every Wednesday. Price of subscription Three Dollars per annum.

OLIVER C. DEASE.

PAULDING, Jasper co. Mi., April 22, 1845.

The State of Mississippi.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Circuit Court, April Term, A. D. 1845.

Lang & Shaw. } Attachment.
Vs.
Mark Cale. }

This day came the plaintiffs by their Attorney, into Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that the defendent was a non-resident of this State, but whose death being suggested, and satisfactory proof thereof adduced. It is therefore, ordered by the Court now here, that unless the representatives of the defendant do appear here, on or before the first day of the Circuit Court of Wayne county, next to be holden at the Court House thereof, on the second Monday of October, A. D. 1844, and plead, answer, or demur to the plaintiff's action, the same will be taken *pro confesso.* And it is further ordered by the Court, that a copy of this order be published in the Aurora, a newspaper published in the town of Paulding, Miss., for the period of six months.

Attest, W. L. HORNE,
Clerk Circuit Court Wayne County.
May, 14, 1845, 1-6m

The State of Mississippi.

WAYNE COUNTY.

Circuit Court, April Term, A. D, 1845.

James McDugald. } Attachment.
Vs.
Mark Cale. }

This day came the plaintiff by his Attorney into court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the defendant was a nonresident of this State; but whose death being suggested and satisfactory proof thereof adduced. It is therefore ordered by the Court now here, that unless the representatives of the defendant, do appear here, on, or before the first day of the Circuit Court of Wayne County, next to be holden at the Court House thereof, on the second Monday of October, A. D. 184 , and plead, answer, or dempr to the plaintiff's action, the same will be taken *pro confesso.* And it is further ordered by the Court, that a copy of this order be published in the Aurora, a newspaper published in the town of Poulding, Miss., for a period of six months.

Attest, W. L. HORNE.
Clerk Circuit Court, Wayne County.
May, 14, 1845. 1-6m

Notice.

THE undersigned hat this day entered into a copartnership under the name and style of S. Newberger & Co., for the purpose of doing a general Mercantile business at the old stand of said Newberger at Alamucha Old Town, Lauderdale county Mississippi.

S. NEWBERGER.
M. BLUMENBACH
A. GOLSTICKER

Jan. 20, 1845.—6m

J. M'Dagald [illegible] R[illegible]er,

Attorneys and [illegible]ll[illegible] at Law.

HAVING lately formed a copartnership in the Practice of the Law, will attend to all business entrusted to their care.

Address Paulding, Jasper county, Miss.

may 13, 1845. 1-tf

A. B. Dawson,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

WILL practice in the courts of the Fifth Judicial District. Address, De Kalb, Kemper county, Miss.

may 13, 1845. 1-tf

Jefferson M. Graybill,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

PAULDING, MISS.

HAS removed from Columbus to Paulding, and announces that he will Practice Law in Jasper and the adjoining counties. He will also attend to the Superior, Chancery and Federal courts at Jackson.

may 14, 1845. 1-tf

William T. Powe,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Will practice in the Courts of the fifth Judicial District. ☞Address PAULDING, MISSISSIPPI.

May, 14, 1844. 1-tf

Alonzo G. Mayers,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

RALEIGH, SMITH COUNTY, MISS.

Jan. 29, 1845.

DAVID F. DOZIER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PAULDING, JASPER COUNTY, MISS.

jan 8

JOSEPH HEYFRON,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

Jan. 15 PAUDING, Miss.

J. C. Heidelberg,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law,

WILL practice in Jasper and the adjacent counties. All business entrusted to his management, will receive prompt attention.

May 10, 1843. 1-tf

G. S. COLLINS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL attend the courts in the Fifth Judicial District, and the adjoining counties. Address. Paulding, Jasper county, Mi.

May 15, 1844. 45-tf

J. & S. A. D. STEELE,

ATTORNEYS AT LAW,

WILL attend the courts in the 5th Judicial District, and the adjoining counties; also the Superior Court of Chancery, and the High Court of Errors and Appeals, at Jackson.

Address, Marion, Mi.

August 15, 1844. 6-tf

R. M'ELROY & WM. J. DANIEL.

Attorneys and Counsellors at Law,

HAVING formed a copartnership in the practice of the LAW, will punctually attend to all business committed to their care in the 5th and 6th Judicial Districts, and in the High Court of Errors and Appeals and Court of Chancery at Jackson.

☞ Address MARION, Lauderdale County, Mississippi. jan [illegible] tf

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W. A. TERRELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Augusta, Missisippi,

WILL attend the Courts in the Fifth Judicial District, in the counties of [illegible] and Hancock [illegible] at Jack[illegible] the last four ye[illegible] LAND LA[illegible] ting a Donation [illegible] emption rights [illegible] qualified to act [illegible] OF LAND CLAIM[illegible] GATION OF TIT[illegible] CUREMENT OF [illegible] in from his postion rene[illegible] vernment Record, information will be derived from that source without additional expense to claimants. Fees moderate if in advance or properly secured May 15, 1844.

Robert Harwell D. R. W. Davis

HARWELL & DAVIS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 21 Commerce and Front sts.,

MOBILE, ALA.

May 29, 1844. 47-tf

JESSE THOMPSON, WM. MATHESON.

THOMPSON & MATHESON,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

No. 60, Commerce and Front Sts.,

MOBILE.

AARON & THREEFOOT,

Fancy, Staple and Domestic

DRY GOODS,

LADIES AND CHILDREN' SHOES,

No. 40, Dauphin street,—MOBILE, Ala.

jan 1—tf

CARD.

[illegible] for the liberal patronage extended to him by the people of Eastern Mississippi, desires respectfully to solicit their attention to his large and well assorted stock of Groceries, Tobaccos, Wines, Liquors, &c. &c., which, for variety, quality, and price, cannot be surpassed by any stock in the city. He has, during the last summer given his personal attention to the selection of his stock of Northern goods, and can assure his friends that he has purchased his stock at such prices and made such arrangements for future and constant supplies, as will enable him to offer stronger inducements in prices than ever before. He has made arrangements for supplies of Western produce direct from the Western country, and will be kept supplied with the best articles the markets afford; and he would take this opportunity to repeat the assurances often made, that he guarantees all goods sold by him to prove equal to representations made and samples shown, and pledges himself to make good all deficiencies. It is his intention to keep a well assorted and seasonable stock in summer as well as winter; and will give his personal attention to all orders with which he may be favored, and trusts by his constant personal care and attention to business, to receive a liberal share of the custom of the people of Eastern Mississippi.

Store, No. 74 [illegible] Commerce street, Mobile.