

TRUE DEMOCRAT.

"We claim as large a Charter as the Wind, to blow on whom we please."

By O. C. Dease.

PAULDING, MISS., WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 3, 1845.

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TERMS.

The True Democrat is published every Wednesday, at THREE DOLLARS per annum.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rates, viz: One Dollar per square, (ten lines or less) for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each continuance. A liberal discount allowed to those who advertise by the year. Announcing county Candidates for any office five dollars—others, ten dollars.

Job Work executed with neatness and dispatch.

Letters on business connected with the office, must be POST PAID, to ensure attention.

ANNUNCIATIONS.

Gen. Stephen Coker, of Lowndes county is a candidate for the office of Chancellor of the State.

John M. Taylor is a candidate for the office of Chancellor of the State.

Jefferson M. Graybill is a candidate for the office of Brigadier General of the 2d Brigade 2d Division Mi. Militia.

Cornelius M'Laurain, of Covington, is a candidate for the office of Brigadier General, 2d Brigade, 2d Division Mi. Ma. at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce A. E. Dawson, Esq. of Kemper County, as a candidate for Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Jackson, Green, Wayne, Perry, Jones, Jasper, Clark, Lauderdale, Newton, Neshoba and Kemper.

Gen. JOHN WATTS is a candidate for the office of Judge of the Fourth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Jackson, Green, Wayne, Perry, Jones, Jasper, Clark, Lauderdale, Kemper, Neshoba, and Newton.

We are authorized to announce the name of Henry Calhoun, Esq., as a candidate for the office of District Attorney of the fourth Judicial District.

We are authorized to announce Lewis Stovall as a candidate for District Attorney of the 4th Judicial District of this State.

We are authorized to announce Rufus R. Rhodes, of Jackson county, as a candidate for the office of District Attorney of the fourth Judicial District.

We are authorized to announce Geo Wood, Esq. as a candidate for the office of District Attorney for the Fourth Judicial District in this State.

We are authorized to announce John Steele, Esq., of Quitman, as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, in the 4th Judicial District, composed of the counties of Kemper, Neshoba, Newton, Lauderdale, Clark, Wayne, Greene, Perry, and Jackson.

We are authorized to announce William B. Trotter, Esq. as a candidate for the office of District Attorney, in the fourth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Kemper, Neshoba, Newton, Lauderdale, Clark, Wayne, Jones, Green, Perry and Jackson.

We are authorized to announce DAVID F. DOZIER, Esq. as a candidate for District Attorney, for the Fourth Judicial District, composed of the counties of Jackson, Green, Wayne, Perry, Jones, Jasper, Clark, Lauderdale, Newton, Neshoba and Kemper.

We are authorized to announce A. G. Mayers, Esq., of Raleigh, Miss., as a candidate for District Attorney, for the second Judicial District, composed of the counties of Copiah, Covington, Hancock, Harrison, Lawrence, Smith, Scott, Marion, Pike, Simpson and Rankin.

We are authorized to announce James M'Dugald, as a candidate to represent Jasper county, at the ensuing November election.

We are authorized to announce James A. Chapman, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the circuit and Probate courts of Jasper county, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce James C. Moffett, as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the circuit and Probate courts of Jasper county at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce W. C. Edwards as a candidate, at the Election in November next, for the office of Sheriff of Jasper County.

B. F. Killen is a candidate for the office of Probate Judge of Jasper county, at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce the name of John H. Eager, as a candidate for Assessor of Taxes of Jasper County.

Amasa Leish is a candidate for County Surveyor at the ensuing election.

We are authorized to announce James Ellis as a candidate to represent Newton county, at the ensuing November election.

We are authorized to announce J. M. Loper as a candidate to represent Newton county, at the ensuing November election.

Isaac H. Gary is a candidate for Sheriff of Newton county, at the ensuing election.

Joshua Tatem is a candidate for Representative of Newton county.

Wm. P. Tisdale is a candidate for Assessor of Taxes of Jones county, at the ensuing election.

Samuel Kilgore is a candidate for Assessor of Taxes of Jones county at the ensuing election.

Joseph Pool is a candidate for Sheriff of Jones county at the ensuing election.

William Harris is a candidate for Clerk of the Circuit and Probate Courts of Jones county.

David M'Daniel is a candidate for Ranger of Jones county.

From the Washington Union. RELATIONS WITH MEXICO.

In regard to the measures to be pursued by the government in occupying Texas, it is a matter of surprise that any great difference of opinion should exist. By the passage of the joint resolutions, Congress has given its assent to the annexation, on certain terms and conditions. Those terms and conditions have been assented to by Texas. The compact is thus complete. What, then, remains to be done? As regards the act of annexation, nothing.

Texas is now to form—or at this day, we may say, has formed—her constitution, which will be submitted to Congress; and, if approved, she will be admitted as one of the States of the Union. This proceeding, however, obviously is wholly distinct from the original act of annexation. Texas, by such a measure, becomes vested with certain rights, and parts with others which she now possesses. But her admission into the Union as a State can neither enlarge nor impair any rights of property. It merely changes the character of the relations between the parties.

It will also become necessary for Congress, by distinct legislation, to create districts, ports of entry, and to extend the revenue system to their newly acquired territory. Such legislation presupposes, and does not confer, rights of sovereignty. The metes and bounds of the various collection districts throughout the old thirteen States were fixed by act of Congress, and may at any time be changed at the pleasure of that body. No one, however, ever dreamed that this statute created the Union. The constitution had completed that; the right of sovereignty, the capacity to enact the law, was already consummate. Hence results what some have supposed to involve an incongruity—that while one branch of the government considers Texas as virtually ours, and despatches troops to occupy it, another department holds that it is not operated upon by our revenue laws. Obviously, there is no shadow of incongruity in these views. They are both right, and there is no collision between them.

Until the territory and sovereignty are ours, there can be no extension of our laws over that territory, and no exercise of this sovereignty. We must take possession. We must occupy, we must hold, as preliminary to legislation. What, then, have we acquired by the annexation of Texas? We have acquired all that belonged to Texas. We have acquired the territory, with the same boundaries and rights which she before had.

Where those rights are perfected by open and quiet possession, they are clear and beyond controversy. Where they rest merely in claim, which claim is controverted, they devolve upon us precisely in the same way, and to exactly the same extent. The case is a familiar one.—When we acquired Louisiana, by cession from France, neither the eastern, western, nor northern boundary was distinctly settled. To the eastward of the Mississippi we claimed to the Perdido—comprehending a large extent of territory then possessed, and which continued to be occupied by Spain. To the southwest, we claimed to the Rio Bravo; and this claim continued until settled by the treaty of 1819. To the north, the limits have been partially adjusted by arrangement with England; while, to the westward of the Rocky Mountains, this very question of boundary remains open with England.

In each and every of these cases, it was supposed that the right of the Executive to take possession was unquestionable. Oregon was rapidly settled, and is now in the progress of rapid settlement, while the title is yet in controversy. The most analogous case, however, in our history, is that of the disputed territory lying between the Iberville and the Perdido. The American government claimed this territory, as a constituent part of Louisiana, to which it derived title under the treaty of cession from France of April 30, 1803. The assertion of right on the part of the United States was never promulgated to the public until 1810. Spain remained in the undisturbed occupancy of the territory. Her monarch exercised his ordinary powers over it—his laws and ordinances governed it; his courts administered justice throughout it—his troops garrisoned it. No possession was surrendered by Spain to France, or by France to the United States. On the 27th of October, 1810, however, President Madison issued his proclamation. Rousing the grounds of claim, it asserts that "a crisis has at length arrived, whereby a failure of the United States to take possession may lead to events ultimately contravening the views of both nations; whilst, in the mean time, the tranquility and security of our adjoining territories are endangered, and new facilities given to violators of our revenue and commercial laws." &c. Under these circumstances, the President "deemed it right and expedient that possession should be taken of the territory in the name and behalf of the United States." Governor Claiborne was directed to take possession, and to exercise over it the authority of governor; the inhabitants were invited and enjoined to pay due respect to him in that character, and to be obedient to the laws.

In the instructions given to that officer, he was directed to cause copies of the President's proclamation to be distributed throughout the territory, in the English, French, and Spanish languages; to arrange with the different commanders of troops in the vicinity, to assume possession, to organize the militia, prescribe the bounds of parishes, and establish courts. In case of opposition, the commander of the United States troops was to furnish the necessary aid. "Should, however, any particular place, however small, remain in possession of a Spanish force, you will not proceed to employ force against it, but make immediate report thereof to this department."

Our right to the whole of Texas is surely as clear and incontrovertible as to the territory then in controversy. It was notoriously held adversely to our claim by Spain, who asserted her right to it. Mr. Madison considered that he was empowered by the constitution, and au-

thorized by the law of nations, as the Executive of the nation to take possession, and to employ force to execute this duty; and he carried out his design, despite the formal protest of the British Minister, who interposed on behalf of Spain, whose sovereignty was thus invaded. AMERICANUS.

For the True Democrat.

Those who have been bitten by a snake, or who have seen children or any of their family bitten, can better imagine than describe their feelings when the alarm is given that some one is snake bitten. The other day, while the children of my school were at play, they suddenly gave the alarm, that a little girl was bitten by a snake. I asked them if they had killed the snake? and they answered that they had. I examined it, and found it to be a rattlesnake, of the small kind. It had bitten her under the ankle bone, on the outside of the foot. In a short time her foot began to swell rapidly. I recollected seeing a remedy in the True Democrat, for the bite of a snake—by making a plaster of indigo, wet with spirits of camphor and camphorated spirits. I resolved to make a trial of this new remedy, and I procured a plaster of indigo as soon as possible, and applied it to the wound; but, before I could apply the remedy, the swelling had extended round the heel, and nearly to the toes, and it was with difficulty that she could walk. I gave her a tolerable portion of whiskey toddy to drink, and kept her foot wet with camphorated spirits. In one hour I saw the swelling checked, and the wound, that had been of a purple cast, looked very white, and the swelling appeared to be abating as far as the plaster covered it. I then applied a larger plaster, kept her foot wet with camphor, and continued giving her plenty of the whiskey toddy. She was bitten on Friday about one o'clock in the evening. On Sunday she was nearly well, and on Tuesday, she came back to school entirely well. I am of opinion that if the indigo had been instantly applied, it would not have hurt her more than the sting of a bee.

Will the Eastern Clarion, and East Mississippian, be so kind as to give the above an insertion?

MARMADUKE GARDNER

HORRIBLE MASSACRE AT ALGIERS.—The last account from Algiers brings intelligence of one of the most atrocious and diabolical cases of massacre that ever occurred in the history of any age or nation. It is thus recorded in the *Reforme*, a Parisian paper.—On the 18th of June, the expedition arrived before the grotto of the Dahara, in which the Arabs had taken refuge. Two of these hillocks (*maometous*) are united by a very deep ravine. This wall is called the *Cantera*. It forms one of the largest grottos of the Dahara, and since the time of the Turks the Arab tribes have here found a refuge against tyranny. The *Cantera* on one side has two entrances, placed the one above the other. On the side, there are only two very narrow fissures. Col. Pelissier drew up his column in front of the large openings. A hot fire was raised from the opening, which was answered by a fusillade from the troops that was less effective than it would otherwise have been from the darkness of the place. During this time the troops were busy gathering bundles of wood, and heaping up stubble and other rubbish. Colonel Pelissier intended nothing less than to smoke and burn the thousands of Arabs whom he supposed to be blocked up in these subterranean caverns. The business commenced. The combustibles were thrown into the ravine. Fire was put to them, and the fire was kept up till evening. This occurred on the 18th of June. On the morning of the 18th, the Arabs ventured to come out of the cavern. They came to hear the propositions of the Colonel. They were made to pass through the camp, where they could see the immense heaps prepared for their destruction, the lighted torches, &c. They returned to their caverns, there to perish with their wives, children, and their property. The conditions made by Colonel Pelissier were so severe that they could not listen to them. Then the fire commenced. It lasted the whole day from two o'clock, and was continued throughout the night. The soldiers were kept to this detestable work by gangs, and it was, I assure you, a frightful duty for them amidst the heart rending cries and sounds which arose from the interior. For a long time the fire rose in a double column at the two entrances to the cavern, but on the 20th there only remained a mass of half burnt and smouldering charcoal, and all sounds from the interior had ceased.

It was decided that the cavern should be entered. A thousand persons were accumulated in this horrible dungeon, from which there was no issue. At the bottom dead bodies were found standing, the faces of the victims being pressed against the fissures of the rock, in the fruitless hope of getting a mouthful of air to breathe.—About seventy persons, who were still living, expired as soon as they were brought into the open air. Others died from being crushed by pieces of rock, which was detached by the heat. A great number were found with stabs of yatagans upon their bodies. Some had a great number of wounds, and it was evident that in the course of that dreadful night, and in the midst of the horrible darkness, a terrible struggle had occurred, of which there were the marks. Already, nearly 600 bodies had been taken out of the cavern, and there are many more yet in it, which we have been unable to reach. Eight hundred men, women and children have perished. The whole of the Riaba is exterminated.

In the Chamber of Peers, on the 11th inst., the prince of Moskowa referred to this dreadful event, which he said was happily without example in the military history of the Kingdom, being a premeditated murder of conquered and defenceless prisoners, and called upon the Minister of War to say what the government would do if the statement were true, or to deny it if false. Marshal Soult did not deny the truth of the published accounts, but those he had received were so contradictory, that he had thought it his duty to demand further information on the subject. He added that the government highly disapproved of what had been done, and that he had written to that effect to Marshal Bugeaud. The Count de Muntalebert thought the word "disapproved" a very weak expression in the circumstances. He would rather say with "horror." Marshal Soult then added, that if the expression was not sufficiently strong, he had no hesitation in adding that he deplored the event. The conversation then dropped, but the impression made upon the Chamber was a very painful one.

We invite a careful perusal of the article on the Lost Commission from the Mississippian. Let the public consider on even the facts there set forth. That Mr. Walker misapprehended the intentions of Gov. Brown, and therefore acted without his authority in suppressing the commission—that he did not announce his action to Gov. Brown, as would certainly have been the proper course if he was acting under any doubt—that he has maintained a stubborn silence on so important a matter as the appointment of a United States Senator for nearly four months—and now withholds any publication of the correspondence which has taken place in relation to it. Let the public we say weigh even these facts, and then say if they can acquit Mr. Walker of suspicion.

We have all along declared that the publication of the letters is the only thing that will quiet this matter. Why are they withheld?—Can honesty and truth fear the light? Let us have the correspondence—the whole correspondence—in relation to Mr. Walker's resignation—Mr. Thompson's appointment, and the suppression of his commission. This is a business of the public. No man has a right to keep it secret. If these letters acquit Mr. Walker of guilt or suspicion, no man shall be more eager to do him reparation than we will be. But there is no excuse for withholding them, and there can be no explanation except that they will condemn him.

We shall never lay down our arms in this business until these letters are given to the public. Let the whole public unite in a demand for their publication.—*Vicksburg Sentinel*.

MANURE.—Manure, the chief and good object with every farmer, should be the accumulation of manure, from one year's end to another, day in and day out, and from every possible resource. Not a single pound of feathers, or of hair—of horn or of hoof, not a single pint of ashes, or of soap-suds, not a weed, if it were possible to prevent it, should be lost—all should be converted into manure. Of one thing every farmer is certain—that cultivation exhausts his land—something of course must be done to restore that of which it is exhausted. How long will a horse work if he gets no feed? How long will the best cow give milk if she gets nothing to eat? Neither can a farm be worked and milked without being fed.

Instead of looking only to the stable or the cowpen, or barnyard for manure, and managing them carelessly and unskillfully, the thinking farmer will reflect, that there is nothing which will rot, but what may be converted into good fattening food for his farm. If a horse dies on the farm, let him be covered with cart loads of earth, and the very gases that escape in the course of putrefaction, will impregnate and make good manure of the whole mass. Let nothing be lost—not even the offal of the poultry or the pigeon house.—*Germanstown Tel.*

From the Mississippian.

Gov. A. G. BROWN:
Sir:—In your reply to the inquiries of our esteemed fellow citizens of H. Springs, in last week's "Mississippian," one passage leaves you open to misconception from those who know not, as we do, your sentiments as a man on the pernicious effects of the present penitentiary system; and people unacquainted with your honest constitutional endeavors to abate this great and growing moral nuisance, will naturally infer that "as the fiscal affairs" of the institution are at present flourishing, "the greatest good to the greatest number" is advanced in its continuance, and that you are in favor of the present system of labor rather than burthen the state treasury by any change.

Now, apart from the discussion at present, of profit and loss, (since I with abler men have already proven that our proposed change will not only bring money into the treasury, but keep it in the state,) I was not a little surprised to meet that great moral watchword of the patriots of every land and age, ("the greatest good to the greatest number,") in the suspicious associations of a penitentiary, and my surprise deepened into wonder, how a man of good feeling and acknowledged taste,—an astute lawyer and experienced legislator, could mistake expediency for principle,—place the mere dollars and cents of the treasury in competition with the comfort and self-respect of the most useful, intelligent and deserving of our city population, and call it even-handed justice. As well might a body of working men out of employ, by this crying wrong, waylay an officer of the government, and when dividing his salary comfort him with the assurance that "the greatest good to the greatest number" was obtained by this old fashioned system of

finance, as for a majority of the people, regardless of the inherent rights of the minority to crush them in their means of living, and more in their moral standing as men, by a system which while it tends to their degradation as a class exacts from them their proportion of the means of their injury.

Much capital has been made among our equally useful brethren, who cultivate the soil from the false statements of the high rates of our mechanical labor, made by the little souls within convenient distance of the penitentiary to obtain articles made there at the dead loss of our fellow-citizens in other parts of the state. They know well that mechanical labor is no where cheaper than it is here, considering our having to compete with an institution free of the taxation and heavy cost of a city, where nearly all the active duties as citizen soldiers, firemen, and the charities of other benevolent associations are attended to by the working mechanic, and that with the profits of the professions they are poorly compensated for, greater application, more acquired skill and a heavier outlay in time and money while learning their trades, than nine-tenths of what are called professional men expend in acquiring theirs.

As democrats we will not remind democrats of their openly avowed and of repeated declarations of abiding affection for "the hard handed mechanic"—"the bope and sinew of the land." Nor as whigs do we press on whigs their doctrines of "home protection." We simply want justice, a fair field and no favor. Many of us have evinced our sense of justice by opposing undue protection for our labor which for a short time, at least, would have filled our pockets at the expense of the planter, and they will reciprocate, I feel assured, from the noble and disinterested position assumed by our brethren in distant parts of the state, who, uninjured themselves, directly in the mere matter of dollars and cents, view it in its moral phrase as a great question of principle, and few months will elapse ere the thinking people of this state will veto this crying wrong impolitic as it is unjust.

Knowing no party distinction in this moral contest, still as an old fashioned democrat, I will be mortified were the whigs as they bid fair to do, outstrip my political friends in this generous contest of principle, or that their men of talent who will do battle in our cause may strip your brow of a laurel acquired in your advocacy of equal right and even handed justice; reconsider then your ill suited application of the "greatest good to the greatest number," and rest assured the immutable principles of right, which control republican institutions, will eventually bear you out in a community well able to judge, appreciate and reward men's motives.

Should any expression in this communication appear presumptuous or unkind, impute it to the head not the heart of the writer, who is in truth "a hard handed mechanic;" who consults the matter rather than the manner of advising with one he respects on a subject of the most vital importance to the people he governs, and has for the last four years through the columns of this paper and otherwise discussed it in all its bearings, and when the coming legislature make the necessary inquiries, stand ready to give the statistical and other information for the establishment of manufactures of bale rope, bagging and other coarse cotton goods, as at first proposed in the "Mississippian," by

POOR RICHARD.

DR. GWIN, AGAIN.

This gentleman, who is making himself somewhat notorious by his cunning scheming to attain political advancement, repudiates, we understand, the charge that he is on an electioneering trip through this portion of the State. He requested Col. Boone of Tishomingo County to announce from the stump that he opposed the system of electioneering with the people for the office of U. S. Senator. This was an Eastport, about 200 miles from his residence, and twenty or thirty out of his road to the Sulphur Springs, to visit which was his pretended business. If the Doctor wishes his word to be believed he must make his conduct comport with it.

However, supposing his disavowal of all designs upon the people to be true, he is open to a more serious charge, that of courting the support of candidates to the Legislature, to see whom, he rides from place to place with the pertinacity of a Dutch pedler, and importunes them for their support with like audacity.

Rip-Advertiser.

The poor are as much interested in maintaining good order and the rights of prosperity, as are the most opulent. They have a direct interest, not only in the preservation of what they themselves possess, but also in the preservation of what is possessed by others. Notwithstanding the fatal effects of the misery to which they are necessarily subjected, the evil influences of a bad education, a deep sense of the rank injustice and overpowering oppression of unjust laws, which they had so hard in making—there are fewer crimes committed by poorer classes, in proportion to their numbers, than by any other.