

O. C. DEASE, JEFF. M. GRAYBILL, Editors.

FOR U. S. SENATOR, Alexander G. McNutt.

The Rev. Mr. ANDERSON will preach at the Court House, at early-candle light, this evening.

To the public and Patrons of the True Democrat.

The undersigned is thankful to his friends for the support which they have so liberally extended to him. The True Democrat has been in successful operation for the last six months. He has had during that time, many difficulties to encounter, all of which have been signally overcome. He now has the pleasure to inform you that the True Democrat is upon a firm basis. It has a wide and extensive circulation and many warm friends who are taking a deep interest in its success. When he entered the Editorial corps, he pledged himself to expose frauds, whether in high or low places. He thinks that his pledge has been fully complied with, not only in this but in reference to all other subjects.

He would also inform you that Mr. Jeff. M. Graybill—having purchased one half the True Democrat, will in future aid in conducting it. O. C. DEASE.

To the Patrons of the True Democrat.

I am sensible of the difficulties attendant upon the Editorial department of a newspaper. The weighty responsibilities that attach to the labors of an editor are no less familiar, nor were they slightly considered before I made my mind up to connect myself to so arduous and responsible a station. There was a time when I could have assumed it with foolish alacrity—a time when I conceived it honor enough to be an editor, without any other qualification than pride; and without stopping to enquire to what extent I could advance the condition or enlighten the minds of any of the human race. But now with no very limited experience, I seriously doubt my ability to aid in conducting a public journal, so as to make it useful, entertaining and instructive. Albeit I have no other objects in view. If interest or ambition controlled the enterprise I could better satisfy my own mind for engaging in a work replete with so much perplexity and toil. But I am actuated by neither, therefore, with all my imperfections as a writer, I place myself at the mercy of a generous public to deal with me as to them shall seem reasonable and just.

The liberty of the press is a subject in which the people have a deep interest. It is said to be the shield of American freedom, and, I apprehend, no declaration contains a higher degree of verity. Yet, it is demonstrable, no constitutional right secured to a free people, is more abused, and no abuse more to be deplored. Truly I am apprehensive, the time is not far distant when this inestimable right, in consequence of its corruption and prostitution to base and criminal purposes, will be wholly abrogated or very much abridged.

Whilst it should be the proud privilege of an Editor to attack the reputation of any man either in high or low places, yet a correct sense of duty, to all men at all times, would recommend, in fact, command a faithful adherence to truth. However much prejudice or predilection may drive me from this duty, as far as I am capable of comprehending it, all subjects and all persons of which I write, whilst I continue an editor, shall have all its benefits. There can be no doubt of this—that the characters of private men should be free from injury or insult. If guilty of offence they are responsible to the law and God—the first somewhat uncertain in its administration, but God will, on that great day when all shall be judged out of the book of righteousness, sufficiently punish such as forget to improve the things which were confided to their care. In the case of public men, latitude must be allowed the press, else its liberty would not promote the political interest of the people. All legal means should be used to resist and check private malice and personal slanders, but a constant investigation of the characters and conduct of public officers should be encouraged and allowed. It must be conceded, whatever may be said of the licentiousness of the press, that newspapers act as a restraint upon the conduct of bad men. It is difficult to determine which acts with the most weight upon the conduct of men either in regard to private or public transactions, duty or reputation. One thing is easily settled—whenever a corrupt officer is brought to the dilemma of choosing one or the other, nine times out of ten he selects the first, because he is strove of the latter by such an election. If the freedom of the press secures to society this salutary end, even with all its faults it should be liberally sustained—for when that is gone the people have but little left of liberty. It is far better that a few innocent persons should suffer, be totally ruined, than corruption should stalk abroad, unwhipped and ultimately sap the very citadels of liberty. Keeping in view these things, it shall ever be my object to ferret out and expose the delinquencies and corrupt conduct of public characters, and to appreciate, and even praise should I feel inclined, the correct deportment of good men either in public or private stations. JEFF. M. GRAYBILL.

FARMERS LIBRARY.—This is one of the best agricultural papers now edited in the U. States, and we might add in the world. It is edited by John S. Skinner, and published by Greely & McElrath, in the city of New York. Each number contains 100 pages closely printed. It is published at five dollars per annum. We would be much gratified to procure for this valuable work a number of subscribers in this country, and will take great pleasure in acting as agent for such as wish to take it.

As this is a favorable period for planting fruit trees we copy from that paper an article, which will be found in another column, upon that subject.

James Clarke has been appointed Gov. of Iowa, in place of Gov. Mason removed. Gov. Clarke is an old school Democrat, and a printer by profession.

The news from England caused flour to rise from 4 to 8 dollars. The news does not justify the rise. The speculators will sustain, we opine a heavy loss. Crops are very heavy at the north, and those of the west have fallen but little short of last year.

Mr. Berrien has withdrawn his opposition to the Annexation of Texas, and in his speech before the Georgia Legislature promised to vote for the consummation of that Democratic measure. Exceedingly kind. When help is not needed it is most freely tendered. But Mr. Berrien was always the man to float upon a popular stream, and if there are any apples along, he manages to get among them.

The late Elections in N. York, still support the Democratic flag. In the assembly the parties will stand—70 Democrats and 50 whigs. In the Senate, 25 Democrats and 7 whigs and latives. The convention is carried by an overwhelming majority of Democrats.

FEDERAL.—“Let the Government take care of the rich and the rich will take care of the poor,” says Daniel Webster. The doctrine has been advocated and acted upon in England. The poor are starving, and the rich looking on with perfect indifference. We are not much surprised that Daniel used such language. He has always been poor, yet the rich manufacturers made him a present of one hundred thousand dollars at one time, and Daniel is ever grateful for small favors. Whether the gift was a compensation for past, present, or future services, we leave to the country to say. Daniel surely is in the lion’s den, and the lions will devour him if hungry, if not they’ll let him pass.”

The Georgia Legislature has elected 9 circuit judges, all whigs. This is proscription. Yet the whigs never proscribed. Out of power they complain of illiberality of the Democracy, in power, they can’t find sufficient intelligence among their opponents to give one of them the smallest of the best offices. The whigs have “proscribed proscription,” to our heart’s content.

We propose furnishing our readers every week with a short article on the Tariff. We commence with the following:

The farmer raises wheat, tobacco, or cotton, which he is forced to export to a foreign country, and exchange it for dry goods. What is the product of this farmer’s labor? The dry goods which he has received in exchange for his wheat, tobacco or cotton. The dry goods thus procured are as much the product of American industry as though the farmer had made them at home.

The farmer, when he reaches the custom house to enter his bale of dry goods, so received in exchange for his wheat, tobacco or cotton is told by the receiver of customs that before he can be permitted to use them, he must pay from 30 to 50 per cent. on their original cost, because that much protection is afforded to the home manufacturer, so that he can sell his bale of similar goods, that much higher without paying any duty whatever. Take the cotton planter, who is forced to foreign countries to sell his produce, for an example. He sells in Liverpool, 20 bales of cotton, and receives for it one thousand dollars which he invests in goods. He puts them down in the city of New York, side by side with one thousand dollars worth, original cost, owned by a home manufacturer. Here, however, 50 per cent must be paid by the planter before he can sell at all, which raises the cost of his bale to fifteen hundred dollars. Who has the advantage? The manufacturer can sell his at or below the whole cost of the planter’s bale, and realizes a fine profit, and the planter is driven to the dire necessity of sacrificing his goods at less than cost, or keeping them until they become worthless; a dilemma truly, from which, any good whig cotton planter, would desire to be relieved. A democrat would take a chill right off.

Dry Goods can be bought as cheap in Paulding as in the city of Jackson. We refer our readers to the advertisements of Messrs. Knox & Smith, and Mr. M. Felton, to be found in our advertising columns.

Papers that exchange with the True Democrat, to which I am a subscriber, will please discontinue them to my address.

J. M. GRAYBILL.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Mr. Cass and Mr. Mangum are discussing the Oregon and War questions. Both in one thing agree—that Oregon belongs to us, and that we will have her even at the expense of war with England. The Washington Union says:

In Senate, a most interesting debate sprung up, to-day, on the resolutions offered by the distinguished senator from Michigan Mr. Cass, calling for an inquiry into the state of the national defenses. This was based on the portions of the message informing Congress of the present condition of the foreign relations of the country, and recommending the propriety of directing their attention to the state of the national defenses.

Mr. Cass supported his resolutions in a speech characterized by his usual force and clearness. Mr. Mangum opposed the passage of the resolutions, on to ground that it would be a departure from the ordinary course of procedure, and that it was inexpedient in the present posture of our relations with Great Britain.

Mr. Allen replied to Mr. Mangum, and insisted at considerable length, and in an eloquent manner, that the measure was not only justifiable, but of urgent necessity.

Mr. Archer had concluded, and Mr. Cass had risen to reply, when a message was announced from the House of Representatives, communicating the resolutions passed on the announcement of the death of the late Hon. Joseph H. Peyton. The Senate immediately adjourned, and Mr. Cass will, to-morrow, resume the floor.

We give a full report of the debate. In the House, the business possessed no special interest, the session being occupied in the presentation of petitions.—Union.

Gen. Speight is still at his post doing good service. He has introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads be instructed to inquire into the expediency of establishing a tri-weekly mail between the city of Mobile and the city of Jackson, in the State of Mississippi.

Resolved, That the Committee on Public Lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting to the States respectively in which they are situate, alternate sections of the public lands, inundated by the Mississippi river and its outlets, on condition that the proceeds of the sales of said sections be applied by said States in the reclamation of said inundated lands, by sufficient and permanent levees.

RACES.—The races over the Enterprise Race Course will take place on the First Monday in February next. There are two purses to be contended for: one for \$50, for colts two and three years old, carrying weight to rules; single dash of a mile—the other for \$100, for any grown horse, mile and repeat carrying weight to rules of the Jackson Jockey Club. Entries for the Colts purse, \$12 50—for the aged horses, \$25. All persons are invited to attend.

The Michigan Elections, so far as returns have been received speak favorably for the democracy. Increased majorities in all the counties heard from except Washtenaw. Filch, democrat over Viceroy is elected by upwards of three thousand majority.

Original Items.

The papers estimate that in Ireland, six millions of human beings have no other prospect before them than death by starvation. In England a much larger number. Let the rich of these countries, whose barns are overflowing tremble, for a hungry man stops not to count consequences, when the punishment of treason is a better death than that of famine.

Slavery has been abolished in Oregon. Owners are allowed two years to take their slaves away—and free negroes the same length of time to leave. A good many slaves were carried out with the late expedition to that country.

Mr. Wm. Smith, Democrat, has been elected Gov. of Virginia. Gov. Smith has done good work for the cause in Virginia.

John G. Bright, has been elected Senator from Indiana—receiving 80 votes: Joseph G. Marshall, 66. Blauk, 2.

The country every where seems to be alive upon the subject of Education.

The Georgia Legislature has at last organized its Supreme Court, for the correction of Errors. Joseph Henry Lumpkin, Hiram Warner and Eugenius A. Nisbit are the judges.

Fire.—There was a fire in Vicksburg, on the night of the 17th inst., which destroyed two dwelling houses. One belonging to Mr. Hastings and the beautiful dwelling of Mr. Paxton.

We have almost any kind of weather just now but the kind one would look for in the sunny South.—Sentinel, Dec. 13.

We have had storms and clouds, real and artificial, in East Mississippi, for some months, but we are now making “fair weather.”

We have news from Washington to the 15th. Mr. Breese introduced, in the Senate, a bill to graduate and reduce the price of public lands. There is but little doubt of its passing.

Wm. Rufus Elliott, who was charged with killing Wm. Z. Kendall, was on the 13th inst. discharged by the criminal court, at Washington city. The grand jury found specially that Mr. Kendall came to his death from a pistol fired by Mr. Elliott in self defence.

There is, strange to say, some opposition to the course of the government in regard to Oregon. We are for Oregon—because, like our ancestors, we love real estate, and because the more we have the cheaper it will be to the poor men of our country. Let every poor head of a family have a home without price and then we shall be satisfied, so far as land is concerned.

Flour—selling from 5 50 to 60 in Mobile. The Tariff convention in Pennsylvania, from which the whigs expected “the most tremendous consequences to ensue,” has terminated in *void*.

Emigrants—4786 arrived at N. Orleans in the month of November, chiefly from France and Germany.

SHARPER.—A few of these gentry, so says the Sentinel & Examiner of the 9th inst. secured from the steamer Hard Times, the news of the advance of flour, by stealing and suppressing the news papers containing it, and made quite a speculation, \$2 25 per barrel.

TEXAS—Important.—So far, glorious for the friends of Texas. A correspondent from Washington City, of December 16, Today, in the house of representatives, the bill for the admission of Texas into the Union, (only yesterday introduced) was passed, nem. con. and sent to the senate. Reformer.

The Edict of the German Diet, which prohibits the introduction to the German States, papers printed in the German language in the U. S. has very justly caused some dissatisfaction in this country. It is a measure signally at war with first principles and should be condemned by every just and liberal man whether on the west or east side of the Atlantic. The following letter of Mr. Bachman’s presents a very correct view of the subject.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, Washington, Nov. 19, 1845.

Gentlemen: I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your communication, under date the 15 instant, in which, after stating that you wish to transmit the newspapers published by you to the United States legation at Berlin, and other official functionaries of the United States in Germany, you inquire:

First, “Whether the papers thus addressed will be considered as subject to the prohibition of German papers printed in the United States?”

Secondly, “If (such papers be) intercepted, whether the proceeding will be acquiesced in by the government of the United States?”

In reply to the first inquiry, I have to state, that the edict of the German diet, prohibiting postmasters from delivering newspapers in the German language, published in the United States, is understood as applying to every paper of this description, to whomsoever addressed.

In reply to the second, I have to observe, that, although the edict of the German diet must be condemned by every enlightened and liberal man on both sides of the Atlantic, still the regulation of its own post office, by such laws as to its own government may seem just and proper, is a right that belongs to every sovereign state. By no nation would the slightest pretension to interfere in any way with the exercise of this right be more promptly rebuked than by ourselves; by none, therefore, should it be more scrupulously respected. In regard to the transmission of such publications to our diplomatic and other functionaries, residing in the States where their prohibition is the law of the land, and where postmasters are bound to deliver them—it is evident that they could not reach their destination, except in consequence of their being exempted from scrutiny, through the respect shown by the government towards those functionaries, and its confidence that they would not make this the means of violating the laws

of the country. A respect for our laws is a duty on the part of every foreigner residing among us, the disregard of which would not be tolerated by our government; and it cannot, therefore, but recognise this as a duty toward other government on the part of its functionaries residing abroad.

It is with much regret, therefore, that I feel compelled to deny myself the pleasure of affording you the means, through the agency of this department, of circulating your valuable and patriotic journals in Germany.

I am, gentlemen, respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES BUCHANAN.
Messrs. Jacob Uhl, William Von Eichthal, and J. G. Klencik.

We have been favored by a member of Congress with the perusal of a letter received from Columbia, South Carolina, of the 5th inst. It describes the spirit in which the President’s message has been received by the members of the legislature. It states that nothing could be more satisfactory than what the President says of Oregon and the tariff; that the most distinguished citizens of the State, heretofore most strongly opposed on the subject of Oregon, acquiesce heartily in the President’s views, and will decidedly support him. They say (adds the writer of the letter) that “McDuffie himself could not have written a message more satisfactory to South Carolina.”

We hail this sentiment of the South on the subject of Oregon as one of the best and brightest signs of the times. Give us a united people in respect to our foreign relations—let us be able to present a firm and united front upon these subjects—let us, if necessary, be able to bring out all the moral and physical energies of the republic—and our rights and our honor will always be respected. This very union of public sentiment in our country may be the means of preserving its peace. It may give us an honorable peace, or it may give us an honorable war.—Union.

THE CHANCELLOR ELECT.

It affords us pleasure to state that the election of gen. STEPHEN COCKE has given general satisfaction to the people as well as to the members of the bar. Upon taking his seat he took occasion to remark that:

“He felt it his duty to announce to the bar, that he was by no means insensible to the important and delicate relations which would exist between them.

During the period which he had been called upon to preside over this tribunal, he should be animated by the desire to observe the utmost kindness and good feeling towards the members of the bar. He indulged the hope, that he should, at all times, receive from them reciprocal courtesy and respect. He would always expect from the bar, that respectful and becoming bearing towards each other, which should ever characterize the intercourse of so learned and liberal a fraternity.

This tribunal has heretofore been remarkable for its respectability and usefulness.

The duties of our employment, are onerous and interesting. I shall, therefore, rely with confidence on your aid, to enlarge and extend that usefulness.”

Mississippian.

IMPORTANT.—The Boston Post says—“We have good ground for believing that the English Government will immediately recall Mr. Pakenham, who it is understood, has been pined here in combat in the negotiation about Oregon with Mr. Buchanan, and send a new Minister to this country to adjust the differences between the two nations upon more liberal terms than have heretofore been insisted upon by Great Britain.”—C. Mercury.

We stated, however, that opinions differ with regard to dilating, and having given ours, we will give the following which is taken from among the floating paragraphs of the day. “He must possess the constitution of a horse, obstinacy of a mule, independence of a wood sawyer, endurance of a serving anaconda, impudence of a beggar, spunk of a chicken cock, pertinacity of a dun, and entire resignation to the most confounded of all earthly treadmill.” The latter part of the above will not be denied by any one who has done justice to a daily paper for three or four years.—Cia. Cos.

A railway is projected from St. Petersburg to Odessa, from the Baltic to the Northern sea, with an embranchment towards Persia, and from thence to the East Indies and China. It is a gigantic project that, and will astonish even your boldest railway speculators. But if the Czar resolves upon it, it will be done. On such a line, people, in the course of three days, could pass from the frigid to the torrid zone, from the intensest cold to burning heat.

The completion of this road would take the machinations of England to secure the trade of Asia all aback. Russia has long seemed to cherish a determination to overtop every other European power; and her progress to the east has been, lately, very rapid.

The N. Y. Tribune is in a very unamiable humor because N. Y. city has rejected the entire democratic ticket. It regards it as an endorsement of President Polk’s position on the Oregon question. In that, the city will not stand alone. The whole country will sustain the President in the assertion of American rights. The patriotic tone of the Inaugural touched the popular heart from Maine to Missouri. Allany Argus.

NEW JERSEY.—The result of the election for the legislature, is before us. The senate stands 12 whigs and 7 democrats, the house 31 whigs and 27 democrats. George Sykes, dem., is elected to congress in the 2nd district. A gain.