

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

The annual conference of the Methodist Protestant Church, will commence at Hopewell Church, (Loper's Settlement,) in this county, on Friday, the 3d of October.

We will notice Mr. Thompson's expose in our next. His address will be found on our 1st page. It is worthy of an attentive perusal.

The Election of Judge.

The *Clarion* of the 13th inst., is out most furiously, on this important election. There is not much, however, for us to notice, as the whole *panic* has grown out of the publication, by the *Clarion*, of the 26th ult., over an anonymous name, purporting to be "a Citizen of Lauderdale," giving the standing of Judge Mounser in that county, and a correction of the errors of that article, by a "FRIEND TO TRUTH," published in our *True Democrat* of the 10th inst. The *Clarion* insinuates that the corrective by "A Friend to Truth," is a fabrication of "home manufacture." Such illiberality shall pass us as the idle wind. We have rather more respect for truth, than to engage in the invention of, or participation in such means, to abuse the confidence, placed in us, by our patrons. They expect, when they read in our paper, that Judge Mounser is not, and that Col. A. B. Dawson is, the favorite, in a particular county, that it is true, else they would not find the fact so stated.

But how comes it that the correction gives so much offence? If it is not true that Judge Mounser is a long ways in the rear in Lauderdale, and the article by "A Citizen of Lauderdale," expresses the real standing of the Judge in that county, why get into a pucker about it? The *Clarion* refuses to announce the real name of "A Citizen of Lauderdale," whilst we offer, and really are anxious, to hand over the real name of "A Friend to Truth." Does not that indicate an intention to make a "wrong impression" in these days of error? We hope the *Clarion* will believe us, when we assure Judge Mounser and his friends, that "A Friend to Truth," is a gentleman of the first respectability, and a resident citizen of Lauderdale, with ample opportunity of knowing the public sentiment of that county, and, from the facts of our own observations, we are confident he has given a correct statement on the subject. There is no combination formed, no plot or treason, working against Judge Mounser. The people have determined to have a change—a revolution among the office holders, and as he has been on the Bench seven years, they are determined to have a change, despite of all that abuse can say or do. We hope to hear nothing more from the Judge's organ on this subject, until he is ready to publish the true name of "A Citizen of Lauderdale," at which time, we will publish for their use, the true name of "A Friend to Truth." That will be an easy way to come at the object of your trouble, and if he turns out to be too respectable for you, blame your own folly. Reader, voter, don't you think the *Clarion* ought to take us up. We run great risk in this matter. We have a highly honorable, respectable gentlemen in keeping, and when we hand him over, ought we not to have his equal; and yet we know his equal is not supporting Judge Mounser in Lauderdale county. We hope the people will duly appreciate the quibbling secrecy with which "a citizen of Lauderdale," is kept concealed, manufacturing fulsome puffs, with an offer of a fair exchange!—Are the voters to be cheated by such concealment? We hope not. We hope for common respect, and open, fair dealing with the people—what we have published, as of our own knowledge, we have done so with the utmost confidence; nor do we have any home manufacturer of public opinion in other counties. No fabrication or forgery here! Nothing shall get into the *True Democrat*, unless we have good reason to regard it as true, let other papers do as they may.

As our friends might be making calculations sometimes about the election of Judge in this District, and not have at hand the probable vote and state of parties, we publish from the *Aurora*, the Polk and Clay vote in the eleven counties in this District—remarkable there is a small difference in the aggregate between the *Aurora* and some other paper, giving the vote in these counties—only 4 or 5.

	Polk.	Clay.
Kemper,	515	291
Nashoba,	235	145
Newton,	270	143
Lauderdale,	531	256
Clark,	363	115
Jasper,	405	210
Jones,	117	72
Wayne,	95	102
Green,	172	72
Perry,	71	125
Jackson,	225	17
Democratic,	3079	1560
Whig,	1350	
Total,	4629	

Mr. BENJ. THOMPSON, requests us to say to his many friends, who wish him to become a candidate for sheriff, that he cannot consent to run for the office, and returns his thanks to them for the kind feelings they entertain towards him.

THAT STEELE PAPER.—We should be under many obligations to the editors of the *Clarion*, if they would favor us with a copy of that *Steele* paper, which they say is published in this place. We acknowledge ourselves to be most miserably in the dark in this matter. If they wish it to be understood, that ours is a *steel* press, they are mistaken—it is an *iron* one, and a good one at that—capable of disseminating sound and true Democratic doctrine to the people, without "fear, favor or affection"—and, judging from the patronage now extended to it, one would infer, they intended to support it—justly aside.

BRO. SIM, if you see any thing anti-democratic in our paper, be so good as to point out the error, and we will endeavor to correct it—but do not cast sly insinuations and innuendoes that we do not merit at your hands. We are supporting none but Democrats, good and true. How is with you, Sim? Do you think that Gen. JOHN A. QUITMAN, Judge HENRY MOUNSER, and HENRY CALHOON, Esq., democrats? If you do, we must beg leave to differ with you. Gen. Quitman was the whig candidate for Congress against that sterling democrat, S. J. Cholson, some years ago, and he, (Quitman) only received one vote in Paulding, and that was a Whig vote. At Garlandsville he got a good vote, and would again, among his whig friends. Judge MOUNSER was a violent Whig when we first settled in Jasper county, and remained or acted with the whig party until Governor McNutt appointed him Judge. We do not believe that Judge Mounser will say he ever gave a democratic vote in Jasper, for State or Federal officers, up to the time of his appointment for Judge. He was a violent Bond-payer, and a year or two since was honored with a nomination for Congress on the anti-Democratic ticket, which he declined, not for any want of devotion to the principles of the party, but from a well-grounded fear of success. Did not you, Bro. Sim, as well as yourself, oppose Judge Mounser on these grounds, when he ran against Alsbury? You did.

We urge Judge Mounser's political inconsistencies against him, only in self-defence, because we support none for office but *True Democrats*. It is said a man may be a good Judge and not entertain principles found in the Democratic creed? This may or may not be true—but we opine he should not be carried about by every wind of doctrine. For the leaves and fishes he should not forsake long established principles, nor abandon well tried friends. Every citizen of this town, and of this county, who then resided here, will bear us out in the assertion, that when Judge Mounser established himself among us, he was a most uncompromising opposer of the doctrines of the Democratic party, an enemy of Gen. Jackson, and a rabid opposer of the *Little Magician*, as he indignantly dominated that sterling Democrat, Martin Van Buren, and a nullifier of the deepest die, as he proudly avowed himself. How then can we be silent? As the Editor of the *True Democrat*, we support none for office, but democrats, good and true. So long as we stand a public sentinel, we will cry aloud, and spare not, until our ranks are purged from the filth and drags of Whiggery, which have so long disgraced it.—Why should every office in the gift of the party be filled with renegade whigs? Are we so imbecile, as a party, to find none fit for high and lucrative station who have not served an apprenticeship in the ranks of whiggery?

As for HENRY CALHOON, he never did vote with the Democratic party, until he voted for James K. Polk at the last election, and now you want to give him office for that little, before he has any marks of the harness on him. Such as this, as an old Honker, we are opposed to, and believe the democratic party proper are also opposed to.

TAXES.—We learn from the most reliable sources, that the people in many counties of the state complain loudly of the existing state revenue law. In many respects the law is a bad one; and we do not doubt that the legislature will come together prepared to modify it in many respects. It was passed at the heel of the last session, and whilst the members were strongly impressed with a duty devolving upon them to do something to redeem the out-standing warrants before they returned to their homes. Yet even under those circumstances the bill encountered strong opposition. The people have only to demand its modification, and it will be done.

It appears from the above, which is copied from the *Mississippi*, that "Old Josh," as he familiarly termed by the *Clarion*, is not the only one who complains of the new revenue law.

COL. PETER B. STARR.—This gentleman who is canvassing for Congressional honors in competition with our regular Democratic nominees, addressed an audience at the C. House in Paulding, as our paper was going to press, so that we cannot bestow on him that respectful notice we would be disposed to do. He is much of a gentleman, and pleasing, indeed an able political debater. Hon. Stephen Adams, for causes unknown, failed to attend. We expect him to visit Paulding yet before the election.

Gen. Bustamante has been appointed Commander in chief of the Mexican forces. We'll just him if he ever crosses the threshold of the Union.

An extensive countrying den has been discovered within 40 miles of Lexington Ky. Two of the thieves, John and William Borton, are in prison.

For the True Democrat.

L. J. JONES—Former Representative.

We cannot but express our astonishment at the answer of Mr. Jones to the *Jasper County Mechanics' Association*. We expected that the answer of Mr. Jones would at least be in accordance with the action of the last Legislature of the State of Mississippi, of which he was a member, but we are compelled to say, that Mr. Jones has either forgotten his own action in conjunction with that body, or is afraid at this time to avow his course, with the independent action of the people's representative. We give below the substance of Mr. Jones' answer to the Mechanics' committee, taken from the *Clarion* of the 20th instant, and after that, the action of the last Legislature on the subject of changing the present system of labor in the Penitentiary, in order that our readers may judge for themselves. Mr. Jones says—

1st. "I have no objection to the employment of convicts in the manufacture of cotton bagging, bale rope, negro clothing, &c., whenever it is satisfactorily demonstrated to my mind that the change can be made without resort to taxation."

2d. "It is the opinion of many well informed men, that the present system of convict labor is susceptible of being so changed as not to compete with the mechanical interests of the State."

Now, Mr. Jones, in answer to these things, we will directly tax either your memory or your political integrity—the first we lay the charge to, until we hear from you.

1st. Did not the Governor in his message, Jan. 1, 1844, (House Jour. pp. 29 and 30,) recommend and urge upon your body, a change, if practicable, in the then system of convict labor, and refer you to the letters of a certain Mr. Allen Jones for information.

2d. Did not your committee on the Penitentiary, at that session, with all the information that could at that time be elicited by your body, viz. reports from the superintendents of the Penitentiaries of Maryland, Ohio and Georgia, laid before them—report to you the following language in the body of their report: "Your Committee are of the opinion that a change in the mode of employing the convicts, from the mechanical branches of labor, to the manufacture of coarse cotton fabrics, of various kinds, of Bale Rope and Bagging, either of hemp or cotton, would be as advantageous to the State as it would be grateful to the mechanics, and those who deal in manufactured articles, as merchandize. The reasons which have brought the minds of your committee to this conclusion, are numerous, and confirm their belief, that consideration of public policy and economy, as well as a just regard to the rights of free and unimpeachable citizens, demand the change." Was it not reported to the same Legislature that a Foundry was an indispensable requisite to the commencement and continuance of the machinery of the factory, required by the above report, let the action of the Legislature answer, to all which you gave your sanction—(if not, tell us.) The following are the resolutions passed by that body:

Resolved, By the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, That the Superintendent of the State Penitentiary is hereby authorized to erect, within its walls, a wool carding machine and an iron foundry, and that the sum of fifteen hundred dollars be, and the same is hereby appropriated out of the funds now on hand in the treasury of the institution for such purposes.

Resolved, That all the net profits of the institution shall hereafter be set apart and appropriated, under the direction of the Legislature, to the purchase and erection of machinery, with the view of establishing, in said institution, a manufactory of coarse cotton and woollen fabrics, and bagging and rope, either of hemp or cotton.

Now, Mr. Jones, this is the action of the Mississippi Legislature, of which you constituted an integral part. Why did you not give us the information afforded by the action of that body, instead of your own views in the shape of mystified hypothesis. Why did you not tell us, that you did, or did not, give your sanction to the above resolution appropriating \$1500 of funds then in hand to the erection of a carding machine and an iron foundry within the walls of the prison, thereby beginning the work, which seems by your communication to be scarce a shadow in your vague and distant speculation. Why did you not tell us that the said committee reported to you in 1844, that in addition to the \$1500 you appropriated of funds on hand, that the receipts of the State prison exceeded its expenditures since Nov. 27th, 1845, and that the Legislature appropriated the net proceeds of the institution to be expended under the direction of the Legislature in the purchase and erection of Machinery for the manufacture of coarse cotton and woollen fabrics, and bagging and rope, either of hemp or cotton—these are mysteries to us, and in the spirit of fairness, forbear comment, until you unravel this tangled skein of circumstances. Let us hear from you, or we'll cut and come again.

MANY CITIZENS.

For the True Democrat.

Mr. Editor,—It is time that the people should begin to think seriously of the vote they will be required to give in November next for or against the proposed amendment to the Constitution, giving the Legislature power to pass laws "regulating or prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the State." This is a question of great importance to the people, and should be calmly and maturely investigated and decided entirely above party influence.

As an individual, I am opposed to the proposed amendment. I believe the labor of our

slaves to be fully equal to the real necessities of the State. Remove the barrier in our constitution and their ingress will be rapid, and ultimately tend to reduce the price of these already here—to increase the production of our great staple (cotton) and thereby increase the evils which we even now labor under from its over production. Kentucky is tired of her slaves—it will not be long before she emancipates them, or passes some law liberating all born after a certain period. This must have the effect of throwing her slaves upon us in the South, and we may reasonably anticipate the most of them will find their way into this State, it allowed.

The number of our slaves at this time greatly exceeds the number of whites, and to still increase the number, will add to the danger we may at no distant day encounter from a separation from the North. The world is against our institution of slavery, and the North who entailed this evil upon us (if it be an evil,) and who should be our friends, will be the first to set fire to the magazine upon which we are reposing. By allowing them free introduction into the State, our country will again be infested with swarms of negro brokers and speculators, and the reckless spirit of speculation, which at this time lies dormant, will again be lashed into flames, and our State again immersed in those evils from which she is now beginning to breathe.

As this is a question of perhaps more importance than any that will come directly before the people in the next election, and a question that requires their serious consideration, I hope that an abler pen than mine, will discuss the subject in all its bearings, and if the dangers to be apprehended from giving the legislative power to pass laws for the free admission of slaves into the State be imaginary, to prove it so. CLAIBORNE.

For the True Democrat.

MR. EDITOR.—Sir, I have noticed for some time past, a bitter hostility openly avowed against A. G. McNUTT, by some papers professing to be democratic. Yet all these papers pretend in most solemn terms that they do not come forward in behalf of any one who is now upon the field for U. S. Senator; but by a close examination of the articles contained in those papers, we can easily find Gwinnett, or Quitman at their bottom; but we must not blame our Eastern papers for going it for Quitman, for the same men who now support him, supported him when he was a Whig, and a candidate against Cholson, a Democrat. But really, sir, a change has come over the spirit of their feeling, if we may judge from appearances. But a short time since, a character conspicuous among us, was thought by every one to be a strong Gwin man, but since Gen. Quitman has visited us, nothing is so congenial to that man's feelings as Quitmanism. The influence of great men over others, is great indeed at times. All these papers to which I have alluded, pretend to wish every one fair play, or rather an open field and a fair showing. Then why do they remain so perfectly silent as to the many inconsistencies of the other candidates? Does not every man in the State know Quitman and Foote have both been Whigs? And does not every man who thinks for himself, believe that Gwin has been, if he is not now, a sort of Indian agent, or speculator? Yet the friends and trumpeters of these men remain silent toward each other, but all join in one simultaneous attack upon McNUTT. When they have prostrated him, then I suppose they will fight among themselves, and whoever proves victorious will wear off the Texas Senator.

Well, these men will find ere long, that the people are determined to sustain honest merit and political purity, which they find fully exemplified in the character of A. G. McNUTT.

McNUTT has been fully and honestly charged with being the author of "Home," which appeared in the *Sentinel* some time since, which gave a full, and doubtless a correct account of Quitman's political career; but the honest and patriotic editor of the *Sentinel*, that master sheet of Democracy, like a bold and patriotic citizen, comes out and flatly denies the black charge, and wipes off the foul aspersion that had been thrown upon McNUTT; but after all this is done, other would be Democratic papers remain silent and do not publish the denial. Is this doing McNUTT justice? Is not this persecution? Such as should never disgrace the press. But these foul-mouthed men may go on and persecute, and charge McNUTT with what they please; they can never pull him down to the low round of fame upon which they are now trembling and will soon fall; he is the people's man; he has never served the little corrupt cliques which occasionally infest our country, and which is as poisonous to republicanism, as the leper's touch is to health. McNUTT is a real Democrat, tried, proven, and found correct in every particular. Such a man the people want for their Senator—such they will have. McNUTT is charged with coolness on the Texas question. Oh, slander, is not this your demerit? McNUTT's election is sure, in spite of the "Reformer," with the assistance of *Azel Backus Bacon* to boot. Truly his letter will do honor to his name when he is among the things that were—but are not. Some *Baronized* friend will doubtless find among the ruins of *Gwinnett*, a case more precious than that found by Alexander among the ruins of *Darius* in which they will preserve the memorable and famous Bagdad, or rather *Baronized* letter of *Azel Backus Bacon*. Yours, VERITAS.

The distinguished Ben Hardin, of Kentucky, has been charged with placing a young lady confined to his charge in a brothel, intending to pollute her there.—Mr. Hardin denies the charge, and promises through the *Kentucky Yeoman* an exposure of the motives of his traducers. The expose, it is supposed, will take a political cast. It will be rich. Hardin is upwards of 60 years old—an old sinner—a refractory whig—the best lawyer in Kentucky—exceedingly fond of old wine, and may be, like Solomon of old, partial to young women.

SENATORIAL ELECTION.—We published a communication from one of our patrons Mr. A. A. Pickard, of Lauderdale, on this subject. We done so because we know Hon. Jacob Thompson is a favorite with all true Democrats but at the present crisis he will not come in competition with other prominent Democrats for that Honor. The same communication gave the *Clarion* pleasure to place it in its columns. We have advice that the *Clarion* has an other article on the election of Judge favouring the prospects of Col. Dawson—why did not the *Clarion* publish that communication also? We have a copy of it furnished us and feel bound to publish it as it is our patron's wish. We have many others over the proper names of the writers on the same subject but will postpone their publication until we see if we are to have any more anonymous puffing. The real names is the best way to know how things stand about the candidates. The following is the copy we received, and publish it so that a just judgment may be formed about matters and things in general.

LAUDERDALE, Sept. 4th 1845.

MR. S. R. ADAMS:—Sir, In your paper (Eastern *Clarion*) of the 23d of August there is an article about Judge Mounser and his vote in this county, and his standing high &c. There is mighty little of that article that is to be depended on. At my mill, there's a great many persons come to get grinding done—of those I enquire as to the election of Judge, and very near four out of every five, say they will vote for Col. Dawson. Only one small settlement that I have heard where they talk of voting for Henry Mounser. It is a mistake about his giving general satisfaction, for I hear a heap of complaint about the way he has acted in holding court. The whole matter is, that "A Citizen of Lauderdale" is mistaken himself, or wanted to deceive others. I read your paper because my neighbour C. C. Page and I joined and take it, and I want you to put this in your paper so that the mistake may be corrected. I have sent a copy to the *True Democrat*, so that it may be printed in that also. I have sent an other article to the *True Democrat* which you will please to put in your paper when you see it as it is relative to one Jacob Thompson and election of Senator over my own name for I don't like to see men put things in the papers and no name to them. A. A. PICKARD.

Jasper County, Sept. 15, 1845.

Gentlemen:—In answer to your interrogatories as a committee of the meeting of the mechanics of Jasper County, on the 12th ult., calling upon me for my opinions of the present system of convict labor in the Penitentiary of this State. I answer, 1st. That I am in favour of a change in the present plan of convict labor as will prevent any competition with the regular mechanical industry of the country.

2d. That if elected to the Legislature, I will abolish the present system of convict labor, so far as it comes in competition with the mechanical industry of the country, or with any other branch of industry, in which the citizens have their capital and labor invested.

Besides the objection which I have to bringing the convict labor in competition with any branch of the regular industry of the country, I am opposed to educating men in the State prison by virtue of their crimes, to be turned loose upon the community to compete with the honest citizen in any department of business, which is regularly prosecuted by southern laborers. You will observe, Gentlemen, by an examination of your questions, that they are very broad, and at the same time, that I express my opinions decidedly as above stated, I must be understood that such changes will be recommended and advocated by me if elected to the Legislature, as will not permit the penitentiary to become a charge upon the State, and thereby burden the people with additional taxation, which I already consider too high. I prefer that the labor of the convicts, in the penitentiary, should be directed to the manufacturing interest, particularly to that of Bagging and Rope, &c., which would find a ready market at home.

I saw a communication in some journal by a distinguished citizen of this State, recommending the convicts to be employed in work of internal improvement, in whose suggestion I fully concur, and substitute for my own.

It appears to me that they could be profitably employed in grading the contemplated rail-road from Brandon to the Alabama Line. And if the labor can be performed by the convicts, the funds now in the treasury appropriated by the General Government, may be applied to the purchasing the Iron for the completion of the road, and after the work is finished, the convicts could be employed in cleaning out Rivers, building Bridges &c. I am aware that there may be objections to those opinions in regard to the security of the convicts, but I am also aware that the convicts of Louisiana work daily on the bayou and on the streets of New Orleans.

Respectfully, JOHN McDONALD. To Messrs. P. P. Biogan, Thos. Bingham, J. C. McKnight, and W. Rankin. P. S. The Eastern *Clarion* will please copy the above.

He who lives under the dominion of one vice, must expect the common effects of it—if lazy, to be poor—if intemperate, to be diseased—in luxurious, to die betimes.

Quills are things that sometimes are taken from the pinions of one goose to spread the opinions of another.

"Be collected," as the tradesman said to a huge pile of unpaid bills scattered over the desk.