Columbus Democrat.

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THE DEMOCRAT

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JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed, on short notice and at reduced rates.

The Season.

BY THOMAS HOOD.

Summer's gone and over!
Days are falling shorter
And with the mists Dagon,
Autumn's dying brown.

Bough's are daily rifled
By the busy thieves,
And the Book of Nature
Grows short of leaves.

Round the tops of barrows,
Scarlet as they die,
Clove, like early lovers,
Nodding to lie.

Pales of Apple temper,
Weep by turns and laugh—
Night and day together,
Taking half and half.

So September embels—
Cold and wet perverse—
But the months that follow
Have yet much to warm!

The Boston Post lately published the following:

I WOULD N'T, WOULD YOU?

I would n't give much for a goat with a beaver
That cost fifty dollars when first it was new
Who sports a large muff with a hairy tail on it,
That hangs down in front of it just as it grows;
I would n't give much for this female—
Would you?

I would n't give much for a woman who prances,
Promenading all the thoroughfares through;
Giving winks to the males, or else amorous glances,
Enough to turn her eyes all askew;
I would n't give much for this female—
Would you?

The following has since been sent to the Post by a Lady in reply:

I WOULDN'T WOULD YOU?

I would n't give much for a chap who has "gone it,"
Till he's run every cent of his legacy through,
Whose simpering chin has a huge goatee on it,
That hangs down upon it just as it grows;
I would n't give much for this fellow—
Would you?

I would n't give much for a chap with a collar
That's made to stand up, almost over his ears;
Who wears white kid gloves that cost over a dollar,
And a coat that belongs to some knight of the shears;
I would n't give much for this fellow—
Would you?

LOOK TO YOUR TICKETS!

We must caution the democrats to examine their tickets well before they vote. Don't be cozened with the mere heading—"Democratic Ticket." Spurious tickets may be put out under that heading, with the names of the democratic candidates for state offices, and yet so far as Congress and the Legislature are concerned, they may be in fact whig tickets. Read therefore carefully every name on your ticket before you let it go into the ballot box. Vote early, but vote understandingly, and be sure that together with the democratic state candidates, the names of Featherston for Congress, of Lamkin for the Senate, and of Bevill, Coates and Tucker for the House of Representatives are on your ticket. The Whigs have no hope of electing any State candidate. The main points of attack on their part will be for Congress and the Legislature. Watch them closely on these points, vote unitedly, and the day is your own.

WATCH THEM!!

Democrats! You have a powerful enemy to contend with—an enemy thoroughly drilled and prepared for the contest, adroit in manœuvres and fruitful in expedients. Watch their movements closely. Where they mine your must counterminе—where they openly assault, you must be prepared to meet them. Perhaps they may slyly put out printed handbills or circulars, immediately before the election, when they know there will be little chance of their being answered. They did this in 1847, and they may repeat the trick now. Such electioneering manœuvres are insulting to your understanding and should be treated not with distrust merely, but with positive contempt. Be watchful and vigilant, be true and faithful to your party and your principles, and you have nothing to fear, your banner as of yore, will again wave triumphantly over the field of battle.

THE ADJOINING COUNTIES.

We have the most cheering accounts from all the adjoining counties, Noxubee, Oktibbeha and Monroe. If our information is correct, and we cannot doubt it, we shall do much better in these counties than we did in 1847. Our majority in them then was only 73. We believe it will be twice or thrice times as large this year. In Noxubee, which gave Col. Featherston only 31 majority, we shall certainly hold our own and most probably increase it. The Democrats of that county were never more firm, united and zealous. Even many of the whigs, disgusted with locofoco Taylorism, the ruthless indecrimination proscription, and manifest imbecility of the present administration, it is said, will vote with the democrats for Congress or will vote for the democratic candidate.

Oktibbeha gave Col. Featherston a majority of 59 in 1847; possibly it may not be quite as large now.—Our talented young friend W. N. Gary, the democratic candidate for the Legislature, unanimously elected by the largest majority ever given any man in the county—very flattering we are told about this.

But it is in Monroe that we expect to make the greatest gain. That county, in 1847, most unmeritedly to my friend Col. McGaugh, a majority of 56, while at the presidential election it gave Cass a majority of 141. It is quite reasonable to calculate, indeed we are assured it is almost certain that Col. Featherston will get quite as many votes in Monroe as Gen. Cass did.—This would make our gain in the county 197. But many of our whig friends have told us that Col. Featherston will get a larger vote than Gen. Cass did, and that his majority may be over 200.

Surely in the bright prospect in our adjoining counties!

Democrats of Lowndes! Especially a word to you which you ought to heed and profitably. You see your neighbors all firm and in active course. Will you remain—will you, by your inaction, take courage and new personal importance, unless you are political enemy, allied to a new Taylor democrats, (Heaven save the mark!) to steal into your camp and gain the victory? We cannot, will not believe it! You have an unquestionable majority in the county, and with you emphatically "Union is strength." Be true then—be true and consistent to your principles in casting your votes—stand all, in UNITED, and the day is your own.

MORE PROSCRIPTION FOR OPINION'S SAKE.

A gentleman at Macon, Noxubee county, writes us that the post master at that place, Col. Townes, has been removed and another put in his place, who applied to succeed him. This, we are informed, is another clear case of removal for mere opinion's sake. No charge of want of capacity, honesty or fidelity has been, or could be alleged against Mr. Townes.—He discharged his duties well and to the entire satisfaction of the community—he did not improperly meddle in politics, nor make his office subservient to party purposes; but he was of the wrong stamp, "not with his head!" is the order which comes from the Department. Mr. Dowling has a large family to support we are told and is a gentleman of quiet, unassuming nature, gives offence to no one and is scarcely an enemy on earth. But what cared Satan Collamer for all this? Unprincipled and [illegible] in wielding his power wherever he, in the exercise of the administration, as head of the Post office Department holds, he looks only to the gratification of his spleen and malice against the democratic party. We trust that the good people of Noxubee will treat this high handed act of proscription as it deserves, and show by their votes that they utterly condemn and repudiate an administration which has broken every pledge and which has appointed to, and keeps at the head of one of the most important Departments, a man who has shown himself the most vindictive partizan that ever held office under the government. They owe it to themselves, to justice and to patriotism to do this, and we believe they will.

STATE CONVENTION FOR AMENDING THE CONSITUTION.

Our readers are no doubt all aware, that an act was passed by the last Legislature to take the sense of the people on the propriety of calling a State Convention to amend the Constitution of the State. By the 8th Section of this act, it is made the duty of managers of the election to ask of each and every voter whether he is in favor of, or against the Convention.

We have always been in favor of such conventions and shall vote for it now, as we will for the amendment of the Constitution, proposed by the act of 1847—which amendment would have taken away from the Legislature all power of chartering banks. We consider our Constitution one of the most democratic and Conservative of the kind in the Union, but it certainly, to our mind at least, has some serious defects, particularly in regard to the judicial system established under its provisions, and as it has been found almost impracticable to get a full majority of the people to vote for any particular amendment that may be proposed, it is deemed best to take the sense of the people on the propriety of calling a convention to revise the whole Constitution and to amend it in such parts as prudence and experience may suggest.

The apprehension that some of the democratic features of the constitution may be changed or done away with entirely by such a convention, seems to us groundless, unless indeed a majority of the convention should be composed of such politicians as Col. George H. Young, one of the Whig candidates for the Legislature, in this county, who declares himself in favor of taking the election of State officers, such as Auditor, Treasurer &c. out of the hands of the people and giving it to the Legislature. But even should the convention thus so far, any amendment of this kind which they might propose would most certainly be rejected by the people. There is another objection to the call of a convention which seems more plausible, that is the cost of such a body to the State, but that is very greatly overrated, and is indeed trifling. The Mississippian estimates, we think pretty correctly what it will be. According to the provisions of the act, the number of delegates is ninety eight, at $4 00 each per day. The cost per day will then be $392. The convention will scarcely continue in session more than twenty days, which would make $7,840. Add all incidental expenses, such as mileage, stationery, clerks and printing and the total cost cannot exceed $12,000, quite a trifling sum, considering the important object in view.

Upon the best consideration that we have been able to give the subject, we are decidedly of the opinion that such a convention ought to be called, we shall therefore vote for the measure.

☞ In our notice of Senator Davis' speech last week, we should have said the First instead of the Second Mississippi Regiment of which Col. Davis had command in Mexico.

[illegible]

We received by accident, we suppose, from the disorganized condition of the mails, following the address, the 4th, number of volume 5th of this very much esteemed and interesting journal, published weekly at New York, by Brown & Gargusby. It is edited, the most valuable scientific and practical literature in the world, especially for the intellectual and scientific improvement of the great mass of the people. Every mechanic and head of a family in the country at large should take it. The price of subscription is only $2 00 per annum.

We desire to place the Scientific American upon our exchange list, and request the Editors to send us their paper.

From the N. Y. Herald.

THE DUTY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

The gale of excitement in the approaching contest is plain and open to every Democrat. He can readily turn to the right or the left, but pursue a straight forward course in the maintenance of the principles in which he has been educated, and the strict observance of which have always secured to the party of Republicanism which have now succeeded in under our country prosperous and happy, by maintaining the permanency of our institutions.

Had it not been that, in the administration of our government, in its Constitution and Legislation, Democratic principles have predominated, we religiously believe that our country would not occupy the proud position which she now holds among the nations of the earth. To maintain that position, to prevent the adoption of any measures which should be repudiated as the accursed day of every American citizen, is a paramount duty with every member of the Democratic party, and never was there a period when they were more imperatively called on to bring [illegible] that duty with [illegible] the great interest of the people. Any minor [illegible] should be thrown [illegible] the great contest [illegible] cipts—all sinking into insignificance among those overwhelming interests of politics. Should the Democracy, and we should and will engage in the approaching struggle, like brothers united to accomplish a great and holy purpose—and what purpose can be holier, than the maintenance of our rights and institutions intact, and by self-sacrificing zeal and the united accomplishment of personal and party purposes, have transmitted and bequeathed the great inheritance entrusted to their care, and characteristic of their trust? There are the relative positions of the Democratic and Whig parties; and with such an understanding on Democratic principles as follows, we take the field of battle. As we stand together in the ranks, [illegible] will be found at the end [illegible] in shouldering, marching, and [illegible] from which no influence [illegible] [illegible] appreciating responsibility [illegible]

FELLOW CITIZENS of the Sixth Judicial District of the State of Mississippi.

Under the system adopted by the Constitution and laws of our State, the office of CIRCUIT JUDGE returns once in four years to the hands of the People, the owners of all power. This office will be in your hands in November again upon one of the candidates for that station on the first Monday and day following, in November next.

The system which leaves the Judicial ruling power in the hands of the voting masses, which it of right belonged, were adopted in your mother province in its adoption in any other State in the Union; and was, at that time, wholly untried. It was adopted as an experiment; and although some of the other States have followed the example, yet it is, questioned by many, if our own citizens, as professional members, it is the best policy or not. Amongst the numerous objections raised to the system, charge is lost and [illegible] I have ever heard urged that, in my conception, is the most [illegible] objection. And that is, that Judges being but men, and filled with passions and weaknesses common to human nature, are liable to be led off by interests. And that, therefore, if a man of wealth and influence, who could control his hundred votes, should [illegible] against a man, who has to depend for his daily bread [illegible] and who has not the time nor means to acquire influence beyond his own household, there is a strong temptation set before the Judge, whose he is elected by the People, to leave to the man of wealth and influence. I said that this is the strongest argument that I have heard urged against the system. We are taught in the Scriptures to pray to our Heavenly Father to 'lead us not into temptation.' All admit, with me, that it is best to leave as much power in the hands of the people, as can be safely retained, and exercised by them.

Now, then, if the above objection—which I admit to be a sound one—can be removed, it follows that we at once have the best system of making Judges upon the face of the earth. This is easily done. Give your Judges but one term at a time; that is, when they have served one term, refuse to re-elect them—at least, until after some other person has served one term.—Thus you remove the foundation to corruption in the Bench, and consequently the temptation to learn in the strong against the weak, and the rich against the poor. In this way you will have the most independent Judiciary in the world. Your Judges then will have, in fact, and in truth, "No friends to reward, no enemies to punish—nothing to serve but their country."—But it is said that, if this course should be adopted, we will never have any good Judges—because, by the time they have served one term, they have just learned to make a good Judge.—This is urged by the friends of those who would hold on to the office. To this it is answered that no man is fit for the station who has his lesson to learn, who has to prepare to discharge the duties of the office after he goes upon the Bench. That he should read and improve is true; but that he should be a good, well read lawyer, well versed in both the civil and criminal branches of of the common law, equity—jurisprudence and the statutes of the State, together with the rules adopted for their construction, before he takes upon himself, or asks the people to confer upon him so high a trust, is equally true. That he should have firmness of purpose, sound integrity, and force of character; in short, that he should [illegible] the qualities and qualifications which [illegible] the good, practical Judge, and that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] I am a Democrat, and in casting my opposition [illegible] I am a Whig. It can be for no [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]