his last home, our principles and the glory of our confederacy will be caught up by millions yet unborn and through all the coming worlds of mankind chanted upon the enthusiastic songs of the poet. What! check the impetus given to freedom? as well extinguish the lavaed flame of Vesuvius, with the tiny wings of the butterfly. Its fire is immortal, its glory is commensurate with eternity. Already are the nations of the old world rallying with hands and hearts united to the standard of American liberty; every breeze that is blown from the east bears upon it the dying groans of expiring monarchies. We were once the object of derision for the French people; what are we now? A bright luminary—a beacon, to guide her safely over the breakers of Revolution into the harbor of rest, where liberty's ship is firmly anchored.—The French of 1798 regarded Washington as weak and effeminate,—the French of 1848, through Lamartine, hails his name with gratitude and admiration. They have erased the name of Machiavel from their rolls of honor, and have substituted the pure name of Washington, and have proclaimed that to be the watchword of modern liberty. It is not the noble who cry aloud for a constitution like ours,—it is not the masses alone, who invoke the name of Washington, and the principles of free trade, they are the greatest, the wisest, the best and most influential, who are casting from their desks the iron book of Mappy and protection and substituting the golden book of equality and free trade;—and so it is with the surrounding empires of France, and so will it be with old England, I believe the era is now dawning, which is to mark the freedom of any nation,—that time is seen coming when we hear historians talk of thrones, and those that sat upon them, it will be as we now gaze upon the mammoth lores, and wonder what old world such things could see." Have we not just cause of congratulation when we reflect that these things are the works of our fathers?

One moment longer and I am done, I have presented you the bright side of the picture—duty demands at my hands that I should notice our prospects for the future—the dangers that encompass us and the means of averting them.

Does the conduct of our politicians indicate a calm sea, and favorable gales to waft prosperity over this land, as in times long since separated? Is there as much political integrity and republican honesty governing their actions as in days of yore? If so, why this monomania in office seeking—why thus continuations with the leaders of parties, in which the gratification of their unholy ambition is their polar star, a newclews around which every other consideration revolves? Have no division of sentiments and feeling crept in to estrange disorganize and separate us? Have we nothing to fear from the wild cry of fanaticism Northern? We once had no cause of fear. 'Twas then the cry of a contemptible faction. It is now the voice—the almost unanimous voice of more than eight millions of our population. At the session of Congress before the last, they ever strong enough in the House of Representatives, to engraft upon the three million appropriation bill, the odious and if carried, the damning principles contained in the clause known as the Wilmot Proviso. True, it seems now, to have passed into disrepute, but camelon like, it has only changed its appearance, to assume one more frightful; that ball has been put in motion, and I am forced to conclude that the principles are espoused by the masses.

Let me tell you, Fellow Citizens that your rights can only be preserved inviolate by a firm, open and manly independance on your part. God grant that I may have viewed the dark side of the picture. God grant that the union of these states, may be lasting as the distinctive features of our country. God grant the tocsin of American liberty may never be sounded. But I am no alarmist. Other nations have been overwhelmed in the full tide of their prosperity and why may not ours? The deluge poured its fathomless tide upon a heedless and unexpecting world. Sodom in her wickedness and thoughtlessness was withered into ashes in an hour. The hand-writing upon the walls of Babylon, left its prophetic words in the halls of security. Athens slept in fancied security, when Lysander gave her roof to the flames. Old Rome was deluged with Goths immediately after the splendid Aurelian conquest. In a word the path, if the historian has been strewn, with the mouldering wrecks of crushed governments; and there are now shadows of events darkening our political horizon. The hoarse murmurs of the coming hurricane, already begin to mutter in the distance, and should that cloud burst its fearful wrath upon our devoted country our altar of peace will be shattered by the lightning of faction; and her temple swept into the chasm of dissolution. We will then see the palace of liberty wrecked from its trace rolling amid the waves of political convulsion, and the incensed Goddess of liberty scorning never to return. We will then see the proud temple of ambition rise aloft borne on the stormy sea of internal corruption, and our government like that of Palmyra will be known only in song. Let me conjure you my countrymen by every hallowed tie that binds you to your own, your native, land to avert these calamities. Go educate the rising generations. Go disseminate knowledge. Let the mother teach to her lisping babe the songs of freedom and a respect for religion. But above all things, let the principles of a high moral and political courage be circulated in the bosom of youth, male and female by a solid and substantial education. When this much has been done, I shall have no fears. The future will present no dark forebodings. Our hopes in the success of a Republican form of government, will then be realized. Then indeed

"The Star spangled banner, oh! long may it wave,
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave."

THE PATRIOT

T. N. MARTIN, Editor & Proprietor.

HOUSTON, MISSISSIPPI:

WEDNESDAY, : : JULY, 1848.

Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,
LEWIS CASS,
OF MICHIGAN.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.
WM. O. BUTLER,
OF KENTUCKY.

ELECTORAL TICKET.
For the State at large,
ALEXANDER G. McNUTT,
JOSEPH W. CHALMERS,

1st. District, D. R. Wright, *of Tippah.*
2nd. District, G. W. L. Smith, *of Lowndes.*
3rd. District, Wm. McWillie, *of Madison.*
4th District, J. A. Vertrees, *of Wilkinson.*

J. T. SIMMS, Esq., is a candidate for Clerk of the Superior Court of Chancery—Election in November next.

CLERK SUPERIOR COURT OF CHANCERY

WE are authorized to announce ELIJAH P. RUSSELL, of Hinds county as a candidate for the office of Clerk of the superior court of Chancery at Jackson. The election for clerk will be held over the whole state on the day of the Presidential election, in November next. Mr. Russell refers to the gentlemen who have served in the Legislature during the last nine years, and to the Lawyers practicing in the Chancery court, for evidence of his qualifications and business habits.

WE are authorized to announce CAPT. W. P. ROGERS, as a candidate for Clerk of the superior court of chancery at Jackson. Election in november 1848.

AGENTS FOR THE PATRIOT.

Messrs. R. Morris, & Co., Newspaper agents at Black Hawk, Mi. are authorised agents for this paper to receive subscriptions and advertising and if the money be paid therefor, to receipt for the same

They are agents for many of the most interesting papers in the U. S.

Wm. A. Scott, Postmaster at Houston, is their sub agent at that place.

DENNIS McDONNELL, Esq. is our only authorized agent, with authority to receive subscriptions, receipt for money for subscriptions and transact all other business for the Patriot.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

We have been requested by the Democratic Committee of Beat No. 2 of this county, to give notice that a meeting of the people at Palo Alto will take place on Thursday the 27th inst, for the discussion of political questions generally. Gen. Reuben Davis, Hon. Sid'n Adams, and Col. Herbert are expected to address the meeting.

This movement speaks favorably for the firm, unshaken and "unterrified" Democracy of the South east portion of Chickasaw. They are alive to the true interest of the country. Will the Democracy of other portions of the county profit by their example? We would be much pleased to receive similar request from other beat committees.

☞ Most of the volunteers who went to Mexico from this county in Capt Keye's company, have returned home. Some of them, we are sorry to hear are in very bad health.

SLIGHTLY IMPROVING.

Week before the last our neighbor of the Republican expressed the opinion that the Democratic candidate for the Presidency would get but four States of the Union!! Last week, after a little labored effort in tableizing, footing up columns &c, he sets down to Democratic account FIFTEEN States.

Don't suffer yourself to count any more neighbor, or my word for it, you will elect Cass and Butler certain.

WASINGTON UNION.

We regret to hear several of our fellow Citizens complaining that the Washington Union does not come to their addresses as it should do. We regret this state of affairs for at least two reasons. First, because those subscribers who are complaining have forwarded their money & therefore might to receive their paper and secondly, because the "Union" is just such a paper as every American Citizen ought to read.—From this time til November next, every man, woman and boy in the whole country ought to read and study well, the Patriotic suggestions, the logic arguments and the wholesome advice contained in that sterling Journal.

Will not the Editors of the Union see to this matter? They should do so speedily; and we hazzard but little in saying to our Democratic friends they will do so, and that without delay.

HON. W. S. FEATHERSTON.

We learn by private letter from Col Featherston, that he is in good health, and from the papers published at Washington we learn that he is vigilent in the discharge of his arduous duties. We are much pleased to see that he has made every possible effort to have accomplished the objects of our Legislative memorial in relation to "Stage route" Col. F. entertains hopes that the general post rout law in which the routs above alluded to is embraced will yet pass. It however encounters a violent opposition from the whig party in Congress because it establishes some routs between the Nueces and the Rio Grande, in the State of Texas. Thus the interest of the State of Mississippi is to be jeopardized and perhaps sacrificed in order to bolster up old errors of the whig party.

We see that Col Featherston has made another speech, which we hope to be able to lay before our readers in a short while.

ATTENTION! VOLUNTEERS!!

We hope the volunteers, "every single one of 'em" will be in attendance on the 8th of August, and participate in the pleasures of that day.—J. T.

Wi piet up a gud anecdot, di udur da, ov an old Methodist preçur, hu rod a sermi a fyu siz ago. Hwil going tu wun ov his apentments, hi met an old newantuns, hu woz wun ov di majistrats ov di cuntri. Di nect di minister kwi hi didn't du az di Sayyur did—rid an orz—"Hooz," sed the di divin, "I di pipl hav taxn di in of thi mine majistrats ov."—*New York Anglo Saxon*

THE HARMONIOUS.

Our Neighbor of the Republican last week, filled the larger portion of his editorial space, in an article argumentative to the effect that the Democratic meeting held here on the 8th inst. was a "small affair." Indeed we suppose that by the time the editor of the Republican had written his two column article, he had succeeded in convincing himself that their were at least "20 or 25 persons present, and of these a goodly number were whigs."

Now from the looks of our neighbor on that occasion, we could be but little surprised at any conclusion to which he might arrive.

Judging from his appearance, he must have entertained fears that the whole county were turning Democrats; which, of course, would have left him one all-alone-a Clay whig just as he was before.

But for the "unterrified Democracy of Chickasaw to meet at the Court house by the hundred, and there, in perfect union of feeling and purpose, enthusiastically show to the world, their devotion to their principles, and a determination to sustain our own country, in every conflict; and at the same time for some honest whigs to be present, and there give indications that their feelings were also enlisted in the cause of American Democracy, was more than our neighbor could well endure. But we are glad to see that he still lives, and that he can yet write long editorial articles.

Our neighbor, we suppose, had two objects which he desired to accomplish (editorially) last week:—One of these was to dry up the tears which he shed over the divisions in the late whig meeting at this place, (about which he has been as silent as death) and the other was to detract from the numbers, harmony and respectability of the Democratic meeting, and thereby assimilate it in some degree, to the whig meeting which has given him so much trouble.

The fancy of our friend Blackwell is more of the cursive order than we had supposed it to be. We were looking for him, in his editorial career, to display some peculiar fancy for originality and new style. But the same old system of abusing Democratic speakers, characterizes his last week's editorial. Like most of his Brother whig editors, he deems it no harm to abuse a Democratic champion whenever he thinks it to his party's interest to do so.—Indeed for a partizan whig editor like that of our neighbor, to set and witness the Coon-skinning which he did on that occasion, by the eloquent, pointed and sarcastic speech of the talented Greenwood, must be permitted to cast a few missiles of whatever he has in store. So we hope that our Democratic friends Greenwood and Crawford, (should they survive the pelting blast of the Republican,) will excuse its editor. He desired to write something, and to abuse Democrats and Democratic principles suited his fancy best.—That's all.

When, we wonder, will our neighbor publish the proceedings of the whig meeting called at this place on Saturday last? That meeting was like whig principles:—defunct. It is worthy of remark, that we have seldom seen so few persons in town on any day as on last Saturday. A meeting had previously been solemly "resolved," recommended and published by the Taylor party, to be held on that day! but alas! the day came and the people came not. Is it possible that the Yeomanry of chickasaw were unwilling to be seen in Houston on that day least they might be suspected of being Taylor whigs? From the circumstances of the case, we think that the most rational conclusion.

☞ Wonder when our neighbor will lay before his readers, his defence of the whigs in Congress for opposing the Gen. Post rout law? Defend them he must, unpalatable as it may be.

A NOBLE YOUTH FALLEN.

It is with sensation of unusual grief that we now write. In attempting to pen the Obituary of a young man, so much respected as was WILLIAM KITCHENS, we cannot command as well as mournful powers. He died, on his return from Mexico, at Williams' Landing, on Monday the 17th inst, of inflammation of the Bowels.

The deceased had lived in our Town about a year, and made just as many friends as acquaintances.

When the call Was made on Mississippi for another battalion of volunteers, young Kitchens was one of the first to enroll his name. So far as we are advised, he sought no office, or other distinction in the company than to maintain his former habits of piety, sociability, and a devotion to his country. During his career in the service, as at home, his friends were as numerous as his acquaintance. But alas, his fate was to fall by disease among strangers, only attended by a few of his affectionate brother volunteers, and the 'Captain' of his 'salvain,' whose pleasure it was to call his spirit home to a better world than this.

The life of William Kitchens gives satisfactory assurances to his friends that he had performed faithfully, his earthly duties, and that he is now reaping a rich reward in Heaven. His relations, we learn, reside in Alabama, with whose feelings we deeply sympathise.

☞ March matter prepared for this number has been crowded out, to make space for the address of J. A. Quitman, and other proceedings of the meeting at Gresham's spring.

STARKVILLE MI., July 1, '48.

According to previous notice a large portion of the democratic party met at the Court House in Starkville on this day for the purpose of forming a democratic association. The meeting was organized by calling to the chair William R Cannon, and J. H. Westbrook to act as Secretary. The chairman explained the object of the meeting in a plain and forcible manner. The committee appointed at a former meeting to draft a constitution and by laws having performed their duty, reported the same with sundry resolutions, based on the right and capacity of man for self government believing the people have wisdom to discover their true interests and virtue to pursue them. That the selection of rulers on account of their great capacity, their known and approved political principles is that which distinguishes a republic from a Monarchy. The resolutions were read and taken separately and adopted. The constitution and by-laws was then read and adopted and they have elected Wm. R. Cannon President, M. M. Jordan, Thos Davis, D. O. Guthrie, R. A. Lampkin, Arthur Halbert, Vice Presidents, James H. Westbrook, and A. J. Maxwell Secretaries. Hugh Wingman Treasurer. The President elect rose and accepted the appointment in a beautiful address, calling upon the democrats to come forward and enroll their names, which every democrat present did with a unanimity and anxiety that speaks in tones not to be misunderstood. Such was the feeling in the evening that a large number who could not attend the meeting sought out the Secretary and requested their names should be enrolled. There has never been so much unanimity in the ranks of the democracy in this county before and never better pleased with the standard bearers of their party than with Cass and Butler. Look for an increased majority from Oktibbeha.

William S. Barry was then called for. He appeared took the stand and addressed the association upon the great political questions of the day, with great force and eloquence, maintaing all the rights which pertain under the Federal constitution to the institution of slavery. He gave a withering rebuke to wiliggery on that question exciting applause from all present except a few whigs who seemed to be stagering under the influence of the great truths he brought to bear upon that subject.

Spencer C. Harrington was then selected by the association to address them at their next regular meeting.

The Society was then requested to furnish the Mississippian, Columbus Democrat and Southern Patriot at Houston, with an abstract of the proceedings of this meeting.

They then adjourned to meet again on the first Saturday of August.

J. H. Westbrook, Sec'y.

"I come to borrow the letter 'saw' to print divisions wid down to our office" as the devil of the R. told the other day. "The saw in print divisions with eh," how so "why we printz 'em into ever crack, as slick as grease," "well return the letter and learn us how, ha! ha!—J. T.

GEN. TAYLOR AND HIS IGNORANCE.

The friends of the General, or at least many of them pretend to say that, at the time he wrote his letter to the editor of the "Signal" he was ignorant of the provisions of the ordinance of 1787—that in fact, he knew nothing about the character and nature of that instrument or he would never given his "decided approval" to it. This will do. In charity, we some months since, so thought and said. That letter was written on 19th May 1847 one year and near two months ago. Since the penning of that extraordinary letter, Gen. Taylor has seen enough, heard enough, LEARNED enough of the character of the ordinance which he "decidedly approved" to show him, if he wrote in "ignorance," that his "ignorance" can no longer shield him, if he is opposed to the Wilmot proviso from so stalking over his own signature. It is worse than folly for his friends to attempt to throw the mantle of "ignorance" around him any longer on the subject, because the people—the masses, under the circumstances, will declare as they do now, that his friends, the whigs, design to go into the canvass with an avowed intent to deceive—not only on this, but upon every other subject where deception can, by possibility, subserve their purposes.

With the lights before us—the time which has elapsed since the writing the "Signal" letter—the position assumed by many of the whig papers at the North—the revelations of Ashmun and of the Boston editor, both delegates to the whig National Convention—these with other circumstances, too numerous to mention, lead us to believe that Gen. Taylor is in favor of the Wilmot proviso. There is no public proof to the contrary.

[*Mobile Democrat.*]

The way the South Carolina press support Gen. Taylor—at least according to whig authority—is conclusive that the sons of the Palmetto, will cast their votes in favor of Taylor and Filmore. There is such unanimity and such zeal all over the state that it is wonderful to contemplate. The "Southern Patriot" published at Charleston floated the name of Taylor before the convention, and it continues to do so still—the "Abbeville Banner" hoisted the name of Taylor and Filmore and yelped for them lustily one week ozz—the next week the Taylor flag was down, and they shouted out "Abolitionism," can't stand the "Northern man with Southern principles," said the Banner; and now, the only press in all that broad and beautiful land from Georgia to the old North State, and from the blue waters of the Atlantic to the mountains, is the poor editor of the Southern Patriot—the "original" Taylor man in South Carolina. Hurra! for the Palmetto State.

LENGTH OF DAYS IN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN COMPARED.—In Great Britain, on the 20th of June, the sun rises at 3 h. 30 m. A. M., and sets at 8 h. 32 m., making the longest day 17 h. 2 m.

In the United States on the 20th of June, the sun rises at 4 h 35 m. and sets at 7 h. 25 m., making the longest day 14 h. 50 m.

In Great Britain on the 20th of December, the sun rises at 8 h. 18 m. and sets at 3 h. 38 m., making the shortest day 7 h. 20 m.

In the United States, on the 20th of December, the sun rises at 7 h. 25 m., and sets at 4 h. 25 m., making the shortest day 9 h. 10 m.

The longest day in Great Britain is therefore 2 h. 12 m. longer than our longest day in the United States; and the shortest day in the United States, 1 h. 50 m. longer than the shortest day in Great Britain.

"We have neither the right nor the power to touch slavery where it exists" —CASS.

"Congress has no right to say that there should be slaves in New York, or that there should be no slaves in Georgia."—CASS.

"The principles involved in the Wilmot Proviso should be kept out of the National Legislature, and left to the people of the confederacy in their respective governments."—CASS.

"Let the people regulate their internal concerns in their own way"—Cass.

"Leave to the people who will be effected by this question, to adjust it upon their own responsibility, and in their own manner"—CASS.

"I am opposed to the exercise of a jurisdiction by congress over the subject of Slavery."—CASS.

"I do not see in the Constitution any grant of such power to Congress." —CASS.

Southern Journal.