

ty over them, yet this was denied the federal government until during the time of the administration of General Jackson, and even then only admitted to their persons; the usufruct right of lands to them and their descendants still admitted by the federal government, and such has, before and since that time, been the policy which has guided the government.

The inquiry, then, is, could the older, then existing portion of the state of Mississippi inhabited by those who have sold the act of selling these bonds, pledge the faith of the state so as to make it binding on the persons, property, and lands of these Indians? Suppose they were not treated with the government of the United States, and still held these lands as they might have done, if they thought proper not to sell them, would the state would claim that it was not one? The state would claim that, being as a part of the state, were they pledged, and must pay their quota, while the government of the United States would have been bound to protect them, unless it had here abandoned its principles and policy heretofore pursued; and the inhabitants now living in that portion of the country then owned and occupied by these Indians, have not expressed or implied, that they will pay any portion of these bonds.

If the Legislature who pledged the faith of the state at the time they directed the sale of these bonds, had any right to make the pledge, that right would be the property then in the state, and those who have removed any such property out of the state since, have done with such encumbrance over it; and a good deal of such property has been carried off to Texas within the last year or two, if the state determines that she is bound to pay the bonds if the banks will do so, it would be proper to send agents or two to recover such property, for upon every principle of law as well as of moral right, the particular property pledged, that is, all the property that was in the state at the time that the faith of the state was pledged, is primarily liable, and ought to be exhausted before that of any who have emigrated since that time should be taken.

There is but one way to unravel this knotty question, and that is, by coming to the true republican doctrine, which denies that any legislative body can do an act which may not be undone by a successive legislature; or, that if even an act is sanctioned by a constitutional enactment or provision, it may not be undone by the people in convention, or by their express delegates, assembled in convention.

Our government rests upon the theory that mankind are capable of self-government, and confidence is reposed in their virtue, intelligence, and capacity to carry on this self-government.

The very act of pledging the faith of the state, is a declaration by those who make the pledge, that those who succeed them are not to be trusted, except manacles be put upon them.

If a debt is contracted by any legislature for just and proper purposes, the people will, through their successive legislatures, direct that debt to be paid, they love their government and their liberties; and if the debt is not for just purposes or the legitimate purposes of government, if they wish to remain a free people they ought not to pay it.

If the right of a legislature to "pledge the faith of the state," and bind the people, is not entirely repudiated, there is but little use in the people of the state of Mississippi paying the existing seven millions hanging over them, or the people of the whole United States paying the two hundred millions now hanging over them in the shape of "state faith" debts, for if they pay these, they may bind themselves in the situation that the box was apprehensive of in regard to the swarm of flies; or of that of the ransomed captive who sets out to return to his own country without a proper safe conduct, and who is on the whole way exposed to the liability of being retaken, and again put in servitude.

It may, however, be answered that the experience of the past few years will teach a salutary and profitable lesson. But all history proves that the lessons of experience are forgotten by each succeeding generation. If the lessons of experience could have taught us, we had before us the history of the South Sea bubble in England, and of the Mississippi scheme in France, besides innumerable lessons in our own country, all admonishing us against such experiments. It is not to be expected in the ordinary course of things, when we look at the great advances making in the arts and sciences, but that some new Law of Biddle, or projector of Union Banks, will find out some new and valuable scheme

to make people wealthy, and great, and happy, which will succeed for their time, as those who have gone before them have done. There is but one certain check and restraint upon excesses of this kind, and that is by a declaration of the principle which is founded on the nature of things, and which is consonant with reason and the law of nature, that there is no form of government which has the prerogative to be immutable—that free governments give no property in those who administer the government, over those who have invested them with their authority—that no legislature can do any act which may not be undone by a succeeding legislature, if the people so will it—that even a constitutional law may be abrogated or abolished at any moment, when a majority of the whole people, either in mass or by their delegates assembled, so will it—and that no moral obligation can be put upon the people of a state which will require them to violate principles which are sacred, and which are essential to their liberties.

The undersigned, in offering the above views, assumes the right to act for no one. The question as to whether the people of the state of Mississippi will pay the Planters' Banks bonds, if the banks themselves fail to pay, is a question to be settled by the people themselves; the legislature have no right to settle it until required by them to do so. The executive has no right to do so for the same reason, and the judiciary have nothing to do with it, and will not likely be asked by the people to have anything to do with it. But the undersigned feels a confidence, amounting to an assurance, that the views that he has set forth will be taken not only by the people of this state, but also the people of every other state in the union similarly situated; and that these principles will take root in Britain and Ireland, until their people are aroused to throw from off their shoulders the enormous load of their five thousand millions of public debt.

G. D. BOYD.

**ATTALA REGISTER.**



**Kosciusko, August 12, 1843.**

**WE** are authorised to announce WILLIAM H. TERRY as a candidate to represent this county in the next Legislature.

**WE** are authorised to announce THOMAS BOWDEN as a candidate for the Office of Clerk of the Circuit Court at the ensuing November election.

Our paper of to day is almost filled with Mr. Boyds report upon the subject of the Planters Bank bonds. The deep interest which the whole country has in this question is such, that it is high time the subject was thoroughly discussed and fully understood. In our next we shall publish an additional article upon this subject in the shape of an *addenda*, being mainly an argument against the obligation of the State to pay these bonds upon constitutional grounds.

With the exception of colds which has been unusually prevalent of late our country continues healthy and the prospects for crops is highly flattering. The corn crops is already made and the cotton crop promises to be equally as good as it was last year.

**Glass Works in Louisiana.**—The N. Orleans papers mention the existence of a glass factory situated on the Mississippi, opposite Carrollton, about the miles above N. Orleans. This is a novelty in these latitudes, and we wish it success.

The Picayune is entitled do the credit of the following:

There was a droll subject—an Irishman—up before the Criminal Court yesterday, on the charge of having in his possession forged notes, knowing them to be counterfeit.

"Do you know your rights?" said the Judge.

"Not so well as I know my wrongs," said he, "for we haven't been such intimate acquaintances of late."

"Well, you have the right to challenge the twelve men who will be called up to try you," said the Judge.

"Pon me sowl, thin," said the prisoner, "I'm not going to exercise it—d—l a one—but that's a nice job you'd be after givin' me this mornin', to challenge, and fight them, too—onedown and another come on, I suppose—oh, no, you can't come in, Judge!"

The jury acquitted him, more for his drollery than for the clearness of his case, we believe.

**Election November 6th & 7th DEMOCRATIC TICKET.**

- FOR GOVERNOR, A. G. BROWN.
- FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, W. HEMINGWAY.
- FOR AUDITOR, JAMES E. MATHEWS.
- FOR TREASURER, GEN. Wm. CLARK.
- FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, JACOB THOMPSON, T. M. TUCKER, ROBT. ROBERTS, Wm. E. HAMMET.

**WHIG TICKET.**

- FOR GOVERNOR, GEORGE R. CLAYTON.
- FOR SECRETARY OF STATE, L. G. GALLOWAY.
- FOR AUDITOR, LUKE LEA.
- FOR TREASURER, Wm. M. PERKINS.

**BOND PAYING DEMOCRATIC TICKET.**

- FOR GOVERNOR, THOMAS H. WILLIAMS.
- FOR REPRESENTATIVES IN CONGRESS, W. G. KENDALL, H. MONGER, S. J. GHOLSON, W. E. HOWARD.

The Hon. John Rowan, of Kentucky one of the most distinguished and most talented men in the United States, died at his residence in Louisville on the 13th inst. of cholera morbus.

At this season and in this climate children and others are much annoyed by a cutaneous eruption, known as the "prickly heat." We have been informed by Richard T. Archer, Esq., that *sour buttermilk* has been used as a remedy in his family, and with decided success—it is a cheap remedy, easily procured, and therefore well worth a trial.

(COMMUNICATED.)

**DIED** at his residence in Attala county on the 2nd inst, Dr. A. W. BATES. He had been laboring under a chronic disease of the heart for some time, which suddenly terminated his existence on the evening of the 2nd inst. As a man and a physician he was esteemed by all who knew him, and as a useful member of society will be long held in remembrance. He was the organ of social life and by his sociality and obliging disposition he endeared himself to every one within the circle of his acquaintance. He was a native of Tennessee and came to this country about six years ago, the last four years of which he resided on Long Creek. He was personally and professionally known to the citizens of western Attala, and for his kind and unremitting attention to the sick, and his many virtues in the social walks of life, he will ever be remembered and regretted. He had been a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church for the last ten years, and while we regret his sudden and untimely death in the prime of life, we have the confidence to hope that he has landed safe in the bosom of his God in heaven.

The members of the young mans debating society, in respect to our late deceased friend and member Dr A. W. Bates do enter into and adopt the following resolutions:

1st. *Resolved*, In consideration of his character, public and private, as a man and a physician, and the estimation in which he was held by all who knew him, that we deeply deplore the loss of our late deceased and much lamented friend and member.

2nd. *Resolution*, As a tribute of respect to our deceased friend and member, and in respect to the memory of his virtues in all the social walks of life, we the members of this society do agree to wear crape on the left arm for one month.

3d. *Resolved*, That we deeply sympathize with the relations and friends of the deceased, in this their trying affliction and bereavement.

4th. *Resolved*, that we are much gratified to perceive that the spirit of the foregoing resolutions is responded to in all parts of the community of which the deceased was a member.

5th. *Resolved*, That the foregoing resolutions be published in the ATTALA REGISTER, and a copy of the same be transmitted to the relations and friends of the deceased.

JOHN HENDERSON, President.  
MAGNAS S. TEAGUE, Secretary.

**For the National Intelligencer. A REAR OLD MAN.**

Died in this city, on Friday evening, the 2d instant, JOHN CARY, in the 114th year of his age. This is the same "Old John," of whom some notice was taken in the Intelligencer last winter, when a joint resolution was pending before Congress to grant him a pension.—He was born of African parents, in Westmoreland county, Virginia, in August, 1729, two years and a half before the birth of General Washington, and in the same county. Had he lived two months longer, he would have reached the full age of 114 years. He accompanied General Washington as his personal servant in the old French war and was with him in the battle-field on the Monongahela in July, 1755, where General Braddock was defeated and slain, and where Washington, by his ability and prudence, covered the retreat and saved the remnant of the British army, and laid the foundation of his future military fame.

In the war of the Revolution, John followed to the camp and to the field his old commander—sometimes as a personal attendant and sometimes in the ranks of the army—and continued with him till the termination of hostilities. When retiring from the army, General Washington presented "Old John" with a military coat, the same which the General had worn at the siege of Yorktown, as a token of his approbation and esteem. This coat John carefully preserved as a sacred memento; and, though in his old age, reduced to extreme poverty, no money could ever tempt him to part with the coat. He wore it as a dress coat till within the last fifteen years of his life, and has left it as his richest earthly treasure.

After the war of the Revolution, John resided for several years in Westmoreland county, where he became a devout member of the Baptist church. Thence he removed to this place, and for the last twenty-eight years of his life was a member of the First Baptist church in this city.

He was ardent in his patriotism and attachment to his country's father, the great Washington. He was still more ardent in his piety and devotion to God, his Eternal Father and Redeemer. His life was unstained, and his death was unclouded. He met without dread the King of Terrors, and passed the vale of death without alarm.

**A Cheerful Philosophy.**—The following paragraph appears in one of Frederika Bremer's books:

"There is much goodness in the world, although at a superficial glance, one is disposed to doubt it. What is bad, is noised abroad—echoed back from side to side, and newspapers and social circles have much to say about it; while what is good goes at best, like sunshine, equally throughout the world."



**STRAYED** from the subscriber a dark dun colored or skew bald stud horse. Any person who will take him up or give me any information that will enable me to get him, will confer a particular favour & shall be suitably rewarded.  
G. D. BOYD.  
August 4th, 1843.

**RATES OF SPECIE, BANK NOTFS, &c. IN NEW ORLEANS.**

Bank of Louisiana, - - - - -	pays specie
Gas Bank, - - - - -	pays specie
Mechanics' and Traders' Bank, - - - - -	pays specie
Union Bank, - - - - -	pays specie
City Bank, - - - - -	pays specie
Louisiana State Bank, - - - - -	pays specie
Carrollton Bank, - - - - -	pays specie
Canal Bank, - - - - -	pays specie
Commercial Bank, - - - - -	12 a 13 dis.
Citizens' Bank, - - - - -	31 a 33 do do
Improvement do - - - - -	60 a 62 do do
Exchang Bk. N. Orleans, - - - - -	60 a 62 do do
Bank of Orleans, do - - - - -	40 a 45 do do
Achafalaya Bank, do - - - - -	82 a 85 do do
Commercial Bank Natchez, checks on } - - - - -	8 a 10
Merchants Bank New Orleans } - - - - -	dis.
<b>Notes of Municipalities.</b>	
Municipality, No. 1 - - - - -	7 a 9 per ct. dis.
Do. No. 2 - - - - -	7 a 9 do dis.
Do. No. 3 - - - - -	60 a 65 do dis.
<b>UNCURRENT MONEY, discount.</b>	
United States Bank Notes, - - - - -	30 a 40 dis.
Alabama State Bank & Branches - - - - -	12 a 14 dis.
Planters' Bank Post Notes, Natchez, - - - - -	60 a 63
Agricultural Post Notes, - - - - -	50 a 55
Grand Gulf, - - - - -	70 a 75
Mississippi Union Bank, - - - - -	75 a 80
Commercial & Railroad Bank, Vicksb'g - - - - -	90 a 91
Port Gibson, - - - - -	30 a 35
Georgia Banks, - - - - -	4 a 5 dis.
Virginia and South Carolina, - - - - -	1 a 4 dis.
<b>WESTERN BANKS, discount.</b>	
Cincinnati, - - - - -	2 a 4
Ohio country Banks, - - - - -	5 a 10
Kentucky, - - - - -	par a 1 dis
Indiana, - - - - -	1 a 1 "
State Bank of Illinois, - - - - -	55 a 60 "
Bank of Illinois Shawneetown, - - - - -	60 a 65
Tennessee Banks, - - - - -	4 a 1
Arkansas, - - - - -	55 a 60