

"Power is never conferred but for the sake of the public good."

THE REGISTER.

Printed and published every WEDNESDAY at THREE DOLLARS in Advance. Subscribers who do not pay in advance, will invariably be charged four dollars.

Advertisements inserted for one dollar per square (of ten lines or less), for the first insertion, and fifty cents for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements which exceed ten lines, charged ten cents of line for the first, and five cents for each insertion afterwards.

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POLITICAL.

Bond Paying Resolutions.

The following preamble and resolutions, drawn up by Gen. Jno. A. Quitman, and adopted by a respectable bond-paying meeting of the Locofoco democrats of Adams county, on the 29th of May last, contain the evidences of much reflection and good sense. The positions taken as to the obligation resting on the people of Mississippi for the payment of the State Bonds cannot be answered:

From the Carrollton Hornet.

WHEREAS, it is manifest that the proceedings of the late Democratic Convention have not received the approbation of a majority of the Democratic party; and Whereas, notwithstanding the implied understanding, in said convention, to the contrary, the question of repudiating the bonds of the State, given for stock in the Planters' and Union Banks, has become a test question in the approaching canvass for the election of State officers—Therefore,

Resolved, That while we approve of the leading objects and purposes of the resolutions lately passed in Jefferson county, at a bond-paying meeting, we believe that it is not expedient or advisable that a convention should be held or proposed at said meeting.

Resolved, That the doctrine which teaches that the people will support the government of their own choice, pay the debts which their own agents, acting under their instructions, may contract in their name, and maintain the honor and pledged faith of the republic inviolate; is a democratic doctrine, and Thomas Jefferson is its author, who boldly maintained the identical doctrine, in the infancy of democracy, against the sneers of the British and their opposition of Hamilton and the Federal Junta, whose main argument in favor of high tariffs, big banks, monopolies, exclusive privileges, and such like devices for taxing labor indirectly, was founded on the assumption, that the people, in the aggregate, had not sufficient virtue and magnanimity to pay their honest debts and support the government, as Jefferson contended they had.

Resolved, That those who would take advantage of the misfortunes of the people of Mississippi, to preach to them the seductive doctrine of repudiation, encouraging them to go to the polls to get rid of their State debts, may call such a procedure democracy if they please; but it is suicidal democracy, because it strikes a deadly blow at the vitals of the body politic, desecrates the institution of the ballot-box to the worst of all purposes, and would ultimately pull down upon the community an intolerable anarchy, the arch enemy of democracy—which has swallowed up so many republics.

Resolved, That the ballot-box is a democratic institution, and was never intended to supersede the strong bonds of the Union, which have been used in the liquidation of the debts of the State. It was intended to supersede the arbitrary vestigation in questions of money by the shillings and pence, otherwise courts would be useless, the electioneering would become the all-absorbing business, and swallow up law, liberty and every thing else.

Resolved, That borrowed money ought

to be paid, and if the acts pledging the faith of the State to borrow it had been deemed unconstitutional by the people of Mississippi, they would have repudiated the said acts of their Governor and Legislature, and not touched a dollar of the money; but inasmuch as the plea of unconstitutionality was not set up until long after the money obtained on the faith of the State was brought into the State and spent, the plea of unconstitutionality is unavailable, unjust, and anti-democratic: because, not being timely made, those who lent the money on the faith of the State were deprived of the legal privilege of seizing on the funds unconstitutionally obtained, before the said funds were squandered upon the political partisans and friends of the Union Bank.

Resolved, That admitting the truth of the premises of the repudiators, that the Governor and Legislature betrayed the trust imposed in them and violated the constitution, in pledging the faith of the State for the redemption of the Union Bank bonds, still nothing will justify State repudiation on constitutional grounds, at so late a day as pay-day, but an entire ignorance on the part of the people, of said overt act of their Governor and Legislature; but inasmuch as the said acts were timely published and spread abroad among the people, and met with no protest from them for two years or more, while the money was being distributed to greedy bank partisans, and noisy politicians of both parties, the State is, to all intents and purposes, as much bound by the said acts as if they had been in strict conformity to the constitution; because the said acts, meeting with no protest from the people cannot annul their own acts, or the acts of their agents after they have once approved them, otherwise the people cannot be the sovereign people which democracy contend that they are.

Resolved, That, holding to the doctrine of Jefferson, in the sense he meant it to apply, that "one generation cannot bind another, and all others in succession forever"—we do not assume a part but the whole doctrine of Jefferson on the subject, and admit, with him, that the generation which has no right in nature to bind all future generations, has nevertheless, a perfect right both in law and nature to bind itself, and hence, therefore, we hold it to be a sacred duty of the present generation, which has run the State in debt, to pay the debt as soon as possible, and not impose the burthen on some future generation, which, according to Jefferson, has no right in nature, though it will have in law, to pay it, inasmuch as that future generations cannot, as the present, be accused of spending any portion of the borrowed money in drinking Champagne and eating oyster suppers.

Resolved, That at the very time the anti-democratic doctrine of repudiation is tarnishing the glory, impeaching the honesty, and destroying the credit of the State of Mississippi, it is affording a cover and a shelter for an unprincipled set of men to rob the good people of the State with impunity, under the pretext of befriending them; because, while the people have been listening to the doctrine of repudiation, many of the debtors of the Union Bank, the loudest repudiators, have been carrying their property out of the State, and thus robbing the State of so much of the available assets of the Union Bank, which, but for the dust thrown into the eyes of the people by the doctrine of repudiation, would have been timely seized by the State authorities as the property of the State, as it lawfully is.

Resolved, That repudiation of State debts is not a democratic doctrine, because it is in direct opposition to those principles of honesty and good faith, on which all sound and durable republics are founded.

Resolved, That repudiation is not democratic, because it is disavowed by the democrats of Virginia and N. York, and every other State in the Union.

Resolved, That the present plea of unconstitutionality, which has been set up by the repudiators, is a democratic coloring, and was founded in substance and essence, because it has been brought in as an afterthought, by the repudiating members of the Legislature, after the first reasons for repudiation assigned by ex-Governor Benton, contained no constitutional objections, were found to be unsatisfactory and untenable, and consequently has no claim to any democratic merit, otherwise it would have been made in the first instance, and in good time for those who loaned their money, on the faith of the State of Mississippi to have got it back again.

Resolved, That public faith is a jewel of inestimable value, and an honest name is the most that many of us can leave to our children, whatever abatement, therefore, that repudiation might make in the tax-bill of the rich, would be made at a sacrifice of the good name and character of both the rich and the poor of the good people of Mississippi, and hence repudiation should be rejected, both on the score of principle and policy.

Resolved, That we hold to the maxim of Thos. H. Benton, union, concession, harmony, every thing for the cause, nothing for men, but the cause must be the ever glorious cause of Jeffersonian democracy, which makes all the world love us and wish us well, and not the cause of repudiation, which is fast bringing republican institutions into disrepute, and making all the world hate us.

Resolved, That while the flag of repudiation is hoisted in our land, every patriot of every party should let no calculations of a temporary defeat or success of a party to which he belongs, tie his hands from putting forth his whole strength to pull it down, as it is alike dangerous and destructive to the common country of both parties.

Resolved, That as no party trammels prevented the gallant sons of Mississippi during the late war with Great Britain from hastening to drive back the invaders of their common country, regardless of what party at home, democrat or federal, might profit by their absence, the time has arrived when Mississippi should be herself again, cease for a moment to squabble on mere party politics, but rising superior to all party influences, meet the question of repudiation as paramount to all other questions, put down the common enemy, and settle their party differences afterwards.

Resolved, That we consider the issue as now fully made up for the canvass between an honorable redemption on the one hand, and on the other an unwarrantable repudiation of the public faith; and that the bond-payers, in the democratic ranks, cannot co-operate with the repudiating party, and support their candidates for State offices, without an absolute surrender of all principle, nor without placing themselves before the world in the attitude of practical advocates and promoters of heresy, and aiders and abettors of the mischief of repudiation.

Resolved, That the principles for which we contend, are the great, sacred, and immutable principles of public justice, honesty and good faith, "sink or die, survive or perish," as a party, we will maintain them with our voices, our votes, and our property, against political friends and political foes.

Resolved, That we will not suffer ourselves to be deterred from doing our duty to our principles, ourselves and our country, by the artful clamor raised against "dividing and distracting the republican party." We belong to the ranks of the people as distinguished from the politicians and place-hunters. We regard honesty as the best policy, whether for States, for individuals, or for parties, and whenever any party abandons principles for policy, and forsakes what is right for what is expedient, it is the duty of the patriot to use his best exertions to reform the errors and abuses of such a party.

Resolved, That in a republican government, deriving its support, as every popular government must, from popular opinion, and resting for its security on public confidence, to impair that confidence by depriving it of a character for fidelity to its solemn engagements, is to strike a blow at the pillars and foundations of the social fabric—it is stabbing the system in its heart.

Resolved, That the attempt to make Mississippi a Republic respectable in the eyes of mankind, by calling to its aid the pretended authority of illustrious names, and tracing its paternity to Jefferson and other fathers of the democracy, is to profane the names of patriots, whom the pioneers and

apostles of our political faith. We deny that those eminent men ever held or taught that those who borrow money and use it and enjoy the same, are not bound in honor and fairness to return it in their generation. On the contrary, we maintain that the fundamental maxim of those immortal fathers, was that those who contract by a pledge of the public faith, and receive a consideration, were bound to tax themselves for a prompt and punctual payment of the debt, and not throw the burthen upon a future generation.

Resolved, That even if it could be shown that we are wrong in our reading of the text of the republican fathers, we have yet left a still higher authority than they, with which to confront the dogma of repudiation, viz: The law of God requires all men to be just and honest, and no human authority—nay, not of all the politicians on earth can avail to nullify or contravene this divine statute.

Resolved, That we have entire confidence in the capacity and integrity of the Hon. Thos. H. Williams, of Pontotoc, and recommend him as a suitable candidate to be supported by the bond-payers of Mississippi, for the office of Governor at the coming election in November next.

I can hardly set or stand still—Congress!—yes—Congress! What a rise it would be, if I could only get there. My nomination by the July Convention is doubtful. Can I possibly think of any little manœuvre, by which to remove that doubt. I'll study. Yes, I have it. The best plan is to write a letter to some of the South Mississippi locofoco papers—in this, I must speak of my popularity—my brilliant talents—[But there is that d—d fellow Brown, of Carrollton; he will pry into this if he sees it, and let the cat out of the bag.]—get the editor to speak favorably of my claims—if it takes and is not found out that I am the author of the letter; my chances of success are good. The State will not be distracted, and like Choctaw Graves, I will hang to the coat-tail of the other nominees, and the State being locofoco, success is certain—slap to Congress will I go.

This was the soliloquy of an aspirant to office. It is literally true. Can any body imagine who the troubled seeker is?—Hornet.

"Can anybody imagine!" Why, yes; we can. We can imagine it was Kendall—or we can imagine aunt Hemmingway. Have we hit it?

If there ever was a period in the political history of our State of deep moment and interest, it is the present. We are in the midst of a great struggle, which is to result in the triumph of truth over error, or the defeat of all which should be held sacred in the hearts of patriots or the friends of humanity. It is a crisis which calls aloud for action, and we invoke the aid and support of those who are not afraid to come out on the side of their country and fight for her honor. We call upon our countrymen to pause and seriously reflect upon the dark and threatening consequences of repudiation. It comes to us in so many shifting forms, we see it in so many different aspects, that we may know it to be the offspring of error. It is the child of crafty ambition—the bantling of the demagogue—and the darling of misrule. It is an open war with the code of social morals—it strikes at the very foundation of government, political honesty—it destroys confidence—instead of elevating, it degrades a people, and if not checked in its wild and unhallowed career, its ruthless and more than gothic arm will pull down the temple of American honor, and leave it in melancholy ruins. But we are yet secure; and although a cloud threatens to overshadow our political sky—the eye of the patriot, gazing through the telescope of truth, perceives that the storm will forever linger beyond the horizon of peace. We have an abiding confidence in the virtue and intelligence of the people; and if the people be virtuous and enlightened, it requires no great political sagacity to foretell a returning sense of honor when our State, rich in the bounties of Heaven and a virgin soil, will stand redeemed in the eye of reason and the world, with not a stain upon her pure and flowing robes.—Southron.

A Thrilling Voyage.
Mr. John Wise the well-known aeronaut, has addressed a letter to the editors of the Philadelphia Inquirer describing an ascent he recently made through a dense cloud, from which we extract the following passage of thrilling interest; the ascent was made from Carlisle.—Exchange paper.

"When I had reached a point about two miles east of the town, the balloon commenced a rapid and perpendicular ascent, which soon brought me to the base of a huge black cloud; and as it has always created a deep interest to spectators to see a balloon passing through clouds, I did not hesitate on this occasion to give my numerous audience an exhibition of that kind, although I might have avoided it and kept beneath the clouds where the current would have taken me to Harrisburg, which place was already distinctly in my view. This part of my adventure, I had reason soon after to regret; although at the present time it gives me more gratification to contemplate its reality, than any thing that has lately transpired in my aerial adventures. The details that I shall here give of this terrible scene may be relied on, as I kept myself sufficiently composed to appreciate its grandeur, and observe its physical operations. The cloud, to the best of my judgement, covered an area of from four to six miles in diameter. It appeared of a circular form, and considerably depressed in its lower surface—or I might say, it presented a great concavity towards the earth, with its outer edge very rugged. It was also of a dark smoky color. I noticed at some distance where I entered the cloud, the appearance of a heavy shower of rain. The first sensations I experienced when entering the cloud, were extremely unpleasant—a difficulty of respiration, almost to suffocation followed by sickness of the stomach.—This, however, somewhat abated for a short time—the cold in the mean time becoming intense, and every thing of a fibrous nature thickly covered with a hoar of frost. The cloud at this point, which appeared to be in the midst of it, had not the black appearance it presented underneath, but was of a light, milky color, and yet so dense, that I could only faintly see the balloon above me—a distance of sixteen feet.

From the intensity of cold in this cloud, I concluded the gas would condense itself, and the balloon would consequently soon descend beneath it again, where the atmosphere was more warmer. In this, however, I found myself mistaken; for, in a few minutes after entering the cloud, I was whirling upwards with a fearful rapidity, the balloon gyrating and the car describing a large circle in the cloud; a noise resembling the rushing of a thousand mill-dams, with a dismal moaning noise of wind, surrounded me in this terrible flight. Whether this rushing noise was occasioned by the hail and snow, which at the time was mercilessly pelting around the balloon, I am unable to tell. I was in hopes that I should soon be tossed out of the top of the cloud, and there enjoy the congenial sunshine—so pleasing above the clouds. But in this I was disappointed, for after being hurled up, as I think, many hundred feet, the balloon appeared to be suddenly released, and would fall again with fearful rapidity, the lower part hurled to and fro, and then again driven up into the cavity of the lower part, all the time discharging gas copiously from the neck, and breakages caused by the ice. This hurling up and down was repeated eight or ten times. Every thing that was not of a fibrous nature, such as the anchor, car, and balloon became coated with smooth ice.—All the time that I remained in this cloud, which was twenty minutes, the storm raged with unabated fury, and it was only by the immense loss of gas that I became released from its terrors. I felt an intense drowsiness all the while, which I think was only overcome by the sickness of the stomach, followed by a powerful fit of vomiting. After this, I felt somewhat easier, both in mind and in body, (for it is no use to say that I was not considerably alarmed) and I grasped a firmer hold of the sides of the car, determined to abide the result with as much composure and observation as the nature of the case would admit; as it appeared evident that the common discharge of gas or ballast, would neither

let me down or up, through this huge tenant of the air. After being tossed up and down, as before stated, I was finally released from its caverns of hail, snow and icicles, and found myself between it and the earth, receiving the benefits of a heavy and cold shower of rain, coming down on the spontaneous parachute principle, with a portion of gas remaining in the balloon, sufficient to raise about fifty pounds weight from the earth. I made a final descent upon Mr. Goodyear's farm, five miles from Carlisle.

The Bank of England.
A Correspondent of the New York Commercial Advertiser, writing from London under date of 16th ult. says—

"On Wednesday last I visited the Bank of England and had the pleasure of examining the interior arrangements of the great financial machine. The show of gold and silver bullion was very great. The gold bars weigh 16 pounds, and are worth 800 pounds sterling or four thousand dollars each. The silver received from the Chinese was a curiosity. It was in lumps and pieces of all shapes and sizes, marked with the name of the moulder, the weight of the piece, and the stamp of the Celestial Emperor.

"Some of the pieces resembled horse shoes in form. In the printing department, the method of saturating the paper with water, by exhausting the air in the chamber where the paper is placed, and then suddenly forcing the water upon it, by which every pore is quickly filled, is quite ingenious and effective. The method of guarding against embezzlement by the workmen, by registering the number of each impression, and by other means, is quite interesting, and well calculated to prevent frauds being practised.

"The operations of the Bank are immense. All the Bank notes which come in for redemption are destroyed, and the number of new notes that are issued amounts to an average of twenty thousand daily, the aggregate value of which is about £800,000 sterling, or four millions of dollars. The Bank has twelve branches, and the building covers about four acres of ground. The principal deposit office is a very fine and spacious room, and the clerks and book-keepers in it cannot be less than fifty or sixty. The office for the redemption of notes is quite spacious, and some thirty clerks are in attendance. The amount of gold coin is immense, and the rattling of the sovereigns, as the clerks shovel them into their reservoirs, is quite exciting to a stranger.

"The office for the redemption of Exchange bills—that for keeping the principal books, in the second story—the printing room, where the checks, drafts and post notes are printed—and the numerous offices which are appropriated to the multifarious operations of this large monied reservoir, would take up too much of my time to describe.

"I had shown to me some of the first Bank notes issued by the Bank, in 1696.

"The amount of each note was filled in with pen and ink, and the 'somme' of five hundred thousand pounds duly inserted in one note. Another of less ancient date was shown of one million of pounds sterling. The style of engraving and general appearance of these notes exhibited the improvement in the art since the Bank was established."

An Incident.

A most alarming incident occurred on Sunday, at one of the churches in Holly Springs. All at once, in the middle of the sermon, a fashionable young married lady, in the congregation, was seized with a violent commotion of the frame, accompanied with a low shriek or groan, and at the same moment a heavy body was heard to fall to the floor—and then the lady sunk to her seat.—The parson stopped his discourse—a buzz of alarm arose—the congregation was dismissed—and in dismay some of the sufferers friends ran for a doctor, and a granny—supposing something awful had happened. But before they could return with small linen, &c., the lady recovered, and the cause of all the commotion—otion-otion, was discovered. Alas! She had been suddenly seized with a fit of the ague, so violent as to shake off her—Bustle! We are glad it was no worse!—Dot. Dem.