a State, can duly look to the Government *de facto*; they can only treat with those who exercise the powers of government are not bound to ask, whether those powers are constitutionally exercised or not. it is the duty which every State owes to the great family of nations, to permit none to exercise the powers of government but those to whom they rightfully belong. If however it does permit an insurpation, whatever acts are done by that usurping government, whatever contracts are entered into by it with foreign people, whatever people, whatever treaties are made by it with foreign nations are obligatory and binding upon the people of the State; because it was the duty of that people to guard its own safety and institutions that none might exercise power but those in whom it was rightfully vested. Any other rule would be impracticable, and would subject foreign States and people to the grossest wrong and injustice, by enabling a people to make contracts, borrow money, and enter into alliances, through the government in actual power, and afterwards, if those treaties or contracts should prove disadvantageous, to disavow them, upon the ground that they were the acts of usurpers and therefore not obligatory. A few examples will serve to illustrate this rule of law. While Napoleon Bonaparte was first consul of the French nation, he issued his celebrated "Berlin and Milon decrees," by virtue of which iniquitous and illegal rescripts, a large number of American vessels were seized, and their goods confiscated. Twenty-five years afterwards, when a new dynasty had come into power—when Napoleon was dethroned and exiled—and after the Government of France had been restored to its legitimate and constitutional channels; the American Government called upon the French nation for indemnity and compelled it to remunerate our citizens for the losses which they had sustained. It is needless for me to say that Napoleons whole government was illegal and contrary to the fundamental laws and constitution of the French people. But again while Napoleon was yet in power, and acting as first consul of the French Republic, he entered into a treaty of cession with the United State, by which for a stipulated price, he ceded to the United States the Louisiana Territory. By virtue of this treaty, made with a potentate declared by the French people to have been an usurper, and whose acts all violated the fundamental laws and constitution of France, the State of Mississippi at this time forms one of the Republics of this Union, instead of Constituting an integral portion of the French Empire.—Has France ever sought to repudiate this treaty or to declare the act of cession void, because made without authority by Napoleon?—No answer need be given to this question. Yet she would certainly have an equal right, and with as much appearance of law in her favor to declare such treaty void and to repudiate terms, as Mississippi has to resist the payment of debts contracted in her name by a legislature and Executive, chosen in the forms prescribed by her constitution, the laws passed for the creation of which debts appear upon their face to be regular and constitutional, and the bonds evidencing, which debt have affixed to them, her great seal, the emblem of her sovereignity, itself importing verity, and which bonds are signed too by her legitimate chief magistrate, countersigned by a Treasurer duly and constitutionally elected.—I have now Gentlemen, demonstrated, I believe, that by the principles of our municipal law, by the maxims of courts of Equity, and by the laws regulating the conduct of nations, our State is obliged to pay the Mississippi Union Bank Bonds; unless something connected with the supplemental charter of that Bank, or with the sale and negociation of the Bonds, will discharge her from the obligation. Let us briefly examine those questions and see if the law will here sustain the repudiators. Much that I have said heretofore is applicable to the supplemental charter of the Bank; and I am greatly relieved from an investigation of the constitutianality of it, by the decision of the highest tribunal in our own State.

The supplemental charter was enacted by the Legislature of 1838. The Bill for that purpose passed the House of Representatives on the 8th day of February 1838, by a vote of 25 to 22. It passed the Senate on the 13th day of February, of the same year, by a vote of 28 to 3, and was approved by the Governor on the ——day of February. Thus it will be seen that large majorities of the Legislature in both Houses were in favor of this bill, which fact may be considered as evidencing the wishes of the people upon this subject. It is objected to this law, that it changed the original charter, and consequently, that it required the action of the two legislatures in order to give it validity and to bind the State. Upon this point the Hight court, in the case of Beasly Campbell vs the Union Bank remark as follows.

"The supplemental act makes no alteration whatever in regard to this section; (the 5th section pledging the faith of the State,) it changes in some respects the mere detail of the original charter in the mode of carrying the corporation into successful operation, and authorises the Governor to subscribe for stock on the faith of the state.—The object of the pledge is not changed, on the contrary the supplemental act was passed in aid of the original design. In applying the constitutional test to the 5th section, I am not able to perceive any reason which to me seems sufficient to justify the conclusion it is unconstitutional. The object of the framers of the constitution was doubtless to give the people an opportunity of judging of the policy and propriety of making a pledge of the faith of the State, and it would seem to be reasonable that enough of the same should be published to inform them as to the object. If this could be done by publishing one section, alone, then the reason for requiring publication would be fully answered as much as it would by publishing the whole law. The 6th section alone contains ample information on the objects in view in making the pledge. Indeed it is the only part of the whole act which does declare for what purpose and in what manner the faith of the state should be pledged. By it the object was declared and the pledge made and the manner and the time was to be fulfilled fully specified, the people must have been as fully informed for all useful purposes by the publication of this section as by the publication of the whole act, so that the reason which operated in the formation of the constitutional provision and which was strenuously contended for as showing the necessity for publishing also the supplement was fully secured."

Again.—"Let it be supposed then that the supplemental act was void, does it necessarily follow that the original act is for that reason also void? I cannot perceive how such a consequence would follow. That which is valid cannot be destroyed by that which is void. A void act can have no influence on a valid one, and if it be true, and it is not denied that the original act would have been valid without the supplemental, then it would seem to follow that its validity could not be shaken by a void supplement."

After this decision made by our own court upon this question, I consider it worse than useless to discuss it further; for I am well assured that to those who will resist the force of such an argument as this, nothing which I could urge would avail in the slightest degree to change their opinion.

The third and last objection which I shall proceed to notice is based upon the violation of their instructions by the agents appointed to sell the bonds. The Governor (M'Nutt) in his message to the legislature in 1839, refers to this sale, and says that the commissioners exceeded their powers in the sale of the bonds; but in this message there is not a single intimation that for this reason the State should refuse to ratify and sanction the contract. On the contrary the whole message proceeds upon the idea that the sale shall be ratified; and in reference to the liability incurred by the State, the Governor uses the following remarkable language:

"The large interest which the State possesses in the Planters' and Union bank makes it incumbent on me to call your particular attention to the affairs and conduct of those institutions. The faith of the State is pledged for the redemption of two millions of bonds, sold to take stock in the Planters' bank, and the whole of the capital of the Mississippi Union bank. A just regard for the honor of the State demands that those institutions should be managed with great prudence, in order that ample provision be made for the punctual payment of the interest of the bonds at maturity."

At this time, only one fourth of the five millions had been paid to the bank: and honesty by and good faith required that the State should then, if ever, dissent from the sale and repudiate the contract.

At the same session of the legislature, a committee appointed to enquire into the conduct of the commissioners in selling the bonds, among other things, made the following report:

"Contrary, however, to the expectation of every one familiar with the distressed condition of the stock market, a negociation of five millions of the bonds was effected by the commissioners, highly advantageous to the State and the bank in accordance with the injunctions of the charter, requiring them to be sold at par value. A sale reflecting the highest credit upon the commissioners themselves, and bringing timely aid to an embarrassed community."

From this report, only one member (Gen. Foote) dissented; but in his dissenting report he does not even hint as to the propriety of refusing to ratify the sale. On the contrary, he bases his report upon the supposition that the money shall be received, and proceeds to indicate the policy which the bank, thus put into operation, should adopt. In his dissenting report, he uses the following language:

"And whatever respect the undersigned may and certainly does entertain for the distinguished commissioners, who effected the negotiation with Mr. Biddle, and however he may be inclined to look over, yea, even perhaps commend, under all circumstances, their slight transgression of the authority committed to them in the sale of the bonds at less than the amount stipulated in the charter; yet the undersigned would esteem it at least a little indiscreet did he even feel special gladness on the subject at *all*, publicly to congratulate the legislature upon the sale of the bonds as an operation at all surprising in its character, or to avow the least astonishment that the negotiation was found to be a thing at all practicable. The sale was, possibly, the best that could be made at the time in the United States and the undersigned does not at all doubt that Nicholas Biddle was he only man in the United States prepared at the time to buy so large an amount of stock of any kind."

And again: in the same report, at page 227, he makes these remarks upon the character of the bonds of this State:

"Although the sale of the bonds in Philadelphia is not a matter which the undersigned will complain of, and he freely acknowledges that the commissioners, under all the circumstances, seem to deserve some credit; yet he cannot concur with the majority of the committee, he again avers, in declaring the least surprise on the subject of the sale. All Europe knows, or at least every man engaged in buying and selling of stocks is bound to know, that these bonds of the State of Mississippi constitute, well nigh, the best stock in the world."

Such was the action of the first session of the legislature which met after the sale of the bonds. Again: in 1840, the legislature met, and a report was made on the Union Bank, in which the idea of repudiation was not even hinted at. The legislature again met in 1841, at that session the following resolutions were adopted by the House of Representatives:

"1. *Be it resolved by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi*, That the State of Mississippi is bound to the holders of the bonds of the State of Mississippi, issued and sold on account of the Planters' and Mississippi Union Banks, for the amount of the principal and interest due thereon.

"2. *Be it further resolved*, That the State of Mississippi will pay her bonds, and preserve her faith inviolate.

"3. *And be it further resolved*, That the insinuation that the State of Mississippi would repudiate her bonds, and violate her plighted faith, is a calumny upon the justice, honor and dignity of the State."

At the same session of the Legislature, the Senate adopted the following resolutions:

"1. *Be it resolved by the legislature of the State of Mississippi*, That it is the sense of this Legislature that the character, the standing and true glory of the State depend upon the sacred inviolability of its engagements, and therefore repudiate the recommendation contained in the message of the executive, not to pay, the bonds of the State.

"2. *Be it further resolved*, That the State will fully recognize and acknowledge her obligation to pay the bonds of the State, amounting to five millions of dollars, sold in 1838 to N. Biddle, Esq., and will (if the same shall become necessary by a failure on the part of the Mississippi Union Bank to provide for them,) make every exertion to provide for the payment of both principal and interest as the same may become due. Passed the Senate January 29, 1841."

Thus, then, it will be seen that so far from dissenting from the sale of the bonds and refusing to recognize the same on account of a violation of their power by the commissioners, the State has at three different sessions of the Legislature, ratified their acts. If, then, it be admitted that the commissioners did exceed their power, the State cannot now avoid the payment of the bonds for that reason. The rule of law is thus laid down on this subject by Mr. Story in his work on Agency:

"Where the principal, upon a full knowledge of all the circumstances of the case, deliberately ratifies the acts, doings, or omissions of his agent, he will be bound thereby, as fully to all intents and purposes, as if he had originally given him direct authority in the premises, to the extent, which such acts, doings, or omissions reach."

"Thus, for example, if an agent, who is employed to purchase goods at a limited price, should exceed that limit, and the principal, after full knowledge of the facts, should receive them on his own account without objection, it would be presumed, that he intended to ratify the transaction."

"So, if a person should, without authority, make a contract to borrow money for a corporation, and the money should be applied to the benefit of the corporation, which should afterwards recognise it as a debt, by paying interest thereon, and passing accounts relative thereto, it would amount to a ratification of borrowing of the money."

These rules being applied to this case, the right of the State now to deny her liability by reason of any misconduct in the commissioners, is completely taken away.

The State, by the numerous acts of her Legislature—by the various reports of her committees, and by sundry resolutions of the Legislature, has recognized the validity of these bonds and her liability to pay them; and though the bonds were originally issued in an illegal manner—though they might have been negociated without authority by the commissioners, yet the State, by these numerous acts and resolutions, would now be estopped in any court at law to deny their validity. This question is conclusively settled in the case of the Commonwealth vs. Pejepscut proprietors, 10 Mass. R. 155, in which the court declare, that where a revolution of the Legislature declared that the boundary between the lands of the Commonwealth and those of a private company, to be certain falls mentioned in the resolution, the State was afterwards estopped to deny that such falls were the true boundary. Apply this principle of law to the State of Mississippi, and in what court could she hope to obtain a verdict in her favor?

I have now Gentlemen, endeavored to show the liability of the State to pay these bonds, as a question of law; and I think you will say with me that it is perfectly demonstrable that she is under a legal obligation to redeem them. I will not attempt to discuss the policy and morality of this question, nor the ability of the State to discharge this debt. These matters I will leave to other members of this club to present to the people. If satisfied of the legality of the obligation, I believe the people of our State, with scarce an exception, would desire to see them paid. I do not know any thing except bankruptcy, which can exempt a State or nation from the payment of its debts. The obligation on it to pay, when able, is as sacred as that which rests on an individual. It may be that the money borrowed has been squandered: still the State is bound to pay.

"When once debts have been contracted by lawful authority, the right of the creditor is indefeasible. Whether the money borrowed has been turned to the advantage of the State or squandered in foolish expenses, is no concern of the person who lent it: he has intrusted the nation with his property, and the nation is bound to restore it to him again: it is so much the worse for her if she has committed the management of her affairs to improper hands. —Vattel, page 227.

THE WHIG.

COLUMBUS, MISS.:::::::::THURSDAY AUG. 10,

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,

HENRY CLAY,

OF KENTUCKY.

"LET ME NOT BE MISUNDERSTOOD, AND LET ME ENTREAT THAT I MAY NOT BE MISREPRESENTED. I AM NOT ADVOCATING THE REVIVAL OF A HIGH PROTECTIVE TARIFF. I AM FOR ABIDING BY THE PRINCIPLES OF THE COMPROMISE ACT: I AM FOR DOING WHAT NO SOUTHERN MAN OF A FAIR OR CANDID MIND HAS EVER YET DENIED—GIVING TO THE COUNTRY A REVENUE WHICH MAY PROVIDE FOR THE ECONOMICAL WANTS OF THE GOVERNMENT, AND AT THE SAME TIME GIVE AN INCIDENTAL PROTECTION TO OUR HOME INDUSTRY. IF THERE BE HERE A SINGLE GENTLEMAN WHO WILL DENY THE FAIRNESS AND PROPRIETY OF THIS, I SHALL BE GLAD TO SEE AND HEAR WHO HE IS."—*Extract from the Speech of* HENRY CLAY, *delivered in the U. S. Senate, March 1st, 1842, a short time before retiring from that body.*

WHIG BOND-PAYING TICKET.

For Governor.

GEORGE R. CLAYTON, of Lowndes

For Secretary of State,

LEWIS G. GALLOWAY, (of Holmes,)

For Auditor of Public Accounts.

LUKE LEA, (of Hinds.)

For State Treasurer,

WILLIAM HARDEMAN, (of Madison

A large portion of our space in to-day's paper is occupied by the address of Mr. Yerger, delivered before the Anti Repudiation Society of Jackson.

We commend it to our readers for the ability with which it argues the constitutionality of the Union Bank charter.

The Editor of the "Columbus Democrat," seems to think that there may be some danger of our "passing off by a kind of self-propelling, spontaneous, mental combustion," and, after paying us some equivocal compliments upon our natural disposition, advises us to abandon what he is pleased to describe as our habit, and to try his "plan of operation for a month or so," and he gives us his word that we shall "feel like another man." We don't know that we have any distinct idea of what he means by this "SELF-PROPELLING, SPONTANEOUS MENTAL COMBUSTION," but if such a condition of the mind is indicated by the usual attendant of combustion, some degree of brilliancy, we can assure him that he need not entertain the slightest apprehension on his own account; for not one ray of light has ever been known to emanate from his. He indeed, does occasionally exhibit a highly illuminated face, which has the peculiar glistening appearance of an OLD SHAVELED RED ONION, but if this proceeds from any tendency to "Combustion," it lies in the STOMACH.

We are not familiar with our neighbors "plan of operations," but judging from appearances that he entertains no very high opinion of the frequent application of water to the surface for the promotion of health and comfort, we should suppose that, if we were to adopt his habits, a much shorter period than a month or so, in such weather as the present, would be sufficient to make us "feel like another man altogether."

WHIG MASS CONVENTION.

At the celebration by the Whigs of Philadelphia, of the last national Anniversary, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the Whigs of Philadelphia tender an invitation to the Whigs of the Whole Union to meet in Grand Mass Convention, on the 4th of July, 1844, at Independence Square in the city of Philadelphia, to respond to the nomination of the National Whig Convention."

Such Conventions during the canvass of '40 had a powerful effect upon the last Presidential election. At them, associations were entered into, friendships firmed, correspondence established, and a spirit of enthusiasm and a determination to crush locofocoism were infused into the whole body of the Whig party throughout the Union, which resulted in their triumphant success.

With his usual regard for fairness and truth the Editor of the "Columbus Democrat," charges us with having abused Gov. Tucker "without stint," in an article of more than three columns. The piece alluded to, is a review of that portion of the Governor's message in which he attempts to vindicate himself from any censure in relation to the means, by which Graves obtained the two per cent fund from the United States Treasury, and concludes by recommending to the Legislature that the money be again demanded from the General Government. The article embraces a plain statement of facts, and the necessary inferences from them, and refrains throughout, from personality and abuse. Our sage neighbor concludes his remarks upon this piece by a kind of indefinite promise to give it a particular notice hereafter. Without claiming to ourselves the slightest credit for the authorship of what he is incapable of answering, we venture the assertion that our venerable old mousing neighbor will neither reply to it, nor even make the attempt, unless possibly he may goaded to it by this direct denial of his ability to do so effectually.

Under the head of "CHURCH and STATE—CANT and WHIGGERY," in the last number of the "Mississippian," a very aggressive and unjustifiable attempt is made to excite prejudice against Mr. Clayton on account of his being a member of a religious denomination. The Editor insinuates a charge that Mr. Clayton has been selected by the Whigs, that they may avail themselves of his connection with the Methodist Church to increase their strength, and that he is hypocrite enough to make his religious profession subsidiary to his political advancement. He says, "The discreet members of this, as well as every other church, will *enter* a protest against this trifling with spiritual matters,—against bringing a religion of peace into the turbulent arena of violent party politics. The hopes of another world cannot be confounded with the schemes and chaos of dirty politicians." To sustain this wanton and unjustifiable insinuation against the sincerity and purity of Mr. Clayton's Christian character, he extracts from a little sheet published in Winston County, called the 'Louisville Messenger,' an article, which fully indicates the source from which it emanates.

All, who have any acquaintance with Mr. Clayton, or to whom he may become known previous to the election, will appreciate properly this attack upon his feelings as a Christian. We should be doing injustice to his high standing in every relation to condescend to repel so groundless an imputation, and we have been induced to notice it only to expose the unworthy and disreputable means, which his opponents adopt to prejudice his cause. They must indeed be at a loss for a point of attack, when they attempt to assail him in his character as a Christian.

A writer in the columns of "the Mississippian," under the signature of "Casia," and to whose long article the editor calls especial attention, in giving an account of Mr. Clayton's speech at Canton, charges him with being "an old fashioned, full blooded aristocrat"!! He says, "it was to escape society composed of just such aristocrats as Mr. Clayton, that one half of the emigrants to this State fled themselves here." Throughout the entire communication the writer's object seems to have been to enlist the prejudices of the poor against Mr. Clayton, by charging him with being an aristocrat, and by endeavoring to create the impression that he is extremely wealthy. Such is always the last resort of demagoguism, when all other modes of attack fail.

If being immoderately rich could be considered a crime, we might readily put in the plea of "not guilty," for Mr. Clayton on that charge, for, although his means are ample, (the most of which he has accumulated himself,) he cannot be properly called a very wealthy man. And as to the charge of his being "an old fashioned, full blooded aristocrat," we have no hesitation in saying that we believe it would be universally accorded to him in the community, where he is best known, that there is no individual of plainer or more unpretending manners in his general intercourse with society, than Mr. Clayton. He may perhaps, be a little "old fashioned," but as society in this section of the State is not remarkably fashionable, we never heard that objection made to him here. He certainly has the appearance of being "full blooded," for he is quite a large man and of a sanguine temperament, but notwithstanding, we think him decidedly good looking, and we think that General Brown has felt that it does not render him less efficient on the stump. But as to his being an "aristocrat,"—bah! as "Sbocco" would say.

THE ELECTION OF '40.

Nothing is more common than to hear Loco Focos attribute their signal defeat in '40 to the humbuggery, bribery and corruption resorted to by the Whigs. They seem not to recollect upon whom this charge reflects. Whilst they effect to entertain the most unbounded deference to the will of the people, and the highest respect for their intelligence and capability of deciding correctly upon whatever subject is submitted to their judgment, they charge them with the grossest gullibility and corruption in the manner in which they exercise their right of determining. They assert that they were not defeated in the last Presidential election upon a trial of the merits of Mr. Van Buren's Administration, but by the improper influence, which the Whig party brought to bear upon it, in corrupting the people! But, passing over this serious charge coming from the highest sources of Democracy against the sovereign people, "whose voice is the voice of God," we would suggest the enquiry, whom did they corrupt, Whigs or Democrats? The Whigs did not require corruption, for, besides being according to the Loco Foco representations already sufficiently corrupt, there was no necessity to bribe them to support their own measures. The corrupting influence then must have been exerted upon the Loco Focos themselves, and what a vast amount of corruptible material they must have afforded when we consider the overwhelming majority with which the Whigs succeeded!! Certainly this view of the case has escaped the attention of those genuine Democrats, who are constantly attributing the loss of the election in '40, to causes, which, if correct, exhibit that party in so disgraceful a light. The following which we extract from the New York Express is a sensible exposition of this matter.

"This ridiculous charge of fraud in the Elections of 1840 involves nobody, to be sure, but the Loco Focos themselves. If any body was bought or bribed all will admit they were not Whigs. There was no necessity of buying them. Of course such purchases were made from the ranks of the Loco Focos, if made at all—from the immaculate Loco Focos!—from the people in whom Mr. Van Buren, Mr. Benton, and the Evening Post profess to put so much confidence!!

"We are not called upon to deny that both the leaders and the led of the Loco Focos are purchasable commodities, but we believe they are not worth purchasing, as President Tyler will find out when he has bought just as many as he has offices for.

But whether purchased or not, they were not wanted in 1840. The utter corruption of the administration of Mr Van Buren—the universal system of robbery and plunder which he established and approved, were sufficient to overthrow twenty such parties as that then in power.

There is another consideration connected with this charge of buying up the Loco Focos, which, if it were true would operate somewhat upon the Van Buren party in their attempts to renominate their master. *If they were bought once they can be bought again.* If they were bribed and deceived once they can be again. If they thus overthrew Martin Van Buren once, they can again. The people themselves, the unpurchasable multitude, have probably not discovered any new traits of honesty in his character or policy since the last Presidential election, or if they have, the news has not been made public."

The following is an extract from the Report of the Committee appointed to investigate the conduct of R. S. Graves and other public officers which we copy from the last Mississippian.

It will be seen that the portion of the report, which we copy, is in relation to the recommendation of the Governor to the Legislature to require the payment a second time from the General Government, of the amount, which has already been paid into the hands of Graves.

We are pleased to perceive that the committee of the House have refused to sanction this unprincipled recommendation of the Governor's, and have given such a general statement of his Honor's connection with this transaction as to show plainly what they thought of his quibbling defence, which he took the occasion of publishing in his official message.

Since the discovery of the defalcation of Graves, a correspondence has taken place between the Governor and the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States. The Governor contends that the amount of the two per cent. fund, except the sum of ten thousand dollars, was illegally drawn from the United States Treasury by Graves, and that the payment thereof, by the Secretary of the United States, was made "not only without the authority of this State, but in direct violation of the will of this State, and therefore in his own wrong and at the risk of the U. States." Any one who will examine the history of this matter, will be convinced that the Secretary of the Treasury acted in good faith in this matter; and that it is now too late to take the ground that the Governor assumes; and to call upon the United States to sustain the loss which results from the thefts of our absconding Treasurer. On the 2d of April, 1842, the Secretary of the Treasury, by letter requested the Governor to inform him who was the proper person, authorized by the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, "to receive the amount that may be paid on account of the three per cent. fund." This enquiry was caused by the application which had been previously made by the State Treasurer for that fund. It is true, that the enquiry extended only to the three per cent. fund; but the answer of the Governor not only covers the question, but goes far beyond: In reply, the Governor says, "That Richard S. Graves, Esq. Treasurer of the State of Mississippi is duly authorized to receive all money due to the State of Mississippi, as well from the three per cent. fund, *as from all other sources*;" and "that it was formerly the duty of the Governor to receive this fund, but by subsequent legislation, the duty devolves upon the State Treasurer." Language more broad could scarcely, and if it does not cover the case of the reception of the two per cent. fund, we may safely say, that language better calculated to lead the Secretary of Treasury into error could not have been employed. Our statute declares, that it shall be the duty of the State Treasurer "to receive and keep the moneys of the State.—(Howard & Hutchenson's highest, page 973.)—With this statute and broad construction given to it by the Governor, the State Treasurer presents himself before the Secretary of the Treasury. He produces his commission, under the seal of the State proves his identity, and demands his two per cent. fund. What further evidence of his power would have been acquired by any one but a quibbling Secretary? The Governor admits that he then believed, and now believes, that his letter truly stated "the general legal power of the Treasurer," which was to receive all moneys due to the State—That his reply "gave no power or authority to the State Treasurer, nor was it so intended;" but "*simply* stated the law." This is doubtless true, but his letter was intended as *an evidence* of power and authority, and as such only was it desired. The law says that the Treasurer shall receive the moneys of the State—The Governor officially announces, that the Treasurer is authorized to receive "all moneys due the State," which is the same in meaning and effect with the language of the law "moneys of the State;" and it would have been more quibbling on the part of the Secretary, to have told our Treasurer that his authority was insufficient—that the letter of the Governor only embraced moneys "*then due*," to wit: at the date of the letter. As well might he have informed the Treasurer that the statute authorized him to receive and safely keep only the moneys which were the moneys of the State at the time of the passage of the act. Your committee are aware that the Treasurer was not authorized by law to draw this fund, being specially restrained in his "general powers" by the act of 1842, in relation to this fund; and they are therefore impelled to the conclusion, that the Governor was not correct in the information which he communicated to the Secretary of the Treasury; and that the State Treasurer was not authorized, by law, to draw all moneys due the State from "all sources." But as your committee are of opinion that the Secretary of the Treasury acted with reasonable caution, and used due diligence in this matter and that the money was paid in good faith to our Treasurer, the committee believe that it would be unjust and improper, after the money had been received into our Treasury, to call upon the United States to make good the loss which our State was likely to sustain by the embezzlement of those funds by our own officer. But there is a further reason why it is now too late to set up this claim.—The books of the Auditor of Public Accounts, as well as those of the Treasury; show that this money has been received into the Treasury. By the advice of the Governor and attorney General, the Auditor, on the 21st day of February, A. D. 1843, issued his receipt warrant to the Treasurer, which authorized him to receive this money into the Treasury, and pass the same to the credit of the State; which was accordingly done upon the books of the Treasury department.

At a meeting of the Anti Repudiation Club held at Columbus on the 6th of August. The following resolution on motion of Joseph B. Cobb were adopted and ordered to be published.

1. Resolved, That the interest now due on the Planters and Union Bank bonds issued by the State of Mississippi is a just and legal obligation and one which should be discharged without necessary delay.

2. Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the State is amply able from her numerous resources to meet all her outstanding liabilities and that the same can be done without little more or oppresive taxation.

3. Resolved, That the welfare of the State demands that immediate action should be taken by the legislation at the ensuing session to provide for the extinguishment of the interest due on all her bonds, and that this Association considers it honest and equitable that such a course should be forthwith taken and do hereby recommend the same.

GRAY A. CHANDLER, Pr.
CHARLES R. CRUSOE Sec.

[COMMUNICATED.]

THE OLD CIGAR.

(Air—The old arm chair.)

I love it, I love it, and who shall dare,
To chide me for loving this old cigar.
How sweet 'tis to gaze on its bright blue smoke
As it rises in wreaths till its curls are broke!
As a light cloud of fresh'n slowly they move,
Calming the soul to gay visions of love,
So gently they float on the breath of the air,
And its fragrance expires this old cigar.

Its spell, as gently it mounts to the brain,
Rouses the fancy and soothes ev'ry pain,
The pleasures we've felt, the joys we've known,
The revels we've seen in time that has flown,
The visions of youth, the days of romance,
The light forms we've seen move in the dance,
And features we love, though absent afar,
Are wreathed in the smoke of this old cigar.

That lovely being we wish for is there,
The light flowing robe and glossy black hair,
Her, we're absurd, as some sacred prize,
And by hours have watch'd for one glance of her eyes,
That sweet kind smile we've hoped for in vain,
The power of Fancy gives to us then,
And words of love seem to float on the air,
Through the curling smoke of that old cigar.

'Tis gone, 'tis gone, but no time can erase
Th' impressions of joy it leaves in its place
The visions of Fancy, a foretaste of Heav'n,
The pleasures of Mem'ry its magic has given,
The bright hues of life it leaves us behind,
As in mild fragrance it floats on the wind,
And with its last breath it sweetens the air,
I bless e'en the stump of that old cigar.

D.

Mr. Luke Lea, who was nominated by the Whig Convention for the office of Auditor, has declined the canvass. The selection of another individual will devolve upon the Whig Central Committee.

MARRIED.

On the evening of the first inst. by the Rev. J. C. Keany, Mr. J. A. son of D. Montgomery Esq. of Occibbeha County Mississippi, to Miss MARY A. DUNLAP of Choctaw County.

Long may they live, and happy may they be,
Blest with content, and from misfortune free.

H.

GREAT DISCOVERY.

ELECTRO GUILDING AND SILVERING ESTABLISHMENT.

BY A. R. WOLPINGTON,

MARKET STREET.

Metalic articles, of every description, Guilt or Silvered in the most durable manner, and to any thickness required.

Surgical and Dental Instruments can now be Guilt or Silvered without difficulty, as the use of heat is entirely dispensed with.

Knives and Forks may be made to appear like Gold or Silver, requiring none of the labor to clean them which is indispensable with Steel; and being also proof against the effect of the acid when used in eating fruit, preserves &c.

Old Plated Ware is rendered equal to New—or, rather, is actually, made new; and when worn out again, by hard service, can be replated as well as ever.

All Articles of Polish Brass, &c., which are so difficult to be kept bright, may be now coated with Gold or Silver for a trifle; such as Door Plates, Knobs, Lamps, Chandeliers, Carriage and Harness Mountings, Apothecaries, Scales and Weights, &c., &c.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

Instructions given on the above mode of Guilding & Silvering on reasonable terms.