

PINEY WOODS PLANTER.

TO AMERICAN FREEMEN. THE PRINCIPLES WE COMBAT.



Tory Federalism of 1790, and Hartford Convention Federalism of 1814, identical with "Whig" Federalism in 1838--what candid man can longer be deceived.

ANCIENT FEDERAL MAXIMS.

"The people in all nations are naturally divided into two sorts—the gentlemen and the simplemen—the latter signifying the common people, such as farmers, mechanics and laborers, and the former the richer portions, and these born of more noted families."—JOHN ADAMS.

"I contend that the English government is the most stupendous fabric of human wisdom."—JOHN ADAMS.

"The POOR are destined to labor and the RICH are qualified for superior stations."—JOHN ADAMS.

"I have well considered the subject, and am well convinced that no amendments to the articles of confederation, can answer the purpose of a good government, so long as the state governments do, in any shape, exist."—ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

"I believe the British government forms the best model the world ever produced."—ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

"All political communities ought to be divided into the FEW and the MANY—the first are THE MASS OF THE PEOPLE."—ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

"The people are turbulent and changing; they seldom judge, or determine right."—ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

"Nothing but a permanent body [of legislators] can check the imprudence of Democracy."—ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

"See the excellency of the British Executive. He is placed above temptation. Nothing short of such an executive, [a king] can be efficient."—ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

"I confess the plan of government which I propose, is very remote from the idea of the people."—ALEXANDER HAMILTON.

"A state government is incompatible with a general government."—JUDGE READ, a noted Federalist of the Convention of '87.

"The second branch of the legislature ought to be composed of men of Great and Established Property; an ARISTOCRACY! men who, from pride, support permanency. To make them completely independent, [of the people] they must be chosen for life. Such an aristocratic body would keep down the turbulence of democracy."—Speech of Mr. MORRIS, a leading Federalist in the Convention that framed the Constitution.

"There never can be prosperous times in this country, until a POOR man, as in England, is obliged to work for a sheep's head and a pluck a day, and lie under a cart at night."—Senator NEWBURY, a Connecticut Federalist.

"Freeholders are, commonly speaking, persons of sober, frugal and temperate habits, little disposed to abuse power, or to forget right. But what is the character of the POOR? Generally speaking, Vice and Poverty go hand in hand."—JUDGE VAN NESS, a noted Federalist of New York.

"All persons uttering or publishing, or causing to be uttered or published, any false or scandalous matter of the President of Congress of the United States, shall be fined two thousand dollars and imprisoned two years."—JOHN ADAMS's sedition law.

"Is there in human affairs an occasion of profligacy more shameful or more contagious than a GENERAL ELECTION! Every Spring gives birth and gives wings to this EPIDEMIC MISCHIEF."—FISHER AMES, a leading Federalist.

"Our Constitution is no better than any other piece of paper, nor so good as a blank on which a more perfect one could be written."—FISHER AMES.

"Our Federal Republic was manifestly founded on a mistake; on the supposed existence of sufficient political virtue in the people, and on the permanency and authority of public morals."—FISHER AMES.

"Democracy is an illuminated Hell."—FISHER AMES.

"It seems strange that the founders of the Constitution did not make some regulation of the right of suffrage, so as to secure to men of property their due weight and influence in society; for it ought to be deemed a first principle to

all free countries, that PROPERTY SHOULD GOVERN."—A Member of the Hartford Convention.

"I would not vote for this appropriation [for the defence of the country, during the war,] if the enemy's cannon were battering down the walls of the Capitol."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

"That man who holds in his hands the subsistence of another, will always be able to control his will. Such a person will forever be the creature of the one who feeds, shelters, clothes and protects him. This class of persons [laborers and all persons employed at wages] would be as subservient to the will of their employers as persons of COLOR."—JUDGE SPENCER in the N. Y. State Convention.

"There is a tendency in the POOR to COVET AND SHARE THE PLUNDER OF THE RICH."—Chancellor KENT, in the N. Y. Convention.

"Those who merely perform MILITARY SERVICE and labor on the roads, do not ordinarily compose THAT CLASS OF ELECTORS that can be deemed independent; & every man should be excluded from voting who has not the capacity to give an impartial and independent suffrage."—RUFUS KING, a distinguished Federalist, in the N. Y. State Convention.

"They [the foreign emigrants] are men whose WANTS, if not whose VICES, have sent them from other states and countries, to seek bread by service if not by PLUNDER."—ELISHA WILLIAMS, a distinguished Federalist in the N. Y. Convention.

"The man who feeds, clothes, and lodges another, has a real and absolute control over his will. Say what may the man who is dependent upon another for his subsistence, [i. e. gives his labor for wages] is not an independent man, and he will vote in subservience to the dictation of his employer."—JUDGE SPENCER, repeated in the N. Y. Convention.

"KNAVERY, associated with knowledge, is a more fit depository of power, than honest ignorance."—NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER, a Whig paper.

"One warning, we hope the Pennsylvania convention will take from the experience of New York; not unduly to enlarge the right of voting. By making that right universal in this state, the consequence, as a general rule, has been, the throwing of the whole political power of the state into the hands of those who have neither stake in the community, nor knowledge to distinguish between the claims and characters of opposing candidates."—N. Y. AMERICAN, a Whig paper.

"As well might a BLACKSMITH attempt to mend a watch, as a FARMER to legislate. What mischiefs are sure to be enacted, when a man, born to nothing but the plough tail, takes to legislating."—BOSTON COURIER, a Whig paper.

"It is in vain that men attempt to disguise the truth; the fact beyond all doubt is, that all the disorders in our political affairs are the general and natural consequences of defects in the constitution, and of the false and visionary opinions that Mr. Jefferson and his disciples have been proclaiming for the last 40 years."—N. Y. COMMERCIAL ADV., a Whig paper.

"Bad as was the character of Aaron Burr, his election in preference to Mr. Jefferson would have been a blessing to the country."—NEW YORK COMMERCIAL ADV.

"There are defects in our form of government, and errors in popular opinions, which no administration can rectify."—NOAH WEBSTER, a Whig leader.

"There are errors of opinion on the subject of republican government, so long cherished, and so interwoven with the habits of thought among our citizens, that reasoning will not remove or correct them."—N. WEBSTER, a Whig leader.

"The great mass of the people are, and always must be, very incompetent judges of the qualifications necessary for the chief magistracy of a great nation."—N. WEBSTER, a Whig leader.

"Let the government take care of the rich, and the rich will take care of the POOR."—DANIEL WEBSTER.

"Daniel Webster is a living evidence that God made man after his own image."—A toast by the Whigs of Columbus.

"We think we know enough of the Canadian people, to know that independence of the mother country would not bring any blessings with it. Our good feeling is quite as cordial for England as it is for her American provinces."—N. Y. WHIG.

"The rabble of Indiana; May they be brought to pay their taxes with submission and reverence to their superiors."—Toast of the Whig Governor of Indiana.

"Men who have an interest in the soil only are allowed to vote in Rhode-Island. Our elective franchise is so free, so unchecked, so heedlessly ruinous, that Americans are not rulers of their own land. Rhode-Island has shown us the value of checks and restraints on this right of voting."—N. Y. STAR, a Whig paper.

"The representative should not be palsied by the will of his constituents."—John Q. Adams.

"Our system (of government) either through defect of form or execution, affords no means of prevention against lawless outrages."—N. Y. AMERICAN.

"Neither prevention nor punishment is in our means; self-governing people are not to be restrained by their own right impulses, and our system affords no substitute."—N. Y. AMERICAN.

"We venture to suggest that a country cannot be well governed without some more efficient agency of prevention than exists in ours."—N. Y. AMERICAN.

"It is the dictate of benevolence and humanity to sell a poor man, at Sheriff's sale, into involuntary servitude, until he earns enough to pay the fine imposed by the court."—Elisha Whittelsey, Whig congressman from Trumbull, Ohio.

"The truth is, the banks are always the strongest when they hold the least specie, and the country always the richest when it has the least gold and silver."—BALTIMORE CHRONICLE, a Whig paper.

"Free suffrage is a curse to any people."—PROVIDENCE JOURNAL, a Whig paper.

"It is useless to talk of the intelligence of the people, for the history of nations cannot present an example of such total want of intelligence as our country now affords."—SIDNEY, in N. Y. COM. ADV., (Whig.)

"The time for reasoning has gone by, and it is not by ARGUMENT but by SUFFERINGS that conviction must be forced upon the minds of the people."—NATIONAL GAZ. Biddle's paper.

"It is a fundamental mistake that the people may be governed, or will govern themselves by REASON."—A leading Federalist in N. Y. Com. Adv.

"If the appeals that may be made to the virtue, morality and intelligence of the people cannot prevail, MONEY CAN BE USED, and that will obtain votes and favor where all other arts and appliances are found abortive."—BICKNELL'S REPORTER, a Whig paper.

"The present times are profitable to heavy capitalists, and they have a deep interest in their continuance."—BOSTON ATLAS, a Whig paper.

"From its nature, the influence of a bank will be allied to the aristocracy of wealth, and not to the democracy of numbers; and this is more especially the case with great chartered banks, having great power. The late Bank of the United States was one of this description."—LONDON, Banker's Circular.

"We believe a National Bank is expedient and constitutional."—The universal Federal Whig party.

"Upon this election depends the fate of the most INFLUENTIAL and wealthy part of the community. It will probably decide whether those who have a tangible interest in the stability of government; in whose hands the whole capital of the country is concentrated; shall be REDUCED TO THE LEVEL of those who are POSSESSED OF

NOTHING—or whether those possessed of nothing shall continue to control the destinies of this great nation."—Circular of the N. Y. Whigs.

"The fear of want will best overcome these (the poor man's) long standing and ignorant prejudices, which have resulted in the present deranged state of those institutions (the banks) upon which are based the commercial interest of the country."—CIRCULAR OF THE N. Y. WHIGS.

"Our wants require a circulation capable of expansion to-day and contraction to-morrow."—Gov. VANCE.

Speaking of the late elections, the N. Orleans True American (Whig) says "Maine is subject to BRITISH INFLUENCE. Pennsylvania to the OBSTINACY of its GERMAN and IRISH population, and Ohio to the IGNORANCE of the DUTCH. Until the RIGHT OF SUFFRAGE is somewhat RESTRICTED, we shall ever see misrule in high places."

THE PLANTER.

LIBERTY, SATURDAY, NOV. 24, 1838.

Letters or communications addressed to the editors of the Planter, must be post-paid, to secure attention.

Democratic Candidate for U. S. Senator, JAMES F. TROTTER.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

XYLON's remarks have been received, they will meet that attention they so well deserve.

The writer of "Things by their right names" is requested to call and translate the article for us, we cannot understand it.

"BOB" will appear in our next; it is very good; we acknowledge our indebtedness to the author for his goodness, hoping he may have leisure and inclination to write many more such articles; Bob, in speaking of apples, why did you not tell us the reason that the other sex are blamed most with the eating of the first apple, of which we have any account? For our own part, we think Adam had the least credit in the affair. He let an innocent woman overcome him, whereas, Eve had the devil to deal with. I do wish some one of our modern ladies had been in Eve's place, how she would have out-generated the old cheat.

"CASTIGATOR" has been received; the author will confer a favor by calling on us personally. If he does not, he need not expect to see his article published. We admit that Judge E. Smith is a public man, and that his acts, (we mean his public acts,) are public property; also, that his attacks on ourselves were unmerited; to say the least of them, they served a tie that bound us to him, but they were not unexpected. The Judge was pledged to pull down the Democratic banner, that we were about to hoist before "it fluttered in the gale." Before the first number made its appearance, he pledged himself to break it down! Notwithstanding, the personal regard we have for Judge Smith, inclines us to reject the severe remarks of Castigator; at least, until they are made a little less severe. Castigator commences with the early history of the Judge—shows where he was when John Q. Adams and the Fides were warring against Jackson and the people—follows him through the whole labyrinth of his federalism before and at that period—speaks of his conversion to Nullification, and his apostasy from that doctrine, after a visit to South Carolina—of the part he took in an affair in which Judge N. Johnson was a principal—of his opposition to the State Rights party—of his swearing to oppose their candidate, J. J. GRAVES, last fall, and of his cringing sycophancy for their support, when he was elected in November, 1837, to the Legislature; even voted for GRAVES to please them—he shoots him with satire when he speaks of the "Deacon Speech," which made some of the Nullifiers say the Judge is about to make another somersault—it was a no-party speech, to get votes.

All of Castigator's remarks may be true. We know a part to be so. But he lays it on to the Judge too severe. Lord how it scalds!—a perfect blister. It is hard to know what Smith is or was; for our own part, we look on him now as a good State Rights Whig—none better.—He hates the administration heartily, and the people, for supporting it; and like the rest of the party, believes the people unfit for self-government; but unlike most of them, his honesty enough to acknowledge it.

We have received a well written article on Education, signed "INCOGNITO," which will appear in our next. It is a source of pleasurable emotion and reflection to us, that one so competent has taken up a subject so important. The Creator endowed man with powers to obtain and retain knowledge, but all he knows or ever can know, he must learn. Matter and mind are the subjects of his investigation, and the only subjects—he knows of no other. Speaking of which, Bacon says: "Man, the minister and expositor of nature, declares, and indeed, knows, just so much of the operations in nature (matter) or in mind, as he has closely observed; more, he neither knows nor can know."—If man possessed innate knowledge—if he had knowledge that he acquired not, what could be the necessity of written laws, human or divine. "It could not have been the intention of our Maker, (as Melancthon says,) to supersede by a law graven upon stone; that which is written with his own finger on the table of the heart."

Our enterprising friend, O. J. Donnell, of the firm of Donnell & Rudd, of this place, has just returned from New York, where he laid in a large supply of New, Fashionable and Seasonable Goods. They are receiving and opening them at their new Brick Store, Broad St.—We have called and examined, and would say to customers, "go and do likewise."

Will the "State Rights Advocate," of this place please to show us the difference (if there is any,) between the principles as set forth in the resolutions passed by the party, of which it is the mouth-piece, in this county, and those of the Whigs of the North.

The Boston Post gives currency to a report that Senator Webster intends resigning his seat.

HON. T. J. WORD.

This gentleman has given timely notice to his Whig friends, that it is his determination to decline another canvass.—He says, in a letter, "I have thought proper to make known my determination, at this time, that the Whig Convention, which will be held at Jackson, this winter, may be left free to act without regard to me, in the selection of candidates."—"Much ado about nothing." Nobody would be simple enough to bring his name before that Convention. The Whigs are too cunning for that; particularly as they are so hard run at this time.

TO OUR PATRONS.

The Piney Woods Planter makes its appearance to-day, enlarged and (as we think) otherwise improved in appearance. It would have given us much pleasure to have brought it out in its present form sooner, but circumstances beyond the sphere of our control prevented it. It is now nearly ten months since we pushed from shore on a troubled sea. And, if, in the history of our beloved, happy America, there ever was a period more pregnant than every other, with the fate of this republic—its future destiny, and even existence of our institutions, it was that at which we commenced the publication of this paper. The Democracy here, and in all parts of the country, were then contending against that disciplined corps, brought to the field by the "vested interests," to fight their battles. The contest at the time was unequal. Nearly two-thirds of the presses of this state, (as in deed was the case in every other,) were defending the banks in their unjust suspension, and aiding them in the support of Whig principles. (We use the words Whig and Federalist as synonymous.)—Headed by bold and talented leaders, Federal aristocracy aided by its thousand banks, was warring against the government, the people and the great principles of human liberty. They had the hardihood, at that time, to say that they could prostrate the government! Their leading Journals had the temerity to challenge to the combat. One of their organs used the following language which was echoed by the rest: "If the government has the courage to wage war against the banks, let it open the battle as soon as it pleases. Where will it be at the end of six months? Occupying six feet of ground, with a big stone at its head, and a small one at its feet."

Such avowals as the above, it was, that startled freemen and led them to exclaim, has it come to this! Must the government of our choice be prostrated! Will a heart-

less band of Shylocks, grown sick by our too much indulgence threaten our safety!!! And such led to the establishment of the Planter.

Panic was then sweeping over the land with the energy of an epidemic—the clouds rose black and dense from the fern of Federalism—the magic influence of concentrated wealth, was scattering ruin and despair around—the country was going down—Federalism was rising—Whig victory on Whig victory, were daily heard, echoing over hill and vale. The Federalists pronounced Democracy dead, dead, and joined in celebrating the funeral or gies. The leaders forced themselves secure within the porches of the White House, about the perplexing but agreeable work of dividing the offices—"spoils." In alluding to that time, well might the lover of his country apostrophize in the following strain:

"— FREEDOM! yet, thy banner torn and flying,
Streamed like a thunder-cloud against the wind;
Thy trumpet voice though broken 'twas and dying,
The loudest still the tempest left behind;
Thy TREE had lost its BLOSSOMS, and the bird
chopped by the axe, look'd black, and little worth;
But the SAP lasts, and still the SEED we find,
Sown deep even in the bosom of the north;
So hath a better fall less bitter fruit brought forth."

Matthew Correy addressed the same party, then Federalists, now Whigs, in 1814, in the following appropriate language. It is true as holy writ:

"Your party rises, as your country sinks. It sinks as your country rises. This is another awful fact. It cannot fail to rend the heart of every public spirited man among you. For the love of the God of peace; by the shade of Washington; by that country which contains all you hold dear, I adjure you to weigh well this sentence; you SINK, as YOUR COUNTRY RISES. Yes it is indubitably so. It is a terrific and appalling truth. And YOUR RISE, AS THAT DESPENDING, LACERATED COUNTRY SINKS. 'I would rather be a dog, and bay the moon,' than stand in this odious predicament."

So it has been with the same party, (call them what you please, by their fruits shall you know them,) and so it will ever be. What party ascends as the country sinks? Remember last fall. What party is now going down as the country rises!—Oh! Whiggery!! What were the periods at which they gained partial triumphs! Were they not those when the country suffered?

The Federal organ in this place took the first notice of the Planter that we saw in print, in which it pronounced Van Burenism dead:

"I talked of tropes, and by its fears expressed its hopes," that we could not succeed "in resuscitating the dead corpse of Van Burenism."—President Van Buren is not quite dead yet, and that is not all, is not likely to be soon; to use a sentiment of his own, "the sober second thought of the people, is never wrong, and always efficient." We never doubted the intelligence of the people, & always believed that as soon as a fair issue could be made, and the country begin to rise, Whiggery would go down. This they might have been aware of had they consulted their own past history.

We are now able to congratulate our readers on the present state of things—the prospects of democracy are bright.—The shadowy wing of Federalism is withdrawn—the bright rays of Democracy are again gilding the political horizon—the sovereign voice of the people has been heard imperatively—the banks are forced to resume—business is again flowing in its wonted channels—that great desideratum, the Sub-Treasury, is in operation—the divorce exists—the exchanges are healthy—the currency returning to soundness—the country must prosper—Whiggery go down, and we sustain the following Democratic Creed:

"No law but written law, no enlargement of the Constitution by construction; no more revenue than is necessary to defray the expenses of an economical Government; no shackles upon the liberty of Speech or the Press; no National Bank; an enlarged specie basis for the currency; impartial legislation; religious freedom; union without consolidation; State rights without Nullification; and a reform of the Banking System."

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