

This person is tall and elegantly shaped, his aspect amiable and reserved. His hair flows in those beautiful shades which no artificial colors can match, falling into graceful curls below the ears, agreeably couching on his shoulders, and parting on the crown of his head, like the broad stream of the sect of Nazaries. His forehead is smooth, red, and unobscured by a spot, save that which an exquisite His nose and mouth are thick and suitable to the symmetry of his face, reaching a little below his chin and joined in the middle like a fork; his eyes are bright clear, and serene. He rebukes with majesty; counsels with mildness; and invites with the most tender and persuasive language. His whole address, whether in word or deed, being elegant, grave and strictly characteristic of so exalted a being; no man has seen him laugh; but the whole world has frequently beheld him weep; and so persuasive are his tears, that the multitude cannot withhold their from joining in sympathy with him. He is very modest, temperate and wise. In short, whatever this phenomenon may be his end, he seems at present a man of excellent beauty and divine perfection, every way surpassing the children of men.

From the Charleston Mercury.

The new Tariff Bill proposed by the Treasury Department, it is said, presents a compromise to which no reasonable objection can be offered. If the Union party are satisfied with a scheme so radically unconstitutional and unjust, what is there that Congress could do to oppress the South that would not satisfy them? But we cannot believe that this is the opinion of that party generally; and sure we are that it is not the opinion of the State Rights party, or of the people of the South. So far from there being no reasonable objection against it, it is little less than wonderful to us how any one can imagine that it embraces a single important feature in which the Southern States can acquiesce without a total abandonment of their rights, their interests, and their principles. What right does it restore? What grievance does it redress? What security for the future does it furnish? None—literally none. This alone, it strikes us, is sufficient to condemn it; but that the State Rights party may not seem captiously to denounce a scheme with which, it is contended, all parties should be content, we will briefly state the grounds upon which they are opposed to it.

Because it is evidently a scheme dictated by the manufacturers themselves, who were exclusively consulted by the Secretary of the Treasury.

Because it only proposes to reduce the Tariff to 15 millions; five millions more than will be required for the legitimate expenses of the Government.

Because it proposes to create a surplus revenue of at least five millions to be expended on roads, canals, and pensions, in the North and West.

Because, although it will reduce the whole amount of federal taxation, it will be much more unequal, and therefore unjust, in its operation, than the present system.

Because whilst it will totally abolish the duties on a vast variety of articles consumed by the Tariff States, and of no importance to the South it will throw by its impolicy upon articles essential to the South, almost the entire support of the Government upon the Southern States.

Because this would be an unjust and inadmissible under the proposed, as under the existing, Tariff—under a Tariff of seven millions, as under one of twenty.

Because it proposes, unnecessarily and tyrannically, to abolish the credit system, and to require cash payments at the Custom House, and to lay heavy taxes on sales at auction, by which importing merchants will be substantially deprived even of the little benefit which might otherwise accrue from the reduction recommended.

Because although Congress has a right to levy taxes for revenue, it is bound to legislate impartially, and has no right whatever to impose them for the enrichment or aggrandizement of a particular or favored class.

Because the protection of manufactures, or in other words, the enrichment of monopolists, is the plan and undesignated object and intention of the Bill.

Because if that Bill be submitted to, the protective policy, involving the ruin, and degradation of the Southern States, will indeed become the settled and irrevocable policy of the country.

Because the Southern States are emphatically the depressed and suffering portion of the Union, and Congress is therefore bound, by every consideration of justice, to relieve, and not to aggravate, their sufferings.

Because the proposed Bill, instead of granting their petitions, will perpetuate their oppressions.

Because the Southern States have protested against the protective principle, and that principle is distinctly retained, in the very wantonness of cruelty and power, in every important feature of the Bill.

Because the Southern States have demanded their rights—and the manufacturers insolently offer them, in the shape of odious and disgraceful tribute, what they are pleased to call concessions.

Because in relation to this scheme, it may be truly said that the people of the South have asked for bread, and are haunted with a stone; that they have begged relief from their rulers, and are told in reply, that instead of whips they shall hereafter be lashed with scorpions—and "though fast, not least."

Because the attempt to which they are engaged, involved not only a question of interest or money, but the great principles of Constitutional Liberty and Equal Rights; because the Southern States deny the right of the Federal Government to tax them unequally for the benefit of others, whether the amount be small or great. And because, standing as they do upon their rights, the contest never can be relinquished until the protective principle shall be abandoned, and their liberties regained.

BLANK MORTGAGES,

For Sale at this Office.

MAGISTRATES' BLANKS,

For sale at this Office.

WOODVILLE, JUNE 2, 1832.

SAURDAY MORNING

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT—ANDREW JACKSON.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT—PHILIP P. BARBOUR.

Bishop Wm. E. Mathews will preach in this town, at the Baptist Church, on the first Sunday in June, to-morrow.

A communication in answer to Mr. Gildart's argument against the election of Judges by the people, has been received. We have not space for its insertion at present; it will appear next week.

From the impossibility of obtaining paper at Orleans for several weeks past, we are compelled to publish the present No. on very coarse stuff. The "Planter" will resume next week its original size.

His Excellency Gov. Scott left town on Monday last for Jackson, Miss.,—where he will remain sometime.

By a late arrival at Philadelphia, from Maracaybo, information was received that War had been declared and commenced by the republic of Ecuador against New Grenada.

A convention of Delegates will assemble on the 11th June, inst., at Charlottesville Virginia, to nominate electors who are required to pledge themselves to vote for Philip P. Barbour as Vice-President, on the Jackson ticket. From accounts rec'd. from North Carolina, the vote of that state also, will doubtless be given to the distinguished statesman P. P. Barbour.

Col. Benton's prediction has been fully verified at the present session of Congress. The party feuds and feverish excitement, prevalent at Washington, the frequent exchange of challenges, Houston's affray, and the infamous & blood-thirsty outrage perpetrated by Heard at the very threshold of the House, plainly indicate that members are now compelled "to legislate with pistols in their pockets."

The "official" hotly espoused the cause of Houston; but the force of public indignation at this new and aggravated outrage, has not the courage or hardihood to stem. The editor, a practised hypocrite, now folds around him his cloak and distils a crocodile tear upon the "mournful occasion," and after a chapter of lamentations on the subject, endeavours to save harmless the ruffian band, the Swiss guard of the Palace, from the bitter execrations of an insulted nation. Herod's intent was known to the *sang calotte* faction, but that they remonstrated against the course he was about to pursue. Now mark the force of truth—by an unguarded expression the false knave admits their objections were not against the deed, but the time of its accomplishment; not for the preservation of the public peace and honor, and dignity, and pride of the country; but that it would be prejudicial—to Mr. Houston! Fellow citizens are these things to be borne? are the American people so callous to every principle of justice and propriety, so dead and insensible to every noble aspiration that should animate the patriot and the freeman, as to submit to such a state of things? are they prepared to place a slavish and implicit trust in the infallibility of the head of the government, and throw the mantle of oblivion over the faults, the follies, the utter confusion of the ministerial operations of the last year, and suffer to pass unpunished those tumultuous proceedings now enacting at Washington, that would disgrace the factious character of a Roman or a Grecian mob?

Paulo majora curae (am.)

The gift of canes was certainly ominous, as the sequel of Washingtoniana, has clearly proved. One truncheon of itself was sufficiently emblematic of *club-law*; but a dozen or two together, pointed with singular truth to the shoulders of a licitor, they only lacked an Indian tomahawk to have made a classical illustration of despotic and unlimited power. If it had happened in the days of ancient superstition, when future events were read by the entrails of bulls and the flight of buzzards, we should have hailed the old general in a loud Cassandra-like voice, (when the great doctor Davis was giving in his bundle of sticks) with "abstine! abstine! timeo Danaos et dona ferentes."

We request Gen. Duff Green to enquire of the pugnacious Dr. Davis, how he has disposed of Jackson's portrait, that he begged from the old Gen. as a keepsake & idol to worship day and night. He came home to Carolina with it, and incontinently sold it for a price—\$100! We know the drawing room where it is now hanging.

Gen. Duncan of Illinois, who arrested Mr. Arnold's arm, when he was about spitting the assassin Heard, committed an act of gross injustice, and should have been silletted himself. The death of Heard under the circumstances would have been an act of retributive justice, and a signal warning to the cowardly bravo who has swarmed at Washington, this season.

For the Southern Planter.

CONVENTION.

"The people do not know the dead languages, are consequently not judges of Judges."—The Captain's observation.

I wonder if the Judges can talk that lingo—says Ab.

1. A writer in your last paper, has given us *Esop's fable of the bear, lion and fox*. The foxes in that day were much more sagacious, of large size, to carry off a stag—at the present day the improvement of man has enabled him to circumvent his "wiley arts"—his depredations are now confined to the hen roost.

2. That writer has referred us to England—"the reason of man may be trusted with the formation of his own opinions," without reference to kings, lords & commons. The boasted independence of their judiciary, is a bad commentary upon the progress of reform, the misery of the people, the standing armies, riots, famine and distress, and her bloody penal code—her military proscriptions on poor Ireland. From the maxims and policy of any such government, the immortal Jefferson says "let him perish who does not say, good lord deliver us."

3. Men are apt to follow beaten tracks—hence their hostility to new institutions—improvements of any kind—"his hard to convince an old lawyer of the propriety of dispensing with the useless jargon of the courts—the inventions of ages gone by, 'half French, English & Norman' customs—a mystery of pleading to keep the ignorant more ignorant—and to conceal in darkness the legitimate ends of justice. Men in power will not readily forego its enjoyment and exercise—so neither do kings readily concede any thing to the people—so with our existing legislative and judicial agents, enthroned as they are in power, are generally the last to yield any thing to the people, or concede even the ability of the people to make proper selections in their stead. If the people are in ignorance, let us enlighten them—let their intellects be expanded with a knowledge of their rights—every freeman is equal to a king—and his vote and voice carries a portion of power with it. These 'checks and balances' were never intended to control the people from governing themselves as they please—each citizen surrenders a portion of power for the good of all—and if he does so, why deny him the right of choosing every agent in every department entrusted with the administration of his affairs?—But say the wise ones "he has not ability, to choose"—let him adopt the absurdity of doing that by another, which he could readily perform himself—But he will choose his friend—so his agent make his bargain as his interest induces. The legislature can choose better judges for the people—they are not so easily imposed upon by our opponents—on the contrary, the smaller the body, the more easily corrupt—the members can log roll it—make bargains for the advancement of their own ends—while the more numerous body, the people, cannot be brought in sufficient numbers to be corrupted—the majority have no ambition to gratify—want no office—are above the reach of corruption. But says the writer, they will be influenced by the demagogue—the contrary is the fact—the demagogue always attacks his enemy in the Legislature, well suppose the people are influenced—it is with their own consent—the man of talents will succeed—God gave him abilities to rise in the world—and his career is onward—his march is on the mountain wave of the people. Such a man would be a judge no matter in whose hands the power resided. Have the people learnt nothing—does not experience teach?—does not the called jade vince?—do not our daily discussions enlighten the public mind?—does not the press assist with its mighty engine?—is not light upon the earth?—Have not the people "common sense" a sterling coin, worth all the boasted knowledge of the schools?—Does Jackson know the dead languages?—did the Duke of Marlborough know how to spell or write? They had common sense—they are Randolph says, called a spade a spade—and called things by their right names.

"Knowledge is proud that she knows so much; Wisdom is humble that she knows so little."

That little wisdom will be employed by the people to compass their own ends. Is not the system in full practice in Georgia! What state more united—more democratic? What state, by the united energies of the whole body of her people, understand their Rights—and knowing them, (are not so recent) but they assert them? They have been threatened and attempted to be awed with federal troops—the federal courts have fulminated their decrees—but they cannot shake the firmness of her people, or arrest her in the struggle for her freedom. But Connecticut "has tried the plan of electing the judges, but they soon got tired of it. That is easily accounted for—New England has renounced democracy—the people are in subjection—capitalists and monopolists rule the land—the people are dependant. 'Tis natural that the aristocrats will not give such a power into the hands of the people. They have disarmed their militia—they have abolished militia musters. Why?—they are afraid of riots in their manufacturing towns, which squalid misery, hard labor & oppression, will give rise. They are following the track of England. Shall we imitate her example?

4. Will a lawyer or a judge, or any of our opponents, concede the propriety of abolishing that ancient custom, which make the accused hold up his right hand at the bar, and "rejoice a stigma though innocent?" Will the pillory still disgrace a civilized age?—will the branding iron still be exhibited in the tribunals of justice, to the dishonor of humanity?—will the thirty nine lashes still follow our bloody penal code—and give to the villain letters patent in hand and body, to carry his exterminating hatred to all the human race?

5. I can only make random shots—and compass my purposes by short sentences—the times are crazy—and little time for writing or reading. Well, it is stated that a decision of a judge may suit Wilkinson but not Amite—hence opposition—The judge cannot expect to please every body—His decision must be in conformity with the law, and he has his option to conform to his oath, in *lock or thin woods*. That is his own look out. Well, could not a judge do the same, if elected by the legislature—decide in favour of some popular

member in Wilkinson—and decide against the principle in Amite, to suit another popular member there—'Tis said that a judge will have prejudices against individuals who may take an active part against him. Suppose he does, will he not be watched at every rate? will he not be more scrupulous in doing justice where there may be the least motive for suspicion. But if this did not influence him, the party could move the trial out of his hands before some other judge—hence, all objections to that score are fallacious. The legislative power should have no agency in elections—they are cases of jealousy and faction—they give rise to angry discussions—all will and prejudice. How then do we expect wholesome laws, when our law makers are distracted by faction? will not this influence the fate of many good and bad measures?—take away from our legislative body all temptations of the kind—let them assemble once in two years, and something like stability, will govern their deliberations. Mr. Jefferson says, the "smaller the societies, the more violent and more convulsive their vicissitudes." Just so with a legislature, or a senate—What more violent than the Doge and Senate of Venice.

"Of fame, of splendour rest,
"Thy lingering splendours left,
"Seem but a silent mockery of the dead!"

6. It is contended that the people should be the better plan entrust the power to the Executive to nominate the Judges, to be approved of by the Senate. This plan sounds kindly. The King's points—like the Federal Court, nominated by the President. For myself I dislike the practice. It will give patronage to the executive, who is to execute the laws faithfully executed—and will embroil our Senate with the executive in the event they refuse to accede to his nomination—besides the Senate is a deliberative body, & of much use in checking the excesses of the other house—and further, fact will be introduced into the body—lessening their weight and usefulness, with the people, and the other house, and Executive. Each branch of the government should be totally distinct and separate—each should operate as a check upon the other—should give to none of the one departments the power to influence the other—each should be held to perform appropriate functions, appertaining to each. Now if the Executive is to see the laws faithfully executed—would he so readily bring forward an offending judge, whom he had created himself—a political long tried friend. Now would appoint such to office as would suit his views—increase his executive influence—open a road for a re-election—and unless we establish rotation in office, (by giving him patronage) might continue governor during life. And unless we have periodical elections for judges, clerks, &c. and should give them their stations during good behaviour, we may look in vain for their removal or impeachment.

Mr. Jefferson says permanent judges acquire an *Esprit de corps*; they are liable to be tempted by bribery—that they are liable to be misled by party by relationship, by a spirit of party, and by a devotion to the executive or legislative power.

To whom then should the judge be devoted? The people expect him to be honest and impartial—blind to prejudice—He should owe allegiance to the constitution and laws—the people have placed him in that station, (and foolish as they are) support him to violate his oath and his obligations to support the constitution and laws, to gratify whims, clamors and prejudices of any set of men. His merits will be tested by the whole body of the people, not by any other power. If unworthy, nothing will save him. He will not have the reputation of "two thirds" under which they are now shielded. He will not be re-elected. The people will withhold their approbation from a judge who fails fully and fearlessly discharges his duty. They have never withheld their spontaneous applause from any man who has filled the measure of usefulness. He may be borne down for a season, by party and prejudice, but he will ultimately require what he has lost.

Then why all these fears—if our present plan will not do—we can try another, and keep trying until we find out the remedy—and if all want do we will abolish credit, and the Courts, and take the government into our hands, and put every quill on every Bank day, whether civil or criminal to vote, and thus (make what has never been done a cheap government, and put into practice the maxim of doing ourselves, that for which we put others to do.

A BUFFALONIAN.

Washington City, May 15.

ANOTHER OUTRAGE.

It will be recollected that when Doctor Davis of South Carolina, was under examination he was asked by Mr. Cook, of Ohio, what business had brought him to this city. It seems that the *salient Doctor's* courage was worked up to the writing point, and that he accordingly demanded an explanation! He has been threatening what he would do, and in doubt, as he has had the honor of presenting a set of sticks to the President, he would willingly have the Speaker pronounce the eulogy upon his character and intelligence, upon condition of having his expenses paid! The Doctor, no doubt, believes that his best chance for an office is to fight for it. But unless we are much deceived, he will start first. We will undertake to appease his insatiable honor, for twenty per cent on his tavern bill.

U. S. Telegraph.

ATTEMPT AT ASSASSINATION.

After the House of Representatives had adjourned yesterday, Mr. Arnold, of Tennessee, being in advance of the other members, was passing home as he was descending the steps of the terrace to the street west of the Capitol, he was assaulted by Morgan A. Heard, who aimed a blow at his head with a large stick. Mr. Arnold dodged the blow, and immediately struck the stick from his adversary's hands whereupon Heard drew a large duelling pistol, and fired to about eight inches in the back carrying an ounce ball with the words "New York engraved on the barrel!" and, after taking deliberate aim, fired; the ball passing through the sleeve of the right arm, just above the elbow, ranging up to the shoulder, carrying away the under part of the coat