

# SOUTHERN PLANTER.

ALFRED BYNUM, Editor.

WHO SERVES HIS COUNTRY BEST, BEST SERVES HIMSELF.

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## TERMS.

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## POETRY.

### STANZAS.

BY JAMES G. BROOKS.

Life hath its sunshine; but the ray  
Which flashes on its stormy wave  
Is but the beacon of decay,  
A meteor beaming o'er the grave;  
And though its dawning hour is bright  
With fancy's gayest coloring,  
Its meteoric clouds, encumbered night  
Dark ruin flaps his raven wing.

## MISCELLANY.

From "Remains of Edmund Griffin"

### LONDON—A LITERARY PARTY.

I dined yesterday with a very distinguished party, at Mr. Murray's, consisting of Moore, Lockhart, Washington Irving, Smith, (one of the authors of the "Rejected Addresses"), and other beau esprits; and the translator of Aristophanes, and some other names and names. The first (Moore) is certainly a most unpoetical figure. Nor is his countenance, at first sight, more promising than his person. When you study it, however—when you consider the height of the bald crown, the loftiness of the forehead, the marked, yet extended, and graceful lines of the mouth; above all, when you catch the bright smile and the brilliant gleam, which accompany the flashes of his wit and the sallies of his fancy, you forget, and are ready to disavow your former impressions. To Moore, Lockhart offers a strong and singular contrast. Tall, and slightly, but elegantly formed; his head possesses the noble contour, the precision and harmony of outline, which distinguish classic sculpture. It possesses too, a striking effort of color, in complexion pale, yet pure, and hair black as the raven's wing. Though his countenance is youthful, (he seems scarce more than thirty,) yet I should designate reflection as the prominent, combined expression of that broad, white forehead; those arched and pencilled brows; those retired, yet full, dark eyes; the accurately chiselled nose; and compressed, though curved lips. His face is too thin, perhaps, for manly beauty; but this defect heightens its intellectual character. Our distinguished countryman is of about the ordinary height, and rather stout in person. His hair is black, and his complexion ruddied o'er with the pale cast of thought. His eyes are of a pale color; his profile approaches the Grecian, and is remarkably benevolent and contemplative. Mr. Smith carries a handsome, good-natured countenance; and Mr. Mitchell's physiognomy, though not handsome, is at least amiable.

To seat himself at the piano, and indulged his friends with two or three of his Irish melodies. I cannot describe to you his singing; it is perfectly unique. The combination of music, and of poetic sentiment, emanating from one mind, and glowing in the very countenance and speaking in the very voice which that same mind illuminates & directs, produce an effect upon the eye, the ear, the taste, the feeling, the whole man in short, such as no mere professional excellence can at all aspire to equal. His head is cast backward, and his eyes upwards, with the true inspiration of an ancient bard. His voice, though of little compass, is inexpressibly sweet. He realized to me, in many respects, my conceptions of the poet of love and wine; the refined and elegant, though voluptuous Anacreon. The modern poet has more sentiment than the Greek, but can lay no claim (what modern author can?) to the same simplicity and purity of taste. His genius however, is more versatile. The old voluptuary complains of his inability to celebrate a warlike theme; his lyre will not obey the impulse of his will. But the author of the "Fire Worshippers" gave us, in the course of the evening, an Irish rebel's song, which was absolutely thrilling. Anacreon was, however, afterwards restored to us in a drinking song, composed to be sung on a convivial meeting of an association of gentlemen.

## ADVICE TO THE PLANTERS OF THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The following is Dr. Yate's advice to the Planters of the Southern States—  
If my views of the character and treatment of the prevailing pestilence be correct, or as much or more so, than any heretofore promulgated, I cannot perhaps do you greater service than tendering you such advice as several weeks experience and constant intercourse with the sick in this city, have enabled me to furnish.  
Humanity as well as interest pleads for suitable care and protection to your slave population. Negroes in this part of the country, have sickened and died in full proportion to the intemperate white population. You have reason to be seriously apprehensive of great mortality on your plantations, unless you take timely measures to guard against the evil. Anticipating then the fact of its appearance amongst you, permit me then respectfully to advise you of the cause I deem most favorable for an alleviation of, if not an exemption from, its malignant influence.  
1st. Multiply the number of your slave huts or houses, in order to leave as few as convenient in the same building, with sufficient room to accommodate those of each family in case of sickness, without the necessity of a removal—I say emphatically, a removal. My reasons for this have been given, and are in your hands.  
2d. Inspire your slaves with fortitude against, and contempt for, a disease, which they ought to be made to believe only proves mortal to the dissipated, the lazy, and the filthy. By strongly inculcating these impressions, you conquer the greatest exciting cause to an attack.  
3d. Let a vigilant observer, who has acuteness enough to do his duty without exciting either the suspicion or alarm that his office may occasion, be daily sent to watch over the state of health of the slaves. The strongest index to indisposition will be found in a diarrhoea or purging, slight or profuse, as the case may be, attended with more or less pain over the region of the bowels. In some cases, where the morbid secretion in the bowels is more intense, pains and cramps in the legs, &c. will ensue. In this state of the disease, not one in a hundred ought to die, except the really intemperate, whose constitutions are a home for this plague.  
The above may be considered as the premonitory or rather suspicious symptoms, and it will be safe to treat them accordingly. The state of the bowels should therefore be daily inquired into and reported.  
Such planters as may not be able to obtain medical aid from a physician, I would advise to procure, as a family medicine, the following powder: Take of tartaric acid, six ounces. These must be well mixed, & immediately put into a wide mouthed bottle or jar, and kept stopped from the air. On the first appearance of suspicious symptoms, a teaspoonful of the powder may be administered every two hours, till it has produced a cathartic effect. Two or three doses will, in general, suffice. This almost invariably relieves the pain and purging, and seldom will a repetition of this, or the administration of any other remedy be required.  
At all events, opium in any shape, is not essential to a cure, and ought to be used in general only by medical men as a mere palliative. But I would advise that each planter have a quantity of "liquid laudanum" in his house, to administer in particular cases. I mean, when after a free evacuation from the powder, an acute or torpid pain or sensation should continue in the bowels or at the pit of the stomach. In such case, give ten drops of laudanum every quarter of an hour, till the pain is alleviated. Upon a recurrence of unfavorable symptoms, I would advise a recurrence to the use of the powder. A pound of the powder mixture contains about sixty doses. Plasters of mustard, warm baths, frictions, &c. &c. have been recommended. I have no faith in them, nor in anything that does not go at once to the fountain head of the malady, and remove its exciting cause, I do not believe this can be reached by any external means.  
I shall now close this letter with an admonition to those who have no medical aid at hand, that cases where the disease has assumed its worst or sinking stage, where the extremities became cold, shrivelled, and bloodless, with or without nausea, vomiting and purging, they would, as a last resort, and a confident hope of success, administer an emetic. For this purpose I prefer the tartre of antimony, or tartre emetic in a full dose of four grains, or one grain every ten minutes, till it operates in a solution of cold water.  
As there is sometimes in this disease an incessant thirst, I have invariably and successively indulged my patients freely and fully in the use of cold water, in small, but repeated quantities.  
The Cotton crop, which a short time since bore a very promising appearance, has, owing to the incessant rains with which we have been visited for the last twelve or fifteen days, become seriously injured by the rot. We have conversed with planters from different sections of the parish, who concur in saying that the crop will be diminished one-third at least.—Baton Rouge Gazette.  
The marriage between the King of Belgium and one of the daughters of Louis Philip is positively fixed for the 7th Aug. whatever may be the negotiations on the Belgic treaty. The marriage will take place at Compeigne with the least possible display and expense. The King of Belgium will leave Brussels for Compeigne on the 3d of August.  
The Prussian State Gazette contains the following important paragraph—"The British Embassy have declared, that a fleet is preparing to employ measures of rigor against Holland, to obtain the evacuation of the citadel of Antwerp, but our Government is strongly opposed thereto, and has declared that neither the French, nor the Belgians nor the English, shall occupy the citadel before the affairs be completely arranged."

## MISSISSIPPI CONVENTION

Report of the Committee on the Judiciary  
Mr. MADRE, from the committee on the Judicial Department, made the following  
REPORT:  
MR. PRESIDENT:—The Committee to whom was referred the Judicial Department of the Constitution, have requested me to present to the Convention the following report of the majority of said Committee, proposing amendments thereto.  
High Court of Errors and Appeals.  
1. Resolved, That the first section of the fifth article of the Constitution be so changed as to read thus: That the Judicial powers of this State be vested in one Supreme Court, to be entitled the High Court of Errors and Appeals, and such other courts of law and equity as hereinafter provided for in this Constitution.  
2. Resolved, That the second section of said article be so amended as to read thus: That the High Court of Errors and Appeals shall consist of three Judges, who shall be elected by the qualified electors of the whole State, for the term of six years.  
3. Resolved, That the office of one of said Judges shall be vacated in two years, and of one in four years, and of one in six years; so that at the expiration of every two years one of said Judges shall be elected as aforesaid.  
4. Resolved, That said Court shall possess appellate jurisdiction in law and equity, and no other: Provided, however, That said Court shall have power to grant remedial and auxiliary writs.  
5. Resolved, That all vacancies that may occur in said court, from death, resignation or removal, shall be filled by election as aforesaid.  
6. Resolved, That no person shall be eligible to the office of judge of the High Court of Errors and Appeals who shall not have attained at the time of his election, the age of—years, and who shall not have practiced law—years, and—of them within this State.  
7. Resolved, That the Supreme Court shall be held twice in each year at the Seat of Government of the State.  
8. Resolved, That the election of Judges of the High Court of Errors and Appeals shall be conducted in the same manner as the election of Representatives in Congress.  
9. Resolved, That the Secretary of State, on receiving all the official returns of the first election, shall proceed forthwith, in the presence and with the assistance of two Justices of the Peace, to determine by lot among the three candidates having the highest number of votes, which of said Judges elected shall serve for the term of two years, and which shall serve for the term of four years, and having so determined the same, it shall be the duty of the Governor to issue commissions accordingly.  
10. Resolved, That no Judge shall sit in the trial of any cause, when the parties, or either of them, shall be connected with him by affinity or consanguinity, or where he may be interested in the scene, except by consent of the Judge or of the parties; and the Governor of the State shall in such case specially commission two or more men of law knowledge for the determination thereof.  
11. Resolved, That the Judges of the said High Court of Errors and Appeals shall receive, as compensation for their services, at least the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly.  
Circuit Court.  
12. Resolved, That it is expedient that the Judges of the Circuit Court shall be elected by the qualified electors of each judicial district; who shall hold their offices for the term of four years, and reside in their respective districts.  
13. Resolved, That no person shall be eligible to the office of Judge of the Circuit Court who shall not, at the time of his election, have attained the age of—years, and who shall not have practiced law—years, and—of them in his State.  
14. Resolved, That section third of said article read as follows: The State shall be divided in convenient districts; and each district shall contain not less than three nor more than eight counties.  
15. Resolved, That the fourth section be so amended as to read thus: The Circuit Court shall have original jurisdiction in all matters, civil and criminal, within this State; but in civil cases only where the principal of the sum in controversy a mounts to or exceeds fifty dollars.  
16. Resolved, That the fifth section of said article be so amended as to read thus: A Circuit Court shall be held in each county of this State, at least twice in each year, and the Judges of said Circuit Court shall interchange circuits with each other in such manner as may be prescribed by law.  
17. Resolved, That the Judges of the Circuit Court shall receive as a compensation for their services at least the sum of two thousand dollars per annum, payable quarterly.  
Court of Probate.  
18. Resolved, That the Legislature shall establish in each county within this State, a Court of Probate for the granting of letters testamentary and of administration for orphans' business and the allotment of dower.  
19. Resolved, That the Judge of Probate of each county shall be elected by the qualified electors in the respective counties in this State, for the term of years.  
20. Resolved, That the regular terms of the Probate Court of each county, and that the compensation of the Judge of Probate shall be fixed by law, and that his office shall always be open for the despatch of business.  
Clerks.  
21. Resolved, That the Clerk of the High Court of Errors and Appeals be appointed for the term of four years, in such manner as may be prescribed by law, and that the Clerks of the Circuit Court, Probate Courts and other inferior Courts, be elected by the qualified electors of their respective counties, and shall hold their office for two years.  
County Police.  
22. Resolved, That the qualified electors for each county shall elect—persons for the term of—years, who shall constitute a board of police for each county, a majority of whom may transact bu-

siness, which body shall have full jurisdiction over roads, highways, ferries and bridges, and all other matters of county police.  
23. Resolved, That the said Board of County Police shall preside over the trial of slaves in all cases not capital.  
24. Resolved, That the power and duties of said board be more particularly defined and prescribed, by law.  
25. Resolved, That any vacancy that may occur in said board shall be supplied by election as aforesaid to fill the unexpired term.  
26. Resolved, That no person shall be eligible as a member of said board, who shall not have resided one year in the county: Provided, however, that this qualification shall not extend to such new counties as may be hereafter established for one year after their organization.  
27. Resolved, That the members of said board shall receive for their compensation, one dime to be fixed by law for every day actually employed in the discharge of the duties of their station.  
28. Resolved, That the Judges of all the Courts of this State, and also the members of the Board of County Police shall in virtue of their office, be conservators of the peace, and shall be by law vested with ample powers in this respect.  
Justices of the Peace.  
29. Resolved, That a competent number of Justices of the Peace shall be chosen in each county by the qualified electors thereof, either by districts or by the electors of the whole county, as may be prescribed by law, and they shall hold their offices for the term of two years; their jurisdiction in civil cases shall be limited to causes in which the principal of the amount in controversy shall not exceed fifty dollars; and in all causes tried by a Justice of the Peace, the right of appeal shall be secured, under such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed by law.  
30. Resolved, That the Legislature shall from time to time establish such other inferior courts as may be deemed necessary.  
Attorney General and District Attorneys.  
31. Resolved, That it is expedient to elect an Attorney General and District Attorneys for this State; that the Attorney General be elected by the qualified electors of the State, in the same manner as members to Congress; and that the District Attorneys be elected by the qualified electors of the respective districts; and that the compensation and term of service of said Attorney General and District Attorneys be prescribed by law. The Legislature shall by law provide for determining contested elections of Judges of the Court of Errors and Appeals and of the Circuit Court, Probate Judges and other officers.  
Removal from Office.  
32. Resolved, That the Judges of the Supreme and Circuit courts of this State for wilful neglect of duty or other reasonable cause, shall be removed by the Governor on the address of a majority of both Houses of the General Assembly, the address to be by a joint vote of both Houses: Provided, however, That the cause or causes for which such removal shall be required, shall be stated at length in such address, and on the Journals of each House: And provided further, That the Judge so intended to be removed, shall be notified and admitted to a hearing in his own defence before any vote for such address shall pass.  
33. Resolved, That Judges of Probates, Clerks, Sheriffs and other officers of the inferior Courts of this State shall be removed by presentment of the Grand Jury, and the finding of guilty of a Pecc Juris of the country in which the said officer may reside: Provided, however, That the charges and specifications be distinctly set forth in the presentment: And provided further, That the officer so intended to be removed, shall be suffered and admitted to a hearing in his own defence.  
The following is a list of the convention. The member elected from Madison is, we believe, dead:  
Adams—John A. Quitman, Stephen Duncan, Spence M. Grayson.  
Amite—Richard Hunt, Isaiah Cole.  
Caldwell—Thomas Froeland, Thomas Gale, Daniel Greenleaf.  
Copiah—Seth Granberry, William P. Rose.  
Covington—Frederick Pope.  
Franklin—Daniel McMillan.  
Green—David McRae.  
Hinds—David Dickson, James Scott, Vernon C. Hicks.  
Hancock—P. Retullins R. Pray.  
Jefferson—Putnam T. Williams, Cicero Jefferson.  
Jackson—William C. Starnan.  
Jones—Nathaniel Jones.  
Lawrence—A. M. Keegan, Joseph Pendleton.  
Lauderdale—James F. Trotter.  
Marion—Dugal McLaughlin.  
Monroe—George Higginson.  
Perry—Jacob J. H. Morris.  
Pike—James Y. McNabb, Laban Bacott.  
Rankin—Nathan G. Howard.  
Simpson—John B. Lowe.  
Warren—William J. Redd.  
Washington—Andrew Knox.  
Wayne—Thomas P. Falconer.  
Wilkinson—Gerard C. Brandon, Edward F. Farish, Joseph Johnson.  
Yazoo—Howell W. Runnels, Rich'd. F. Floyd.  
District composed of Yazoo and Madison—W. Austin.  
Monroe, Lowndes, and Rankin—Daniel W. Wright.  
Warren and Washington—Eugens Magee.  
Copiah and Jefferson—Benjamin Kennedy.  
Amite and Franklin—Richard A. Stewart.  
Lawrence, Simpson, and Covington—Charles Lynch.  
Jones, Perry, Green, Hancock, Jackson, and Wayne—John Black.  
Pike and Marion—James Jones.  
A SOLDIER'S OPINION.—"I never could see the justice of denouncing our Indian borderers 'savage.' They appear to me to merit a very different appellation, as we well know they are not behind their civilized neighbors in the practice of many of the virtues most dear to human nature."  
Col. Lee's Memoirs.

\*Mr. Cockburn.

## GEORGIA.

The news from Georgia is perfectly encouraging to the friends of State Rights. There is scarcely a district in the state in which meetings are not held advocating opposition to the Tariff by state action. Out of 25 meetings, the proceedings of which we find in late papers, we perceive that twenty three adopted the original resolutions pass by the Athens and Lexington meetings, which were in favor of a State Convention and resistance to the Tariff.