

SOUTHERN PLANTER.

WHO SERVES HIS COUNTRY BEST, BEST SERVES HIMSELF

VOLUME I.

WOODVILLE, MISSISSIPPI. SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1832.

NUMBER 47.

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BY W. E. A. A. CHRISTOLM.

TERMS.

The price of this paper is FOUR DOLLARS per annum, in advance, or FIVE DOLLARS at the expiration of the year. Notice is hereby given, that on the first Monday of each year, the price of the paper will be considered as a new engagement.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

NOTICE.

In obedience to a writ of election, to me directed by the Court of the Orphans' Court of the County of Wilkinson, I have caused an election to be held at the Court House and the several precincts in this county, for the purpose of electing one Senator and two Representatives, as prescribed in the next Legislature. The election was conducted in every respect as heretofore, according to the existing laws.

FIELDING DAVIS, Sheriff W. C.
November 10, 1832. 45

NOTICE.

The undersigned administrator of the estate of the late Col. John Porter, deceased, will, at the December Term of the Orphans' Court of the County of Wilkinson, present his account of said estate for final settlement and allowance.

A. DANIEL, Adm'r.
Nov. 17th, 1832. 46

NOTICE.

The undersigned late guardian of Eliza Davis, nee Eliza A. McGraw, will at the next December Term of the Orphans' Court of Wilkinson County present his account of guardianship of said ward for final settlement and allowance.

JESSE BELL, Guard.
Nov. 17th, 1832. 46

NOTICE.

The undersigned administrator de bonis non of the estate of the late John Carson, deceased, will, at the next December Term of the Orphans' Court, present his accounts of said estate for final settlement and allowance.

WM. T. MAYES, Adm'r. de bonis non
November 13, 1832. 46

NOTICE.

The undersigned administrator of the estate of the late Harrison, deceased, will at the next December Term of the Orphans' Court of Wilkinson County, present his accounts with said estate for final settlement and allowance.

WILLIAM L. BRANDON, Adm'r.
Nov. 17th, 1832. 46

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Administrator on the estate of John Newsham, deceased, will at the next January Term, 1833, of the Probate Court of this County, present his accounts as Administrator for final settlement and allowance.

DAVID DAVIS, Adm'r.
Nov. 17th, 1832. 46

NOTICE.

The undersigned, Administrator on the estate of J. W. Edwards, deceased, will at the next December Term, 1832, of the Probate Court of Wilkinson County present his accounts as Administrator for final settlement and allowance.

JOHN OGDEN, Adm'r.
November 17, 1832. 46

NOTICE.

To all whom it may concern.—Know ye that at the regular Term of the Orphans' Court of the County of Wilkinson, to be holden in December next, I shall file my petition for my right of Dower in the Estate real and personal of which my late husband George B. Newell, died seized and possessed.

One Third of a Tract of Land situated on the waters of Thompson's Creek containing One Thousand Acres, more or less, (being the Land on which said deceased Husband last resided) to enhance the Mansion House, one Gin House, the Kitchen, Stables, Barns and other out-houses.—Also one child's part or portion of the Personal Estate consisting of 64 Negroes, a Stock of Horses, Cattle, Hogs, Sheep, Mules, &c.—also of Farming Tools, Household and Kitchen Furniture, and 50 Shares of the Capital Stock of the Planters Bank of the State of Mississippi, at Natchez, which personal estate is estimated at 24, 163 50-100 dollars.

LYDIA H. NEWELL.
Nov. 17th, 1832. 46

OFFICE OF THE WEST FLOREIDA RAIL ROAD COMPANY.
August 17, 1832.

SEALED proposals will be received from the 1st of October until the 15th of November next, or the grading on the first division of the West Florida Rail Road, beginning at the Mississippi river near St. Francisville, and extending in the direction of the present travelled road to Woodville, a distance of eleven miles. The division will be laid off into suitable sections, and the Engineer of the company will be upon the ground to give the necessary explanations. At the same time will be received, proposals for furnishing the necessary materials for the formation of the track, consisting of sawing of red cypress, cedar or pine, six inches by six inches in width, and varying from sixteen to forty feet in length all lengths varying from each other by four feet. Wooden sleepers of cypress, white oak, locust, cedar, mulberry or willow, from 7 to 8 inches in diameter, and from seven to eight feet in length.

JOHN N. DILLAHUNTY,
35 Chief Engineer.

THE time for receiving the above proposals is extended until the 15th day of December, next. By order of the Board of Directors.

JOS. JOHNSON, Pres't.
November 12th, 1832

EXECUTOR'S SALE.

AGREEABLY to an Order of the Honorable Orphans' Court of Adams County, at the October term, 1832, we will expose at public sale to the highest bidder on a credit of twelve months, the following tenements, lots and parcels of land belonging to the estate of Thomas Foster, dec'd., to wit: Eight hundred arpens of land on the Homochitto river in Wilkinson county, near Wilson's ferry, purchased of John Foster, by deceased, bearing date March 30th 1824; also an Island in said river, adjoining the above tract, containing one hundred and fifty-two arpens; also, 400 acres lying in Copiah county, adjoining the lands of John Speed, viz: the south east quarter of section number 16, in township 10, north of old basis parallel, 31st degree of latitude, in range 6, east of basis meridian of land district, west of Pearl river, containing 169 62-100 acres; west half of S. E. quarter of section number 7, township 10, north of same parallel, same range and same district, containing 79 72-100 acres. West half of S. W. quarter of section 17, same township, range and district, containing 77 12-100 acres. And east half of S. W. quarter of section 18, same township, range and district, containing 79 81-100 acres; also, two town lots in the city of Natchez, adjoining the residence of Mr. Thomas Barnard, being lots No. 2 and 4, in square number 20.

WM. K. COLLINS, } Ex'rs. &c.
WM. BARNARD, }
DAN'L McMILLAN, }

November 9, 1832. 46 & 3

STATE OF MISSISSIPPI
Wilkinson County.

ORPHANS' COURT,

August Term, 1832.

THE Administrator of John Connell, deceased, having at the present Term of this court exhibited an account and shewing of the debts and personal estate on oath, which is examined, allowed, and ordered to record,—by which statement it appears to this Court that the personal estate of the said deceased, is insufficient to pay the debts thereof.—It is therefore ordered that a citation issue to all persons interested in the lands, tenements, and hereditaments of the said decedent, to appear before the Court on the fourth day of the next December Term of the said Court, to show cause, if any they can, why the lands, tenements and hereditaments of the said decedent should not be sold, or so much there of as shall be necessary for paying the debts of the said decedent; and it is likewise ordered, that the foregoing order be published according to law.

A true copy from the minutes.
Attest,
EDWARD FELTUS, Clerk.
By Geo. W. MILLER, D. Clerk.

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers that he has just received and opened, in addition to his former stock, his supply of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting in part of the following articles, in the Fancy line: French and English Storms, Blue & Black Bombazette, Cassinet and Flannels, Dark Calicoes and Ginghams, Black Italian Lustre, Sinchews, & Gro de Naps of various colors, Poplins, Pongee Mandarin Lawns, Gro de Orleans, Needle Worked-Robes, Infants do., Ladies & Infants caps, splendid Cape and Thibet Shawls. Fancy Crape H-splendkerchiefs & Scarfs, Blond Gauze Veils, Ladies Cravats & Cuffs, Satin Epaulettes, th'd and Bobbinett Laces and Insertions, plain and fig'd. Bobbinett, and a variety of Bonnett and Band Ribbons, with a general assortment of

MILLINERY.

Super. Cloth and Petermann Over Coats, do. Dress and Frock Coats, a few pr. Super. Cloth Pant's. Cassinet Coatees and Pantalmons, Mole-skin, Cassimere and fancy Silk Vests.

HATS.

Super. Fair Stiehd Boots, common peg'd do. Boys' and Child's Brogans; Ladies' Prn, & leather Shoes and Bootes, Gate's Boots.
Nails, Powder, Shot, &c., &c.

BONNETS made and trimmed, and old Leg horns whitened, &c.
DANIEL BASS.
Woodville, October 12, 1832 41

LOOK HERE!

THE undersigned offers for sale at the Yellow Store, at the corner of Main Street and Public Square a general assortment of

Dry Goods,

Suitable for the fall season, with a quantity of groceries, viz: Soap, Candles, Tea, Sugar, Coffee, Chocolate Spice, Pepper, Whiskey, Brandy, Rum, Gin, Segars, &c. &c. Likewise, Hardware assorted—Ready made clothing, Boots, Shoes and Hats.

Bacon, Pork, Lard, Butter, Tobacco, Cheese, with many articles too tedious to insert—All at reduced prices, for cash only.
N. B. Cash advanced on cotton, on delivery either here, or with P. F. Gaitree, Bayou Sarah.

GAITREE & ARMSTRONG.
Woodville, October 11, 1832 41

IN Woodville, and at Bayou Sarah, to order,

100 lbs. first rate Whiskey,
10,000 lbs. Bacon,
53 bbls. Flour,
40 half bbls. clear Pork,
Mess and Prine Pork,
50 Kegs Lard,
Irish potatoes, &c. &c.
GAITREE & ARMSTRONG.
October 20, 1832.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber intending to leave the county the first of January, & wishing to pay all his debts at that time, does earnestly request all those indebted to him either by note or book account to come forward and settle, or they will be sued immediately after that time.

MATTHIAS OVERMAN.
Woodville, November 3, 1832. 44

WATCHES & JEWELRY.

A. W. ALLAN,
RESPECTFULLY announces to the citizens of Wilkinson, and the public generally, that he has just received at his JEWELRY STORE, one door east of the Post Office, a splendid assortment of

JEWELRY AND FANCY GOODS;

Consisting in part of the following articles, viz:
Ladies Gold Patent Lever WATCHES,
Gentlemen's do, do, do,
Do Silver do, do, do,
Ladies and Gent fine Gold Watch Chains,
Do fine Gold Cable Chains,
Coral Necklaces,
Gold Ear Drops, Topaz sett,
Do, do, Mossic do,
Do, do, Coral do,
Enamelled do,
Filagree do, plain,
Gold & silver SPECTACLES, with a variety of glasses,
Brass Fenders,
Do And Irons,
Do Shovels and Tongs,
Britannia Tea sets,
Do single,
Plated Castors,
Do Fruit Baskets,
Do Candlesticks,
Do Trays & Stuffers,
Do Bottle stands, assorted,
Pistols, Dirks & Pen Trays, of assorted sizes,
Roger's and sons best Razors, double & single cases—Ever pointed Pencils—Razor stropps—Poa Feathers, and a great variety of Finger Rings, Breast Pins & fancy articles—all of which he offers at reduced prices for cash, or on the usual credit to punctual payers.

Watches & Clocks of every description carefully repaired and warranted. Silver work made to order on the shortest notice.
Woodville, May 26, 1832. 22

T. C. BROWN & CO.,

HAVE just received, and on hand a variety of Books and Stationery, among which are the following: Maltre Brun, Smiley, Woodbridge, Goodrich and Adams Geography and Atlas; Parley's and Blake's Geography for Children; Parley's Annuals; Parley's Juvenile and Winter Evening Tales; Parley's Europe and America; Home, Smallet, and Bisset's England; Russell's Modern Europe; Robertson's America, and Scotland, and India; Gibson's Rome, Josephus; Plutarch's Lives; Rollin's Ancient History; Tyler's History; Grimshaw's United States; Goodrich's and Hale's History of the United States; Gibson's Surveying; Turner's Chemistry, and Natural Philosophy; Grund's Natural Philosophy; Paley's Evidences, and Moral Philosophy; Webster's Octavo and School Dictionary; Murray, Kirkham, Frost and Greenleaf's Grammar; Pike, Daboll, Smiley, Smith and Colburn's Arithmetic; Shakspeare; McKenney's 6000 Receipts; Marshall's Washington; Life of Marston; Life of Wesley; Wesley's Works; Academical Speaker; American First Class Book; Young Reader; National Reader; Political Class Book; Western Soggeter; Thomas and Buehnan's Domestic Medicine; Parry's Pharmacologia; Jackson Principles of Medicine; United States Pharmacopia; Mason's Farrier improved; Virginia Housewife; American Gardener; American Frugal Housewife; Bush's Life of Mahanod; Gleigs' History of the Bible; Lives of Celebrated Travellers; Land's Expedition to the Niger; Bibles and Testaments; Clark's Commentary on the Old and New Testament, with a variety of Theological Books; Full sets of Pickett's School Books; Webster's and Emerson's Spelling Books; Blackstone's Commentaries, with a variety of Miscellaneous Works.
Plain and Ruled Cap. Gilt; Plain and Ruled Letter paper; Paint Boxes Large and Small, water colours.

October 18, 1832. 42

T. C. BROWN & CO.

HAVE received in addition to their general assortment of drugs, &c.—

Hydroiodate of Potass,
Litharge,
Citric Acid,
Gum Elemi,
Burzooin,
Tragacanth,
Copal,
Petroleum,
Syrup of Buckthorne,
Cinnamon Water,
Salicine,
Hydroiodate of Iron,
Macassar Oil,
Hoffman's Anodyne,
Elastic Catheters,
Smith Prentis Fancy Soap,
Vestimental Soap,
Chloride of Lime,
Chloride of Soda,
Solutio of Ditto,
Black Snake Root,
Hemithornton,
Oil of Copava,
Oil of Amber, Rect.
Oil of Vitriol
Croton Oil,
Pulv. Ipecaca,
Red Lead,
Moxons Aperient Magnesia,
Oil of Blackpepper,
Male Ferne,
Silver Lancet Case,
Breast Pipes,
Nipple Shells,
Cream of Soap,
Corsican Wormseed, &c.
August 23, 1832

NEGRO CLOTHING and SHOES, received

J. RIDDLE.
Oct. 27, 1832. 43

From the Philadelphia Times and Free Press.

CHILDREN IN FACTORIES.

It is impossible that an intelligent community can learn, without disgust and indignation, that our numerous and extensive factories are worked almost wholly by children—little creatures, who, by the charter of nature, are entitled to an exemption from labor and care, and whose proper place would be their native hills, as free and joyous as the winds which play around them. Thousands on thousands of these little slaves are driven, by sun-rise, with pale and saddened faces, and feeble and reluctant limbs, to their toil—trials which, with a slight interval at noon, night alone releases them. Day succeeds day, with the same heavy task, and the same heavy heart to perform it. Weasted, heart-sick, spiritless—without a joy to enliven the present, or a hope to brighten the future—destitute, friendless, forsaken—sinking beneath the unequal burden of toil, poverty, and oppression—they realize all the ills of age, without the firmness by which age is enabled to endure them. The children of freemen, they are made slaves, at an age when the children of slaves are free!

Beneath the sufferings of a factory life, manhood itself will often faint. But the heart sickens to think that little innocents, fresh and tender from the bosom of maternal affection, who live but in a joyous freedom from restraint, and whom, under the simple institutions of our fathers, no fate could depress, no poverty sadden, should be cupped up, by thousands, in a diseased atmosphere, to toil and tremble beneath the whip of the overseer, until, blighted by oppression and suffering, they sink into the grave.

An intelligent writer speaks of children very justly, when he remarks, that "to a due framing of the mind, it is requisite that the child should grow up in a certain carelessness of spirit." The natural nobility of a child requires, for the full development of the mental as well as physical powers, to have complete play. To train his infant limbs to constant action, is requisite. Watch a child, and see how unceasing is the motion requisite to keep him in a state of comfort; confine him for a moment, and he is uncomfortable and unhappy. In the early days of his infancy, unable to move himself sufficiently, the nurse keeps him in constant motion; having acquired strength, he swings about his arms, kicks with his little legs, crawls, and throws himself into every possible contortion. The boy runs, leaps, and keeps himself in one incessant turmoil. It is not requisite to explain these facts—to state why this motion is needed; suffice it, that it is needed. But the action of the child is never spontaneously a continuous action of one sort. Put him to turn a wheel, and you ruin his health and stop his growth. Is there a bosom so indured by avarice as to contemplate the horrors of confinement, monotony, and toil, to such a nature, without pity and indignation? For the honor of humanity, we hope there is not.

In defence of a system, worse, in all its features, than the slave trade, it is alleged that the poverty of the children makes this labor a relief, or, in other words, that when misfortune falls upon the weak and innocent, the way for a Christian and philanthropist to relieve them is to seize on and enslave them, drive them to a toil which, combined with the other hardships of their situation, murders them by hundreds; and, for this, (generous benefactors) they give them clothes to cover their nakedness, and food to preserve their lives and protect their misery. The argument may convince them, but does not satisfy us. There must be something wrong when there is such suffering and oppression in a free and civilized country. Society owes to these helpless innocents protection and subsistence; and, boastful of its affluence, is well prepared to discharge the debt. If, therefore, charity, which, in these days, is too prone to wander to foreign and ideal objects, should be deaf to the groans of the sufferer, and dead to the call of humanity—duty, the ordinary duty which all civilized communities acknowledge to the wretched, should compel them to rescue the innocent victim from the whip of his task-master.

It is, however, a humiliating but undoubted fact, that, to produce a public benefit, society must be convinced, not that it is its duty, but its interest, to effect a change. It is the interest of the North, that swells the Tariff to oppression—It is the interest of the South, that urges Nullification into treason. Were the voices of duty listened to by either, the patriot would not weep over the approaching dissolution of the Union.

In the same spirit, we should, perhaps, convince the community that the benefits which accrue to society, by enslaving and oppressing thousands of her children, are more than counterbalanced by its disadvantages. The task is not a difficult one. The extension of ignorance, servitude, and crime, is too great not vitally to affect the common weal. Our factories are now the schools through the tender and pliant nature of youth goes to which the probation which prepares both heart and hand for the blackest and boldest deeds of crime and infamy. Turned into a promiscuous assemblage of girls and boys, with no parental care to watch and restrain, to teach the loveliness of virtue and the loathsomeness of vice, to direct their ignorance, and sustain their feebleness, who can doubt the result? They fall, as human nature, unguarded, ever will fall, into every vice which unbridled passions, evil habits, and dangerous associations, can prompt. Every temptation, to evil surrounds them, without a voice to warn, or a hand to restrain; and it can be a matter of no astonishment that they become, at an age when their bosoms should be unshadowed by a single fault, as old in vice as they are young in years.

Falsehood, dishonesty, incontinence, blasphemy, and a total disregard for the decencies of virtue, are engraved upon their youthful natures—until humanity shudders at their early depravity, and trembles for the community which contains them. At a more advanced age, the factory rejects them, and they are thrown into the bosom of Society, fitted, both sexes, for any thing which passion, interest, or iniquity, should suggest. Ignorant to the lowest degree, beset in habits of vice, servile from long slavery, they are unprepared for any participation in the duties or privileges of a citizen. Without resource, save in their boldness and iniquity, they na-

turally turn to crime, and sink into habits which fill our almshouses and penitentiaries. Such are the schools in which America is anxious to form her children!

A Fable.—Every one is acquainted with the fable of the boys who were found in the apple-trees of an old man, stealing his apples. The first step to which the old man resorted, to bring the plunderers down, was to halloo at them. The rogues did not mind him: they thought he was too feeble to use force. He next resorted to remonstrance: he told them how wrong it was, how unjust it was to plunder other people's property. They then laughed at him. Finding that soft words would not do, he threatened them: whereupon, they turned up their noses at him. He then pulled up some bunches of grass, and began to pull them; in hopes that they would come down without compelling him to resort to harsher measures. They then began to abuse him; when, finally, the old man, finding that nothing would do but the ultima ratio, took up stones, and soon brought them to their senses, at the hazard of having their heads or limbs broken.

Precisely in this manner have the Southern States endeavored to get clear of the rogues who have so long been plundering their property. They remonstrated with Congress, they appealed to reason and justice, they threatened, they warned, they threw grass, but all in vain. They are now beginning to take up stones; but, whether they will be as successful as the old man, remains to be seen. Six months will determine it.

[BANNER OF THE CONSTITUTION.]

[From the New Orleans Bee.]

In speaking of the West Feliciana rail road, a few days since, we took occasion to advert to a project that has been conceived in the two Carolinas, Alabama and Tennessee, of a rail road to connect the navigable waters of East Tennessee with those of the Atlantic, and to suggest Bayou Sarah as the most eligible point of its termination upon the Mississippi. We are strengthened in the views which we then advanced by having since read the proceedings of a convention of delegates from the States of North Carolina and Tennessee which assembled at Asheville (N. C.) on the 3rd ult. for the purpose of devising the means of effectuating so magnificent an enterprise.

A resolution was adopted to the effect "that the convention had obtained satisfactory evidence of the practicability of constructing a rail road from the navigable waters of East Tennessee, so as to pass by Rock Point in North Carolina, and thence to Charleston; and they recommend to the citizens of those States, the adoption of such measures as will secure the early accomplishment of this great means of commercial connection." Committees were also appointed in each of the above states, to push forward the enterprise. It will thus be seen that our Feliciana rail road, if extended via Liberty, Meadville, or Ellenville, in Mississippi, to Burnt Corn Springs in Alabama—a distance that is inconsiderable, in comparison with the importance of the object, and over a country that offers every facility—would connect with the projected enterprise of our fellow citizens of Carolina, Tennessee and Alabama and from an uninterrupted chain of rapid communication between this city and Washington. Is the project chimerical?—There are those of us now living, who will witness its accomplishment.

The state subscribes \$50,000 dollars to the West Feliciana rail road, instead of \$10,000 as we inadvertently stated on a former occasion. The balance of the stock is we believe taken by the substantial planters of the parish of West Feliciana and Wilkinson county, (Mississippi) through whom the road is to be constructed. Under such auspices the enterprise cannot fail of being successful.

CINCINNATI, O., Oct. 20.

Completion of the Ohio Canal.—This magnificent work is now completed.—From M. T. Williams, Esq. Canal Commissioner, we have derived the information that the Canal Boat Chillieth, Capt. Knapp, arrived at Portsmouth, on Monday the 15th instant, with her clearance from Cleveland. A celebration of the event, at Portsmouth was contemplated, but the prevailing alarm of the Cholera, prevented it. The successful termination of this work, must ever be a proud epoch in the history of Ohio. Just seven years have been occupied in its construction. On the 4th of July, 1825, the distinguished and lamented DEWITT CLINTON, stuck the first spade into the soil, on the located route of the Canal, at the Licking Summit. In the October following, active operations commenced, which, under the direction of an able and patriotic Board of Commissioners, have been prosecuted to complete success.

The whole length of the Ohio Canal is just three hundred and ten miles. In the greater part of its course, it passes through the most populous districts of the state.—On that portion of it which was first completed, a marked and, apparently, permanent prosperity is exhibited. Villages, teeming with inhabitants, alive with enterprise, and presenting rich scenes of bustle and business, now decorate its banks, whose sites, four and five years since, were not rescued from the gloom of the wilderness. An uninterrupted water communication now exists from this city, in common with all the western towns situated on the Ohio river, to New York. In anticipation of this, a large quantity of merchandize, we understand, destined for Cincinnati and Louisville, has been shipped at New York, and is now afloat on the Ohio Canal.—Republican.

MAMMOTH-PUMPKIN—new kind.—One of our ingenious countrymen from the east, a year or so since, purchased a mammoth pumpkin of a farmer in Pennsylvania, weighing nearly 200 lbs, put it in his wagon of "all sorts of notions," and drove to a field a few miles off, containing a great number of common pumpkins. Here he cut a hole in the mammoth, took out the seeds, and filled the whole cavity with common pumpkin seeds from the field. At the next village he was seen retailing these mammoth seeds, fresh from the pumpkin—and of course there could be "no mistake"—at four for a cent.