To the Planters of the

My Friends :- I know it is to stay the tide of public sentiment, yet as one who has dared to do this in times past, again will I do it. I have been of't times your monthly visitor, and to very many not an unwelcome guest. And I have visited you when you knew me not, of course I speak in a parable as it were, and that I mean to say, my writings have visited you. I learn from others that articles of mine are copied in many papers; these as well as original articles, with or without signature, have found a place on your tables. I could not expect that all would appreciate, nor that all of my readers could divest themselves of preconceived views to be able to embrace. Yet for one who has written so much, with nothing to recommend, save zeal for the welfare of our own land, and for your success in planting, and the pursuit of happiness, I doubt if I have not as much to he proud of, as any other ordinary countryman. I now claim of you an impartial hearing, and I invoke you by all the love you have for our own "Sunny South," and by all the kindness you have shown me as a laborer for the common weal, that you will examine, pause, roflect, then, "be sure you are right and go shead."

I enter the lists against no man, nor against any opinion nor opinions. I take the plain, broad, well-trodden path of truth, and truth demonstrated by all time. I then approach the subject. Can you expect to be helped by calling upon the law-making power? By invoking party, conventions, public sentiment, &c., &c.? Our great staple has declined; we are now laboring for almost a mere subsistence-taking the cotton growing States together. Do you suppose chartering banks will sustain you? Do you not know by all the past, that an increase of the circulating medium, though it may enhance the price of cotton, yet it will do so to every thing else, and thus you will not be benefitted, but a taste for improvidence, &c., &c., will be engendered? Have you not seen through all time, that when there is an abundance, prices can be influenced by capitalists, and where a scarcity or bordering upon it, there is increase of price ? Without going into figures,---which I admit never ly,-let us look at the past thirty years. We have had low, very low prices; and we have had high, very high prices-we would now think,-and I ask as a plain farmer, twenty-nine thirtieths of that time, that a crop has caused prices to retrograde? Then how on earth can you follow any "will o' the wisp" idea, foreign from this true one. teo much for the poor, who could then proat such prices as they could pay. It is true though, they might dance and cotton plant- is covered the more moisture is retained. ers would pay the fiddlers.

Remember the waggoner who called upon Hercules, and remember Herculus' advice--from all, all we can learn; it is thus striking | Southern Cultivator. the flint against the steel, that sparks are produced. I object not to direct trade with the European powers, with Asiatic powers. I object not to spinning thread to the extent of one third, one half, two-thirds, or even all of our crop. But I do object to meetingand doing the talking part only-making resolutions, chartering banks on paper, creating a principle that demand and supply govern not each other, and that low prices and high prices are no criterion.

We must holp ourselves; we must endeavor to have a more reading people; we must strive to inculcate a principle other than what is now practiced on, viz.: to feed land and stock, provide for operatives, both as to housing, food, clothing, &c., &c., vary products, and rely less upon killing off land, negroes, mules, and buying. We should endeavor to have laws passed in every State prohibiting the introduction of slaves; we should encourage the introduction of No. 1 Jacks and work-horse breed of Stallions, instead of taxing them. By growing more supplies, by providing good pastures for stock, and thus endeavoring to supply our own markets with beef and mutton, exporting or working np wood enough for plantotion use, and the general policy which such a plan of work will induce, we would soon see a change in price, and more permenancy in price.

Why shall we as a body risk consequences by trying experiments? Do we not know that expedients are only intended for a time? But by putting your own shoulders to the wheel, you will effect a remedy, a cure-a pertain cure. We may, for a time, affect prices by holding up. We may even cause a change by sales during the entire year, and all this may be worked into a system-with the other. But I am willing to hazard all upon the issue; no plan can affect prices unless we keep the supply within proper bounds. This will be effected after a nime, for when Cotton gets even lower than it now is, much of our country cannot grow it. This is a pretty sure way of curing the disease. I am willing to employ a Doctor, but forbid it, my Father, that I should counsel employing Dr. Swayne, or any panacer

I have written more at length than is my wont, but the subject is so absorbing that I am sure I will be pardoned. You will please bear in mind, my friends, that planting is my trade, my profession, my calling. That I the very threads of the very threads of any professions to the wall of the control of of the cont experience to the public, nearly as long, all

follow even an old leader. Man is fallacious, I am no exception. I take the plan which we know will succed, and I believe equally as feasible as any of the present, offered by younger heads-though they be more competent. I claim not too much credit for experience-but it should not be lightly passed

I make one more appeal in the form of a query; about as good a way as any. Look Look around you, friends, and select in your District, or County, ten of the wealthiest men, who have made their property; are they men who have grown the largest crops of Cotton, relied upon nothing else, or have they bought but little, and had their crops more or less clear? I am willing to abide by your decision, only asking that the States spead out and let us know the facts. If I was able to bear expenses, I would right freely meet in Conventions; much is to be gained in every way by agitation. Give us light, free inquiry. Let the masses be represented. Don't be guided by men who cannot direct their own hands. I fear the desire of change. Men want office. Banks give standing to a few : they are the beast to the farmer. Not one man out of one hundred can withstand the syren song of credit, credit, credit.

I am done, and having set down nanght in nalice, or for desire of eclat, I trust I may escape with a moderate correction. Light and truth is all I claim. With profound respect I am, yours,

M. W. PHILIPS. Edwards, Miss., December, 1851. Southern Cultivator

Irish Potatoes.

As it will soon be "tater" planting time. it may not be amiss in me to give you my mode of raising Irish potatoes. I have often heard it said that hog hair was an excellend thing to plant potatoes in, but was not green enough to try it until two years ago. My modus operandi is as follows: Bed out your land close and deep, about the middle of February, (the past two seasons have been too cold to plant earlier) the rows lie. vet claim they are often nsed fallacious- three feet apart; open the beds deep, by running twice n a row; cut the potatoes into from two to four pieces, reserving a round eye upon each piece, (I do not approve of the old Georgia plan of eating the having no ulterior object in view, save our potatoe and planting the rind.) place them in common and united good, do we not see the furrow ten inches apart; put a handful of hog hair and a double handful of cotton moderate crop pays more than a large one, seed upon each potatoe, then fill the furrow and that even the report of a full average | with litter that has been collected from the yard, cabins and lots during the summer months, and penned. The bed is then drawn up with hoes, covering the potatoes deep. I have seen it stated that there was not too The hair produces a rich gas that is nutritimuch Cotton made. I grant it, and own if ous to the potatoe; the cotton seed warms there were 3,500,000 bales made, there it and gives an early growth; the litter furwould not be too much, yet try it and you nishes a furrow for the young potatoe, rewill see prices go down to 3 and 4 cents. I tains moisture, and protects the polatoe from say three and a half millions would not be the rays of a hot sun. The culture should be light, merely keeping the grass and cure warm, comfortable, abundant clothing weeds down. It is essential to keep a good bed to the potatoe, as the deeper the litter

I have tried the above plan two years, observing the difference between those that were haired and those not, by means of a and this I give thee-help thyself. I object stake. The yield has been decidedly in favor not to meeting in Convention, and to learn of the hairy system .- Correspondence of

> WEIGETS AND MEASURES.—The follow ing table of the number of pounds of various articles to a bushel, may be of inter-

- est to our readers: Of wheat, sixty pounds.
- Of shelled corn, fifty-six pounds. Of corn on the cob-seventy-five pounds.
- Of rye, fifty-six pounds, Of oats, thirty-two pounds.
- Of barley, forty-eight pounds Of middling, forty-five pounds,
- Of bran, twelve pounds, Of sl orts, eighteen pounds.
- Of clover-seed, sixty pounds.
- Of timothy seed, forty-five pounds, Of flax seed, fifty-six pounds,
- Of hemp seed, forty-four pounds, Of blue grass seed, fourteen pounds
- Of castor beans, forty-six pounds,
- Of dried apples, twenty-five pounds
- Of dried peaches, thirty-three pounds. Of onions, fifty-seven pounds,
- Of salt, fifty pounds. Of mineral-coal, seventy pounds,

A FORTUNE GAINED AND of the world is game an extent as in Call ago two men, wh some six or eight were on their way passage home. To a gambling house. of them commens and, in spite of companions, co then compelle constructing foolishly and

A country o use of the via ervice, was, however, overr gregation, who determined upo On the following Sunday commenced the long drawn accents: service, by exch "You may FIDD sino the 40th pealm."

The wife of Utah, an intell of the Mormo and pure minded wouan , has written a letter to a letter to a anton, Ohio, in which hents often rasde by my is openly taught formens in that terriothers, that "pol and practised" by she says it is as "interwoven with say threads of scalety, that is is impos-to mix in sectial life at all without enconstering it at every two

then. I rit yu not long ago bout the nu howses in Munro, and now I tend to rite bout the skule thay had thar. The skule Missus was named Mis Vebbers, and she yused to make skule gals ov a May day hav a "Kurnashun Party;" that is, thay maid a Kwene of roses, and all wood dance and sing round her. Twus last May a veer ago when they gin a kurnashun party at Munro, and I was thar and a good menny more from Grassy Creek, caze we got the nuse from the "Linkurn Publikin" that thar war sumthin to be dun by the skule gals. Bat the wether wus so bad thay poot it oph till the 22unt day of the munth and the Missus sed ef the wether didn't git bettur thay'd poot it oph till the 4th of Joolie, and hav May day then, for she noed the fross coodn't bite the roses then. When the day cum we all went to see the grate sa-hay, and sure enuf thar was a Banior Musick frum Provenders, and purty gals, and ribbins, and roses, and chilldrin, and ole fokes, and yung fokes, till yer coodn't git yer breth

in the strete.

Thar was a feller named Kearson frum Landketcher Deestrict who went tu Munro tu tecch skule, but the phemale wumman had got all the skolars, and he went back to Curnel Hooies and was teaching at Tarzy Chirch, but they sent for him and when he cam thay maid him capting ov the day. He put on a big muster hat and some ribbins, to take fine I recking, for he was sort ov a idian-he wusn't born so, but he red so much-he red all the Merryon Books, the Law Books and the Doctur Books till Doctur Wylie sed it fotched him to be crack-brained, it did. So his frens sent him to the Salem howse in Clumby, whar he stade till he got sum ov his senses back agin; but he tuck simpshuns of the spepsy and the docturs, that is Wylie and Strate, told him tu go tu the mountings for his helth, so he went tu Yunion and that's how he cum thar. Enny how, the skule missus maid him lede hoss over her tender sponsibilitiz for that day, she did. Becase wun day when thay went a fishin she that that he that wun of her gals that rite well ov him, and she maid hur quene of the kurnashun, she did. When the time fur marchin cum thay all went to the Maccademy, the Banjur Musick was foremost, then all the gals. Thay then went to a scaffle that war maid fur them afore the Chirch dore, and the quene and all hur maids ov onner went up on the scaffle, but the missus and small fry ov the skule squatted round in a

Then the Provender fellers blowed that brass instrooments awhile, and arter they war dun, the chilldern begun tu march and sing-" It is May, it is May;" then when thay quit singin the gals what was on the scaffle got up and sed sumthin, then poot a crowne ov blossums on thar blos-

wood se whar it was spoak ov, and how duce its own compensation. He said that given us. Several measures require our

Well, howsumdever, arter the chilldern (Trustees) ov the skule tole Kearson to ax ed to sich wurk. He got up on the steps fire, and stars, and litenin that wur in the ize ov the gals. I swar I felt streaked. I lucked fur Mr. Sammy Wawhob, the sliciter, but he war sik ov the jandurs or sum uther feet in the bowils, and war abed in his rume. When the lawyur frum Shallott wus dun, they kauled fur Kearson; axed him. So then he got up, and I swar he lucked like a Looficer match, and afeered them gals ize wer fire sure enuf, as lawyur Joon sed. He had nothin to say to the gals, but talked of a Miss Pat it down, that he noed, who was allers makin mistakes in her tawk.

Then thay broak up till nite and it wus towne; and when nite cum thay all got Dervishun Holl and had a singin skule till 9 er clok. Arter it wus all over, the missus, that is, Miss Vebbers, axed Kearson to rite in the papurs bout the Kurnasumthin bout "saft peeches," or luvin the queue's black ize, and then she got mad, and sed she woodn't hav him, nor she didn't that's a fact, as tru as preechen .-Kase he prazed hur in the papurs she ne-

gaged. Now, Kuzen Stukely, ef yu luv a gal don't yer praze hur whar she'll heare it : but kuss hur frum the starte. Ile jist tell ver how it war with me and Suke. Wun day we went tu Meder Bransh tu heare Jason sing, and when we went back, Sue axed me to walk down to the turnnup patch. Well I goes along tell we got tu the gait, and then I stopt, and Sue told me tu go in; but I woodn't, fur I member we had a unkle that lost his ears about a horse, and I thot turnnups mout klip mine. It is snowing pretty briskly while I write.

we mout rite to wun anuther now and say, "Oh, me," with a long scythe, like thay war sufferin, I looked round, and she wus standin with her arms folded, lookin at me. When she seed me lookin at hur she sed, "Storrins, yer needn't think Imc gwine to marry yu, for I aint."

"Well," ses I, jist as I chopt oph a turnup top, "I dosent keer at all-(that wur a lie, flat.) I dont like the name ov Sue, no how."

"Oh," ses she, "my name aint Susanas flat.)

That's the way I found she luved me. So kuzen Stukely, of yu want to marry, dont vu du like Kearson, brag in the papurs bout yer gal, ef yu du yer a gone sucker.

I wood bring my lettur tu a eend, but seed Mashel not long sens. He's bin maide capting ov all the Grassy Crick gal and when the men march to the feeld he narches the phemmynins tu the Sydus Barl and fires oph tu the tune ov "Oh, Ime in a weevin way."

Ef I kin. Ile rite agin as sune as Kun-HOSHER STORRINS.

Correspondence of the Southern Standard. Washington, Feb 16, 1852.

This being resolution day in the House, no regular business was transacted.

Mr. Orr introduced a resolution, calling upon the President to inform the House weether Prosper M. Wetmore, late Navy Agent, at New York, was a defaulter !what is the amount of the defalcation? and what steps have been taken to enforce the collection of the same? The gossip here is that Wetmore was a defaulter to the amount of \$180,000, and that he was liable to indictment under the sub-treary law : that he compromised the matter with the President, through Whierlawyers. and agreed to my whatever balance was found due: that he has paid 100,000 dollars, which still leaves 80,000 due the Gomernment. The case, however, should not be pre-iudged until the President furnishes the House-with the information called for in the committee on Mileage 1 ted a bill, allowing the delregon, Gen. Lane, the same egate from torial Government was organized, that a section was introduced into the bill, restricting the mileage to 2,590 dollars. The committee considers it invidious to restriet but one delegate or member, and the bill reported was in footing with every other member. It led to a long debate in which various modifications and reforms were suggested, but the House had come to no definite conclusion on the subject

when it adjourned. The debate was participated in by Hendrix, Robinson, Stephens, of Georgia, Marshall, Toombs, Woodward, and others,

Mr. Woodward made a capital speech, Ef yer cood se the Linkurn papur, yer agogueism in the House which would rebetter paid than the Senate and House, wur dun spekin wun ov the risty fleas, and quoted figures to prove it. He further stated that the only way to keep the Squire Joon," a sparer hock looking law- House independent of the President, was yur frum Shallot to speke, fur he wus yus- to pay its members well—liberally for to an exalted eminence. In a year or two, their services. He spoke of the influence we will be intersected by Rail Roads,ov the scaffle and commenced talkin bout which the President exercised in the ap- Charleston, the pride of our beloved State. pointment of mere subordinates and heads of bureaus. Their salaries were better than members of Congress and he had known Senators and Representatives to leave their respective Houses-quit the service of their constituents-to accept these subordinate positions, because the salaries were better. well, he woodn't till the missus kum tu Pay your members liberally, and you will him and tole him she spected he wood thereby keep them removed from temptaspeke frum the start, or she woodn't have tion. He was in favor of allowing the delegate from Oregon the same mileage as the members from California, and the de-

legates from Mexico, Minesota, and Utah. Mr. Marshall, of California, made a rare speech. He said from the time California applied to this Government, for admission into the Union, down to the present period, she had been neglected and stinted tu fur for me tu go hum, so I stade in by it. He said their feelings of resentment were already aroused, and they together ag in, and wawked down tu the would give vent to them in no mild terms, When three ounces of gold were found in Georgia and North Carolina, mints were at once built; but California, producing one hundred millions of gold, annually, shun doins. Well, he did. But he sed could not even get a blacksmith shopthey did not want any thing better. They would take a cabin, or shanty, and coin their gold, if Congress would give them authority. He said his mileagy, although it amounted to 12,000, was not too much ver spoak tu him agin, allthow, thay wer that it would not reimburse him for his expenses in "winning his seat." He had to ride a mule over mountains and through valleys: that the feeding cost fifty cents a pound; and that the expense of the mule was, therefore, not less than five dollars per day; and, said he, "Mr. Speaker, hesides that, let me tell you that we have to pay twenty-five cents a drink for our quor, and the boys use it in our parts, very freely during election times!" It was a rare speech. He is a brother of Hon. Thomas F. Marshal, of Kentucky, who fig-

A country paper is expected always to have one, two, or three columns of editorial matter. In a city daily, short paragraphs. giving the general reader hasty notices of fires, murders, shipwrecks, and so forth, suffice. Now, it is not always that an editor of a country sheet can find an appropriate subject to write on. Were we to attempt an editorial on Time or Eternity, our readers. even if we succeeded to admiration, would say we were a cracked-brained fool. We

na. it's Savanna,"-(that wur anuther, jist were in this dilema this afternoon. We thought of Secession and Co-operation; then we thought of the Union: but still we were not out of the difficulty, for our desire is to let these questions rest. Once more, thought we, we will tell them of the forthcoming convention, but then-what about the Convention? Now, thought we, we will give our readers an essay on the general principles of moral, social and domestic economy. Fudge. They know what to do without any dictate from us. Finally, in

> "Now York and Lancaster are reconciled. Accursed be he that seeks to make them

despair, we took up Shakspeare-now we

have it-the lines that caught our eye were

These lines from Shakspeare suggest to our mind forcibly the unavailing, unnecessary and most caluminating folly of our papers and people carrying on a war which we trust is ended. The fact is plain-as plain to one party as the other-that the State of South Carolina has most emphatically declared herself to be opposed to separate State Ac tion. Every citizen of the State knows this It is no use to try and smother the truth. and such a plain, unmistakeable truth as this. It is not our intention, neither is it our wish, to intimate what might be the advantage of the preponderance of either party, but we say this, we are glad the tumult is over, and the people of the State become reconciled.

The histories of past governments track us an admonishing lesson. Holy Wet tells us: "A kingdom divided against itself cannot stand." The excitement, and the evils growing out of the excited passions of the people in the time of nullification, plainly admonish us of the great evil of these poli-

We are a strong advocate for peace. The admenition, "in time of peace prepare for war," is very good, but we are not to acmileage allowed to all the other members celler to war. The great success of this and delastes. It seems when the Terriaction-our pacific relations one State with another. The United States are now shead of all governments in the extension and advancement of the arts and sciences We are a go-ahead people, and when the tide of political excitement obbs, we outstrip all nations in enthusiastic efforts to promote our comfort, by a steady and cornest exertion to improve the faculties given us by God. For in the end the "ultima thula" of man's ambition, is his temporal and spiritual comfort. Even the miser hoarding his gold, does it for his comfert. By so doing, in his conceit, he is contributing to his comfort and happiness. But to the subject. We trust this political war is ended; and we have much to do besides trying to keep it and gave some home thrusts to that dem- up. We must exert ourselves to promote our comfort, by the exercise of those means tem of advertising. In this day of pushing, one which we should not forget. Our children are to be taught to read and write. Some of us cannot afford to pay for tuition. Besides this, we have other measures to carry out. Our State is just about to rise "the cradle of our hopes," is about to be riable worthy of the title she bears as the Queen City of the South. In a short time we win have a line of Rail Road direct from Charleston to atemphis, and also one stretching from Charleston, L; Columbia, Newberry, Abbeville, and Anderson, to Greenville. Then we have the Charlotte Read connecting with the South Carolina Rail Road at Columbia, running by way of Winsboro' Chester and Yorkville, (we should say near Yorkville) to Charlotte. We will have also the Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road, running from Wilmington, N. C. to Manchester, on the Camden Branch. Besides this, the King's Mountain Rail Road. from the Charlotte road to Yorkville, is progressing; and then we have several contemplated Rail Roads, North Eastern Rail Road.

> Spartanburg Road, &c. Besides Rail Ronds, we have a Plank Road from Hamburg to Edgefield, and one in progress from Cheraw to Wadesboro' N. C. These are matters which should claim our attention. Let us investigate and try to find out the meyns to promote our happiness and prosperity, and set right about to attain the end.

A South Carolinian claims precedence over North Carolina, and yet what has North Carolina been doing while we were squabbling about Co-operation and Secession ? The census report shows:

Woolen Goods, North Carolina .- Capital invested\$18,000; pounds of Wool used 30-000, &ce.

South Carolina None

Cotton Goods, North Carolina-Capital rvested \$1,058,800; bales Cotton 13,617. South Carolina-Capital invested 8f7,200; ales, 9.929.

Pig Iron, North Carolina-Capital in ested 25,000; tons, 900. South Carolina -- None

Wrought Iron, North Carolina .- Capital nvested \$103,000; hands employed, 173 males and 14 females

South Carolina,-Nune

THURSDAY FEBRUARY 26, 1852.

Pig Iron 3 South Carolina: Woolen.................0 Castings..... 6 Pig Iron.....0 Wrought Iron.....0

Thus North Carolina has thirty-one more manufactering establishments than we have and exceeds us in the number of each kind of factory, but eastings, and we only outnumber her then by one.

We hope our page is filled, and our feeble efforts will be productive of good. Hereafter we will resume the subject.

Tablean

With other citizens of the town, we received a polite invitation to attend the tableau gotten up by the Ladies at the Court House on Thursday evening last. We were late, and therefore had the pleasure of witnessing but two or three pieces. Our opinion is, the performance was highly creditable to the young ladies. We really don't know of anything more calculated to establish good and harmonious feelings amongst our citizens, than these innocent amusements, and hope this will be repeated by other The manifest approbation of the spectators is inducement for a repetition.

Advertisements.

Our friend at Belair, Mr. C. P. Evans, has an advertisement in teis paper, to which we direct attention. Mr. E. has our sincere thanks for his successful efforts in procuring us subscribers. We now send a large package to Belair-should like to send a large Deckage to Jacksonham, Cureton's Store Dry Creek, &c. Will our friends at those Post Offices extend to us a halping hand?

vertisements of Messrs, Cureton & Massey, They have a large and well-selected stock of Groceries, &c. You will also find there verage these Spring mornings.

We must not fail to call your attention also to the advertisements of Mr. D. A. Button and Mr. D. M. Poer. These gentlemen promise to furnish Harness, &c., at Charleston re ail prices. Try them.

Advertising.

On Sale-Day in January, a large number of Negroes were sold here, by the Commisioner in Equity, and at very high prices. On Sale-day in February, several were sold again, at equally high prices; a girl about thirteen years of age brought \$950. We afterwards we accounted for it; for, in concusation with Mr. Witherspoon, he said it was all owing to extensive advertising. Merhants here have already felt the advantage derived from advertising in the Ledger, and so expressed themselves to us. Hear what the Patriot, of Greenville, says:

"Barnum, when asked the secret of his unequalled success in his enterprizes, answered, Printer's ink," alluding to his extensive sysjostling trade, where every man is elbowing is neighbor, a business man may as well think of living without breathing as of prospering without advertising.

We have received No. 1. Vol. X. of he Southern Cultivator, an agricultural publication issued at Augusta, Ga. The very low price (\$1 per year) at which the Cultivator is published, purces it within the means of every farmer to have it, and when t is considered that it contains thirty-two pages of excellent reading matter, one dollar could not be spent more judiciously. Dr. Lee is the editor of the Cultivator, assisted by D. Redmond. See Prospectus in another column

Farmer & Planter is the title of an agricultural monthly, published and edited by Scaboru and Girnan, at Pendleton, in this State. The Farmer & Pincter deserves the advance. We should like to see a large package of each of these journals coming to this Post Office. It is strange that although the majority of our citizens are farmers, still by far the greater number of papers taken He was a prisoner there if we recollect rightit this Post Office are of a political cast, and rauch fewer agricultural papers than any

To Correspondents.

R. M. K., CAMDEN. We are extremely obliged to you for your kinduess. No efforts will be left untried to make the Ledger more worthy of your approbation, and de serving the commendation you bestow. Box came safely. Enclosed all right.

W. T. C., CAMDEN. We will do so, ac ording to your proposition. Much obliged to you for your polite invitation, and will do so very shortly. Our Foreman is not yet satisfied as to the appearance of the Ledger; and as soon as our improvements are perfected, we will pay our Camden friends

W. W. K. Charleston. Should be please to hear from you.

Will Mrs. L. of Winsboro' favor us with a ommunication? It would be very accepta-

thanks for furnishing as with their daily is built it will be by Charleston capital papers. This is of much advantage to us.

ths since, while on a tour North, ompanied by a friend in the city It was the first time we ever visited one, and of course our curiosity was much excited, not only to see the inmates of the establishment, but also to know in whaat manner they were employed, what the nature of their punishment, &c. Our euriosity was gratified, by the polite attention of the chief superintendent. How unlike the cells of our jails, were these cells of the Penitentiary; they were small secured rooms, it is true, but each cell was provided with a bed, table, &c., and kept perfectly clean. On the Sabbath the gospel is preached to the unfortunate impates, and, no doubt, much good

results from these pious instructions-This building is arranged so as to be used for the confinement of several classes. 1st, the lower story is occupied by men, who are brought to punishment for for civil offences. 2nd, the upper story for females; and thirdly one portion, a gloomy looking part enough, for those who are to be imprisoned for life, for Murder. The lower story of the building first engaged our attention; there in each side, facing g cells, the do gimblet hole bored through it. These cells

are each occupied by one prisoner, We did not know what to make of these holes, and thus expressed ourself to our companion, his was "peep through," and so we did. In the cell we saw a man weaving, but before we had time to examine his features, we were told by the keeper that it was against the rule of the prison to look at the occupants through these holes. We apologized for our rashness, stating at the same time that we did so through ignorance. He then explained to us their object for adopting such a plan. "It is not our object," said he "to bring offenders here merely to punish them, and to exact of them so much solitary confinemons and hard labor, as the penalty for crime, this is in part the object, but while offenders are here we endeavor also to reform them, and as a mode conducive to this purpose, we allow no one to see their faces Were evey one who visited the Penitentilary to see the faces of the prisoners, when their We also would call attention to the adat liberty to go again into the world they would be at once recognized, and thus no confidence would be placed in them again. But bottled Soda Water-a most delightful be- by adopting this plan, when a prisoner is again thrown into the basy scenes of life, he enters it as a new man, and we hope from past experience he may be induced to lend a more useful and happy life." He then went into the cell, closing, the door after him, and in a few minutes reopened the door and invited us in. There was the prisoner apparently a young man, but we could not see his face, for it was covered. This we believe is the only Penitentiary in the United States where this plan is adopted, but it is certainly a good one, this any one will admit. Afterwards we visited other cells; one of these particularly, we will speak of. At this time it was unoccupied, but for the space of five were surprised at such prices at first, but years the occupant was a young man, a German. We forget what was his offence, but his punishment was five years solitary confinement in a prison. In that time he had really made his cell a beautiful chamber. By exracting the colors from the fabrics he was employed to weave, he had painted in a masterly manner most beautiful landscapes on the walls, and also written poetry (some twelve or fourteen verses in German text) which would have done credit to the genius of Byron or Cowper. What a task! colors could only be obtained little by little, but still he worked on-time was no object to him, and probably it was four or five years before this was completed. We saw no females and the cells occupied

by the murderers we were not permitted to enter. Dickens in his notes of America relates a curious circumstance which occurred at this Penitentiary: A man who could not restrain himself from the too excessive use of ardent spirits, petitioned the commission ers of the Penitentiary to take him, and confine him : he promised faithfully to dc any work which he was ordered to do, and abide by the rules of the prison. They reasoned with him, and told him his folly, advised him to go home and drink no more. But all persuasions were of no avail, he said he could not control his appetite for ardent spir. its, and if they would not permit him to stay in the Penetentiary, he would soon fill patrouage of our farmers. It is furnished to drunkard's grave. Finally they agreed to subscribers at \$1,00 per year, payable in take him; but he was not put into a cell. he was allowed the free use of the yard, (and it wonto be a useless attempt to try to scale that wall, for it pust be at least twenty-five or thirty feet high and built of rock.) ly, some two or three years. His liberty was frequently offered him, but no, he slways said he preferred to remain. It happened one day the gate was left opened. The temptation was too strong, there the street was inviting him to her pavement. One inebriate took to his heels and that was the last heard of him.

How know we our readers are pleased with all this jargon? We set out for another motive. We wish to put the interogatery, why do we not have a Penetentiary in our State! Why place a man in jail, to be there idle for one, two, three or five years as the case may be, at an expense to the State when, if we had a Penetentiary this expense may be avoided, and probably the State realize a revenue! We never could unde why this has not been done? We may pro hably resume this subject.

THE NORTH EASTERN RAILROAD,-The books were opened for subscriptions to this Railroad on Monday by the com-The Editors of the Carolinian and States Right Republican will accept our that there will be none, and that if the road