

COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Ledger.]
CHARLESTON, S. C., March 26.
It will afford me much pleasure, Mr. Editor to comply with your request, and give you from time to time, a brief history of some of the Charleston residents.

I was in a reflective mood while walking on Bay street this morning, thinking who would be the first hero of my story, when upon turning the corner of Broad Street I met one coming out of the South Carolina Bank, whose history may possess interest to the readers of the Ledger.

Mr. —, came to this county when a boy, from Ireland. He was poor, and the only means offered by which his industry could be made available for his support, was to drive a dray.

It is warm this morning, I will go over to Dauson & Blackman's and get a glass of Soda water. "Good morning Mr. B. how are you to-day?" This man once was the envy of his fellows.

At twenty-six he married a beautiful and respected young lady. She brought her husband some property, though not a great deal, still he had an abundance of his own.

Twelve years have elapsed since that time—B. is a poor man, he is sorry for past but that does not bring his fortune back. Owing to the little property his wife possessed being made over to her, he is enabled to find a support.

My cogitations have brought me to King Street before I was aware of it. Accompany me in imagination and let us take a glance at the beauty and fashion of this great city.

"Good morning, Miss —," poor girl! how dejected she looks! She has a bundle under her arms, she is carrying to the owner—some sewing she is paid to do. Ten years ago when she had just entered her teens, I heard her say it was vulgar to associate with a workman's daughter.

ALPIA.

Mr. Editor: Allow me to call your attention, and that of the readers of your paper, to a communication in No. 6, by "A Son of Lancaster."

I wish to correct several mistakes I notice, typographical or the author's carelessness. The following are they:

It is left out in the third line; for "deducted," read, didactic; for "I contulated you," read I congratulate you; for "papers' read, paper; for "mark old Lancaster," read rank old Lancaster; for "It will do all of," read it will do all of it; for "the pride and solace of this life," read "the pride and solace of his life; for "all editorial," read all his editorials; for "future felicity and prosperity;" read future felicity and prosperity; for "but I do not say any more to them, my worthy and esteemed friend Bailey," read but I do not say any more so, or able than, &c.; for "if my memory serves me aright," &c., read if my memory serve me aright; for "it stands in a very pretty eminence," read on a very pretty eminence; for "possessing some efficacious medicinal properties," read possessing some efficacious medicinal properties; for "it is said to conceive," read it is said to conceive; for "where I com e," read when I com e; for "his is doubtless quite a

able and useful survivor," read he is doubtless quite an able Divine, I guess for "twis deans choose," read wisdom chose; for "as professor," read is professor; for "coments," read comment; for "an assistant," read an adjuvant; for "the Heavens and earth," read Heaven and earth; for "numbering some," (you are a very liberal guesser, indeed,) read numbering some 70; for "we initiated some ten or twelve meeting before last meeting (!) seven," read we initiated some ten or twelve at our last meeting, and some ten meeting before last; for "President Trash," read Rev. R. Walsh; for "Kerdale," read Kendall; for "desirable," read desirable.

A SON OF LANCASTER, C. F. College, March 23, 1852.

[For the Ledger.]

STONEY HILL, March 27.

Mr. Editor: Sir—I had written a piece in reply to your views on the Homestead Law in the first number of the Ledger, but from the press of other business I have been unable to finish it and from the lapse of time had finally concluded to dispense with it, but in looking over the 7th number, 26th instant, you seem to be clamping and knashing with your mental grindstone as though you wished something; I have concluded to throw you some nuts to crack, lest your masticators might be rendered unfit for use when you might need them, I assure you I am in perfect good humor and hoping you are therefore, I may take some liberty I otherwise would not, and in the first place I wish to assure you that I by means regard the Homestead Law as being perfect among man than other human enchantments, for it would be very difficult to find any Law in all of its bearings that would not be objectionable in some respect, and I do not suppose that I am any greater friend, or, advocate of this law than all of those who voted for it, and I think it yet remains to be tested, whether it will be beneficial or not. With these remarks I shall proceed to notice your version of the matter.

First, the Exemption Law of Virginia, and as she is a prosperous State, therefore it is to be inferred that her prosperity in some degree, is connected, if not entirely dependent, upon the nature of her Exemption of property from levy and sale. This may be so, or not; but if Virginia or any other State's prosperity is owing to the small quantity of property exempted from levy, &c., then, I think, it would be bad policy to exempt any and I think the debtor would be infinitely better off not to be encumbered with his bed, bedding, wheelchairs, working utensils, cow and cooking vessels, &c., if he has to shoulder them a d hunt a shelter to protect him and his distressed family from the inclemency of the weather. And at least if he should be ever so fortunate he must stop on some person's premises, possessed of more humanity than his unmerciful creditor, and seek employment for a day, a week, or a month without assurance that at the expiration of the time he will not have to move elsewhere or take as a remuneration for his labor whatever he can get. Secondly you next infer from the number of vagrants in Massachusetts and New York is owing to the amount that is exempt, as you proceed to quote the provisions of the Acts, this must be the conclusion to carry out your aphorism, now sir, do you not know that there are other causes for vagrancy existing in these two States as well as in the most of the Northern States. I think it cannot have escaped your notice that Boston and the City of New York have been the landing places of thousands annually of emigrants (as well as other Northern cities) from every nation, kindred and tongue, under heaven, then this in connection with other circumstances are sufficient to satisfy any reasonable friend the cause of vagrancy in the Northern States, and Sir your reference to the Homestead Laws in the North, if it proves anything it proves too much to carry out your object; it evidently shows the density of the population which must exist from some cause, and what can it be, if it is not from the great desire to become settlers of the country? Consequently the Exemption Law adds much to the value of the same. In the third place you proceed to notice the Exemption Law of this State prior to the late Act, and concluded it was enough and those who differ from you are not only guilty of the height of folly but are perfect ignoramuses, consequently you must be so fortunate as to be numbered with the few Solomons of the present day, and as you assume the character of conducting a free press, you give us your opinions most frankly, therefore we hope to avail ourselves of the opportunity of doing likewise, and as you still pronounce anathemas upon the Old Bankrupt Act, we presume Homestead is equally resting under your sentence of condemnation. But sir, there is a material difference between the two, and when you show us that there is every analogy existing and that their objects are the same, then, and not until then, shall we feel ourselves at liberty to make the distinction and as you seem to think both are calculated to propagate villains and your objection arises from the amount that is exempted being too much the legitimate conclusion is drawn from your views the less a man has, it makes him so be more honest, virtuous, and really the

better man consequently adopt the doctrine of the Apotactilae are Ancient Sect who affected to follow the example of the Apostles, and renounced all their effects and possessions &c., Buck's Theological Dictionary page 29. Fourthly, you quote this accursed Homestead and then suppose a case immediately under its provisions, which I most frankly confess that it is my misfortune not to possess a sufficiency of the gift of Solomon to discourse its application unless you intend to convey the idea, however, much it might be to the advantage of the owner of the Homestead to yield to the solicitations of his friend that he could not dispose of it, but sir, if he was in debt and though it would be to his advantage to go, could assign it over to the benefit of his creditors and then be about as well off as those were anterior to the passage of this act. Now sir I feel that I would be trespassing upon your patience to proceed to notice all of your petty objections for they are such as I regard would naturally suggest themselves to the mind of one who regards his own pecuniary interest more than suffering humanity and they bore considerable resemblance of the spirit of the creditor who took the debtor by the throat and said, "pay me what thou owest."

P. T. H.

Lancaster Ledger.

Lancasterville, S. C.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1852.

A Watch maker could do a good business in this town. So see think.

TO HIRE

A FIRST RATE NEGRO CARPENTER. Apply to R. S. BAILEY.

RAIL ROAD BETWEEN LANCASTER AND CHESTER.

In a preceding number of our paper, an esteemed correspondent advocated the policy of connecting Chesterville and Lancaster C. H. by Rail Road. There has been such a furor on the subject of Rail Roads in our State for the last year or two that we did not think it prudent when our friend's article appeared, to adopt his opinions at once, before giving the subject due consideration, and in the event that we found it would be practicable, and at the same time sufficiently profitable to repay the Stock holders for the capital they would be obliged to invest, then we determined as far as we were able to exert our powers to build the road. We have conversed with some of our most intelligent citizens on the subject, and from what we can learn we are firmly persuaded that this road would not only be of infinite advantage to the planters on the line, and to the community in general, but we believe the stock will be profitable. We very much doubt if there is a section of country in the whole State, twenty-eight miles in length, where there is more wealth and intelligence than between Lancaster and Chester. Nor is this all, this wealth is not confined to two or three, but the country is thickly settled and it is equally divided amongst the residents. From what we can learn, there can be no doubt the Charlotte & South Carolina R. Road Company will subscribe at least \$50,000 to the enterprise. The State is also legitimately bound to aid in the work; Chester District and village will subscribe, and old Lancaster was never behind yet. If we recollect correctly, Lancaster subscribed \$125,000 towards the Charlotte Road when it was first contemplated to build it by way of Camden and Lancaster. If Lancaster subscribes \$100,000 to this road, our word, for it, it will be built. We are glad to say that our District is not in debt. But few cases were returned last Saturday, (return day), and the fact is, as regards new business, our lawyers have but little to do. Neither do we wish to see our District involved in debt, but if an enterprise is proposed, and upon examination it is found to be one which will advance the interest of our people, then it is the duty of the people to accomplish the end.

The distance between Chesterville and Lancaster C. H. is twenty eight miles, say the length of the road will be thirty miles, it would cost we presume to build it, something like two hundred and fifty or three hundred thousand dollars. If Chester subscribe \$100,000, the Charlotte Road and State \$100,000 and Lancaster, One Hundred Thousand, the road is built.

But we do not wish to lead our people blindly into any measure which is proposed, we wish them to do as they have always done—think for themselves and act for themselves.

North Carolina Papers.

We receive in exchange four excellent papers from Raleigh, N. C. The Star is an excellent paper of large size, and filled weekly with such editorials, as characterize the editor to be a writer of literary attainments, and good judgment. Terms \$2.00 per year.

Our thanks to brother Lemay for the

favorable manner in which he has noticed the Ledger.

The Times is another good paper published weekly, at two dollars, per year.— Edited by C. C. Raboteau.

The Weekly Post is a new paper, not much older than the Ledger, this being the 17th number. It is a literary paper, and contains some sensible editorials on various subjects.

The Live Giraffe though last, is not least. The Giraffe is richly worth two dollars per year the price of subscription. Here is a specimen of the Giraffe:

IMPORTANT ANNOUNCEMENT.—The very fact that the Giraffe is the only popular paper in North Carolina, induces the editor to offer it on such terms, as will enable every body, however poor or stingy, to subscribe for, and read our Path Illuminator. It is, therefore, offered to clubs, as follows. For a club of five subscribers, with the dimes in advance, \$8—10 subscribers, \$15—and where a club of forty is made up, the Giraffe will be sent for one dollar, each—and one copy, free of charge to whoever sends the club. It is hardly necessary for us to ask if these terms suit the times—they do, and we expect to hear from the forty club pretty extensively.

Verily, a WITTY-cur presides over the Giraffe—his bark drives away the "blues" whenever we receive his paper.

HOMESTEAD LAW—P. T. H.

Our friend from Stoney Hill, should be careful how he "throws Stones at Glass Houses," for we think we can clearly and conclusively prove, that he does not know what in the Homestead Law. He does not understand how, and what property should be exempt, or if he does, we can conclusively show that he is recommending the very course or tries to do it which would favor the views of rascals and swindlers. But before we do this, for fear that the blustering he might get into, added to the extreme heat of the present time, might produce such a calamitous effect upon his corporeal faculties, or might be attended with serious consequences, we will sift his piece through, and endeavor to verify what Byron says, "that a little learning is a dangerous thing."

In the first place, to judge from what our friend says, "that I by no means regard the Homestead Law as being perfect more than other humane enactments"—and I do not suppose that I am a greater friend or advocate of this Law than all of those who voted for it, and I think it yet remains to be tested whether it will be beneficial or not."

Now here in plain language, we can see that our friend is sorry he voted for it, "do not suppose I am a greater friend of this law," and to make his excuse the more palatable, he recommends us to try it, and see how it will do. So we are to infer from this that our Legislators go to Columbia, and enact speculative laws to see how they will do—if these laws should bring distress and trouble to the people, then they will be repealed. Beautiful theory practically carried out in Homestead Law!

Our friend is most egregiously mistaken when he thought we based the prosperity of Virginia upon the fact of her exempting no real estate of the debtor. This may be in part the cause, and no doubt is and we can assure our friend, that we think it infinitely better for a man to shoulder his bed, &c., and go to work to make a livelihood having a clear conscience, than to dwell in a home which should rightly be sold to pay his just debts. As regards vagrants in the Northern States, we can inform our friend that not one in five hundred who arrive in N. Y. or Boston, locate in either the State of N. Y. or Mass. and we will warrant the assertion, that in proportion to the number of inhabitants, there are as many foreigners in Charleston or in South Carolina as in N. York city, or New York State.

Further, P. T. H. says, our reference to the Homestead Law in the Northern States, if it proves anything it proves too much, and further, he takes that as the reason for the density of the population. "Oh judgement thou art fled to brutish beasts, And men have lost their reason."

We can inform our friend that multifarious reasons keep men at the North, and at the same time to give him as much information as we can, will inform him that the Northern States being the first settled, of course have a larger population, on the same principle that England has a much larger population in proportion than the New England States. It does not follow either, that the inhabitants of England remain there because they are favorable to the laws of Great Britain! The fact is, friend, at the North as it is in England, the people remain because they can't get away—they have not money to take them South. On the other hand, there is another reason why Northern men in affluent or even comfortable circumstances, prefer to remain there, is, they don't like slavery at the South—there are men at the North who although they are opposed to slavery do not meddle with our "peculiar institutions"—these men do not like to work with negroes, and therefore remain there. Had we time and space we could make this matter clearer to you, so that

you may probably understand it, but allow us to ask you, if we have not a great number of Northern men not only in our own State, but in the whole Southern Country?

Fudge Friend—nonsense, to even dream that exemption of property should keep northern men at home. Indeed would we have a contemptible opinion of them if such were the case. But enough of this.

As regards the Bankrupt act, we have not that law, but we still adhere to what we at first said, according to the ends attained by the Bankrupt act, and the Homestead Law, place them in the same category as perfectly analogous. If we understand the provisions of the Bankrupt act—a man when he became involved, only had to declare his bankruptcy by some legal form, and was then freed from the obligation of paying; the only difference between that Law and the Homestead Law, is that the latter exempts his real estate to the value of five hundred dollars, and the debtor is saved any further trouble, his creditor can whistle for fifty or one hundred but it is of no use to attempt to collect it, for by this legal right all the debtors property is out of his reach. We are obliged to pass over some of the strictures of our friend as we have not room sufficient in this paper, and will say a few words in relation to his last suggestion, "if a man were in debt, and thought it would be to his advantage, he could assign his property over to his creditors, and be as well off as he was anterior to the passage of the act."

Our correspondent must surely think there is more honesty in the world than we ever thought. We are inclined to doubt if a man could do this, but even admitting that he could, would there be one case in one hundred, where this would be done? We repeat that these men would shelter themselves under the wing of this Homestead Law. It is from this fact, that we protest that this law is calculated to encourage vagrancy and idleness in our Land.

The Law of man, the law which was made when he was made, and strengthened as man by the power of intelligence and religious reform, made known and propagated the "glad tidings of great joy"—this Law, we say, which emanated from the Giver of all good to add to man's several comforts—this law is equally as obligatory upon you as on me, this law is "LOVE THY NEIGHBOR AS THYSELF."

Are we carrying out the provisions of this law, which was instituted by God, when my house and land are entailed on my family—you or no one else can have any recourse upon it, and probably I am in debt to you for this land!

Is this fulfilling the law of God, love thy neighbor as thyself? Is this the way you would have me do? Nonsense! It does not require the wisdom of Solomon to see the unjustness of this Law, and we trust our friend will be ultimately brought to the knowledge of his error.

EDITOR'S TABLE.

Philadelphia certainly ranks first among the cities in the Union, in the works of art. If you see a fine Portfolio, a beautiful bound book, or a handsome engraving, upon enquiring you find each article came from Philadelphia. To support this opinion, we have three handsome Magazines before us, each containing a number of well executed engravings. First we take up GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK—L. A. Godey, Philadelphia.

This is the April number, and it is a fit companion friend Godey for our fair friends in this delightful season, particularly delightful in our balmy, pleasant climate. There is an excellent article in this number, on steam, illustrating the use and power of the steam engine, by several appropriate cuts. Besides this, there are a number of pieces calculated to please the most fastidious taste. We are pleased to see quite a number of Godey's Book taken here, and trust the list will be still larger—the price of the Lady's Book is three dollars per year, or two copies for five dollars. We will give a copy of the Ledger and the Book for four dollars.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE, Geo. R. Graham, Philadelphia. The April number we have received. What a beautiful plate "Coquetish seventeen!" Graham's Magazine contains 112 pages of reading matter from some of our most popular writers. James, Herbert, Frederick Bremer, A. J. Requier, of our own State, and Mrs. S. C. Hall, besides a number of others have articles in this number. Graham is a thorough going fellow, a strong advocate of the Main Liquor Law, and is down upon Alcohol and its adherents. The price of Graham's Magazine is three dollars for a copy, or two copies for 5 00. See Prospectus in another column.

SARTAIN'S MAGAZINE, J. D. Sartain Editor, Philadelphia. We are under obligations to the publishers for sending us the January, Feb'y March and April numbers of their Magazine. Sartain's is a new Magazine compared with Godey's and Graham's, but has established a great reputation for as

esthetic skill, and literary merit wherever it is taken.

In the April number the mezzotint engraving of the "Magie Lake" is indeed beautiful "Cromwell before the battle of Dunbar." It strikes us that there is too much of a medly about this picture to render it attractive.

R. H. Stoddard, T. H. Chivers, and other writers of celebrity are regular contributors to this Magazine, that this fact alone is sufficient to warrant us in saying—the reading matter is of the first order. Terms, three dollars per year for a single copy—five copies for ten dollars, eight copies for fifteen dollars. We will be pleased to receive subscriptions for either of these Magazines, and will show specimens to any one desiring to see them.

SOUTHERN STANDARD.—Our thanks to brother Pressly for the favorable manner in which he has noticed our paper. We were a subscriber to the Standard prior to our coming to Lancaster, and when we did not receive the Standard in exchange for the Ledger, we were quite disappointed.

Notice A.C. Dunlap's advertisement in this paper. That is the store to find every thing you need. See also by advertisement what an assortment of groceries S. Benson offers at his store in Camden.

We are requested by the Editor of the Camden Journal to state that he will be at Lancasterville during Court, and he would be much obliged to those of his patrons who are in errors if they would come forward prepared to give him a helping hand.

Several editorials prepared for this paper are left out for want of room.

PLEASANT HILL.—Our papers are sent regularly, in order that you should get them by Thursday's Stage. It is not our fault if you do not receive them.

From the Charleston Courier.

WASHINGTON, March 22.

In the debates on the Deficiency Bill, in the House; the subject of Government expenditures has been considered by several of the speakers. The Administration was defended by Mr. Brooks from the charge of wastefulness of expenditure.—Some have imputed the fault to Congress, and otherwise to the Executive, but it is generally acknowledged that the expenditures are greater than they need be. On the eve of a Presidential election both parties always become great advocates for economy.

The Committee on Ways and Means have applied themselves to the work of retrenchment. Last year they cut down the army estimates very much, and now they are again applying the pruning knife. It is said, also that they will not report any Fortification Bill at this session. No appropriations were made last year for fortifications. The system of fortifications was adopted immediately after the late war, and was devised and in part executed by General Bernard. It is now asserted that in a considerable measure the system is erroneous, and that many of the works will be found useless. This may be true, but still there are some important strategical points that ought to be fortified.

The Committee have cut down the estimate of the Census Bureau from a hundred and fifty thousand dollars to fifty thousand dollars, for the next year. There is an indication of a determination to limit the preparation of the Census returns to the enumeration of the inhabitants and the statistical returns, omitting all the extraneous matter which Mr. Kennedy had proposed to introduce. A committee of the Senate have the subject in hand, and will probably report in favor of the simplest and cheapest form of publication that can be devised.

The dilatoriness of Congress is the subject of general remark. The Committee of the House have not been called upon for reports for six weeks—most of the discussions relate entirely to party politics, and have no reference to business before House.

The debate on the Intervention subject is to be continued in the Senate to-day, by Mr. Seale; unless he should yield the floor, for the present, to Mr. Gwin, who wants to bring up the bill for the establishment of a naval depot and Navy Yard at San Francisco. The amendment pending provides for the completion of the navy dock at San Francisco, by the addition of a basin and railway. The cost of the various public works about to be authorized in California, will be enormous. The California Mint will probably be established, and it will cost nearly half a million a year, as some of the Californians say, provided the gold product expected, for some years to come, shall be coined at that mint.

Mr. Wright, late member from California, and Col. Fremont, have gone to England for the purpose of breaking off the contract for the sale of his Mariposa tract of gold bearing land. The sale was concluded in this city between Col. Benton, who was authorized as Col. Fremont's agent, and Thomas Donny Sargent, of

this city. The terms were a hundred thousand dollars down, and a million when a title should be executed. An agent was sent to California to take possession of the property, and Mr. Sargent went to England to complete his arrangements. Mr. Wright is interested in the tract with Col. Fremont, and he stated, when here, that the tide was good, and that a million of dollars was an inadequate price for it. He and Col. Fremont have, therefore, gone to England for the purpose of availing themselves of some difficulty as to the conditions of sale, for the purpose of breaking it off. The Californians appear to be crazy on the subject of mining. Some of them say that they will produce, after the next three years, three or four hundred millions a year.

From the Unionville Journal.

The Homestead Law.

All attempts of Government to interfere in the private affairs of individuals, and to prevent idleness and imprudence from meeting its just reward, by Poverty and more or less suffering following in its train has heretofore, and always will, signally fail. The fiat of the Almighty has gone forth that man shall earn bread by the sweat of his brow; not by every one hoeing, or plowing or chopping, or harvesting, but by energetically following some occupation or pursuit, that will earn for himself and family an honorable livelihood. If Government were to act so unwisely as to compel by law an equal division of all property between every individual, such a condition of things would last but a very short time. The same inequality would soon again take place, and those who, from want of industry, frugality and economy, had nothing before the division, would suddenly relapse into their former condition. We are authorized by the language of the bible, in saying that God himself contemplated such inequality in the condition of his creature man. Not only in the Old, but in the New Testament, we bear of the "high and the low, the rich and the poor," and no Legislature has the right (if it could, by its action,) to make the rich man poor. The moral code enjoins the obligation to perform, and comply with contracts, without any compulsory process, and it is the duty of the Legislature to give its sanction to the moral code, by supplying this compulsory process in cases where the moral obligation is not sufficiently binding to induce the parties, from a sense of justice, to do their duty.—This brings us to the consideration of what is called the Homestead Law, passed at the last session of the Legislature. The law provides that the homestead of fifty acre of land, not exceeding in value five hundred dollars, to be laid off around the homestead most advantageously to the owner, who does not live in a town, shall be exempt from levy and sale by means of final process, for any debt contracted after this law goes into operation—the amount of which, he may become indebted in any way whatever, and if he is only worth five hundred dollars in land, he may laugh at his creditor, and put him at defiance, although this creditor may be a man who has built him the house in which he lives—the day-laborer who has toiled for him in the fields, and his starving family at home—the kind neighbor who has loaned him half the proceeds of his last little crop, to enable him to purchase corn for his support. This is not all, nor the worst. He may recklessly commit a trespass upon his neighbor's lands—cut his valuable timber—pull down his fences, and let the stock destroy his arms and say to him, I put you at defiance. I only own four hundred and fifty dollars worth of land. It will not do to say that all this may be done now by one not owning any land or other property. He would have no foothold in the neighborhood, and could be driven out of it. These are not all the bad effects of the law. It actually destroys the credit of the small farmer. Before the passage of the law, a man owning five hundred dollars worth of land, and failing in his crop, could go to his neighbor and borrow \$100 to buy grain. Now it is unsafe to him. He may be ever so honest, but he may die, and his sons may not be like the husband and father; and his credit might not be very good if he owned seven or eight hundred dollar worth of land, for when the commissioners have laid off five hundred dollars worth most advantageously for him, the balance of the land, in the shape of a belt, would be of but little value. Besides, the law must necessarily work badly, in its practical operation. Suppose the house is worth \$1000, how must the officer proceed? Must he cut it in two, or give the whole of it to the debtor? If it is given to the debtor, one man has \$1000 worth of property exempted, and others only \$500; and thus, the law would operate unequally. If the house is cut in two or some person besides the original owner purchase half of it, you will have two families in one house, which we all know never does well. And again to show how utterly futile it is to attempt to legislate prevent individual suffering, produced by negligence or idleness, I ask why should six hundred dollars worth be exempted, and not six, six fifty, or seven? It is no answer to say that it will take about five hundred dollars worth of land to support a family, because six or seven hundred dollars worth is an necessary for some families, as five or even three hundred for others. Here again, the law operates unequally. But you will answer, it is impossible to avoid it. Truly so, and hence the objection to any attempt at legislation on the subject. It is said that honest and industrious men sold out, driven from home, for want of a law of this sort, by their becoming security and the principal falling. It seldom or never happens that an honest, industrious man fails to have friends to sustain him in his misfortune; and instances of that sort are not to be met with, we should not make any experiment to remedy them, but may be worse than the disease, if any such happens that disease is cured by experi-