SUMTERVILLE, S. C. MAY 7, 1851.

NO.28

Prison Anecdote.

In the year 1834, a widow of good fortune (whom we shall call Mrs. Newton) resided with her daughter in one of the suburbs nearest to the Metropolis. They lived in fashionable style, and kept an ample establishment of servants.

* A very pretty young girl, nineteen years of age resided in this family in the capacity of lady's maid. She was tolerably educated, spoke with grammatical correctness, and was distinguished by a remarkably gentle and fascinating address.

At the time Miss Newton was en-

gaged to be married to one Captain Jennings, R. N.; and Miss Newton (as many young ladies in the like circumstances have done before,) employed her leisure in embroidering cambric, making it up into handkerchiefs, and sending them and other little presents of that description, to Captain Jennings. Unhappily, but very naturally, she made Charlotte Mortleck, her maid, the bearer of these communications. The captain occupied lodgings suited to a gentlemen of station, and thither Charlotte Mortlock frequently repaired at the bidding of her young mistress, and generally waited (as lovers are generally impatient) to take back the captain's answers.

A strange sort of regard, or attachment (it is confidently believed to have been guiltless) sprung up between the captain and the maid; and the captain, who would seem to have deserved Miss Newton's confidence as little as her maid did, gave as presents to Charlotte, some of the embroidered offerings of Miss Newton.

It happened that a sudden appointment to the command of a ship of war, took Captain Jennings on a trans-Atlantic voyage. He had not been very long gone, when the following discovery threw the family of the Newtons into a state of intense

Miss Newton betook herself to that young woman's room, and, quite unsuspiciously, opened a trunk which whs left unlocked. There she found, to her horror, a number of the handkerchiefs she had embroidered for her lover. The possibility of the into the wide world of London. real truth never flashed across her mind; the dishonesty of Charlotte seemed to be the only solution of the incident. "Doubtless,' she reasoned, "the parcels had been opened on their way to Captain Jennings, and their contents stolen.'

On the return of Charlotte Mortlock, she charged with the robbery. What availed the assertion that she had received the handkerchiefs from the captain himself? It was no defence, and certainly was not calculated to soften the anger of her mistress. A policeman was summoned, the unhappy girl was charged with felony, underwent examination, was committed for trial, and, destitute of witnesses, or of any probable defence, was ultimately convicted. The judge (now deceased) who tried the case, was unsparingly denounced by many philanthrophic ladies, for the admiration he had expressed for the weeping girl, and especially for his announcement to the jury, in passing sentence of one year's imprisonment with hard labor, "that he country could not afford to lose such a very judicial remark; but an in- of the temptations to which she was nocent girl was, at all events, saved | now exposed; and implored the Govfrom a sentence that might have ernor's counsel and assistance. With-

Correction, Charlotte Mortlock observed the best possible conductwas modest, humble, submissive, and casts of society, at that time, were industrious-and soon gained the most remarkable. She cheerfully good-will of all her supervisors. To acquiesced. She found the good the Governor she always asserted her lady at home, related her history, innocence, and told, with great sim- met with sympathy and active aid, plicity, the tale of her fatal possession and after remaining for a time, by of these dangerous gifts.

months, when the Governor received | commended to a wealthy family, to a visit from a certain old Baronet, whom every particular of her history who with ill-disguised reluctance, and was confided. In this service she acpeculiar to him, proceeded to say, ness and fidelity, and won the warmthat "a girl named Charlotte Mort- est regard. The incident which had the Atlantic; and that a letter he Captain Jennings and Miss Newton: produced would show the singular but whether the former had ever an Captain was, about that girl.'

expressions of anguish, remorse, and horror, at the suffering and apparent ruin of a "dear innocent girl,' the victim of his senseless and heartless imprudence. However, the Baronet seemed to be anything but touched by his friend's rhapsodies. He talked much of "human nature," and of the "weakness of a man when a pretty girl was in the case:" but in order to satisfy his friend's mind, asked to see her, that he might write some account of her appearance and condition. Accordingly, he did see her in the Governor's presence. After a few inappropriate questions, he cut the interview short and went away, manifestly disposed to account his gallant friend a fool for his excitement.

The incident was not lost upon the Governor, who listened with increased faith to the poor girl's protestations. In a few months more he received a stronger confirmation of them .-Apparently unsatisfied with the Baronet's services, Captain Jennings wrote to another friend of his, a public functionary, formerly a Captain in the renowned Light Division; and that officer placed in the Governor's hand a letter from the Captain, expressing unbounded grief at the dreadful fate of an innocent young woman;-"He could not rest night or day; she haunted his imagination, and vet he was distant and powerless to serve her. His second messenger was touched with pity, and consulted the Governor as to the proper course Captain Jennings being so far away, no formal document being at hand, and the period of the poor girl's release being then almost come, it water to one of the poor girl's release being then almost come, it water to one of the poor girl's release being then almost come, it water to one of the poor girl's release being then almost come, it water to one of the poor girl's release being then almost come, it water to one of the poor girl's release being then almost come, it water to one of the poor girl's release being then almost come, it water to one of the poor girl's release being then almost come, it water to one of the poor girl's release being then almost come, it water to one of the poor girl's release being then almost come, it water to one of the poor girl's release being then almost come, it water to one of the poor girl's release being then almost come, it water to one of the poor girl's release being then almost come, it water to one of the poor girl's release being then almost come, it water to one of the poor girl's release being then almost come, it water to one of the poor girl's release being then almost come, it water to one of the poor girl's release being then almost come, it water to one of the poor girl's release being then almost come, it water to one of the poor girl's release being then almost come, it water to one of the poor girl's release being the many the poor girl's release the poor girl's r

her occupation had been of a woman-ly character, she had never incurred a reproof, much less a punishment. Kaderani, near Negombo, a town As Newton betook berself to that losen well sustained. She couse, a sum on the search of the sustained of th been well sustained. She, conse- Colombo, on the sea coast. seeing this large number of men prevailed; not a word was allowed to the South have quently, quitted her sad abode a condition suitable for active exertion. Such assistance as could able for the growth of cinnamon, pons above their heads, with their robes, and with high combs in their proscribed in all that territory exbe extended to her, on her departure,

She soon found herself penniless. pawn her clothes (which were good). privation which has assailed so many similarly circumstanced. She resolvon gates. Well attired, but deeply veiled, so as to defy recognition, she inquired for the Governor. The gate porter announced that "a lady' desired to speak to him. The stranger was shown in, the veil was uplifted, and, to the Governor's astonishment, there stood huge bamboons. Charlotte Mortlock! Her huir was | neatly and becomingly arranged about her face; her dress was quiet and pretty; and altogether she locked so young, so lovely, and, at the same mirror. If anything can transport rush mat; and with a curiously-shaped time, so modest and innocent, that one in imagination to fairy land it is little knife proceeded to strip the tenthe Governor, per force, almost to be wafted along in a Cingalese ca der bark. It is scarcely to be beexcused, the inconsistency (albeit at | noc, with its beautifully-transparent | lieved how rapidly barking is performtended with such fatal consequence) tall sail, floating jauntily amongst ed. The little knife is first run down

of Captain Jennings. With many tears she acknowledged her grateful obligations for the considerate and humane treatment would not transport her, since the she had received in prison. She disclosed her poverty and her utter beauty.' It was doubtless, not friendlessness; expressed her horror out a moment's hesitation, she was cools banks. Consigned to the County House of advised to go at once to a lady of station, whose extensive charities and zealous services, rendered to the out- landing at a little tope of cocoa-nuther benevolent recommendation, in She had been in prison a few a charitable establishment, was re-

Assuredly, the letter teemed with I gone, the narrator has never been ! able to learn. This is, in every particular, a true case of prison experience.

A Cinnamon Garden.

The Englishman sips his coffee, enjoys sugar in his tea, and spices in his pastry, wondering why such things are not cheaper; and picturing Indian planters as princes, in white calico and straw hats, having little else to do than to smoke hookahs, drink brandy-pawny and pocket their gains. A trip to some of the coffee, sugar, or cinnamon estates in Ceylon, would at once dispel the imaginary picture; none of the articles we have mentioned grow indigenous and without trouble, as a visit to the Kaderani Cinnamon Gardens would show.

Before, however, we start for them, it may be as well to mention that the aromatic spice called einnamon, is the inner bark of the lawrus Cinnamon, a beautiful tree, attaining the size, and something the appearance of a moderately large pear-tree. To produce fine bark -such as is required for purposes of commerce -the tree must be felled, and the root forced to grow in shoots, straight and smooth. These being cut when eighteen months or two years old, a fresh supply of young sticks rapidly appear after the first rains. A cinnamon plantation, therefore, is in reality a garden, and not a forest.

The English Government possess five cinnamon plantations in Cevlon, to jursue. However, under the un happy circumstances of the case, viduals, some of whom allow their es- der: each party is then placed; and,

She had been carefully observed, were agents for and part proprietors The peelers are paid according to as to who shall turn out the greatest

was afforded, and so she was launched atmosphere, such as is there found. | shoulders, might easily fancy they other in silence, pointing with the of Pennsylvania to the Rocky mounant and least fatiguing mode is by a to attack some hidden enemy. Very only drawback to the agreecable featly to the South, and have just been Happily, she did not linger in want, native covered canoe, along the old soon, however, the shouting ceases; Dutch canal, a small river which the not a sound is heard, save their sharp and gradually descend to the extreme | Dutch deepened, so as to admit of click of the 'catties' against the ten loaded boats passing at all times. A der green sticks which may be seen passage canoe is as light as the trunk toppling over in all directions By ed to act, and again went to the prist of a mange-tree can be made by adz- ten or cleven o'clock the peelers had ing out the interior. Stretched at cut sufficient ciunamon to occupy full length on the matted deck, I them in the barking process for the watched the two boatmen haul in remainder of the day; and, having work pursued here, with the uproar their little rush bag of tobaccos, jag- collected all their sticks in bundles. gery, and hoppers (a kind of light they proceeded to the peeling-house.' cakes), and proceed to hoist the Arrived there, not a moment was enormous sail, held in its place by lost; the heavy bumble is flung upon

little canoe bounded off as swiftly milky jaice of a cocoa-nut and wiped and noiselessly as a deer; the breeze the perspiration from their forcheads, was fair, and the water smooth as a seated themselves cross-legged on a of tropical rivers; and, catch occa- the instrument at the thick part beering shrubs that blossomed on the

The Lake of the Negombo, a fine trees, I procured one of the common bullock-hackeries of the country, and dens.

drainage had been well seen to .-This is a very important matter; for,

houses.'

stages, from the green stick to the beautifully yellow pipe of prepared The bark having

The 'Chalias' are assembled at break of day in gangs of thirty, with oud day, the pipes are laid out singly, a 'Canghan,' or native overseer of upon cords stretched across the upfield work, over each. All are armed with a sharp, light bill-hook, or 'cattie' when cut. The European superintendent having seen each gang propcontaining in the aggregate about erly equited, accompanies them to

the floor of the veranda, and the No sooner was this done, than the 'Chalias' having hastily drank off the sionally the gorgeous rays of the sun tween the bark and the stick and

of no further use.

dirty thick liquid served out as coffee side each other. The greatest vigiby the Cingalese, is not drinkable by lance of the superintendent and his island which produces the berry in value of the spice depends upon the such abundance should also furnish proper division into qualities, and, the beverage of fair quaity. Break-fast over, I proceeded, with my host coarse species; for it is to the interest to inspect the "works," or "peeling of the peelers who are paid by the weight-that as much as possible of In former days, both under the the thick be placed in the quills; but Dutch and English Covernments, the | the master's interest requires that as cultivation, as well as the after pre- little as possible should be so hidden. paration of the spice, was exclusively The experiment was once made of carried on by one particular caste of paying the 'Chalias,' by the day, grades placed over them, belonging hours, that it would have been ruinto their own body. This system is ous to have continued the system. now partly changed, and the prepar- An active 'Chalia,' assisted by his ation of the bark is alone carried on wife and child, will prepare one hunby the "Chalias." This being their dred pounds of spice in a month, hereditary occupation, they are, as which will produce him one pound might be expected, temarkably ex- seventeen and sixpence, or seven pert in their operations. Having pounds for the season, if for four spent two days amongst these Peelers, months. Upon this they will idle a-I was enabled to watch the whole way the rest of the year, though in process of cropping, in the various some few cases other trifling occupa-

The bark having a natural tendency to curl up, requires but little rolling; and when made upon the secper part of the building. There they remain for two days, when they un-

air drying will generally suffice .lease being then almost come, it wation. It is to one of the high cultiwas deeped modelly be come, it wation. It is to one of the high cultistep. Charlotte Mortlock inhibit I man, of Ackland, Boyd & Co.
the judgement of the law.

They don't asthat I am about to preceed. They

essary, and to prevent pilfering .-Still, altogether, it was a pleasing sight; and I could not but contrast the well-order, business-like mode of and confusion I witnessed the following day in a peeling-house on a native property, where all appeared to be masters.

The after-processes of assortment, packing and baking, are carried on in the Colombia establishments; as is also the distillation of cinnamon from the cuttings and rejected pieces of

Great Discovery. The English Railway Times has the following :

The decomposition of water has at groves of wild, strange-looking trees, the stick on two opposite sides, from length been obtained, and that a which nearly always fringe the banks | end to end, and then, by inserting merely nominal cost, and with unerring precision. This great discovery, originating in America, has been peramidst the dark, clustering foliage. running it quickly along, with a feeted by the experiments of an emi-The canal or river is as winding as twisting motion, the long slip of fine nent German chemist, and patented a serpent, and in many places so nar- bark falls off without a sli; or blemish, in the three kingdoms by Mr. Sheprow, that the bamboo mast gave a an object very desirable if the quali- ard. The carburetted hydrogen may passing greeting to clusters of flow- ty be in other respects fine. When be formed to any extent, which, while the sticks are all stripped they are possessing an illuminating power equal to that of coal gas, is capable On the morning of the second day of being itself applied to the same sheet of water, was soon crossed, and the scene was of a more lively char- purpose as steam, at remarkably high acter. The wives and children of the pressure. This gas is also capable peelers again flocked to the peeling of producing an amount of caloric house; and, scated in rows, commen- equal to that of live coal, and consemade the best of my way to the gar- ced scraping off the green cuticle quently well and cheaply fitted to act from the heaps of bark slips, which as a combustible agent in the conver-A first glance at the cinnamon are brought to them by the younger sion of water into steam. This tremenplantations at Kaderani showed that children, who also removed the scra- dons power has been for some time ped spice to the men. These begin engaging the attention of our most by assorting them into three qualities, eminent engineers, and will, when although heat and moisture are both according to thinness of bark and sufficiently tested, be experimented essential to the full development of brightness of colour; the shorter upon before the public. If successthe spice, stagmant water injures its pieces are set aside to be placed in ful, as there is every present appearin the blunt phraseology which was quitted herself with perfect trustful- flavour. The natives pay but little the interior of the pige, whilst the ance of its being, the revolution it attention to this, nor to removing the longest are placed outside. The pi- must effect in the economic working young sticks before the bark thickens | ping, or quilling then commences, and of railways, and indeed in every lock had quite bewitched his friend led to her unmerited imprisonment, too much; hence the marked inferior. by dexterous management the peoler branch of trade and manufacture Captain Jennings, who was beyond broke off the engagement between ity of all native-grown cinnamon. so selects the bark, that very little where the steam is employed as a Arrived at the superintendent's cutting at the ends is required to motive power, is altogether inca'culabungalow, a breakfast of fish, eggs, from them into the proper length. He. It almost opens to the wanderframe of mind in which in which the opportunity of indemnifying the poor and curry was soon served up, and The quills are made into uniform ing gaze the Utopian vista, in which

Pale Ale; for be it known that the three layers of the bark, or quill, in longer necessary. It is sufficient for tain.' Now we say that in this senus, however, to state that several of timent be departs from the Demothe leading railway companies are in cratic party of every Southern State one European in a dozen; although native attendants, is needed in this treaty with the patentee, and that, in the Union. Why, even the Virit might have been expected that the stage of the process; for much of the consequently, if anything whatever is ginia Democracy, which lately capitcapable of being made out of the dis- ulated to the Whigs in the legislature covery, the railway interest will pos- of that State on this question, and sess at once the first benefit and chief honor in its realization.

The Union of yesterday, says: 'Our neighbor of the Southern Press, in noticing our introductory article, says that in declaring our determination to sustain the recent compromise measures, enacted by Cingalese, called "Chalias," who had with a view of securing better work, the constituted authorities of the been men, or petty diefs, of various but so little was there done in twelve land, we have taken leave of the Democratic party in every Southern State of this Union. If our neighbor is right, there is no Democratic party. All that is left of this once owerful denomination of people, is the tribe called seceders, of which Messrs. CHEVES and RHETT of South Carolina, are the chiefs; and it is certain that these, like the remnants of the aborigines of the land, are fast disappearing-melting away as the snow before the heat of the summer's sun. So sad a picture deeply affects us. It recalls to our recollection a scene that we witnessed here in the winter of 1824, when PUSH-MA TA-HA (the warrior and chief of the Choctaws) was on his death bed. He sent for his friend and a stout cord to tie up the sticks dergo a little more rolling up, or and companion-in-arms, General 'handling' and are placed on stands JACKSON, and taking him by the outside, exposed to the action of the band, expired as he uttered these hot air, but carefully sheltered by mournful words: 'My friend, we have make room for yours. When I am two Northern Democrats in the Sen-

tion commences in good carnest .- emulation often arises amongst them fate of the South, but we think it was Dire to any such distinction. They singularly unfortunate for a South. don't understand the glory of degraern editor to make, in an article dation, by voting themselves out of defending the compromise.

The whole of the Ceylon coast is rushing mally into the plantation, be spoken by the work-people. The dians, from the eastern shore of low and sandy, and generally favor- flourishing their sharp, shinning wea- various headmen clad in long white Maine to the Delaware, and are now which flourishes in a hot and damp long black hair floating over their hair, passed on from one peeler to antending from the western boundary To get to Negombo, the most pleas- were in pursuit of animals, or about finger to any defective work. The tains, which once belonged exclusivetrues of the scene, was an old, guant excluded on all the shore of the Pa-Malay, with musket on shoulder, who cific in our possession, down below paced the length of the building in the latitude of Charleston, we cannot grim dignity, to enforce order, if nec- fail to be struck with the striking resemblance between the destiny of the Southern people and of the aborig-

> The mournful and touching re proach of the dying chief to General JACKSON, reminds him that they had both fought for their great father, the federal government, but that the Indian's people were leaving to make room for the whites. So have the South and the North fought together for the same common government The South has been deprived of the common acquisition to make room for the North; and it only now remains for the Southern people to leave their homes to complete the parallel.

> But then there are a good many people in the South who are unwilling to perfect the parallel between themselves and the aborigines: and hence rupudiate the Compromise which the Union so much extols- a compromise so much like those we have generally made with the Indians, by which the weaker party gets a little money, and the stronger much land.

The Union thinks that these who liffer from him in supporting the Compromise are a small party of seceders, led by Messrs. CHEVES and RHETT. Let us see. In his inangural address, only one week ago, the editor of the Union said he would 'cordially sustain the recent compro mise measures,' and that 'It is fortuante that this Compromise is the joint work of both the great political parties of the country, and that it may therefore be referred to in al time to come, as a monument of patriotism, which towers above the ordinary spirit of party, when the safety of the Uni n is threatened.'

Now the best defence of the com promise which the late editor of the Union could make, was 'that it was the best we could get.' But here comes the new editor and proclaims it to be a monument of patriotism. By turning a screw, a flood of water towaring above the ordinary spirit of can be directed to any part of the girl for the suffering she had under | finished, with a bottle of Allsop's lengths of three feet and a half, and unskilled manual labor shall be no party, which he will cordially sus house,

agreed with them on a joint declaration, would go only so far as to say that the people of Virginia differed about the justice, constitutionality, and expediency of that measure. The Maryland Convention of Whigs and Democrats, in a State not deeply interested in s'avery, could not endorse the justice of the compromise. The Georgia Convention, whose members were opposed by a large majority of the Democrats of that State, as too submissive, and who framed a platform, which is considered the most orthodox among Southern compromisers, also expressly assert and lament the injustice of the compromise-although they ageed to

abide by it--not to sustain it cordially. They intimate pretty distinctly that it was the very utmost aggression they could stand without a disruption of the bonds of the Union. The Democracy of no Southern State has approved the Compromise.

As for the whole Southern Democracy, so far as we can judge by its representation in Congress, when this towering monument of patriotism was constructed, a majority in both houses opposed every important part of it -the California, Texas, and the Districts of Columbia bills. And the only measure which the Southern

the common territory of the Union,

In one respect, it seems to us the present editor of the Union is more ern compromisers. Some of them have tried to vindicate themselves by saying that the Compromise was the best they could get, (witnout doing anything to get better) -others have desperately actempted to cleim that measure as a Southern victory. But the Union now admits that the South 'has sacrificed the most'-and on that ground claims the glory-claims 'a moral victory over Abolitionism.'-Well, this is a new kind of glory and victory-the glory and victory of retreat, and of surrender. If this is the way the Southern Democracy is to go on acquiring victory under the tactics of the new leader, it will not be long before, like old PUSH-TE-MA-HA, it will have nothing left to ask but 'to be buried at the capital, and to have the big guns fired over it.'

The Union objects to our demand that part of California be restored to the South, and ten millions voted to buy her consent. This, he thinks, unconstitutional, and therefore impracticable, but even if practicable, it ought to be rejected, because inconsistent with our national Union and general prosperity.' Well, as the same thing was done with Texas, we don't understand how that can be unconstitutional new, which was a case of such towering patriotism then. But does the editor think the advance of Southern institutions into California, inconsistent with our national Union and general presperity?-Howbeit he says, that 'time will soon bring round' that very measure if Messrs. Cheves and Rherr will keep quiet!

Such however, are the contradictions into which compromisers habitually fall when they attempt to defend the measures of Southern spoliation.

[Southern Press. The number of dresses in the wardrobe of Her Majesty's Theatre, is five thousand three hundred and eighty-two, pertaining to every ago and nation. The costumes are all made at the theatre. There are thirty tailors, dress-makers, milliners. &c. The outlay for materials for dresses alone, was £1,400, while the gold lace cost £200. There is a Fire Brigade attached to the theatre.