



TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 12

Appointment by the Governor.

THOMAS LEE, Esq. to be Comptroller, vice JOHN S. COBBLE, Esq. appointed by the President naval officer for the port of Charleston, vice THOMAS WARREN, Sen. Esq. resigned.

Columbia Female Academy.

On Tuesday the 29th of May, the examination of the young ladies of this institution, took place in the presence of most of the Trustees, and several other gentlemen, whose talents and abilities enabled them to judge of the proficiency of the scholars.

There was nothing of scenic exhibition manifest on this occasion, no prompt recitation, or efforts of technical memory, wrought by preparatory labour. The questions were, for the most part, selected indifferently from various parts of the text books; and the answers of the pupils evinced, that their memories were not in advance of their judgments.

In Grammar, Modern and Ancient Geography, Astronomy and Rhetoric, they evinced uncommon proficiency for the time which had been devoted.

The system adopted by Dr. Marks, the Principal, is wholly interrogative, founded on that adopted by the celebrated Pestalozzi. The pupil is here taught to labour and an equal demand is made upon her memory and judgment.

The Trustees are highly gratified therefore, to announce to the public, that this academy is now well filled in the persons of Dr. Marks and his lady, whose assiduity and abilities render this institution as desirable a place of education as any in the southern states. The Trustees flatter themselves, from the specimen of the talents, lately exhibited in the performance of their duties, that the public will have no cause to regret the bounty which has been bestowed by the Legislature upon this institution.

Premiums (primary, secondary, and tertiary) were awarded to the following young ladies:

First Class.

GRAMMAR.

1. Adela F. Goodwyn—2. Mary Stark—3. Keziah Hopkins.

MODERN AND ANCIENT GEOGRAPHY

1. Mary Stark—2. Keziah Hopkins—3. Anna Smith.

ASTRONOMY.

1. Elizabeth Rembert—2. Keziah Hopkins—3. Harriet Stark.

HISTORY.

1. Adela F. Goodwyn—2. Mary Stark—3. Keziah Hopkins.

RHETORIC.

1. Adela F. Goodwyn—2. Mary Stark—3. Keziah Hopkins.

GENERAL PREMIUMS.

1. Catherine Crevon—2. C. M. Effert Crevon—3. Eliza Arthur—4. Margaret Ellison—5. Eliza Waring—6. Caroline Hopkins.

COMPOSITION.

1. Mary Stark—2. Adela F. Goodwyn—3. Keziah Hopkins.

Second Class.

GRAMMAR.

1. Frances Satterwhite—2. Rebecca Heath—3. Ann McGowan.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Martha Heath—2. Emma Smith—3. Emma Stark.

ASTRONOMY.

1. Emma Smith—2. Martha Heath—3. Emma Stark.

HISTORY.

1. Sarah Chambliss—2. Rebecca Heath—3. Emma Smith.

GENERAL PREMIUM.

1. Mary Cooper.

Third Class.

GRAMMAR.

1. Harriet Hayne—2. Charlotte Treadwell—3. Elizabeth Phillips.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Harriet Hayne—2. Mary Montgomery—3. Mary Mulder.

DICTIONARY.

1. Juliana Beck—2. Emily Beck—3. Elizabeth Myers.

GENERAL PREMIUMS.

1. Jane Wallace—2. Charlotte Treadwell.

Fourth Class.

READING.

1. Jacqueline Levy—2. Martha Stanley—3. Eliza Waring.

SPELLING.

1. Sarah Stark—2. Jacqueline Levy—3. Sarah Myers.

GRAMMAR.

1. Mary McClell—2. Mary Mulder—3. Jacqueline Levy.

The examination in the Musical department of the academy, took place on Friday afternoon the 8th inst. The pupils evinced, on this occasion, an uncommon proficiency for the time which had been devoted. Several of the junior pupils who had merely entered upon the second quarter, executed variations with a spirit and correctness which could not have been expected from so short a period of tuition. The performance of the senior pupils gave considerable satisfaction, and was highly complimentary to the talents and indefatigable zeal of the lady who so ably presides over this department, and who may truly be said to have created among her pupils a taste and enthusiasm for this sacred science.

ADDRESS.

Delivered by Doctor ELIAS MARKS, Principal of the COLUMBIA FEMALE ACADEMY, on awarding the premiums to the various classes.—Monday, June 4th.

YOUNG LADIES.

I am at the request of the respectable guardians of this institution that I now address you. In complying with their wishes, I gratify my own feelings. They desire me to express to you the satisfaction and pleasure which they have experienced, from the manner in which you have acquitted yourselves, in your late examination; and earnestly recommend to you, not to relax in the laudable enthusiasm which you have therein evinced in your studies, but to let past success operate upon your minds as an incentive to future exertions. They are thus earnest in their exhortation, from a consciousness, that partial success, if overrated, has a tendency to repress the ardour of pursuit, and to unfit the mind for the fulfilment of those duties which it originally proposed. Do not, therefore, deceive yourselves; the advantages which an academic course gives to the pupil, are small compared with those which she must derive from her own resources. Your preceptor can only place you on the road to knowledge. It is by your own exertions—by self-cultivation alone, that you will be enabled, hereafter, to reach the vestibule of the temple.

Many of you are preparing to return to your homes during the warm months of the summer. I recognise some who may not again, as pupils, revisit the walls of this institution. Perhaps no time would be more opportune than the present, for addressing you on a subject, intimately connected with your own happiness, and the happiness of society. Your parents and friends are now expecting you to return to them, a least somewhat improved by the opportunities afforded you. The period is now approaching when you will either confirm or disappoint their fond assurance.

School-tedious school, is frequently left by many with joy. The pupil views herself as released from a species of bondage, and dreams not that the time will arrive, when she will regret, not that this period of her life with satisfaction or regret, either as it has been properly or otherwise employed. But recollect, my young friends, when the hours of childhood have passed, the day of responsibility is come. You have to enter upon society; and, in the domestic sphere in which you are to move, you will contribute to the happiness or misery of those around you. Every one of you, as a member of the human family, will form a link in the chain of society; every one of you will be accountable, as well as accountable for those talents, originally acquired, of which you may be possessed.

It is an unhappy impression with many, when they are dismissed from the walls of the academy, that the satchel is to be thrown aside, and that they have nothing more to do with the studies in which they were originally engaged. They look back with feelings of contemptuous benignity, to those hours which were dedicated to useful pursuits; and believe they have only to rest forward amidst the throng and buzz of an unnumbered life. This is an unfortunate idea; and all the hours of former application were included as a void to that self-cultivation which you are now to enter upon. Only the foundation of education is laid in school; the superstructure must be reared by yourselves. It remains with you, whether the germ of virtue and knowledge, early implanted in your minds, is to be fostered and nourished; whether the young shoot, ere it attain its growth, is to be cut down and cast into the furnace of worldly follies; or whether it be destined to afford shade and shelter to those kindred beings, who shall seek its embrace. This then is the spring time of your years; but the harvest is at hand; for you are to enter upon the future, the eventful future, that the hopes, the fears, and the anxieties of your parents and friends tend. Alas! what signifies the early promise, how beautiful soever the blossoming of the spring, if the summer of your years be unproductive, and your winter of life cold and cheerless!

The world will judge of you, not from the casual impression of the moment, while you are full of the enthusiasm of pleasing and of being pleased; but it will form its estimate of your character, from those fractional parts which go to make up the unit of your life. In society you will stand in many relations to those around you, in which frequent demands will be made upon you; for the exercise of those virtues, and for the extension of that knowledge, gleaned from the lessons of your early youth; and from the after opportunities of self-cultivation. For, let me once more impress it upon you, my young friends, you are not placed here, solely to contribute to your own comforts and enjoyments. As members of society, each of you will be hereafter bound to conduce somewhat to its welfare. And, as existence is not worth possessing, unless it contribute to the happiness of others, so accomplishing the happiness of others you secure your own.

In the female character, we expect to find virtues less alloyed, and dispositions more equitable, than in the other sex. You have few if any conflicting interests with society. The retirement of domestic life keeps you aloof from those restless affections, which, in the great mart of society, daily and hourly excite the human heart. Happily, you have seldom occasion for that confident bearing, that determined port, which the intercourse of men, embarked in similar objects of ambition and gain, imparts to their character. We expect in you, therefore, an ingenuousness of manner, an amability of disposition, and a prompt sympathy of feeling, which will respond to every proper appeal. That ingenuousness to which I have reverted, will lead you to form a proper estimate of the humble nature of your individual attainments. Instead of feeling any cause for self-gratulation in the advancement which you have made, you will learn humility, by reflecting upon the slender and circumscribed nature, not only of human knowledge generally, but of your own peculiar acquirements, when compared to the acquisitions made by others. The ingenuous mind does not busy itself in computing and counting over its slender possessions, but acquires humility in the consciousness of its many deficiencies. Do not, therefore, esteem yourselves to regard with complacency your own attainments, when compared with those who have not possessed similar advantages, but, as an incentive to habitual industry, and as a corrective of overbearing self-estimation, propose to yourselves, as an exemplar, a being who is in every respect, far in advance of you.

The quality of mind to be prized above any other is good sense. It is a practical wisdom, quietly removed from folly on the one hand, and pedantry on the other. It implies a combination of moral principle and sound understanding. Perhaps one of the greatest of misfortunes that can befall the female character, is to be possessed of that peculiar flippancy of mind, which with the world, often attains the name of wit, and to which the epithet smartness is frequently applied. Let me entreat you to be guarded against it. It is directly opposed to

the good sense of which I have spoken. It destroys that amability of disposition which is superior to all the attainments of mind, and which indeed is an indispensable requisite of the female character.

But I entreat you to bear in mind, that the qualities of the heart are only estimable, in as much as they contribute to the cultivation and advancement of the moral principle. Religion is the central point, around which all the affections of the heart should revolve, and is the genuine source whence the mind is truly illuminated.

Fom Heaven descends

"The flame of genius to the human breast;" and the happiest emanations of mind, are those which are the reflections of a well regulated heart. Virtuous affections give to the mind a clear atmosphere, lofty and vice, on the other hand, involve it in mist and obscurity. In order that the torch of genius should burn with a pure and permanent flame, it must be kindled at the altar of refinement. Talent, without the government of religion, is a mere hauble. "It plays round the head but never warms the heart." For, after all, it is the heart, which must be laid before that being, whose all seeing eye beholds our least actions, and our every motive, and whose "inspiration alone giveth understanding."

CENSUS OF GEORGIA.

By an official statement it appears that the population of the state of Georgia, in the year 1810, was 232,433, and that in 1820, it amounted to 344,773, an increase of nearly 100,000 since the last census.—Free white males 94,786; females 87,642. Free colored males 831; females 721. Slaves, males, 73,303; females, 71,179.

MR. OGILVIE.

A few weeks since, we announced the death of Mr. Ogilvie, the English orator, who spent some years in this country. A Kentucky paper speaking of the character and conduct of Mr. O. when in that state, says, that "upon the invasion of our western borders by the enemy in the late war, Mr. Ogilvie gallantly accompanied the volunteers of Kentucky under Gen. Hopkins both in his mounted and pedestrian expeditions up the Nobsah, in 1812, and endured, with the character of a soldier, all the privations of a camp and the rigors of a painful and inclement season."

U. S. Bank Stock quoted in New York at 18 1/2 per cent. advance, being nearly 50 per cent. above the greatest depression it has experienced. The U. S. five per cent loan is quoted at 93 per cent. advance.

LATEST FOREIGN.

By the latest foreign advices it appears that the affairs of Naples have settled into a perfect calm. The leaders of the revolution have all fled, or meekly submitted to put on the yoke fitted for their necks by the Holy alliance. Naples is garrisoned by thirty thousand Austrian troops.—The revolution has also terminated and fidelity to the king. The brilliant sacred battalion of the province, had been dispersed, and the greater part killed by the peasantry.

General Pepe has arrived, with several others, at Barcelona, in Spain, and immediately sent despatches to the Neapolitan Ministry at Madrid, informing him of what had taken place.

A letter inserted in the Milan Gazette, states, that the total loss of the Austrians, in the campaign against Naples, was seven killed and fifty wounded! Not an Austrian was taken prisoner.

One of the first acts after the restoration was to muzzle the press. On the 30th of March, the General Board of Police announced that the printing or publication of journals, pamphlets, &c. would only be allowed if authorized under virtue of special authority.

According to a report published on the 29th March, against secret societies, and individuals who shall favor them, either directly or indirectly, or have in their possession emblems, papers, books or other objects thereto belonging, will be immediately subjected to extraordinary measures on the part of the Government. (This edict is signed by the M. equis de Circello, President of the Provisional Government.)

The Prince Regent is no longer mentioned in any public ordinance, nor is the new formula, "King, by the Constitution," which was introduced nine months ago, any longer used.—The Provisional Government has ordered the suspension of the forced loan of three millions.

It is said, that an Austrian corps is marching upon Genoa, and will take possession of that town in the name of the King Victor Emanuel.

The allied sovereigns had broken up their Congress at Laybach and with their suites were preparing to return home. Numerous arrests are said to have taken place in Prussia, and the apprehensions of its government have led to an augmentation of the standing army. It was understood that the King of Prussia had good reasons for not obeying his summons to Laybach and it is now affirmed, that if the Neapolitans had made any stand against the Austrians, the Prussians would have broken out into insurrection.

It is said that Austria does not wish to oppose a representative constitution in the kingdom of Sardinia, provided it will be conceded by the legitimate King; but at all events she will not recognize the constitution of Spain, even with modifications.

The King of France has issued a decree, suppressing the faculty of the Law at Grenoble. The reason assigned for this measure in the decree itself, is that several of the Law Students at Grenoble have constantly taken part in all the troubles and mobs which have displayed the ensign of rebellion in that city, and that the efforts to prevent a repetition of these disorders have hitherto proved insufficient.

Madrid accounts state that the news of the Piedmontese revolution had given great satisfaction to the Spanish people—and was celebrated by public rejoicings and illuminations, in which the French and British ambassadors joined with a good grace.—The ministers of the holy allies refused to participate, and received a guard for their protection from the populace!

MURDER.

Georgetown, May 30.—We have to-day to perform the painful duty of announcing the death of GEORGE B. FORD, Esq. a respectable planter of South Island, in this neighborhood. To record the death of so valuable a citizen and so good a man, is at all times an unpleasant task, but it becomes painful in the extreme,

when we are compelled, as in the present instance, to add, that he has been suddenly and prematurely snatched from society and the bosom of an affectionate family, by the hand of brutal violence.

On Sunday night last, between the hours of ten and eleven o'clock, Mr. Ford having received information that some negroes were engaged in killing his cattle, he, together with one or two of his negroes, and a white man, a carpenter employed by him, went in search of them; the latter carried a gun. They had not proceeded far before a small dog that accompanied them, by barking in an unusual manner, drew the attention of the party, and a noise in the bushes attracted the notice of Mr. Ford; at this moment a gun was discharged by an unknown hand at Mr. Ford's party, who were immediately dispersed, and the fate of Mr. F. was not known for a considerable time; it appears that the villains after being discovered by Mr. Ford's servants, anticipating his arrival, had advanced about a mile and a half to meet him, and made choice of the most favorable situation for waylaying him, and perpetrating an act on which they had deliberately determined. A faithful fellow in the mean time, armed with a gun, concealed himself behind the oak that had been killed, in hopes to detect them in their attempt to remove it—this he was not mistaken, and he was fortunate in taking one of these daring villains as he approached. As soon as assistance could be procured, Mr. F. was sought for, and found dead on the spot in which he was shot; the gun had been loaded with slugs and a ball; the principal part of the slugs entered his head—the ball penetrated his breast; two of the negroes were also wounded, one of them severely near the temple and in the groin.

The fellow who has been taken is a young negro man, called JACK, the property of Mr. Horry, and from his confession it appears that there were two others engaged with him; they had descended the Santee in a canoe, and entered a small creek which leads from that river into the plantation of Mr. F. He gives the following description of his two companions. Joe, their ringleader, is of yellow complexion (but he is not a mulatto,) about six feet high, uncommonly stout and well made—he has one of his cheeks (it is believed to be his right cheek) a scar about the size of a quarter of a dollar. He came from the neighborhood of Mr. McClean's ferry. Jack is a short, thick negro, and came from above Columbia, or Camden, and is the fellow who shot Mr. Ford; both of these fellows have been in the neighborhood about five months and are constantly armed. The fellow in custody says he was present when Joe attempted to shoot Mr. McClean, of Santee. He says that the gun did not snap as reported, but that McClean's life was saved by the sudden wheeling of his horse, and his precipitate flight. This is the gang who were hired on white persons on Santee, and have for a length of time committed depredations in that neighborhood.

We feel much gratified in having it in our power to state, that since the foregoing account was sent to the press, a detachment of the Washington Grenadiers, under the command of Captain Carnes, has returned to town, having in their custody, Jack, who is charged with having shot Mr. F. He and his accomplice Joe, and a negro woman were met by this detachment, a little before day-light yesterday morning, and on the return to ye old, were fired on by one of the men; the woman was wounded, and the men endeavored to make their escape, when Jack was taken; but we regret to say, that Joe has, for the present, escaped; the other corps

The spirit and alacrity evinced by the different military corps, in their laborious and indefatigable pursuit, entitle them to the highest commendation—their activity and zeal will, we trust, have a beneficial and lasting effect.

The Coroner's Jury, convened on the late melancholy occasion, have pronounced that the deceased came to his death by being "Murdered by three negroes unknown."

We understand that the two negroes now in custody, will have their trial to-morrow, at the court-house.

Georgetown, June 2.—A Court of Magistrates and Freeholders was convened on Thursday last, for the trial of Jack, the property of a Mr. Foubourg of Lancaster district, charged with the murder of George B. Ford, Esq. The court consisted of the following persons:

J. L. Wilson, J. Q. and H. L. Carnes, J. Q. Wm. W. Trapier, Francis Withers, Solomon Cohen, Robert Herolt, Aaron Marvin, Freeholders.

The evidence was very conclusive that he was either the actual perpetrator of the deed, or so far an accomplice, as to have been at the elbow of him that shot the fatal gun. The sentence of the law was therefore pronounced, and will be executed on Friday next the 8th inst. when he will be hung near this town. During the whole trial the prisoner exhibited no mark of penitence or sorrow, but preserved the utmost stubbornness of features and of manner. The trial of the other fellow called JACK, the property of Mrs. Horry, has been postponed in order to have his testimony as to the identity of Joe, who is yet in the neighborhood of Lucas's plantation on Santee, and who it is supposed will be taken. He threatens to sell his life dearly, and declares that he will not be taken alive. Volunteer parties are still going out, to assist their fellow citizens in the discharge of a very important duty.

No circumstance within our recollection, has ever produced so great an excitement in our community, as that occasioned by the late unprovoked and dreadful murder of our worthy fellow citizen, GEORGE B. FORD, Esq. Amidst the painful feelings which it has produced, it is however, consolatory to observe the universal sympathy which pervades the breasts of every class of the community—the exertions of the militia have been unremitting, from Monday last to the present moment, they have been day and night occupied in scouring the woods and swamps to the distance of twenty or thirty miles from the town, notwithstanding the extreme heat of the weather and the heavy showers to which they have been exposed. It is with pleasure we notice the very prompt and satisfactory reply of his excellency Thomas Bennett, to the communication made to him by the Intendant.

GOOD—VERY GOOD!

Having recently mentioned KEAN, the stage-player, who caused himself to be imported into the United States that he might export a few thousand of our surplus dollars, in terms that appear to have excited an unpleasant sensation in some who love every thing imported, and despise all that is of domestic growth, or as tending to the domestic circulation of money—it may be right that, for the consolation of those persons, we should again notice the proceedings of this quack of old dame Nature.

In Baltimore he was favorably, but not rapturously received. His fame had preceded him. In the British periodical works, which are published to save us the trouble of thinking for ourselves, he had been extolled as amounting

to a second miracle, and we were assured that he would, in due season, be upon his legs again. On the 22nd of May, he arrived in Baltimore, and on the 23rd he was taken to the theatre from whence he was to exhibit at the rate of one hundred dollars by the benefit of our pattern. The benefit of the evening was a grand affair, and the audience was in the fullness of the theatre. The benefit of the evening was a grand affair, and the audience was in the fullness of the theatre. The benefit of the evening was a grand affair, and the audience was in the fullness of the theatre.

After finishing his engagement at Baltimore he returned to Boston, to be the worst prepared for the reception of the public. The public was over, and the people were not to be had in part with their cash. He was obliged to play two nights in Boston, but he was not to be had. He was obliged to play two nights in Boston, but he was not to be had. He was obliged to play two nights in Boston, but he was not to be had.

The Boston folks have been rightly served, they deserved no better a treatment than they have had; but Keane in Baltimore, is much to be regretted, as he is a self-esteemed, and a delphic;—when actually pressed in his character he refused to appear before the public, and account of the business of the theatre. He was not disposed to state any more of his business, even though implied—and at times, unwilling to think for ourselves, however troublesome it may be!

The "runaway" of this fair is—that it will probably prevent the shipment of any more gold to England. I exclude gold for nothing, but the runnings of spoiled stage player.

The people of Boston are exceedingly weary with their late favorite's papers, speak of him in the severest terms of reproach. The "runaway" is advertised "one cent reward," and it is said that "he may be easily recognized by his misshapen trunk, his contorted cockney manner, and his bladder up and all persons who equipped him with the vagrant, &c. in due form. It appears from his way to New York that the "runaway" was robbed of his trunk, containing a considerable sum of money, &c. which he charitably proposes was committed by some person who followed him from Boston.—Niles Register.

St. Louis, April 28.—The more we examine the Resolution for the admission of Missouri the more we become satisfied with it. It is certainly much less objectionable than several of those which were rejected.

The first thing that strikes us in the resolution, is that it now admits by fair, direct and necessary implication, that Missouri is a sovereign and independent state. It admits its treaty with the Legislature of the state, as now organized under the state constitution and admitting its authority to enter into a compact with the general government as fully as any other state could do.

The act to be done by Missouri has nothing in it derogatory to her state sovereignty. She is not required to repeal, expunge, or alter any part of her constitution. She is only requested so to construe her present constitution as not to impair the rights of any citizen of any one of the states. She would be bound to do that, in any, by virtue of the controlling power of the federal constitution, and there can be no harm or degradation in promising to do what every one is sworn to do who takes an oath to support the constitution of the Republic. Who are citizens of the United States, is not undertaken to be declared in the resolution, and that question will of course go where it ought to be placed—on the basis of the judicial authorities.

The deferred admission is unpleasant to our feelings; but really, we see no practical inconvenience resulting from it. The state authorities are in full operation; all their acts are valid; and until the meeting of the next congress we shall have neither opportunity nor necessity for the exercise of any federal power, and of course cannot be injured by deferring till that time the recognition of our right to exercise them. We say that there can be no doubt about the validity of all the acts of the state authorities; and our position is maintained by principle and by practice, and by the admission of congress. 1. By principle, because Missouri having had the consent of congress to become a state of the Union on condition of framing a state government at a certain time and place, and having framed it in the way consented to, became by that act, a sovereign state, and needs no condition of congress upon the same point.

2. By practice, because almost every new state which has been admitted into the Union, its state authorities, executive, legislative and judicial, into operation before the last day of admission was gone through; all the acts done by them in such intervals have been held valid and valid for an interval of one or two months they are equally so for as many, or any number of years. 3. By the admission of congress, because in the very resolution now under examination, the sovereignty, independent, and federal character of Missouri is recognized by the act of treating with her in those characters.

We perceive some error, as we believe, in the understanding of some of our citizens about the resolution; they speak of it as the act of our congress, as a thing imposed upon us by the exigency of Missouri. Such is not the fact. The resolution was not the work of the emergency; they opposed it, and would not have it passed; but it is the friends of Missouri who supported it, and more so than any other party.