

COLUMBIA TELESCOPE

COLUMBIA, (S. C.) FRIDAY, JANUARY 16, 1829.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA Female Institute.

Under the direction of Dr. ELIAS MARKS. The mid-winter session of this Institution, will commence on Monday, 5th of Jan 1829. The Institute is situated at Barhamville, two miles from Columbia.

THE advantages of the present location are, 1st. An efficient course of Female Education, on a scale of economy, which places the attainment of it, within the power of parents in moderate circumstances.

2. Contiguity to the Capital, by which it derives all the essential comforts of a suburban retreat, and is rendered easy of access to its patrons, being, at the same time, sufficiently removed from those every day excitements and interruptions, which inconvertibly so materially upon the regular routine of literary institutions. Precisely such is the location of the most approved Female Academies in Europe.

PLAN OF INSTRUCTION.

1. By the term education, we understand a systematic course of instruction, calculated to form an early habit of attention, and to direct curiosity to things which are essentially useful; taking the latter term in its widest acceptation, as embracing all knowledge, connected with the interest and happiness of the individual, and of that society of which she is to form a part.

2. We lay it down as a principle, that this, as other things intrinsically valuable, is obtained by the simplest means. The mode of instruction should, in all cases, be adapted to the capacity of the individual receiving it. And, to effect this, the most practical plan should be adopted, for awakening the curiosity, improving the memory, and exercising the tender reasoning powers of the child.

3. While we propose to ourselves a system, we must take care that this does not interfere with what we owe to the different capacities of pupils, taken individually; their previous advantages, powers of apprehension, reasoning, &c. We are not, therefore, to adhere to an a priori theory, but take our indications empirically from the nature of the case.

4. We are decidedly opposed to that mode of instruction, which gives a precocious development to the memory at the expense of the judgment; and conceives that to be the only efficient plan, which makes an equal demand upon the memory and understanding. The pupil is to have no sinking fund of knowledge, but should be made to render an active interest for every idea which is required. We are aware of the trite and common-place remark, as regards the imbecility of the mind of a child; but provided the thinking powers be not overtasked, we know no reason why habits of reflection should not be inculcated, even in the child. Every day's experience will convince us, that the wisdom and *wherefore*, which proceed from living intellect, must originate in a thinking principle, and early habits of reflection invigorate the faculty, which they have a tendency to expand.

5. Care must be taken to avoid every thing like a technical, unvaried arrangement, which produces upon the mind the same effect that monotonous sounds do upon the animal spirits, and tend to dull the judgment asleep. The twice-told tale may proceed mechanically from the speaker, and all who have reflected upon this subject, must be aware that there is a kind of scholasticism, which may be termed the language of the lips, usually decaying to teacher and pupil. Routine, therefore, where it injures the process of thinking, should, at times, be suspended. On this occasion the mind receives a concussion which is salutary. The rule may be repeated, and well repeated, without the scholar's annexing any ideas to it; the reason of the rule is what, on all occasions, should be required. The mind of the scholar must, also, occasionally, be made to take a few steps backward, in order to spring more effectually forward. The subject matter of the present lesson cannot be well understood, if the past has not been well digested. It is, therefore, absolutely requisite, that the teacher have recourse to frequent repetition, judiciously varied, so that the fact so permanently. The mind must not suffer passively to grope its way from one point to another, only intent upon the present, never reverting to the past. The teacher, satisfied by frequent examinations, that the scholar has retained what she has gone over, should form some system in her mind, for her readings. Without this, she will go "through and through" and retain a vestige of what she has read.

We are to bear in mind, that the materials of knowledge, which we are to impart, should be presented to our attention in the following order.

6. In instruction, can be derived, one added to numerical, that which known will

tasked. If scholars, when they take their respective places in their class, "like figures cut upon a dial plate," anticipate every question, which shall be proposed, responding in the dull, monotonous chime of a cloistered reciter, numbering the beads of her rosary, wherein consists the advantage which the teacher by his actual presence affords over what can be derived from the text book alone? An Academy ought to be a literary gymnasium, in which the competitor, even if she fail in obtaining victory, is intellectually strengthened by the nature of the contest, in which she is engaged. That mental collision, which gives so powerful a momentum to civilized society, is as essential in a school for children, as in a school for adults. It is by this means, only, that enthusiasm can be awakened, and the love of literature distinguished. Without these, the whole process is dull—heavy—and plodding, tending to injure that elasticity and spring of thought, which is the very germ of improvement, and to break down the sprightly and imaginative youth, into a mere mannerist.

8. It will constitute a primary object of the Institute, to form such a subdivision, in the order of studies, that there will be a gradation from the simplest elementary branches, to the higher departments of letters. In order to effect this, mere subordination is insufficient; a subordinate class must, as it respects the instruction imparted, be immediately preparatory to that in advance of it. The transition of a scholar into a higher class, must be but a single step in an ascending series.

10. Pupils, on the completion of their studies in the Junior Class, will receive the honor of *Junior Graduate*; those who have finished the Academic career, will receive the final honor of *Senior Graduate of the South Carolina Female Institute*.

A well selected Library is attached to the Institute. Agreeably to an arrangement made, Divine Service will be performed on the Sabbath, in the Academic Edifice, by the Chaplain of the Institute.

RATES OF BOARD & TUITION.

Board and English Tuition, including	\$37 50
Use of ink and quills (exclusive of text books)	175 pr ann
Pupils, not residing in the Institute, 40 do do.	
Latin, French, Spanish, or Italian language, each	32 do do.
Musical Piano,	50 do do.
Do. Harp, or Guitar,	60 do do.
Entrance to the musical department,	5
Drawing,	32 do do.
Velvet Painting, for one course of lessons,	10 do do.
Dancing	10 pr yr.
Text books furnished at store prices.	

As many engagements have been formed, those desirous of entering pupils, will be pleased to address the Principal as early as possible.

All letters directed to the Principal must be post paid.

Those who are desirous of being informed particularly of the Plan of Instruction, address the S. C. F. I.—can, on application, be furnished with a pamphlet, giving an outline of the Institute, on the 24th of October.

PIEDMONT ACADEMY.

This Institution will commence on Monday in January, under the direction of Rev. Mr. Chrisman, a graduate of the College, who has heretofore been employed as a teacher. The qualifications of his abilities and with his personal character as a gentleman of the highest order, fully qualified to teach in a school of this nature for admission into the South Carolina College.

Terms of Tuition. Boarding may be had at the Academy.

RICHLAND SCHOOL.

For Classical, Scientific, and Practical Education.

THE public are respectfully informed, that this Institution is now organized, and in successful operation, at the Rice Creek Springs. These Springs are situated on the high lands between Columbia, and Camden, S. C. and have long been resorted to, by many families from these places, as a summer residence of great salubrity and comfort.

The organization of the school is on the plan of the most improved *Gymnasiums* in Europe. It is designed to obviate many of the defects of common schools of learning, and to combine in a practical, all the improvements of the most important subject of Education. It is made for a thorough course of instruction, in the following departments:

An Elementary Department, comprising Spelling, Writing, Geography, Arithmetic, English Grammar. As a thorough knowledge of these branches is indispensable in the education of a good Education, every student of this study will be made master of them.

A Classical Department, embracing Latin and Greek, French, Spanish, and Italian. The Latin and Greek, taught in a judicious and grammatically accurate manner, will be made a study of time is often unprofitably spent in the study of these languages, he will be able to give more attention to them, and to his education.

The *Belles Lettres* Department, comprising the Principles, Rhetoric, and History. The Scientific Department, comprising Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, and the Principles of Agriculture.

The Department of the Fine Arts, comprising Drawing, Painting, and Music. The Department of the Mechanical Arts, comprising the Principles of the Art of Printing, and the Principles of the Art of Bookbinding.

The Department of the Liberal Arts, comprising the Principles of the Art of Teaching, and the Principles of the Art of Learning.

The Department of the Practical Arts, comprising the Principles of the Art of Surveying, and the Principles of the Art of Navigation.

The Department of the Moral Arts, comprising the Principles of the Art of Morality, and the Principles of the Art of Virtue.

The Department of the Physical Arts, comprising the Principles of the Art of Medicine, and the Principles of the Art of Surgery.

The Department of the Astronomical Arts, comprising the Principles of the Art of Astronomy, and the Principles of the Art of Chronology.

The Department of the Geographical Arts, comprising the Principles of the Art of Geography, and the Principles of the Art of Topography.

The Department of the Historical Arts, comprising the Principles of the Art of History, and the Principles of the Art of Chronology.

The Department of the Political Arts, comprising the Principles of the Art of Politics, and the Principles of the Art of Legislation.

The Department of the Legal Arts, comprising the Principles of the Art of Law, and the Principles of the Art of Jurisprudence.

The Department of the Ecclesiastical Arts, comprising the Principles of the Art of Theology, and the Principles of the Art of Pastoral Care.

The Department of the Military Arts, comprising the Principles of the Art of War, and the Principles of the Art of Strategy.

The Department of the Naval Arts, comprising the Principles of the Art of Navigation, and the Principles of the Art of Shipbuilding.

The Department of the Artillery Arts, comprising the Principles of the Art of Artillery, and the Principles of the Art of Gunnery.

The Department of the Engineering Arts, comprising the Principles of the Art of Engineering, and the Principles of the Art of Architecture.

The Department of the Mechanical Arts, comprising the Principles of the Art of Mechanics, and the Principles of the Art of Carpentry.

The Department of the Agricultural Arts, comprising the Principles of the Art of Agriculture, and the Principles of the Art of Husbandry.

The Department of the Domestic Arts, comprising the Principles of the Art of Domestic Science, and the Principles of the Art of Household Management.

THE HOUSE IN CO...

...and Tuesday ... legal hours.

...and, more or less, on the ... of D. Wade, Wm. Frost, ... of James G. ... vs. James Rawlinson.

No. 2. 125 Acres of Land, more or less, bounded by lands belonging to Jonathan Morrell, Saml. Watkins and C. Boyle, levied on and to be sold as the property of Daniel Bluford; at the suits of Abigail Mulder, adm'x vs Daniel Bluford, and Henry Lee, and S. Nolin vs. Daniel Bluford.

No. 3. 417 Acres of Land, more or less, in the Fork of the Congaree and Wateree Rivers, bounded by lands belonging to Elijah and Elisha Fox and Thomas R. Brown; at the suit of C. Compt vs. F. Meyer and Robert Weston, et. al. adm'rs. of Timothy Lee vs. F. Meyer, ex'or. of Wm. Meyer.

No. 4. The House and Lot whereon the defendant Richard Hennessy now lives, containing half an acre, more or less, in the Town of Columbia; at the suit of Elizabeth Green, executrix vs. Richard Hennessy.

No. 5. 634 Acres of Land, more or less, bounded by lines running S. W. and S. E. by Caleb Copeland and Kennedy's land, N. E. and S. E. by Herod Cornelius, Little Crane Creek, William Smith, and land surveyed for Charles DeLoe and N. W. and N. E. by lands surveyed for Lewis Ricardson and James Thornhill, said land was conveyed to Saml. Meek by James Mitchell, levied on and to be sold as the property of Samuel Meek; at the suit of John Black, W. C. Reeder and J. Horn & Co. vs. Saml. Meek.

No. 6. 120 Acres of Land, more or less, in the Fork of the Congaree and Wateree Rivers, bounded by lands belonging to the estate of Robert Carter, B. B. Carter, and Sturgeon's lands, being the place where Mrs. C. Perrin now lives, sold as the property of Daniel Carter; at the suit of Wm. Brown vs. Daniel Carter.

No. 7. One fourth part of 370 Acres of Land, more or less, being the undivided tract of land commonly called the Woodside tract, bounded by lands of Wm. Bynum and Wm. and Jno. Scott, Jacob Carroll and Singleton's Deer Pond place—sold as the property of Samuel Scott, dec'd. at the suit of David R. Frawell vs. Samuel Scott and David Wescott.

No. 8. 350 Acres of Land, more or less, being the upper or N. W. part of a tract of land called Barron's Bluff Plantation, bounded S. W. by Conrad Meyer, S. E. by — Hopkins; N. E. by Robert Hicks; which tract was conveyed to David Meyer by Benj. Haile, Commissioner in Equity, on the 6th day of April 1812, levied on and to be sold as the property of David Meyer; at the suit of John Slider and wife and Wm. M. Myers, vs. David Meyer.

No. 9. The House and Lot, whereon the defendant Mary Cobb now lives, situate on Laurel st., containing one fourth of an acre, more or less, bounded westwardly by a lot lately belonging to the estate of M'Kenzie, northwardly by D. Harrison, and eastwardly by Samuel Dunwoody, levied on and to be sold as the property of Mary Cobb, at the suits of Barrett and Dunlop and Jacob Barrett & Co. vs. Isaac Barrett vs. Mary Cobb.

No. 10. One Acre of Land, more or less, in the Town of Columbia, situate on the N. W. corner of Assembly and Washington streets, levied on and to be sold as the property of Thomas Maxwell, at the suit of Robert Latta vs. Thomas Maxwell.

No. 11. The House and Lot, whereon James L. Morris now lives, known as the Washington Hotel, bounded westwardly by Richardson street, North by Lady street, East by Wm. Briggs' lot, South by said Briggs' and Dr. A. Fitch, West by Richard Bolan and Thomas Campbell's lots, levied on and to be sold as the property of Dr. Thos. Briggs; at the suit of Wm. C. Clifton, executor of Claiborne Clifton, and sundry other plaintiffs vs. Thos. Briggs.

No. 12. One Bay Mare, the property of James Henry, Jr. at the suit of James G. Holmes, assignee of W. E. vs. James Henry Jr.

No. 13. Levied on and to be sold as the property of Thomas H. Wade, two negro fellows, slaves; at the suit of J. S. Jenkins, bearer, and Clapman Levy vs. Thomas H. Wade.

No. 14. Three likely negroes, carpenters, viz—John, Frank and Henry, levied on and to be sold as the property of John R. Howall; at the suit of the adm'x and adm'rs. of Zach. Phillips vs. John R. Howall. JESSÉ DEBRUILL, S. R. D. Sheriff's Office, January 6, 1829.

W. H. Inglesby, and Henry Trossett, vs. John M'Laughlin. Suggestion to foreclose Mortgage.

On motion of William Haynesworth, for the Plaintiff—Ordered, that the order for the sale of the mortgaged premises be extended until the next March term, and that the sheriff of the District be authorized to make the sale on the said day in the interval, giving the proceeds upon a credit of twelve months; and that the same be signed but not delivered until the said day, according to the terms of sale; and that the sheriff shall resort by virtue of the said order to the account of the former mortgagee.

Terms declared at the Court. In obedience to the order of the Court, the property is sold on the 15th inst. at the public auction, by the sheriff, to the highest bidder, for the sum of \$1000.00, the same being the amount of the mortgage, and the interest thereon, and the costs of the sale.

Witness my hand and the seal of the Court, at Columbia, this 15th day of January, 1829.

Wm. H. Inglesby, Sheriff.

Henry Trossett, Plaintiff.

John M'Laughlin, Defendant.

On motion of William Haynesworth, for the Plaintiff—Ordered, that the order for the sale of the mortgaged premises be extended until the next March term, and that the sheriff of the District be authorized to make the sale on the said day in the interval, giving the proceeds upon a credit of twelve months; and that the same be signed but not delivered until the said day, according to the terms of sale; and that the sheriff shall resort by virtue of the said order to the account of the former mortgagee.

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Henry Trossett, Plaintiff.

John M'Laughlin, Defendant.