NNSBORO.

y Morning, June 12, 1866.

P. SLIDER, Esq., is the t for this paper in Charleston

The Teachers Assistant.

ng become familiar with the al how shall the child be taught to It must be remembered that the child has mastered the alphait has learnt only the primary ands of the several letters. Of A for example the child has been taught but one sound, and that is the round of A as it is in the word "fats." But there are other sounds given to this letter in the words fat, fair, talk, what and tar-And so it is with the other vowels, each having several sounds. Now shall the child be taught the various powers of the various vowels? We answer em phatically-No. But how shall the child be taught to read unless it spends on Benvoirlich's top an eye-witness of week after week in spelling out syllables that "hurricane sweeping the glen." and words ?

We answer, by teaching the child in a perfectly natural way. How does the mother teach her child to distinguish one member of the family from anothar? Does she do it by taking the little one through a long rigmarole of exerises in teaching that "buddy" is "budy" because he has a long nose, blue yes, pouting lips dimpled chin and a aund face ? Does the little child learn know "Sissy" by being taught as it are to spell out her features, rosy ceks, pug nose, black eyes and cherry s? By no meaus. The child sees e "buddy," and the mother calls him hn by name northeselfild repeats the maranght butter ear, and the connecof that name with the figure and res of John impressed by the eye, ones inseparable ; and in the same y each member of the family becomes tiliar to the child.

n the same way the child, long beit knows one letter in the alphabet a another, has learned scores of ods, mostly the names of objects. hat is, the child has got pretty well on in its road of juvenile learning in the naturnal way. Now will it do to begin the child in an unnatural way? or is it better to conform the book teaching as much as possible to the natural teaching? To illustrate. Here are two words that the primary learner soon reaches in the course of its studies, namely, "bake" and "back." The child spells the first, and very naturally pronounces it properly. But how about the second? If left to itself it would naturally pronounce it the same way as the first. And yet some teachers and mothers scold at their pupils if they don't see in a short time the difference between the two words. As well might the mother scold and punish the child because it does not learn to distinguish its brothers one from the other by mame before it knows what their names are; or that it should not call Bill's name because it could pronounce Jack's.

Then the natural way to teach a child to read is to teach it to repeat words after you, and not before you do. The most correctly speaking children in South Carolina are those born and nurtured in the lower portion of the State. Their knowledge of correct speaking is always ahead of their knowledge of correct reading. The reason is obvious, and so it is no use to ventilate it here, This is no theory simply of teaching the child to read; it is the result of trial, and is without question the true, easy and natural way in which it should be done.

Corn.

The Charleston News alluding to the recent sale of corn in this place, says :

"The Winnsboro' (S. C.) News of June 2, dironicles one of the highest sales of corn we remember in the State

We are grieved to be compelled to record this transaction, as it points to three calamities our State now suffers under, viz : A great scarcity of corn, a tight money market, and the already frequently belabored rates of freight on our railroads. A combination of causes

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great distress to a large number of peo

We can assure the News that those three same cal mittes are indeed press ing hard in this District. As to freights, some reduction has been made in them. We observe that from Columbia via Charleston, or Charlottes oction is shipped through to New York at \$6.00

There is great complaint however of corn stolen on its way from Charleston to this place.

"The Chase." andach to a

We have selected for the Poet's corner to day the descriptive opening scene of "The Chase" from WALTER Scott's "Lady of the Lake." No writer in the English language excells Scorr in word painting-not imaginative purely, but in painting natural scenery.

In this opening scene of the "Chase, the reader can almost feel himself to be He seems to hear

"The deep-mouthed blood-hound's heavy and the "cluttering steeds," and "merry borns," and wild bulloos" filling the air. And how plea-antly is this wild excite ment followed by that

· Faint, and more faint. (and) failing din" which so faintly grows that.

"Silence settles, wide and still, On the lone wood and mighty hill."

The Decision.

The following is the decision of Judge ERSKINE in the case argued by Governor Brown, which argument we lately

Augusta, Ga.-In the case of W. Law, contesting the constitutionality of the test oath, as applied to lawyers, in the United States Court at Savanuah, Judge Erskine to day decided that the act of Congress approved January 24th. 1865,, so far as it was intended to apply, to this case, is repugnant to the Cousti tution of the United States.

Communications.

FOR THE NEWS. The Schooling of the Girls. CHAPTER VI.

Most that has been said in the precedng chapters applies to male, as well as o female pupils. The question now nrises - should both sexes pursue the same studies, and should schools for girls be like those intended for boys? Here we have another question which claims precedence-have the girls the ability to travel along the curriculum with the boys ?-is not the woman the weaker ? We do not pretend to be able to decide this important and vexed question in intellectual philosophy. We can only venture an opinion.

In the account given us of the creation of our species there is no intimation that the mother of us all was, in any respect, Adam's inferior. Then there was no weakness -- all was perfection; the man and the woman were equals.

We submit further that there is no evidence that in the fall the woman suf fered intellectually more than the man. In the government of the household, the husband was made wife, but superiority of position or authority does not necessarily imply a higher degree of mental ability. Were such the case, we should not see so many weak and foolish husbands as are now to be found. How often does it occur that the wife has to think for the poor drone of a man to whom she is wedded as well as for herself? Nor is the authority to govern given to man exclusively; every mother is, or should he, supreme amongst the little ones around her own hearth-stone. Not that slie should supercede the father, but, from the nature of the case, the government must fall chiefly upon her. Her authority is only recognized . "Honor thy father and thy mother." It is frequently the case, too, (that she is left in the solitude of widowhood to ocenpy the father's place as chief of the household. No argument against intellectual equality can be predicated upon the fact that the wife the required copy.

which if they continue, must result in to obey the husbad. All properly authorized civil rules; all spiritual Pas tors; and all mastrs are to be obeyed and yet as classes hey can only posed to possess a average grade of it tellect.

The fact tha women have not equalled the othersex in the amount of mental force actualy exerted is not conclusive of their nferiority. Much is due to circumstaces; the lawyer, the indge, the preache, the legislator lare necessarily called o an almost continual exercise of the atellectual powerstheir daily employment is a brain-gym nasium; while te wife moves him more quiet sphere when there is less call for intellectual ac vity.

We are now seaking in regard, to what is nature-te endowment, received from the Creatr; ceteris paribus, nis the female intellectally the equal of the male? Or, has to Father of spirits made a difference?

The mind operacs through the med um of the body ; and as males are phy sically stronger that females, mental suffe riority may be by some attributed to the former. But thee are two views to b taken of bodily pover. For the putting forth of herculean strength, we must have masculine vgor; but for the enlurance of confinement to one place or in one posture, and of that fatigue which results from the ejercise of the brain, it remains yet to be shown that females are unequal to the other sex. At this point call to mind the pale, thin young man who are so clean, seen moving men who are so olien, seen moving about like spectre burdour male Colseen moving

We must be careful, too, to discriminate between the nind and the instrument through which it nets. Even were it admitted that there is a greater power of endurance in males than in females, the superlority would, of course, only be corpored. A capricious and powerful intellect is often found enshrined in a weak body.

Here let us appeal to facts. A personal friend of the writer who has for sixteen years been in charge of an Academy for the education of youth of both sexes gives it as the result of his observation, and experiment in teaching, that, as a general rule, the girls apply themselves to their studies more as siduously than the boys, are quicker in their perceptions; and, consequently, are fully equal, if not superior, to them n scholarship. After so long a time, he knows nothing of that comparative weakness of the female mind of which some talk so fluently. To the same effect is the testimony of another talented and accomplished friend of the writer who has been teaching girls for the last twenty five years. Not only in polite learning, but in Mathematics, the young ladies in schools and colleges go forward triumphantly. The most difficult pro-blems in Algebra, Geometry, and Trigonometry are mastered; a demonstration of their ability to go through any course in any college. Give young ladies the same preparatory training the same studies in college; and the same facilities, and they will prove themselves to be intellectually equal to young men. Is not this the concurrent and conclusive testimony of the facts in the case ? Do not these plainly teach us that there is no sex in mind?

[FOR THE NEWS.] Acknowledgments.

The "Ladies' Association" for siding in the rebuilding of the Episcopal Church in Winnsboro, S. C., which was burn by Gen. Sherman's troops 1865. acknowledge most gratefully the follow ing contributions from abroad :

From Mr. J. D. B. DeBow, Nash ville, Tennessee, \$25.00; Rev. Dr Hawkes, New York, \$25.00; Episcopal Church at Statesburg, S. C., \$50.00; Mr. Octavius Porcher, Abbeville District, \$100.00; Mr. Henry Boylston, jr. Charleston, S. C., \$65.00; Miss Ursula Schmidt, New York, \$50.00; pro ceeds of a "Strawberry Fete," at Ablie ville C. H , \$215.00 ; Mr. Boyce, Charlotte, N. C., \$5.00; Mr. Oates, Charlotte, N. C., \$5.00; Col. Dorsey, Char lotte Railroad, \$5.00 milli

Further contributions respectfully solicited; and all contributions from abread acknowledged through the news-

MRS. W. R. ROBERTSON, President of the Association. WINNSBORO', S. C., 11th June, 1866. Charleston Courier please tel, who was several

fl only to omus vd !

The correspondence below is very pro-Orly given as a mobile acknowledgment on the part of the citizens of public manner for the welfaret Church in this desolated section.

WINNSBORG, June 9th, 1866. MRS. W. IK. ROBERTSON. -DEAR

Madam: I enclose you a package, re-old made and selection to the proceeds ceved from Abbeyure, combining two shoulded and size of dollars, the proceeds lowestre where the complete rebuilding was determined to the District of Sail of the matter of th had found a large treasure in his garden. taya Piliki Paka Tunbaruka Baca MADAM: It affords me very eggent planear brindsadqqile thed opport both the Lation Associated to the analy to re building the utilise open Church's Winns-man and the Church's Winns-man and the Church's Westight. shrong to war in want to the history and the state of the 'known southeres generous klauers our lengtherist sit the southerist set in our behalf, and of our deep sprafftude to them for their very opportune and

> old Very truly yours, ansang MRS. W. R. ROBERTSON.

TELEGRAHPIC

valuable contribution, my band w

The Fenian Wag.

New York, June 9 .- A St. Abans special dispatch reports an engagement between Col. Scanlan's regiment and the British cavalry, near Pidgeon Hill. The British cavalry were dispersed and fled in confusion. The Fenians captured 100 horses and three flags. Four Fenians were wounded and one Briton killed and three wounded. Scanlan subsequently ordered the regiment to with. draw from Canadian soil, but Gen. Shear still remains. Or

DEUROATER.

NEW York tine 9 .- Gen. Shear, half mile across the border line made a dash into Frieleighsbug yesterday, rout ed the British force, and captured a Brit ish flag. He immediately commenced entrenching. The morals of his army are very bad; desertions are the rule -whole companies are making tracks for the nearest home transportation office, and, in some instances, regiments!

There is no organization, and drunke ness prevails to an alarming extent.

Buffalo, June 9,-Gen. Berry has rceived an order from the President of the United States, forbidding transpol tation over the roads or other modes public travel of persons and material of war supposed to be designed to vio late the neutrality laws; also, forbidding transmission, over the telegraph wires, of messages, in cypher or otherwise, from the Fenians, or matters relating to the Fenian movements.

The Feman Council of War, at Buffale, has decided that it is best to order all the troops back to their homes,

TORONTO, June 9 .- The Provisional Parliament convened yesterday. The Weernor General, in his message, congratulates Canada on the spirit sho has the Corn.

Shown in rising to repel the investors and disch of No. 1 White Corn.

Calls attention to the issuing of Bessident and one of No. 4, Bank Range.

Johnson's proclamation, and ware of the control o calls attention to the issuing of Besident Johnson's proclamation, and surge grace of the characteristic of the commends the suspension of the characteristic of the commends the commends that the commends of the characteristic of the comments of the commen

preparing to go home. The whole for i completely demoralized, the office and men refusing to do their duty, wh there is desertion by the wholesale.

The United States is furnishing trat portation for the Fenians, who glad accept the opportunity.

Gen. Shear and staff surrendered Ogdensburg

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 10 .- Cotton firm with sales of 1,400 bales at 25c Gold 371. Bank Sterling quoted a

Hon. Jefferson Davis.

WASHINGTON, June 10 .- Horac Greely and others, from New York, are in town, their business being to se Judge Underwood in order to urge up on him the justice and propriety admitting Jefferson Davis to bail.

The Rinderpest in New York.

ALBANY, N. Y., June 9. -Hon. Stanton Gold, President, and Capt P. Johnson, Secretary, of the No York State Agricultural Society, hav prepared an important circular, saying "We do hereby make known the exist ence of the Rinderpest, or Pleuro Pneu monia, among the cows in the stable of New York and Brooklyn."

Cholera in New York.

NEW YORK, June 9 .- Mrs. Rei who washed the clothes of E. A. Frase whose death from cholera was reported was seized with the same disease Wednesday, and died that night. German girl living in the same hou was also attacked, but was saved prompt treatment.

Probst Executed.

PHILADELPHIA, June 8 .- Anthor Probst was executed this morning in presence of a few spectators.

Militia to be Called Out.

CONCORD, N. H., June 8 .- It is a cially announced from the War Depr ment, that there is a probable neces for calling out the militia to prese

CONCERT!

THURSDAY and FRIDY W M C J H H TELES

21ST AND 22D OF JUNE.

THE AID ASSOCIATION will give their unique CONCERTS on the

The public may expect a RARE TRI Tickets to be had at all the stores.

CORN! CORN!!