VOLUME VII .--- NUMBER 1060.

CHARLESTON, S. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JANUARY 21, 1869.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE STATE CAPITAL.

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS -- CHANGING THE COUNTY SEAT OF BARNWELL TO BLACKVILLE-DEATH OF JAMES A. BLACK, ESQ .- PROCEED-INGS IN THE MANDAMUS AND BANK CASES.

COLUMBIA, January 20.-In the Senate, Rose introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Kings Mountain Railroad Company.

Allen introduced a bill to amend the charter of the Town of Greenville.

The bill to chauge the county scat of Barnwell County to Blackville was passed and sent

The bill to enable the Savannah and Charleston Railroad Company to complete their road was postponed and made the special order for

IN THE House, the bill to provide for the payment of the accounts of the commissioners and managers of elections was passed and

The bill creating a new jud cial circuit was postponed until the 29th instant.

The Governor sent in a message approving theact to establish a State Orphan Asylum. Ex-Comptroller-General James A. Black died last night.

In the Supreme Court General Conner filed the return of the Acting Board of Aldermen of the City of Charleston, to the writ of mandamus. The Chief Justice a unced the fact, and ordered the clerk to telegraph for Justice Willard, but afterwards countermanded the order, and the return was ordered for consideration to-morrow.

Messrs. Corbin and Chamberlain, counsel for the claimants, gave notice that they will at one end of the table, and Alderman Olney, move to-morrow before the Supreme Court for a rule upon the Acting Board of Aldermen, to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt, for failing to obey the writ of mandamus issued by the Supreme Court.

The arguments in the case of the Bank of the State were closed to-day. Mr. Campbell argued for the Bank, and Messrs. Corbin and Cham-

WASHINGTON.

CUBA TO BE PURCHASED BY THE UNITED STATES -THE PROPOSITION OF THE VIRGINIA COMMIT-TEE TO CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, January 20 .- The President's Private Secretary, Mr. Worden, telegraphs to several papers which employ him, that negotiations are pending between our government and Spain for the transfer of the Island of Cuba to the United States, the only material difference to overcome being apparently the price to be paid to the Spanish Government. information accessible to the agents of the Associated Press does not enable them to

The Virginia Committee have presented to the Senate Judiciary Committee a memorial submitting amendments to the House bill now under consideration, providing for an election in Virginia. They propose to modify the constitution to such an extent as they believe would be accepted by the people of Virginia. In connection with which, they say that the real feeling of the people of the State is expressed when they declare the belief that the freedmen of the South, in their present unedneated condition, are not prepared for an intelligent use of the elective franchise, &c.; yet, in view of the public opinion expressed in the recent election, they believe that the majority of the people are willing to incorporate universal suffrage in their fundamental law as offering an altar of peace, and hoping for a restoration of the Union with harmony on the sig of universal suffrage and universal amnesty, and considering that the policy of the government requires from Virginia a constitutional recognition of the civil and political equality of all men before the law. They have in the amendments proposed inserted all the provisions looking to that result, heretofore deemed proper by Congress, and have left untouched any provisions of the constitution re-

Grant goes to Baltimore to-morrow to atgend the meeting of the trustees of the Pea-

The President has nominated Robert C. Buchanan and Alvin C. Gillem for Brigadier Generals, in place of Rousseau and Hooker.

Three hundred men, recruited chiefly in the West, have been lauded safely in Cuba during the last week. The vessel is nearly ready for

CONGRESSIONAL.

WASHINGTON BAILROADS-PAYING BONDS IN GOLD -THE NINTH CENSUS.

WASHINGTON, January 20. - THE SENATE WAS engaged all day in the consideration of Sherman's Railroad bill for roads centering in Washington.

IN THE House, Schenck introduced a bill providing for the payment of bonds in coin, unless otherwise specified; but such bonds not to be paid before maturity until United States notes be made convertible into coin. Section 2 legalizes gold contracts. Referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

The bill forbidding all franks except those written by a privileged person was passed.

Farnsworth introduced a bill removing the political disabilities of a large number of persons, which was passed by a two-thirds vote. A committee of seven was ordered to be appointed on the ninth census.

The Denver Railroad bill was resumed, but the House adjourned without action.

EUROPE.

THE CONFERENCE PROTOCOL-LOSS OF LIFE BY EARTHQUAKE-NEW SPANISH CORTES.

LONDON, January 20 .- The journals of this city praise Napoleon's speech. The conference protocol declares that to en-

courage insurrection within, or privateering or military expeditions against the territories of a friendly State 's a violation of international

The loss of life by the recent earthquake around the Bay of Bengal was very great. The new Spanish Cortes will meet Februa-

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

A Catholic convent and school were burned

yesterday at Titusville, Pa. Three of the negro militiamen engaged in the outrages on young ladies at Marion, Ark.,

have been court-martialled and shot. A Republican meeting was held in Richmond last night to oppose the measures of the Vir-

ginia Committee in Washington. A resolution was introduced into the Georgia Legislature yesterday to expel a colored

county clerk from office. The resolution was referred to the Judiciary Committee.

William Helmes, for many years associate editor of the Missonri Republican, is dead.

GERMAN FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

ONE HUNDRED AND THIRD ANNIVERSARY

Dinner, Speeches, Tonsts, &c.

At the anniversary meeting of the German

Committee on Supplies.—Alexander Melchers, Chairmae; J. L. Honour, J. H. Schulte, J. D. Lesemann, O. Alehel.

Committee on Inspection —B. J. D. Muckenfuss, Chairman; J. S. Westendorff, J. S. Schirmer, O. E. Beckman, L. B. Lovegreen. Committee on Library.—J. F. Ficken, Chairman; J. M. Petersen.

After the regular business of the day had dining room, where a dinner was served by Mr. Butterfield, of which it may be said that it was the most satisfactory public dinner that has been given in Charleston for a long time. There was an abundance of everything, and it a dinner, there is nothing stronger that resides of the large dinning-room of the hotel, and they were well filled, there being upwards of one hundred persons present. Captain Jacob Small, President of the society, presided one of the Vice-Presidents, at the other; the President being supported on his right by Professor Meier, and on his left by Dr. Bachman. Knives, forks and glasses jingled merrily for awhile, until the heartiest caters leaned back in their chairs, withdrawing from the contest with good things successful, yet defeated. Then the tables were cleared of all save the drinkables, and silence being restored. President Small read the first regular toast:

The Day we celebrate—Inaugurated by charity and good fellowship, may it be perpetual. This was responded to by the Vice-President at the foot of the table, and then the band, which was stationed in the centre of the hall, played "La Marsellaise."

The President then read the second regular

toast: The Founders of our Sociely—May we ever cherish that noble feeling established by them, and may we never be recreant in carrying out their de-

This toast was responded to by A. H. Du kin, Esq., in substance as follows:

One hundred and three years ago the Ger-One hundred and three years ago the German Friendly Society was organized by sons of the Fatherland, who had made their homes in this city of the new world. Their bond of union was brotherly love and charity. Simple union was brotherly love and charity. Simple in their tastes, carnest in their mission of labor, exact and honest in their respective vocations, they impressed upon the community in which they lived some of the best types of German civilization. They were thoughtful, practical, reticent. Their continence was of slow growth, but once besto sed rarely withdrawn. To the duties of life they were true; to the pleasures of life they were just by their moderation. Taoy put their hands to their work which was before them; they looked not behind. A century and more has rolled by. The Colonial government the pieneers formed has been transformed into a republic, and has been transformed into a republic, and some of them lived to take a pride in a Steuben and DeKalb, who won the place of hero and martyr in the struggle for new life. After the waving shoots that, adorned their graves the waving shoots that adorned their graves had become sturdy, venerable monarchs, then came the agony which veiled the land in sack-

The hour of glory in new birth, The agony in the still-born.

Throughout all the German attributes of self-relance, caution, nonesty have been visible in our midst. Be true to the memory of the founders, and never say die.

The third regular toast was read as fellows: Germany!—Sweet land of our fathers and dear home of our affection; though separated by the mighty ccean, our hearts still cling to thee, and we will ever remember thee with pleasure.

This was responded to by Professor Herman D. Meier, whose every tone and gesture bespoke the true orator, animated by his theme and giving graceful expression to his own warm feelings. Professor Meier said:

Permit me, gentlemen, to say that nothing but the hope of your kind indulgence encourages me to appropriate to myself, as the most recent Carolinian in your midet, as a guest from the far-off shores of the Fatherland, the honor of being allowed to speak before this varient and venerable society.

nonor of being anowed to speak before this ancient and venerable society.

I am one of those mentioned in the introduction to your rules, "who emigrated to Charleston with a view of seeking in a new Charleston with a view of seeking in a new country that repose which their own has denied them." Yet my warmest feelings are attached to her. But verily, gentlemen, it is to the stranger just landing an indescribable feeling of comfort and delight to see how German customs and habits thrive even and r the more glowing beams of a Southern sun, rearing, coupled with American life, a tall and stately tree, which no storm can break, no dark and heavy clouds can bend down, and under whose friendly and hospitable protection the stranger crases, as a natural sequence, to the stranger ceases, as a natural sequence, to be a stranger. The crown of this enchanting tree is the venerable German Friendly Society. Its fruits are stored up in the records of a his tory more than centennial; their names are science in education, sociability in reunions, hospitality and protection to the new comer from the soil of the Fatherland, charity and nursing of the sack in times of trouble and gloom—each and every one of these virtues separately a golden apple of immortality in a

vessel of silver. Let me proclaim, then, with Uhland, our dead but unlying German bard:

"Und fragt man nach der Schuldigkeit, So schuttelt er den Wipfel; Gesegnet sel er allezeit Von der Wurzel bis zum Gejifel!"

And now, gentlemen, seeing, as I do here Germans and Americans in friendly union, allow me to repeat, what I said in my "Greeting to South Carolina":

"No power can ki'l the ever powerf il live oak Always ou Carolina's sons inherent."

For I view in this venerable society a doubly crowned live oak of a hundred years' growth; let us drink to this twin-crowned tree, accord-ing to ancient German birth day custom: May it live, thrive, bloom and bear fruit yet with the assistance of God for five hundred years to come. The band sang and played the "Fatherland," many of those present joining in.

The fourth regular toast was then offered: Charles on our stome—May the dark cloude that yet overshadow the horizon soon break, and the mol-low rays of the sun of peace bless her with happiness

This was responded to by John H. Honour, Esq., one of the Aldermon of the city, who spoke in glowing terms of the prosperity and famo of Charleston in the past, and of the bright prospect now before her, in spite of the darkness and gloom of the present.

The band played "Dixie." The fifth and last regular toast was then offered by the President as follows:

W man-The last gift of God to man. A tering angel sent to soothe the journey on life's un-certain road; in fine, the sole object of our unceas-This was responded to by Dr. J. B. Patrick,

who spoke in eloquent terms of the devotion and tenderness of the sex, and their ennobling The band playel "Am I not fondly thine

The President offered the first volunteer

The Health of all present, Members and Invited Guests—May none be absent on our analyersary in 1870, sad may our venerable pastor and brother member, with un bated health, occupy his accustomed seat to cheer us with his presence and join us in our social mirth.

This was responded to briefly by Rev. Dr. Bachman, who alluded to the fact that he had Friendly Society of this city, held yesterday in been a member of the society for fifty-four the Pavilion Hotel, the following officers were years, and had always taken an interest in its affairs. He said he had a note in his hand from Rev. Dr. Hicks, who was in the country for a few days, and regretted his inability to comply with the kind invitation of the society to be present on this occasion.

Dr. Bachman closed with the following toast: German Industry, German Fidelity, and the Purity nd Zeal of the Larly Reformers—an example and a uide to their posterity.

John Ficken, Esq., at the request of the President, offered the hearth of the press-saying that he had hoped that the toast would have been offered at an earlier hour when there were several representatives of the press present, and it might have been appropriately responded to. He hoped, however, that those still present might be induced to respond, and he called upon the representative of the Charleston Courier. Being thus cornered, J. been transacted the society adjourned to the A. Moroso, Esq., one of the editors of the Courier, made a few remarks and offered a sen-

Loud and repeated calls were then made for THE DAILY NEWS, and none of the editors being present, Lieutenant Burger responded for the was well prepared, and when that is said about paper, thanking the society for the compliment and hoping that it might always be merited. mains to be said. Tables were spread on three | Lieutenant Burger concluded with the following toast:

Charity—"he angel of hope—the harbinger of comfort to the widow—a salve to the broken-h-arted, and a iri nd to those that moure. In response to South Carolina, offered by Colonel Gaillard, Dr. J. B. Patrick gave the

Her Sons-Native and adopted, will redeem and meetore her to that proud position she once occupied—one of the brightest stars in the galaxy of our american Union.

A number of other toasts were offered and speeches made, but they were not intended for publication, but only to add to the pleasure and entertainment of the occasion. Professor Eckel took his place at the piano, Mr. Petersen accompanied him with a fine voice, and wine crusic and song occupied the jovial party until

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

The Martin and Randolph Murders-Illness of a Well-known Citizen-A Rumpus in the House-Leslie opens his Mouth-A Lively Description of Barnwell-Accounts Acted Un.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] COLUMBIA, S. C., January 19 .- Attorney-General D. H. Chamberlain, Esq., returned from Abbeville this evening. The trial of the parties charged as principals and accessories in the Martin and Randolph murders has been postponed to the May term of the court for

The hall of the House of Representatives has been both tastefully and handsomely decorated. The national and State flags-the latter bearing the palmetto and the crescent-are intertwined and suspended over the speaker's desk, surmounted by a golden eagle. The Mags are about six feet by four, and the eagle about four feet. A very beautiful effect is produced, and the Democrats are particularly gratified at the intermingling of the two ban-

Hon. James Augustus Black, for several years Comptroller-General of the State, is lying seriously ill at his boarding-house in this city, and his physicians pronounce his recovery very doubtful. He was recently elected by the Democratic party in Abbeville to fill the vacan- to the Committee on the Judiciary. member of the House of Representatives. Mr. Black arrived here last Saturday with his crodentials, prepared to take his seat. He was aniversally popular in this city, and his illness

is deeply regretted by all classes. During the absence of Speaker Moses to-day at the Senate, for the purpose of ratifying "An act to establish a State Orphan Asylum," the member who was temporarily called to the chair became so taugled up with motions, points of order, the calling of the previous question, &c., that it was found necessary to dispatch a messenger in all haste, requesting the Speaker to return, or the House would become uncontrollable. The members seemed determined to test to the fullest the parliamentary knowledge of the new presiding officer, and with such success as to cast outirely Speaker, his emphatic voice and use of the gavel soon restored the usual quiet, with only State this year would pay off overy dollar of here and there a broad grin perceptible upon the faces of some of the wags, who had played of their joke at the expense of the r forta-

nate Speaker pro tempore. Senator Leslie delivered another speech to day, which brought down the Senate. His subject was a bill to change the county seat of Barnwell County from Barnwell Courthouse to Barnwell County from particular Courthouse to Blackville, S. C. His camestness of manner in speaking, his gestures, his habit of passing his fingers through his hair, and particularly his cry at intervals of "Mr. President," were his cry at intervals of "Mr. President," were altogether too much for the usual gravity of the senators. His speech was, however, lietened to with great pleasure. His chief point was that all courty seats in this age should be better the createst commercial centres. located at the greatest commercial centres, along the railroad and telegraph lines, and that along the railroad and telegraph lines, and that the day was gone by when county seats were to be selected simply because some wayward stream ran through it, or because the Indian had once turned in that direction his quill-adorned moccasin. Barnwell Courthouse, he contended, was established more than fifty years ago, when there were no railroads, and the moment the railroad was run through that county the whole tide of business changed its base. Barnthe raifrond was run through that county the whole tide of business changed its base. Barnwell Courthouse, he said, is dried uρ, with not life enough to build a chicken-coop. Four-fitths of all the active capital of the county was transacted along the line of the road, and himtransacted along the fine of the road, and thindreds of persons who live four or five miles nearer to Barnwell than Biackville, always went to the latter place to trade. There was now no courribuse, no joil, at Barnwell Courthouse. Both were destroyed by Sherman's army. There was no hotel in the place, neither had it increased one hundred intelligency in the last twenty years. As for of the people he wanted this bit passed before the county commissioners levied and collected their taxes for the building of a courthouse. Look at the question as they might, he said, in this are it resolves itself into this: that commercial and business centres are political centres, and where the atenue ca-sing and the telegraph are, established these gine and the telegraph are established there will be the markets of the people and the poliwill be the markets of the people and the poli-tical centres of the surrounding country. Not-less than six thousand bales of cotton had been shipped, he said, from Blackville this year. It was about midway between all the important was about indway between all the important places along the line of railroad remning through Barnwell County. It was true that there were a few fine residences at Barnwell Courthouse, the owners of which were oppositely the places because the residences.

would be benefitted. He had been in favor of submitting the question of a change to the people of the county, and a bill to that effect had passed the Senate at the special session, but failed to get through the House for want of time. To do so now, they would have to want a whole year, and in the meantime the county commissioners would be called upon to law tays to construct a new building.

county commissioners would be saled upon to levy taxes to construct a new building.

The bill then passed its second reading without opposition and was ordered to be en-grossed for a third reading.

Swails, from the Committee on the Military, bwails, from the committee on the Military, to whom was referred a joint resolution authorizing the Governor to employ an armed force for the preservation of the peace, reported back the same, with a recommendation that

the resolution do pass.

The resolution was read and its further consideration made the special order for to-mor-

The following is the joint resolution, which

The following is the joint resolution, which will no doubt become a law:

Be it resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of South Carolina, now met and sitting in General Assembly, and by the authority of the same:

SECTION 1. That the Governor of the State, with the assistance of the Adjutant-General, with the assistance of the Adjutant-General, be, and he is hereby authorized to enlist a company of one hundred men or more, if in his pany of one hundred men or more, if in his opinion more be needed, who shall be fully armed and equipped, and, if n:cessary, mountarmed and equipped, and, if n:cessary, mounted, and that when, in any county in this State, it shall become impossible from any cause to enforce the laws and keep the peace by the ordinary civil process, the Governor shall have, and is hereby given authority, to send as many of the aforesaid arme: and equipped men into said county as in his judgment may be necessary to quell such disturbance, and arrest the guilty parties; and that in order to carry out the intent of this resolution the Governor is hereby authorized to exercise any or all of the power conterred upon him by an act entitled "An act to suppress insurrection and rebel-

power conterred upon nim by an act on tied "An act to suppress insurrection and rebellion," passed on the twenty second day of September, eighteen hundred and sixty-eight.

SEC 2. That the men so enlisted shall be properly officered and controlled, and that said officers and men shall receive, while in the serofficers and men shall receive, while in the service of the State, the same pay and allowances as are given to soldiers and to officers of the same grade in the army of the United States. Sec. 3. Any and all expenses incurred in car rying into effect the provisions of this resolu-tion shall be paid out of any funds in the treas ury not otherwise appropriated; and the State shall be reimbursed for any such outlay by the lovy of a special tax in addition to all other taxes, to be collected from the people of any

taxes, to be collected from the people of any county into which, for the preservation of the peace, the Governor is compelled to send the force provided for in this resolution.

SEC, 4. Fhat this resolution shall remain of full force and effect until the milita of the State is organized and roady for service.

Wright, from the Committee on the Judiciation of the Judiciati ry, to whom was referred a concurrent resolu-tion from the House of Representatives pro-posing to unite in joint assembly on January 27, for the purpose of electing a President and twelve Directors of the Bank of the State of South Carolina, reported back the same, with a recommendation that the Schate do concur in the resolution. Ordered for consideration

Allen gave notice of a bill to alter and amend the charter of the town of Greenville, and for other purposes.
Rose gave notice of a bill to alter and amend
the charter of the King's Mountain Railroad

Company.

Wimbush introduced a bill to amend an accentitled "An act to define the duties and jurisdiction of county commissioners. Read tirst

time.

A bill to incorporate the Citizens' Savings Bank of South Carolina was made the special order for Thursday, at 1 P. M.

A bill to renew the charter of Pendleton Villago was read a second time and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The reports of the Committee on Claims on various accounts were taken up and disposed of as follows:

on various accounts were taken up and disposed of as follows:
Account of J. S. G. Richardson. Adopted are deem to the House for concurrence.
Account of W. J. Lee recommitted with instructions to amend so as to make County Commissioners liable for all public debts for jail and similar expenses in each county.
Account of E. R. Stokes for binding journals continued to next regular session.
Account of F. M. Timmier, of Carolina Spartan, indefinitely postponed.
Pending the consideration of the account of Joseph Walker, the Senate adjourned.
In the House, Mr. Neagle presented the account of H. B. Horlbeck, M. D.

count of H. B. Horlbeck, M. D.
Sasportas introduced a bill to provide for the
enumeration of the inhabitants of each county
in the State. Read the first time and referred by caused by the resignation of Valentine, a Mr. Neagle introduced a bill to establish a Read the first time and referred to the Committee on the Ordinance of the Convention to

establish a Land Commission.

A bill to alter and amend the charter of the

for January 25 at one P. M.

A bill to amend an act entitled "An act to organize the Circuit Courts was put upon its second reading. Pending the consideration of this bill, the House adjourned.

SOUTHERN SECURITIES IN WALL-

STREET. The New York Herald of Monday contains the following article on Southern securities. It will be seen that South Carolina six per cent, bonds hold their own, and that they sell at higher rates than Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina six per cents, and at the same in the shade the most uproarious meeting of price as Louisiana six per cents. There is, in "Old Tammany." On the reappearance of the truth, no State more solvent than South Caroina. The net profit on the colton crop of the

our debt:

Perhaps not the least interesting feature which the operations in Wall-street during the past week have presented has been the brisk inquiry exhibited for Southern State bonds and other countries of that seation. inquiry exhibited for Southern State bonds and other securities of that section, coming large-ly, too, from the people resident there, reflect ing as it does the rapid and positive recovery of these State from the monetary and material de ression consequent upon the late war, and, what is equally gratifying in this connection, what is equally grafflying in this connection, the belief of the people themselves most af-lected thereby in such reciperation and future prosperity. It is clearly apparent from many sources of intelligence that while Radical polisources of intelligence that while Itadical poli-ticians of both stripes have ocen engaged in wordy warfare respecting their favorite methods of governmental reconstruction, and to suit their different purposes have at various times presented the most shocking pictures of lawlespiness disprantization of society, powerlawlessness, disorganization of society, pover-ty, lack of enterprise, paralyzed energy and wretchedness, as true illustrations of the state of affairs existing in the defanct contederation, a very large proportion of the Southern people themselves, quietly ignoring the existence even of such selfish intermedders, have been earnestly at work in accurring a practical re-construction, that would eventually confound these partisan philosophers, and by the short these partisan philosophers, and b, cut of a commercial and monetary association with one another and with the North, render casy of solution, as simply logical in their d-velopment, all problems aff.c.ing their connow no courthouse. Both were destroyed by Sherman's army. There was no hotel in the place, neither had it increased one handred in abitants in the last twenty years. As for its central location it was not nearly so central as Harkley's Creek, where some desired to have the county seat established, but where he would say that nearly the only voices heard were those of the logubrious quadrupeds called "bull frogs." He showed that he was not personally interested in the change one tollar, but that with a view to benefit the great mass of the people he wanted this bill passed before the county commissioners levied and collected their taxes for the building of a courthouse. provem nt. The very constacrable editon erop this year, exceeding the aniequations indusged in concerning it, has stimulated enterprise all through the South, and, with its grati-iying results, awakened new energy in the pofying results, awakened new energy in the prople. There is no reason why it should not be greatly improved upon next year, and before the close of General Grant's administration we may confidently look for as large a production of the staple from free labor and modern machinery as in the most bountiful year of the old reg me; indeed, with these better apphances to the cultivation of the soil, far exceeding it. There is no surer test of the fair that is in any man than ins

would be benefitted. He had been in favor of submitting the question of a change to the people of the county, and a bill to that effect people of the county, and a bill to that effect of the improved condition and prosperity of the people accompanison of that section. The following is a comparison of the presented of the improved condition and prosperity of the Southern States, it is the best evidence that could be presented of the improved condition and prosperity of the Southern States, it is the best evidence that could be presented of the improved condition and prosperity of the Southern States.

iness last hight and he the close of	Dusinos
Saturday night previous:	
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THE SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL AND AID SOCIETY.

The Baltimore Gazette publishes the last monthly report of the Charleston School of the Southern Educational Aid Society, under the charge of the Rev. A. Toomer Porter. Mr. John Hanckel, the Secretary and Treasurer

says in his report: says in his report:

We have added twelve scholars and have been compelled to employ an additional male teacher, so as to enable the principal to have more time for general supervision. The school, although but recently established, already attracts the attention of the community, and has received many assurances of satisfaction from the parents and guardians of pupils. As to the Home for Boys, it is regarded as one of the most comprehensive, far-reaching and beneficent charities which has been extended to the South since our troubles. We have applicacent charities which has been extended to the South since our troubles. We have applications from all parts of the State for admission, and as soon as the alterations needed in the Home, recently purchased for this work, are completed, we will be able to meet, to a considerable extent, this great want of a people, whose chief sorrow in their reverses has been the hopelessness of giving their children a restate the admention. pectable education

The expenses of the school for December

We have received most favorable accounts from the President of Trinity College, Hartford, of the diligence and progress of the young gentlemen who entered there in September last from this school. Another youth goes on to enter from this school on the 19th the page of the progress of the youth who has been with me from the beginning, who has been with us from the beginning, who has studied with great industry and faithfulness, and has ac-complished in one year as much as is general-

The Baltimore Gazette gavs: Although the society has been scarcely a year in existence, it is evident that the generous assistance riven by Baltimore and New York has not only been productive of much York has not only been productive of much real good, but has given such encouragement to a disheartened people, that the school is already in the way to be supported by its friends at and near home. The monthly receipts from the pirents and friends of scholars already reach an important amount, and as the condition of the South continues to improve, it is very evident that the citizens of the different Southern States will gradually be able to pro-Yery evident that the southern States will gradually be able to provide for their own schools. Though grateful for charitable acts, the people of the South receive aid because it is a necessity, and they look hopefully forward to the day when they will be no longer obliged to ask for it.

THE GRIM FEMALE.

An Austere Type of the Modern Betsy Trotwood.

[From the London Saturday Review.] The grim female must be carfully distinguished from the masculine women, for they are by no means essentially the same, though the types may run into each other, and sometimes do. But the masculine woman, if not grim, but only Amazonian, has often much that is fine and beautiful in her, as we see in her great projectives Palles Athane; but the

her great prototype rains Athene; but the grim female pur sang is nover noble, never beautiful; and the only meaning of her existence—the only mission she seems sent into the world to fulfill—is that of serving as a her great prototype Pa the world to fulfill—is that of serving as a warning to the young as to what to avoid. The grim female is not necessarily an old maid, as would appear likely at first sight. We find her of all conditions indifferently—as maid, wife, widow, as mother and childless alike—and we do not find that her condition in any way affects her character. If she is born grim, she remains grim to the end; and neither marriage nor motherhood modifies her. The grim female of novelists is generally an old maid; but a caricature printed in the broa test lines and from the outsides of things. She is emphatically an old woman; odd in her dress, her mode, her state. She wears a fiapping cap, skimpy skirts, and rusty brown mittens on her bony hands; she has a passionate averbony hands; she has a passion on her bony name; see has a passaction on her bony name; so and she hves queerly behind a barricaded house door, with a small slavey, or an olderly female afflicted with deafuess, to do her work and boar the brunt of her temper. But she is always odd and unfushionable, and unlike everyboly else, and unfushionable are unitaken for an ordinary and unitsmonanie, and unitse everyoday east, and could never be mistaken for an ordinary woman, from the first moment when she ap-pears on the page to the last paragraph of her

One characteristic of the grim female is he want of any of the womanly passion for children. She may have so much materna instinct perverted as to be on friendly terms with a dog or two, or a cat, or maybe a conkatoo; but she has no real affection for children, no comprehension of child nature, and the "sublime nousouse" of the nursery is a thing unknown to her from first to last. If she has children of her may the treats them in a hard unknown to her from first to last. If she has children of her own, she treats them in a hard wooden way that has nothing of the ideal mother about it. Hence she is one to whom the present generation is undeniably worse than the past, one who groans over the follies and shortcomings of the times, and who thinks that good conduct died out with her own youth, and that it is not likely, by the look of things, to be restored. In fact, youth itself is the root and basis of offence; and if she coerces children, she tyrannizes over girls and snobs young men with a quite impartial hand.

The grim female is not necessarily a strongminded woman, or a learned woman, like those minded woman, or a learned woman, in the those

minded woman, or a loarned woman, like thos minded woman, or a formed woman, has these who wear speciales, go to scientific meetings, and are great in the classics and the ologies. Sac may be of the emancipated class; it all depends on chance; and a grim founde, when of the emancipated, is a very formidable performed the changing of the changing of the emancipated. of the smancipated, is a very tormidable per-son indeed; but she is not necessarily one of tness. On the contrary, part of her very grim-ness comes from her intense conservatism and uncom-romising conventionality. Nothing is so abhorreat to her as innovation or novelty in any shape. She does not no d with any on out of the carrowest groove of respectable be in B, in what direction soever the diverging line may go. A Romanist or a Baptist, a Jow or an inflict, it is all one to her; each is equal-ity dreadful to her, and oternally foredoomed. She is the Orthodox Church, without in-last; as far removed from Ritanism as she is from ranting, and demanding for herself that infilibility of judgment and absolute possession of the truth which she demes to the Pope and all his cardinals. Beware how you broach new doctrines in her presence. She has been known before now to abjure her nearest rela-lives for no greater moral lapse than a weak belief in globules; while as for anything like graver aberrations, say on the ape theory or on the plurality of races, or on historical re-ligion, she has no toleration whatever. If the Smithfield fires axisted at the present day, the grim female would be the first to light the lagors. It is all the same if she belongs to any dissenting persuasion, part of her grimaces coming from her in olerance, and her own beliefs being simply the springboard on which she stands. The grim female tries her strength with all

new-conters. She is like one of the giants or black knights of old romance, who hved in Courthouse, the owners of which were opposited to the faith that is in any man tann instead to the change because they thought it would injure their property. That ought or might be be but one thing was certain the great might have be but one thing was certain the great and is got of the poor people and the business people of duliness for these securities, which have their does in her degree. She dashes on all who

are presented to her, and has a passage of arms as the first act of the new drama. If her opponents yield out of timidity or good breeding, or perhaps, from not understanding the warlike nature of the encounter, she puts her foot on them forthwith, and ignominiously crushes them; if they defy her, and give her back blow for blow, ten to one she cuts them, and becomes their enemy forever after. For she has not breadth enough to be magnanizers and the one thing she never forgives is mous, and the one thing she never forgives is successful opposition. Very grim is she in the presence of human weakness, moral and phy-

Agrim female has no mercy. She may be just, but if she is so it is in a hard, uncompromising way that makes her justice worse than others' partiality. For justice can be sad, even if unwavering; and the grim female is never sad, how painful soever the work on hand and the sentence to be executed. Neither is she gay, for she is not plastic enough to he is she gay; for she is not plastic enough to be either the one or the other. She is run into an iron mould where her nature is compress-

an iron mould where her nature is compressed as in a vice, no bursting of bonds anyhow. What would become of us if all our women were like her?

When we look at her, we are inclined to forgive all the smallness and silliness which sometimes vex us in the ordinary woman, and to think that there are worse things than the love of dress for which we so often reproach our wives and daughters; that fliring—which is reprehensible no doubt—might be exis reprehensible no doubt—might be ex-changed for some thing even more reprehensi-ble; and inta vanity of the gragling, coquet-tish kind, though to be steadily discouraged tish kind, though to be steadily discouraged and sternly reproved, is not quite the worst feminine thing after all. Surely not! A grim female who cannot flirt nor giggle, nor cry and kiss and make up when scolded, is far away a worse kind of thing than a featherheaded little puss who is always doing wrong by reason of her foolish brain, but who manages somehow to pull herself right because of her loving heart. Weak women, vain women, affected women and the whote class of silly women, whatever the specialty of silliness exhibited, are tiresome enough, heaven knows; whiten, whatever the specialty of shitness ex-hibited, are tiresome enough, heaven knows; but unsatisfactory as they are, they are better than the grim female—that woman of no sex, born without softness or sympathy, and living without pity and without love.

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