

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 8, 1870.

SENATE.

The Senate met at 12 m., President pro

tem, Montgomery in the Chair.

The following bills from the House

were read: For the better protection of

migratory fish; to amend the law in re-

lation to the license and registration of

pharmacists, apothecaries and druggists,

and to regulate the vending of

drugs and poisons.

The Committee on Engrossed Acts re-

ported as being duly and correctly en-

grossed, a joint resolution authorizing

the County Commissioners of Williams-

burg County to levy a special tax, which

was ordered to the House of Representa-

tives.

Mr. Wright introduced the following

bills: To prevent persons from issuing

checks or scrip, to be used as money;

to prevent the purchase of cotton be-

tween certain hours, both of which were

read by their titles and referred.

Notice was given of a bill to protect

the depositors of all banks, loan and

savings institutions not incorporated in

the United States.

The account of E. & G. D. Hopp, for

supplies furnished the Arsenal Academy

in 1861, was referred.

The accounts of Sallas Randall, T. H.

Cooke and W. L. Templeton, were re-

ferred. The account of F. R. Calhoun

was laid over. The account of C. B.

Glover was ordered to the Comptroller-

General.

The following bills were ordered to be

engrossed: To incorporate the Unity and

Friendship Association of Charleston,

South Carolina; Nashville Independent

Blues Charitable Association of Union

Fire Engine Company, No. 1, of Beau-

fort; New York Hose Company, of Beau-

fort; Hook and Ladder Company, No. 1,

of Beaufort; Washington Fire Engine

Company, No. 2, of Beaufort; Bamberg

Fire Engine Company; First Freedmen's

Baptist Church, of Anderson Court

House.

Bill to authorize County Commission-

ers of Darlington County to levy certain

taxes was read the second time; to re-

charter ferry over Combahee River; to

authorize administrators, executors and

other fiduciaries to ascertain evidences

of indebtedness to public sale, and to

compromise in certain cases; to autho-

rize the extension of the South Carolina

Central Railroad from Sumter to a point

near Charlotte, North Carolina; to em-

power certain persons therein named to

construct a railroad, were ordered to be

engrossed.

Bills to designate the officers by whom

sales ordered by the Courts of Common

Pleas, and Judges thereof, and of the

Courts of Probate, shall be made, and

for other purposes; and to incorporate

the Unity and Friendship Society, of

Charleston, and to confer certain powers

thereon, were read and referred.

The account of Dr. R. Leiby, Jr., was

referred.

A bill to recharter Blythe's Gap Turn-

pike Road, was read the third time and

passed.

A joint resolution for the appointment

of Fish Commissioners, and to define

their duties, was read and referred.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The House met at 12 m. Speaker

Our Young Girls.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, who has

been known, for several years, as an

advocate of woman's rights, female suf-

frage and the equality of the sexes, de-

livered a lecture, in St. Louis, a few

months ago, from which the following

extracts are taken:

Mrs. Stanton took up the most impor-

tant branch of her subject—the health

of our young girls—and handled it

in an able and sensible manner. She

explained the causes of so much sickness

and feebleness in young women, attribut-

ing their physical maladies, chiefly, to

their mode of dressing. In the coming

years, we will have no more sickness.

When about to write her lecture, she

asked her own daughters how she should

treat the subject, and they told her to

write just in the way that she was in the

habit of talking to them. All our cus-

tomers, she said, are based on the idea

that, when a girl is asked to please men,

she can lift man up to the realm of

purity of thought. Everything that

draws her down is degrading to herself

and him. Dante drew a true picture of

the natural positions of the sexes, when

he painted Beatrice on the same plane

with himself. "By the law of moral

attraction, she attracts man from the

hell to the heaven." She would place

women on a level platform by the side of

men.

She said it was no part of the duty of

young girls to attract men by their phys-

ical charms, but it was their duty to

attract them by their moral beings.

The charms of the mind are the

charms that young women should pos-

sess, and these can only be acquired by

attending to the laws of our moral

being and abandoning the frivolities of

fashion.

An English author has written an

essay that proves that there are superflu-

ous women. This is accounted for by

the fact the large majority of men are

doing women's work. In this country,

every man can find manly occupation,

and they should leave the women a

broader field for labor. She was pleased

to see the enterprise of the city of St.

Louis, in the bridge being built, and

the Mississippi is to be named as Kek-

ukuk. This was the kind of work for

women to engage in. Let women be

tug to make themselves useful—to

earn their own bread, so that they will

not be entirely dependent upon men.

Goethe says: "She is a true woman who,

when her husband dies, can be the

father of his children."

When on a visit to the University of

Ann Arbor, Mrs. Stanton had a discus-

sion with one of the professors on the

difference between the mode of training

boys and girls. He said girls could not

endure as much as boys, and she thought

they could endure more, and suggested

that if the boys of the University were

laced and pinched and cramped by dress

as the girls are, they would soon languish

and die. Exercise should be regular.

When a girl she used to walk five miles

before breakfast, and wore a pair of

boots just like her father's, and she was

always healthy and happy. Napoleon

once said, you cannot make a good sol-

dier out of a sick man.

Mrs. Stanton pronounced a glowing

OUR DUTY.—Another year is upon us,

and, before its close, we will have

another general election. State officers,

members of the Legislature and Con-

gressmen are to be elected by us in

October next.

It is of vital moment to the best in-

terests of our State that the present in-

cumbents be defeated, and good men

elected in their stead. This is practica-

ble, if we will simply do two things,

which wisdom demands:

1. Be united. He who prefers a man

or set of men to the success of the party

opposed to official dishonesty, is not

true. He may boast that he is not fer-

tered by party nominations, but, when

he pursues a course which must end in

the defeat of a good man, he is himself not

a patriot and not to be trusted.

2. We must be practicable. The four-

teenth and fifteenth amendments to the

Constitution of the United States have

settled many things—the first is passed,

and the second will be. We must read

the changes wrought by these amend-

ments. Questions which divided the

two great political parties of the country

two years ago would appear ridiculous if

ingged into a political canvass now.

They are settled against us. Congres-

sional reconstruction and negro suffrage

are issues of the past, quite as much as

the Louisiana purchase and the Mexican

war. If we do not so regard them, we

are impracticable, unwise, and destined

to defeat. Victory is in our hands, if we

will only grasp it.

Our platform is one upon which white

and black may unite and join hands. It

is "opposition to official dishonesty."

We want no other plank. Upon this,

we would nominate good men, and

they would be elected. We beg our

readers to think over these things, and

begin to prepare themselves. By July,