COLUMBIA, S. C.

Thursday Morning, July 21, 1870.

"The Study of English."

We have read with much interest the able reports introduced in the late Virginia Educational Convention. Among these reports, was one on "the study of English and the modes of its study in primary, academic and collegiate institutions." The report states that the object of education is two-fold—to prepare the young for the ordinary offices of life, and to train all their faculties for the most effective, generous and elegant performance of every duty, in any station in which they may be placed. It is rightly argued that practical and liberal education are not opposed, as some are disposed to think, and it is contended that they ought, as far as possible, to be combined. It is suggested that "liberal education should never be suffered to impair practical discernment and energy; but so much of liberal culture as may be attainable, should always be conjoined with practical training." The report magnifies the English tongue and quotes the language of Koch, an able German writer, who says:

"'That the English unites the power of the German with the flexibility of the Romace tongues, and appears perfectly polished for every species of composition in verse or prose.' In sonorousness, smoothness, and plasticity, the English is inferior to the Greek; in systematic regularity and terse penetration, to the Latin; in mechanical precision, and in transparency, to the French; in softness and vocalic melody, to the Italian; in majestic dignity, to the Spanish; in elasticity and self-dependence, to the German; but if inferior to each of these languages in the characteristic excellence of each, it combines the merits of all in a remarkable degree with other and more precious merits of its own."

As to the power and influence exerted by the English language, the report says:

"From the mouth of the St. Lawrence and the Newfoundland to the farthest wastes of Vancouver's Island; from Hudson's Bay, and from 'Oonalaska's shore,' to the Rio Grande and the Gulf of California, our language is spoken, and our race is spread. If the *reveille* of the English drum encompasses the globe and wakes up the morning on every line of longitude, the music of the English speech attends the march of the sun, giving utterance to hymns of praise and thanksgiving, conveying knowledge, instructing nations, and putting a broad girdle around the earth—a bond of communion stronger in its ultimate influences than the strong bands of Orion."

In conclusion, the report alludes to the importance of perfect mastery of our language, and remarks:

"What sparkling attractions are hidden around the lips of those who, either in private conversation or in public harangue, exhibit the beauties of the English tongue! The gift of the faries is their's; a rain of diamonds and rubies and other jewels drop spontaneously from their mouths! How we hang upon their words! How we muse over their sentences and dream of their phrases and images! How readily we accept their conclusions and hasten to embrace their counsels! Rightly do we so, for perfect expression is the fruit of habitually just thought and habitually upright and kindly feeling."

We heartily concur with the author of this able report in the spirit of his suggestions. In education, let the "old humanities" not be discarded, but at the same time, let us pay due attention to the study of English. It is said of Watkins Leigh, of Virginia, that it was his boast that he knew but one language only—the English. In this country, let us acquire the use of at least our own language.—the language of Sidney, and Spenser, and Raleigh, and Bacon, and Shakspeare—let us teach it to our youth in all its length, depth, width and beauty.

From the utterances of the press, it would seem that Napoleon will have to encounter the public opinion of the world, as well as the arms of Prussia. The English press, so far as heard from, throws the blame for the rupture upon him; and the press of the North, with great unanimity, express the same views. The New York *Times* says that Napoleon demands concessions of Prussia which a first-class power cannot make. The *Tribune* says that Napoleon now stands before the world in the attitude of a man, who, having first threatened war for an inadequate cause, finds even that weak cause taken from him, and then exclaims, "Never mind; I will fight anyhow." The *Herald* holds that "Prussia has committed no offence, and France is simply intolerably arrogant in asking Prussia to bind herself for the future in the matter of the Spanish throne." The *Post* asserts that "in this war, Napoleon represents a past of crime and a future of despotism." The *Commercial* says: "The arrogance of the French Emperor, and no justifiable cause, is the real ground of these hostilities." And this is the tone of nearly all our exchanges. But, if Napoleon has the heaviest batteries, the best soldiers, and the most endurance, he can perhaps get on with public opinion against him.

THE FUTURE OF THE SECTIONS.—The New York *World* takes an interesting out-look at the relations of the several sections of the United States, politically and economically, within the next decade. The prospect, as described, is not unflattering to the South. We "still live," and have much to live and strive for. Men who love our Southern land will not abandon it in cowardly despair, with such a vista before it.

The death of M. Prevost-Paradol, is announced by telegraph this morning. He was the new French Minister at Washington, and had only been officially presented on the 16th. In his address to the President, he said:

"I particularly congratulate myself on having been selected for this high mission at a time when the traditional friendship of France and the United States is darkened by no cloud.

"This happy state of good feeling, which is, so to speak, the natural and necessary situation of these two great nations, and which has always seemed to be in accord as much with their true interests as with the traditions of their history, renders my task near you an easy and at the same time a pleasant one.

"To cherish, and thereby to enlarge, between France and the United States those industrial and commercial relations which sustain and strengthen political sympathy, such must now be the main object of my efforts, and if I shall be able to contribute thereto, I shall have faithfully fulfilled the intentions of my journey."

NORTHERN CIVILIZATION AS ILLUSTRATED BY THE FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.—The telegrams from Washington inform us that the announcement of war between France and Prussia, when made in the United States House of Representatives, was received "with demonstration of applause." It is not our purpose to dilate on this extraordinary circumstance, and we refer to it now, says the Savannah *Republican*, first, to enter our protest, in the name of Christianity and civilization, against the disgraceful manifestation; and, secondly, to note the fact that it was a House in which the Southern people had no representatives. To glorify over a prospect of death and carnage, of devastation and human woe, can only be the work of a people lost to every moral sentiment that ennobles humanity. We wish it to be borne in mind that it was, emphatically and exclusively, a Northern rejoicing, and that the Southern people have no sympathy, share, or responsibility in the matter. None but brutal and cowardly natures could exult at such a dreadful consummation, and to the radical portion of Congress should be ascribed all the glory of the shame.

Debate in the Corps Legislatif—Remarkable Speech of M. Thiers.

During the debate relative to the army, on the 30th ult., in the French Corps Legislatif, M. Thiers spoke as follows:

I beg pardon of the Chamber for intervening in a discussion in which the Minister of War has given ample information. I do not come, therefore, to enlighten the subject, but to fulfill the duty of a good citizen. I cannot be impeached by any one, for I have always defended liberties that I deemed necessary; and recently, I did not fear to vote with a minority of 35 against a majority of 200. I know how to persist in my own opinions; but I say to my honorable friends of the opposition, that they deceive themselves in this matter. Certainly the good faith of no one is questioned, but I adjure you not to go astray on this grave matter. You have done me the honor of recalling that I was applauded some years ago, but I was applauded without being heard. [Laughter.] We must submit to the consequences of the faults we have committed. I hear it constantly asked, "Why not explain the policy of Europe?" But that policy is evident. We wish for peace, because war to-day would be universal, entailing frightful calamities. Guilty in the eyes of civilization, of humanity, of history and of France, would be those who would have the imprudence to occasion it. But why is peace maintained? It is because you are strong. [*Tres bien! tres bien!*]

I have always attentively observed the state of Europe, especially since the unfortunate events of 1866. Well, when the Luxembourg question was raised, France was not in a position to make herself respected. I did not always approve the measures taken by Marshal Neil, but it must be acknowledged that he rendered great services to his country, and that peace is due to his armaments. If you desire peace, remain strong. [*Tres bien.*] It is asked, why not give the example of disarmament? Here it is necessary to reflect. Reflection is the base of the question. I hear it said unceasingly, "we are on a war footing. That is wrong, we are not on a war footing, and if a minister of war should speak of disarmament, I would say to him that he is imprudent and ignorant. But we are told, disarm and you will be imitated. Well! when every one in Europe—I should say nearly every one—desires peace, why have we no invitations to disarm? Why has that word pronounced three years ago found no echo? Do you think it is on account of ill will or idle malice? Not at all.

It is believed that Prussia is on an extraordinary war footing. It is no more true of her than of ourselves. But no account is taken of the past. Formerly Prussia had 19,000,000 of men at her disposal. How many has she to-day, with the treaties of alliance, defensive and offensive, binding on the Southern States? She has over 40,000,000.

Do not deny the changes caused by the events of 1866. In place of a federal Germany, organized for peace, all-powerful for defence, powerless for attack, you have a formidable military power. At its head is a superior man, who is peaceable to-day, and not disposed to disturb the world, but he has 40,000,000 men at his control. In the face of this force we must have a new military organization. There is patriotism on all the benches of this Chamber; but patriotism is not sufficient. To be deceived in this matter would be worse than to want patriotism. [*Tres bien! tres bien!*] I was in Austria when the war budget was under discussion. Why did Austria, with a courageous and devoted army, meet with great reverses? It was because imprudent reductions in the budget had rendered it impossible for the Government to maintain the military force of the country on an ample basis, and prepare it for emergencies. [*It is true.*] We must not commit similar blunders. To the faults the Government has made in the past, let us not add the faults of the opposition. We will do so if we disguise the necessities of the times, if we think that it depends on us to cause other powers to disarm. For Prussia to disarm, she should not only reduce her own army, but break up the Northern Confederation, and the treaty with Wurtemburg, Bavaria, and other States. The Confederation and the treaties form her armament, and she will not despoil herself of them. To speak of disarmament is to cherish a chimera. [Movement.] All the world is on a peace footing, but Prussia is doubly so. I am for peace, but to have peace we must remain strong. If you examine closely you will find that with the nine contingents of the present law you can scarcely make a sufficient army. I would prefer the law of 1831, with seven contingents of 100,000 men, and I hope it will be revived, but under the present circumstances a contingent of 90,000 is scarcely sufficient. We must not cherish illusions; it is on that account I adjure every one to think of the gravity of the situation, and I beg you to do your duty as sound patriots and Frenchmen. [Applause.]

In replying to the comments on this speech, M. Thiers said:

You talk about civilization, philosophy, and the mutual interests of trade uniting peoples to-day. But do you think that mankind has changed in three years? Did philosophy prevent the Prussian army from marching on Vienna? And when the occasion presented itself to change the face of Europe, did it prevent Prussia from using it? I do homage to the boldness and courage of M. de Bismarck, who did not fear, when the moment came, to fall on Austria. He is to-day peaceable, but why? It was asked awhile ago who owned South Germany; I answer the wisest. Behold why M. de Bismarck is pacific! If he showed the same ambition as three years ago, he would have all the South against him. Since it has become notorious that France no longer covets the Rhine, the natural distinctions which divide Germany are re-awakening; her patriotism feels assured. Let us then be pacific in order to give the South to Prussia. In the course of the debate M. Thiers added:

Nothing is more dreadful than to call a nation to arms. Torrents of blood are thus shed, because no wars are more destructive and bloody than conflicts between inexperienced armies. Why did the American war cost so much blood and money? Why did it continue five years? Because it was a war of population against population. It would not have continued one year if it was between armies regularly constituted.

M. Garnier-Pages. And Sadowa.

M. Thiers. Why did Sadowa give the world an unexampled spectacle? All was ready at Berlin; it was not so at Vienna. It is thus that empires perish. In conclusion, he said: Do not forget Sadowa. Let us not be refused an army, which we might have done without before, but which we cannot do without after Sadowa. [Warm approbation on several benches.]

M. Ollivier declared that peace was not likely to be disturbed, and said that the plebiscitum rendered negotiation abroad easy. In order to render peace certain, there should be a cordial and ardent feeling of harmony between the nation and her sovereign.

WHAT HAS BECOME OF THE STATE TREASURY?—Notwithstanding the enormous amount raised by taxation out of the pockets of the people, we understand that $70,000 of the bonds of the State, past due, have been dishonored. The drafts were duly drawn, but came back dishonored, there being neither funds in the Treasury at Columbia, or to the credit of the State in New York.

It is but a few days ago, when several other drafts, drawn by the Treasurer of the State, and countersigned by the Comptroller-General, upon the financial agent in New York, were also dishonored, and suffered to go to protest. What has become of the money of the State?

[*Charleston Courier.*

A STRANGE HINT.—The *Irish Citizen* says of Burlingame's journey:

The game was kept up throughout the courts of Europe, and had a fine run until, at St. Petersburg, the unhappy *impresario* of the troupe suddenly died, poisoned, as we believe, by his own Chinamen, who had orders to that effect before leaving home, and who were themselves immediately afterwards ordered to go home.

We regret to announce the death of Mr. W. J. Altman, which occurred on the 6th instant. He was a lieutenant in company "I," 21st Regiment, S. C. V., and did gallant and honorable service for his country in the late war.

[*Marion Star.*

Drinkists, go to Pollock's.

Proceedings of Council.

COUNCIL CHAMBER,

COLUMBIA, S. C., July 19, 1870.

Council met at 5 P. M. Present—His Honor the Mayor; Aldermen Cooper, Goodwyn, Hayne, Minort, Mooney, Simons, Smith, Taylor, Thompson and Wigg. Absent—Aldermen Denny and Wallace. The minutes of the last regular meeting (July 5) was read and confirmed.

PETITIONS, COMMUNICATIONS, &C.

Petition of Samuel Fair, M. D., for abatement of tax on real estate. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Petition of Wm. Storrs, for refundment of certain taxes. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Petition of Wm. McAllister, for refundment of tax paid on wagon, he having ceased to run a wagon for hire. Referred to Committee on Ways and Means.

Application of Wm. Brownar, for tavern license. Referred to Committee on Licenses.

Petition of laborers Street Department for increase of wages. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Application from Allen Hardy, to lease from the city a piece of land on the West side of the South Carolina Railroad, known as Wheat street, but unopened. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Petition of Preston Adams, for appointment as Assistant Policeman. Received as information.

Communication from Benjamin Nott, preferring charges against Policemen McIntosh, A. Johnson and Simpson, for cutting, bruising and rendering almost valueless a hog belonging to him, whilst the policemen were taking the hog to the city pound. Referred to Committee on Guard House and Police, to investigate and report.

The following accounts were presented and referred to Committee on Accounts: Columbia Gas Company, A. N. Talley, M. D., J. T. Darby, M. D., Richard Flanigan, R. & W. C. Swaffield, J. C. Dial, Tradewell and Chamberlain, Lunatic Asylum, Fagan Brothers, Thomas Cherry, R. Hannan.

Alderman Hayne presented the account of Wm. Holmes ($1.00) for repairing market stall. On motion of Alderman Simons, the account was ordered paid, without the usual reference.

REPORTS.

Alderman Wigg, from Committee on Ways and Means, reported the report of the City Clerk, for month of June, 1870, as examined, and found correct. Concurred in.

Also, from same committee, on petition of H. N. Emlyn, for abatement of taxes, for 1867, erroneously assessed against him, and recommended that the same be granted. Adopted.

Also, on petition of M. O'Hearne, for refundment of portion of tax paid upon a wagon; and recommended the refundment of six (6) dollars. Adopted.

Also, reported the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the City Clerk be instructed to return to A. Wehner, Esq., the amount paid by him for tavern license on July 1st, said Wehner having discontinued business since July 3d, owing to the destruction of his store by fire.

Alderman Taylor, on behalf of Chairman of Committee on Accounts, reported as examined and found correct, and recommended payment account of M. L. Bower, $28. Report adopted.

Alderman Cooper, from Committee on Streets, reported the following streets enclosed: Washington street, near the river; Lumber street, near Charlotte depot; Pulaski street, near the river; Lady street, near the river; Blossom street. Also, recommend the leasing of Pendleton street from Lincoln to Gadsden; also, reported that certain open wells had been covered. Referred to Committee on Streets, with power to act.

Alderman Hayne, from Committee on Market, reported the report of Clerk of Market for June, 1870, as examined and found correct. Concurred in.

Alderman Thompson, from Committee on Licenses, reported favorably upon applications of Ellen Crowe and Lewis Daniels. Report adopted.

RESOLUTIONS.

By Alderman Mooney: That a fire plug be erected on the North-east corner of Plain and Barnwell streets. Referred to Committee on Water Works, with power to act.

By Alderman Wigg: That the Committee on Ways and Means be instructed to take the necessary steps to collect from S. L. DeVeaux, the amount due by him to the city as late Clerk of the Market. Adopted.

By Alderman Wigg: That the special committee appointed with the City Attorney to revise city ordinances, etc., be empowered to employ such clerical assistance as may be necessary. Adopted.

Charges were presented from Chief of Police against George McIntosh, assistant policeman, for absence from the Guard House without leave. Policeman McIntosh was arraigned for trial before the Mayor and Aldermen, and plead guilty.

Alderman Wigg moved that Policeman McIntosh be reprimanded by the Mayor and returned to duty.

Alderman Taylor moved to amend by inserting "and be fined five dollars." Not agreed to.

Alderman Simons moved to amend by inserting "and be fined two dollars." Not agreed to.

The question being taken on the original motion, it was agreed to.

Charges were presented from the Chief of Police against Adam Johnson, assistant policeman, for being intoxicated while on duty. Policeman Johnson was arraigned before the Mayor and Aldermen for trial, and plead guilty.

Alderman Simons moved that Policeman Adam Johnson be reprimanded by the Mayor and returned to duty. Agreed to.

Alderman Mooney presented "Rules and Regulations for the government of the Police force."

On motion of Alderman Wigg, referred to the Committee on Guard House and Police, with power to act.

On motion of Alderman Simons, at 7.45 p. m., Council adjourned.

WM. J. ETTER, Clerk of Council.

Local Items.

LECTURE BY PROF. CARLISLE—THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—Our readers will observe that Prof. J. H. Carlisle lectures this evening in the Baptist Church, at 8 o'clock. He appears before the Young Men's Christian Association. Prof. Carlisle has achieved a distinguished reputation as a lecturer. Our community will have quite an intellectual treat. A large audience will no doubt assemble to greet the lecturer and to testify the appreciation of our community as well of the speaker as of the association under whose auspices he presents himself.

CRUMBS.—The choir of the Young Men's Christian Association, led by Mr. A. Smythe, and consisting of select singers from the different choirs of the city, has been rehearsing several evenings, for the lecture to-night. No doubt this entertainment, to be offered to the community by the association, will be of more than ordinary interest.

Reading matter on every page of the PHŒNIX.

Judge Bond, of Baltimore, was confirmed as Judge of the Fourth United States Judicial Circuit by the Senate, on Thursday evening, by four majority, thus showing that he met with formidable opposition. The circuit is composed of the States of Maryland, West Virginia, Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina.

Charley Harrison, ye delicate auctioneer, is with Eccles & Gaither, commission merchants, in Charlotte, N. C. He hopes his friends will remember the firm whenever they wish anything attended to in that vicinity.

The PHŒNIX office is supplied with every style of material from the small metal letter to the largest wood type, together with plain and fancy cards, paper, colored ink, bronze, etc. It is the only establishment in the interior of the State where two and three sheet posters can be printed. All kinds of work in the printing line attended to at short notice.

Cleaveland Springs, (formerly known as Wilson's,) in North Carolina, is a pleasant spot to locate during the summer—not only on account of the superiority and diversity of the water—chalybeate, white and red sulphur—but also for the freedom from heat. The average range of the thermometer is 78; on Monday last, at 6 o'clock, it was 76. The nights are very cool.

The extensive cornices and window ornaments of the Columbia Hotel are a favorite resort for the birds, and every evening they congregate there in vast numbers—so much so, that the guests are reminded that "the swallows homeward fly." Bald-headed men should take a hint.

Okra soup at the Pollock House to-day.

Mr. A. M. Riser has been confirmed as Postmaster at Newberry.

Mr. A. W. Ross, of Marion, has exhibited at the PHŒNIX office part of a stalk of cotton containing fifteen bolls and several blooms.

Any one desirous of establishing a newspaper in the country, can be supplied with nearly all the necessary material—second hand—at a low rate by applying at PHŒNIX office.

Though men boast of holding the reins, the women generally tell them which way they must drive.

We have been requested to state that it is necessary to make a change in the appointments for Judge Carpenter and General Butler. They will speak in Spartanburg on the 4th; Union on the 5th; Fish Dam on the 6th, and Lexington on the 9th.

The catalogue of the Due West Female College, (Abbeville District,) is before us. The institution is in a flourishing condition, and under the management of the President, Rev. J. I. Bonner, will continue its prosperous career.

One of the old cars on the Greenville and Columbia Railroad, disgusted—as is supposed—by the magnificence of the new coach, flew the track, yesterday, and detained the train. Verdict—"justifiable homicide."

The indestructible tag is a great convenience to merchants. It answers the combined purpose of a direction label and business card. Call at the PHŒNIX Publishing House and supply yourselves.

Chances are being taken for another handsome cage, with its canary occupant, at the Pollock House. Step up and secure one.

Old newspapers can be obtained at the PHŒNIX Office, at low figures. The cheapest wrapping paper that can be used.

Excursion tickets for one fare are to be issued over the Greenville Railroad. See advertisement.

MAIL ARRANGEMENTS.—The Northern mail is opened for delivery at 8 a. m.; closed at 8.30 a. m. Charleston, opened at 5.30 p. m.; closed at 8.30 p. m. Greenville, opened at 5.30 p. m.; closed at 8.30 p. m. Western, opened at 9.30 a. m.; closed at 4 p. m. Charleston, (evening,) opened at 8 a. m.; closed at 4.30 p. m. On Sunday, the post office is open from 9 to 10 a. m.

HOTEL ARRIVALS, July 20—*Columbia Hotel.*—Wm H Evans, H V L Sprigg, Charleston; T S Dooney, Baltimore; Samuel W Melton, city; A W Ross and wife, S A Gregg, Jr, Marion; O T Lyon, B & A R R, Geo; J M Jordan, C C & A R R; Wm S Johnson, Limestone Springs; R H Land, Augusta; Miss M E Evans, Cheraw; Robert G Leavers, Newberry; O H Waring, S. C.; G S Robinson, Miss M E Robinson, Winnsboro; R B Irvin, Miss; P A Eichelberger, Edgefield; Alex McBee, Greenville; S Coate, Shelton.

Nickerson House—L C Northrop, C Clacious and lady, A Ancker, Charleston; M Adelsheiner, Chester; J H Gay, Charlotte; W H Fleming, Cokesbury; W J McKeran and child, Misses Shoffer, Marion; J F Ensor, Columbia; John L Deaton, China Grove; H K Reid, Va; C N G Butt, Walhalla.

LIST OF NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Greenville and Col. R. R.—One Fare.
Lecture by Prof. Carlisle.
John A. Shiell—Notice.
J. & T. R. Agnew—Lard and Flour.
E. Pollard—Landreth's Turnip Seed.
Meeting True Brotherhood Lodge.
