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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

For
The Smithsonian Institute
Washington D. C.
with the respects of the
Commissioners of the Orphan House
of Charleston So. Ca.
January 1856

THE

PROCEEDINGS

ON THE

SIXTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

ORPHAN HOUSE OF CHARLESTON, SOUTH-CAROLINA,

BEING THE 18th OCTOBER, 1855.

TOGETHER WITH THE ADDRESSES DELIVERED, AND THE ODES SUNG ON THE OCCASION,

AT THE

INDEPENDENT OR CONGREGATIONAL (CIRCULAR) CHURCH,

IN CHARLESTON, S. C.

27.3

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION 12347.

CHARLESTON:
A. E. MILLER, 3 STATE-STREET.
JAMES & WILLIAMS, 16 STATE-STREET.
1855.

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CORRESPONDENCE.

CHARLESTON, So. Ca., October 26, 1855.

To the Rev. C. C. Pinckney, Jr., and Henry A. DeSaussure, Esq.

Gentlemen—We have the honor of transmitting to you, individually, by order of the Commissioners of the Orphan House, the following resolution, adopted by them on 25th October, instant :—

"*Resolved*, That the Rev. C. C. Pinckney and H. A. DeSaussure, Esq., be requested to furnish, for publication, copies of the able and interesting addresses delivered by them on the 66th anniversary of the Orphan House."

Respectfully,

L. A. FRAMPTON, } Anniversary
GEO. M. COFFIN, } Committee.

CHARLESTON, October 29, 1855.

Messrs. L. A. Frampton and Geo. M. Coffin, Committee.

Gentlemen—I acknowledge the receipt of your letter, asking a copy of the address which I delivered at the anniversary for publication.

It afforded me pleasure to take part in the public services of that occasion, so grateful to the friends of this noble institution. I cheerfully comply with the request now made, and enclose a copy of the address, to be used in any way you may think expedient.

Very respectfully yours,

C. C. PINCKNEY, Jr.

CHARLESTON, October 29, 1855.

Messrs. L. A. Frampton and Geo. M. Coffin,
Committee of Commissioners Orphan House.

Gentlemen—Your note of 26th inst., enclosing a resolution of the Commissioners of Orphan House, requesting a copy of my recent address for publication, has been received; and although hastily prepared, at their suggestion, the manuscript is herewith enclosed, and placed at their disposal.

Ample materials are furnished by the journals of the commissioners for an interesting history of the institution; but the brief time allowed for examination and preparation, before the late anniversary, enabled me to furnish only such an outline of the origin, intent, and general history of the institution and its management as was adapted to a public address. The dates, facts, and circumstances stated therein, may not, however, be profitless to its future historian.

Respectfully,

HENRY A. DeSAUSSURE.

mr. B & Ja 16/09

ACTS

OF THE LEGISLATURE OF SOUTH CAROLINA, AND ORDINANCES OF THE CITY COUNCIL OF CHARLESTON, RELATING TO THE ORPHAN HOUSE.

In the year 1783 the Legislature of the State of South Carolina passed an act incorporating the city of Charleston, wherein, among other rights, privileges and obligations, "the care of providing for the poor, and maintaining and educating poor orphan children," was imposed on it.

On 18th October, 1790, the City Council of Charleston passed the following Ordinance :—

An Ordinance for the Establishment of an Orphan House in the City of Charleston, for the purpose of supporting and educating poor Orphan Children, and those of poor, distressed and disabled Parents, who are unable to support and maintain them.

Whereas, the present mode of supporting and educating poor children at different schools, has been found by experience to be attended with heavy expense and many inconveniences, and the establishment of an Orphan House, properly organized and conducted, will be attended with less expense, more convenience and benefit, and may tend to give general satisfaction to the citizens, and induce the benevolent to assist in the support of so charitable and laudable an institution :

1. Sec. I. *Be it ordained,* That a lot of land, not less than two hundred feet square, shall be immediately laid out by the Committee of the City Lands, on the most healthy and convenient spot, and reserved for the building and erecting an Orphan House, as soon as the funds of the corporation will admit, or any practical plan to defray the expense thereof can be devised. And that all such poor orphan children, and children of poor, distressed or disabled parents as shall be deemed proper objects of admission by the commissioners, who shall be vested with powers for managing the said Orphan House, shall be admitted

into the same, and shall be supported, educated and maintained at the expense of the corporation, during such term and under such regulations as the City Council shall from time to time prescribe or sanction.

2. Sec. II. Nine [*Altered to twelve, See Post* 19,] commissioners shall be elected by the City Council on the last Monday in October, (five of whom shall be a quorum,) but if no Council shall meet on that day, on the first day thereafter whereon the Council shall meet, to continue in office for one year.

3. Sec. III. Until the said Orphan House shall be erected, a proper house and lot of land, conveniently situated, shall be rented as an Orphan House by the commissioners as aforesaid, who shall have the direction and management of the same, and who shall admit, and take charge of the clothing, maintenance and education of the children of the Orphan House; and it shall be the duty of the commissioners to choose and appoint proper assistants, nurses and domestics, and to superintend and manage the Orphan House, the officers and servants thereof, and the children therein, to the best of their judgment and skill, subject to the control of the City Council.

4. Sec. IV. It shall be the duty of the steward of the Orphan House to see that good and wholesome provisions are sent for the use of the children and other persons residing in the Orphan House, by the butchers, bakers, and other persons employed to furnish such articles as may be necessary; to take care of the articles delivered him for the use of the Orphan House; to keep a book of fair and regular accounts of all receipts and expenditures, which shall be subject, at all times, to the examination of the commissioners; to perform all the duties of a good steward; to obey the directions and regulations of the commissioners; and to enable the said steward to discharge faithfully the duties required of him, he shall reside in the Orphan House, and shall receive necessary provisions for himself.

5. Sec. V. A matron of good capacity and character shall be elected by the City Council on the last Monday in October, annually; but if no Council shall meet on that day, then on the first day of the Council thereafter, as school mistress and matron of the Orphan House, whose duty it shall be to teach the children to read and sew; to take care that their clothes are properly made, washed and preserved; to keep the children and their rooms cleanly, and to watch over their morals and conduct; to direct the assistants and nurses, and to see that they discharge their duties faithfully, and to distribute them properly among the children, in the different rooms; to take care that the victuals provided for the children are wholesome, cleanly and well prepared; to preserve order and decorum at table and elsewhere, and to conduct the children regularly to some place of worship on the Sabbath, and to obey all the directions of the commissioners. And to enable the said mistress and matron to perform her duties she shall reside in the Orphan House, and shall receive necessary provisions for herself.

6. Sec. VI. The commissioners who shall be appointed by the City Council, shall have power and authority to make and frame such rules and regulations as they may think necessary, for the good government and conducting the business of the Orphan House, and all persons therein. *Provided*, all such rules and regulations are presented to, and approved of by the City Council, within ten days after the same are framed, and that the City Council shall and may confirm, alter and amend or annul the same.

On 17th August, 1796.—*An Ordinance to amend an Ordinance for the establishment of an Orphan House in the City of Charleston, for the purpose of supporting and educating poor Orphan Children, and those of poor, distressed and disabled Parents, who are unable to support and maintain them.*

7. Sec. II. *Be it ordained,* That the steward, master and matron, shall hereafter be elected by the Commissioners of the Orphan House, to be confirmed by the City Council.

8. Sec. III. The Commissioners of the said Orphan House shall be elected annually; and in addition to their other powers, they, or any five of them, shall have the power of suspending and discharging any of the officers of the said house, after a full hearing and fair trial being given such officers before the commissioners, at a meeting to be called for that purpose.

On 1st September, 1808.—*An Ordinance respecting the Orphan House Funds.*

Whereas, it is just and expedient that the donations and bequests made by benevolent persons for the benefit of the Orphan House, and also all monies or property of any kind, which may result or arise from escheated estates, should be kept separate and apart, in order to form a fund, the interest of which alone should be expended. And whereas, the interests of the said establishment would be promoted by placing the same under the care of particular trustees.

1. Sec. I. *Be it ordained,* That the Intendant, the Chairman of the Commissioners of the Orphan House, and the City Treasurer, for the time being, and their successors in office for ever, shall be, and they are hereby constituted and declared Trustees of the Orphan House funds and estate, to be by them invested, from time to time, in such stock, bank shares or other estate, as they may deem most beneficial to the institution; and to be by them held in trust for the use and benefit of the Orphan House.

12. Sec. II. All the specialities, stock money on hand, and other property or estate, of right belonging to the said establishment, shall be, and are hereby directed to be assigned, transferred or paid over to the said trustees for the purposes aforesaid; and the same, together with all future donations, devises and bequests, to or for the benefit of the said institution, and also all monies or other estate, which may arise to the same from escheated property, are hereby placed under the special charge of the said trustees, who are directed and required to pursue all lawful ways and means for the recovery of all such property, real or personal, as may be so given, devised, bequeathed, or which shall result from escheated property; and when recovered, to invest the same in such stock, bank shares or other estate, as may be most beneficial to said establishment; *Provided,* That such investment be made with the approbation of the Commissioners of the Orphan House for the time being, and with the consent of the City Council.

13. Sec. III. All investments, made as aforesaid, shall be in the official name and character of the trustees aforesaid; and the same are hereby declared

to be sacred, and shall be forever kept apart and distinct from all other city funds, and the principal sums of such investments shall not on any consideration be expended, but shall be preserved whole and entire for the benefit of the Orphan House.

14. Sec. IV. It shall be the duty of the Commissioners of the Orphan House, twice in every year, viz., in the months of January and July, to exhibit to the Council a statement of the interest money, dividends or other income arising from the Orphan House funds, with their opinion and advice of the best mode to apply or invest the same for the benefit of the institution; which mode of applying or investing the income of the said funds, having received the approbation of the Council, the said trustees shall forthwith adopt and proceed to carry the same into effect.

15. Sec. V. The said trustees shall render to the City Council an annual statement of the funds entrusted to them, distinguishing the amount of each donation, devise or bequest, and the name of each donor or devisor, and also all monies or other estate arising to the said institution from escheated property, and showing the amount of the annual income, and the manner of the expenditure thereof, so that the citizens may see that a faithful application is made of the funds aforesaid.

16. Sec. VI. The said trustees shall keep a book, in which shall be recorded the names of all those benevolent persons who have heretofore, or may hereafter make donations, bequests or devises, for the benefit of said institution; and shall also copy and record therein the clauses of such deeds, wills or documents, whereby such donations, devises or bequests have been or shall be made as aforesaid, to be kept forever as a perpetual memorial of the beneficence of the benefactors of the Orphan House.

On 2nd September, 1840.—*An Ordinance to confirm the present Investments of the Private Funds of the Orphan House, and for the future regulation thereof.*

24. Sec. I. *Be it ordained,* That all donations, devises and bequests heretofore made, or which hereafter may be made to the Commissioners of the Orphan House, for objects connected with the benevolent purposes of the institution, shall be held by the Commissioners of the Orphan House, and be vested, as heretofore done, from time to time, as the same may be received by them, in such public securities, bank stock or other estate, real or personal, as they may deem most beneficial. All such investments shall be made in the name of the "Commissioners of the Orphan House," and the certificates and securities be accordingly so taken. No transfer sale or change of the capital shall at any time be made without the previous consent of the City Council of Charleston.

25. Sec. II. The Commissioners of the Orphan House shall receive and apply the income and dividends arising from the said investments, in every instance, to objects tending to accomplish the designs of the respective benefactors, and they shall render to the City Council, on the first Monday in August, in every year, or at any and all other times when required by Council, a statement, certified by the chairman, of the investment of the said funds, distinguishing the

amount of each donation, devise or bequest, with the names of the several donors, and the manner of the expenditure of the income thereof.

26. Sec. III. The Board of Commissioners of the Orphan House shall record, in a journal to be opened expressly for that purpose, the names of all those benevolent persons who have made, or who hereafter may make donations, devises or bequests to the said commissioners, as before herein mentioned, and shall preserve in the said journal a copy of the clauses of all deeds, wills or documents, under which the said donations, devises and bequests have been or may hereafter be made, to be kept forever as a memorial of the benefactors of the Orphan House.

27. Sec. IV. Nothing contained in this Ordinance shall extend to or affect the Orphan House funds now held, or which hereafter may be held by the trustees of those funds, as designated and provided in the Ordinance ratified the first September, eighteen hundred and eight, entitled "An Ordinance respecting the Orphan House Funds."

Extract from the Rules for the Government of the Orphan House, adopted by the Commissioners, and concurred in by Council.

RULE XXVII.

No children shall be admitted into the house, except they have resided within the limits of the city at least twelve months previous to their application for admission, or be ordered by the City Council of Charleston to be received. The application for admission shall be made agreeably to a form to be furnished by the commissioners of the house.

ORDER OF EXERCISES

FOR THE

CELEBRATION OF THE SIXTY-SIXTH ANNIVERSARY

OF THE

CHARLESTON ORPHAN HOUSE,

AT THE

CIRCULAR CHURCH, ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 18, 1855.

MUSIC FOR THE FOLLOWING HYMNS, COMPOSED FOR THE OCCASION,
BY S. T. CROMWELL.

HYMN I.

WRITTEN FOR THE OCCASION BY W. J. GRAYSON, ESQ.

1

From the full heart through Nature's bounds,
The voice of grateful praise is given,
In whispers soft, in deeper sounds,
It rises ceaselessly to heaven.

2

It speaks not, but the blossom sends
Its praise, in fragrance, to the sky,
And with the rising incense, blends
The woodland's various minstrelsy;

3

The murmuring winds, the rustling leaves,
The ocean's solemn organ sound,
Spring's bursting buds and Autumn's sheaves
Send up their praises from the ground;

4

Our grateful hearts, how shall *we* show!
From every youthful bosom here,
Oh! let the current deeply flow
Of love, for heaven's protecting care;

5

Of love to God, for all his love,
Of love to them, whose hands impart
The comforts here, the hopes above,
That cheer and bless the Orphan's heart.

PRAYER BY THE MINISTER.

ADDRESS BY AN ORPHAN BOY,

WRITTEN BY W. J. GRAYSON, ESQ.

HYMN II.

WRITTEN BY H. TIMROD, ESQ.

1

We scarce could lisp Thy name, O God!
When they who loved us passed away,
We wept indeed, beneath the rod,
But still, through sobs, we tried to pray.

2

Thou gav'st that refuge, and that shrine,
In which we learn to know Thy ways;
Father! the fatherless are Thine!
Thou wil't not spurn the Orphan's praise.

3

Yet hear this single cry of pain!
For whilst we dream in quiet beds,
The Summer's sun, or Winter's rain
Beats still on many homeless heads.

4

And o'er this weary earth we know,
Young outcasts roam the waste and wave,
And little hands are clasped in woe,
Above some tender mother's grave.

5

Ye winds keep every storm aloof,
  And kiss away the tears they weep,
Ye skies that make their only roof,
  Look gently on their houseless sleep.

6

And Thou, Oh Friend and Father, find
  A home to shield their helpless youth,
Dear hearts to love—sweet ties to bind,
  And guide and guard them in the truth.

ADDRESS BY THE MINISTER.

HYMN III.

SELECTED.

Oh, Gracious Lord, whose mercies rise,
  Above our utmost need !
Incline thine ear unto our cry,
  And hear the orphan plead.

Bereft of all a mother's love,
  And all a father's care,
Lord, whither shall we flee for help ?
  To whom direct our prayer ?

To Thee we fly—to Thee we pray—
  Thou shalt our Father be :
More than the fondest parent's care,
  We find, O Lord, in Thee !

Already Thou hast heard the cry,
  And wiped away our tears,
Thy mercy has a refuge found,
  To guard our helpless years.

Oh, let Thy love descend on those,
  Who pity to *us* show ;
Nor let their children ever taste
  The Orphan's cup of woe.

ADDRESS BY AN ORPHAN BOY.

WRITTEN BY A GENTLEMAN OF THIS CITY.

HYMN IV.

WRITTEN FOR THE OCCASION BY MRS. J. C. P.

We thank Thee, Father, by whose power
  We celebrate this day,
And do Thou guard us every hour,
  While Pilgrims on our way.

But let us now in peace depart,
  Be with us where we go,
Accept from each a grateful heart,
  'Tis all we can bestow.

ADDRESS.

BY THE CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF COMMISSIONERS.

BENEDICTION.

THE ORPHAN HOUSE INSTITUTION.

The Anniversary Celebration of the Orphan House Institution took place on the 18th October, 1855, at its building in Calhoun-street, which had recently undergone extensive repairs and improvements. The judicious and well arranged enlargment of the building, rendered necessary by the wants of an increased population, and the artistic skill exhibited by Messrs. Jones & Lee, architects, (in conjunction with W. Jefferson Bennett, Esq., one of the Commissioners of the Institution) in blending taste with utility, have combined to render it the pride and ornament of the city. It was its sixty-sixth anniversary; and considering the age and veneration to which it had attained, and the eminent success resulting from the benevolent efforts made under its direction, and especially the great interest felt by our fellow citizens in its progress and development, it has been deemed expedient to embody in a permanent form, a detailed account of the exercises of the day.

EXERCISES AT THE ORPHAN HOUSE.

At half-past nine o'clock the Exercises at the Orphan House building were commenced. The children were gathered in their seats, in the spacious and neat school room, and under the supervision of the Teachers. Every thing was quiet, orderly, and evincive of the kind discipline to which the school had been subjected. It must certainly have been a day of grateful feeling to the several instructors in the Institution—a triumph and a reward which money cannot purchase. The numerous visitors, among whom were the Commissioners of the Institution—the Mayor and Council of the city—the reverend Clergy, &c.—now came in, and at a signal from the Principal of the School, Miss Agnes Irving, the children all rose together and in order, and with a song opened the Exercises of the morning. "Home again" was the music, and the words appropriately chosen and appropriately sung. It was

particularly remarkable how universally the children joined in the singing, and it was also remarkable that each performed well his part, and that the effect of the whole was pleasant beyond description. When the singing was ended, and the children at a sign from their instructor, had quietly and together resumed their seats, Dr. L. A. Frampton, one of the Commissioners, and Chairman of the Visiting Committee, rose, and turning to Hon. Henry A. DeSaussure, Chairman of the Board of Commissioners of the Institution, and presenting two massive Silver Pitchers, addressed him in the following words :

Mr. Chairman :

My respected colleagues, the Commissioners of the Orphan House, desirous of offering you some manifestation of their profound esteem, and of their high appreciation of your services to an asylum so dear to your own heart and to the hearts of all of us, have requested me to offer you a pair of Silver Pitchers, as an inadequate expression of the sentiments entertained by them. In asking your acceptance of this offering of friendship, from colleagues with whom you have been united by so many pleasant associations, by so many friendly relations, I shall have performed most cheerfully, but imperfectly, the grateful duty that my brother Commissioners have been pleased to assign me. And now, Mr. Chairman, accept our best wishes for your happiness and prosperity, and may "the author of every good and perfect gift," keep you, for many years to come, in the service of the noble charity with which you have been so usefully, so actively, and so honorably connected for upwards of a quarter of a century.

Mr. DeSaussure receiving this presentation, appropriately and briefly replied as follows :

Gentlemen of the Board of Commissioners—

I thank you; with deep sensibility I thank you, for the honor you confer upon me. Accept my grateful acknowledgments for this elegant and valuable testimonial of your kindness towards me.

I cannot but be sensible that this unexpected token of your generosity is attributable rather to your personal feelings of good will to me, than to any meritorious conduct on my part. Of this cordial feeling on your part, I am justly proud, for in no body of gentlemen with whom I have acted in the varied social rela-

tions of life, have I found a more honorable, liberal and independent association.

That my conduct and administration have met your approbation, is more grateful to me than commendation from any other source, for you best know, from your experience and devotion to the welfare of the Institution, the labors and difficulties of the position in which your partiality placed me, and the delicate responsibilities of it.

During a period of upwards of twenty-eight years membership of the Board, and of seventeen years its Chairman, no dissension has ever arisen between any member of the Board and myself to disturb our friendly relations. Differences of opinion as to measures, the policy of the Board, and the interests of the Institution, have often arisen, and will always occur among independent gentlemen in the honest and sound exercise of their judgment—but it is most gratifying to add, that none other than mutual respect and forbearance have resulted from such collisions of sentiment—nay, in various instances, known to you, my own views and opinions have been cheerfully yielded to your better judgment.

My friends—in the new career of benevolence opened to our view, in the extension and renovation of this noble edifice, we have mutually duties to perform which will demand our best judgment and energy; and it is only when sustained by your valuable co-operation, and commended by your approbation, that I can hope to execute the obligations incumbent upon me.

Accept the reiterated assurance of my courteous acknowledgments for the refined and delicate expression of your approbation.

Mary Riley and Sarah A. Mills were now called forward from among the other members of the school, as the two, who of all others had been most distinguished for their skill in the use of the needle. They were appropriately addressed by Mr. DeSaussure, the Chairman of the Commissioners. He noticed their excellence in the department of female education, wherein their progress had appeared most marked, as possibly, more meritorious than any other. It was in that department which it was particularly important to be attended to. He remarked upon the facilities for education which are within the reach of every inhabitant of this country, and how, through having obtained this education, those of humble origin had risen to, and ornamented

and dignified the highest stations—stations in which the knowledge of the arts of the needle is not less decorous than those of other accomplishments. In token of their proficiency, he presented the first, Mary Riley, with a silver thimble; and the second, Sarah A. Mills, with a pair of scissors.

Those of the Orphans to whom the presentation of premiums was now due, were then called forward and addressed by Dr. Frampton. He told them that it was owed to the beneficence of this institution, that this noble pile was raised, that these spacious rooms were constructed, that all those comforts of which they had daily experience, were prepared, that the means of education, and improvement, and happiness, were within their reach. It was proper that, in return, they should be grateful for them. And the most expressive and the best method by which they could prove themselves grateful was by manifesting themselves sensible of the benefits which were offered to their enjoyment, by availing themselves of all these great advantages, and prosecuting them to their utmost, and thus fitting themselves to enter upon life with a due regard and ability to encounter its duties. He then distributed to each in turn the premium according as the merit of the scholar had determined.

In the first class, the first premium, a gold pencil and a finely bound copy of Moore's works, was given both to Mary Green and Alice Rians, for general excellence in the various studies of the class, and for marked and good deportment throughout the year. The second premium, a desk, was given to Wm. Green; the third, a reticule, to Amelia Yates, and the fourth, a portfolio, to Annie Rians.

In the second class, the first premium, a silver pencil, was given both to Josephine Krum and Ellen King; the second, a book, to Louisa Jeard; the third, a reticule, to Mary Lequex; the fourth, a book, to John McFuley, and the fifth, also a book, to Patrick Riley.

In addition to these premiums for general excellence in studies and deportment, there were also premiums awarded to those who had been most marked in Exercises of English Composition. Of these, the first premium, a gold pencil and book, was given to Emily Green; the second, a book, to John Newcoman; the third, a silver pencil, to Henry Smith; the fourth, a portfolio, to Joseph Anderson; and the fifth, a silver pencil and gold pen, to John Dawson.

Another song was now sung by the children, and the exercises being closed, the procession was then formed in the following order :

Music.
The Two Orphan Orators.
The Chairman of the Board and Officiating Minister.
The Commissioners of the Orphan House.
College and High School Lads and Apprentices.
Girls and Officers, Boys and Officers.
The Honorable the Mayor and City Council.
City Officers.
The Reverend the Clergy.
The Professors and Tutors of the College and High School.
The several Boards of the City.
All the Persons Invited.
Citizens.

In this order, and to the music, the procession marched slowly to the Circular Church, in Meeting-street.

THE EXERCISES AT THE CHURCH.

The Church, whose large capacity is well known, was filled at an early hour with the numerous spectators which the occasion had called together. The gallery was occupied by the Orphan Children, who joined in opening the exercises with the following Hymn, written for the occasion by W. J. Grayson, Esq. The singing was with an accompaniment upon the organ, by Mr. S. T. Cromwell, by whom the music was composed:

From the full heart, through Nature's bounds,
  The voice of grateful praise is given,
In whispers soft, in deeper sounds,
  It rises ceaselessly to heaven.

It speaks not, but the blossom sends
  Its praise, in fragrance, to the sky,
And with the rising incense, blends
  The woodland's various minstrelsy;

The murmering winds, the rustling leaves,
  The ocean's solemn organ sound,
Spring's bursting buds and Autumn's sheaves
  Send up their praises from the ground;

Our grateful hearts how shall *we* show!
  From every youthful bosom here,
Oh! let the current deeply flow
  Of love, for heaven's protecting care ;

Of love to God, for all His love,
  Of love to them, whose hands impart
The comforts here, the hopes above,
  That cheer and bless the Orphan's heart.

Prayer was now offered by the Rev. C. C. Pinckney, and was followed by a poetical

ADDRESS BY AN ORPHAN BOY.

This address, which was written for the occasion, by W. J. Grayson, Esq., was pronounced by James Anderson, a boy of twelve years of age, one of the Orphan Children connected with the Institution. The youthful speaker acquitted himself in a manner that did infinite credit to the instructions with which he had been favored, his enunciation being clear and distinct, and his bearing upon the stage easy and confident. The address was as follows:

Bright with ceaseless blessings from the sky,
Love's noble mansion meets the admiring eye;
Grieved at the narrow limits of her reign,
When orphan tears implored her help in vain,
She asked for aid—a loftier dome ascends,
On lengthening walls, a wider roof extends;
Prompt to her call, new halls and hearths appear,
And homes more spacious mark the auspicious year.
She bids her nurslings now their sorrow bring,
Gathers her brood beneath a broader wing,

With ampler bosom warms the shivering form,
And shields each infant trembler from the storm.
No palace this, where selfish cares reside,
No temple reared to vanity or pride;
No crystal mart, where boundless commerce brings
Pearls, diamonds, gold, the pomp and boast of kings ;
But costlier wares and brighter gems are here,
Compassion's gentle voice and Pity's tear;
Cares that can hush the infant's mournful cries,
Smiles stealing back to childhood's gladdend eyes,
The soul's blest balm, that sympathy imparts,
The deeds of open hands and liberal hearts;
The orphan's love that turns, though far it roam,
Like the dove carrier, to its fostering home,
These to that home a precious hoard supply,
The purer wealth of heaven-born Charity;
Not like the world's vain hoards to perish given,
Priceless on earth, it still endures for heaven;
Free from the ills of gold, a countless host,
And most increasing where imparted most.
How often, when the mother's heart is wrung
With anxious terror for her helpless young,
Her dying eyes are turned with comfort here,
And Hope and Faith combine to banish fear;
For them she sees the matron's thrifty care,
The decent garb and wholesome food prepare;
For them the teacher guides his busy school,
Trains the young thought, imparts the moral rule,
Shows Learning's treasure to admiring eyes,
And plumes each hope to reach the glorious prize.
Grey-headed sires, a guardian band, impart
The approving smile, and cheer the timid heart,
Stroke the bent head, the awkward effort praise,
Urge the weak step and prompt to virtue's ways.
With searching eye the nobler mind discern,
Bids the brave hearts with generous ardor burn,
Strengthen each hope, reprove each sluggish fear,
And speed their steps in Honor's bright career;
With Chatham's statue proudly towers on high,
With gesture stern, and awes the uplifted eye,
As when with words of fire in fierce debate,

He crushed his foes and saved a sinking State;
Bent a proud monarch to his loftier will,
And warned an empire of impending ill.
There in the grassy space that spreads below,
Wild laughter rises and merry faces glow,
Eyes gleam with pleasure, voices blithely ring,
And the heart glows with one unbroken spring.
These scenes, in prospect, meet the mother's sight,
And calm and cheer the spirit in its flight.
On love like this her parting soul relies,
And seeks, consoled, a fountain in the skies.
Divinest grace that bounteous Heaven bestows,
The power that softens earth's extremest woes;
Clothes naked want, the starving flies to feed,
The prisoner visits in his utmost need;
Comforts the fatherless, the fallen cheers,
Heals wounded hearts, and wipes affection's tears;
Thy gifts twice blessing, to the giver—give,
Earth's purest joys, and live while spirits live.
For him thy hand celestial mercy wins,
Covers the countless multitude of sins,
Turns his dim vision to thy sacred store,
When worldly riches help and charm no more,
Points to these halls where orphan sorrows cease,
And calms with Heaven's anticipated peace.
Here may thy influence dwell, O Power Divine,
Here in each mind with hallowed fervor shine;
Sway every will, each narrow soul expand,
Fill with thy bounties every generous hand,
Bid melting hearts with rival ardor glow,
In brimming banks, the streams of pity flow,
Till every cry is heard of want or pain,
And not a sorrow seeks thy aid in vain.

ADDRESS.

BY REV. C. C. PINCKNEY.

It is an oft-repeated assertion of the advocates of Christianity, that there is no asylum for orphans found beyond the pale of God's Word. Greece and Rome erected temples and palaces which moderns have never rivalled. The Parthenon at Athens, and Nero's Golden Palace at Rome, are specimens of architectural purity and gorgeous magnificence, which still excite our admiration, and challenge imitation. Public buildings adorn their cities, of colossal dimensions, and lavish expenditure. Temples and theatres, baths and forums, the circus and amphitheatre, marts and granaries, still show, by the massive ruins and sculptured capitals, the labor and cost bestowed upon them.

But the antiquary can point out among their architectural trophies no asylum for the poor, the stranger, the widow and the orphan. They provided for the religious feeling, for the actual necessities, for the public health, and especially the public amusement. But it is our boast that temples of humanity adorn our

cities in full proportion to their population and their wealth.

The relief of the destitute and the suffering forms a prominent object in our architecture. The hospital for the sick, the asylum for the insane, the retreat for the poor, the home for the orphan, raise their walls in emulation of the temples of religion, the halls of science, and the marts of business. As a stranger walked through the streets of Rome, in the reign of her emperors, the building which would attract most readily his gaze would be that well termed the Colosseum, whose triple row of arches, rising high into the heavens, combines the vast, the beautiful, the enduring, in one harmonious object. Enter its spacious gateway, look around its wide arena, in which an army could be stationed, or an ancient fleet drawn out; look up at those ascending marble seats, which circle around the vast enclosure, in which twice the population of Charleston might find seats, and 100,000 spectators behold the games below. And what (the stranger might inquire) is the purpose of this huge pile? Is it a temple to the gods? Does it commemorate the names and deeds of the heroes of Rome? Do the philosophers and orators here teach the laws of wisdom and of eloquence? Alas! let human nature blush at the answer to the question. Tell the stranger that this largest, grandest, most enduring monument of ancient Rome, was consecrated to blood wantonly shed for popular amusement; that for four centuries the contests of the gladiators was the favorite recreation of Roman senators and Roman matrons; that Christian martyrs have wet every square inch of soil beneath his feet with their dying blood; that Numidian lions and Hircanian tigers have torn each other in pieces here to amuse the idle

populace; that Domitian revelled here in the dying groans of his innocent victims; that to celebrate Trajan's victory over the Dacians, 10,000 gladiators fought, and 11,000 wild beasts were slain, during the daily spectacle, prolonged through four consecutive months. Well may this venerable pile lift up its head above all the land-marks of ancient Rome, the surviving witness of the depraved, savage, blood-thirsty spirit of the imperial age. It is the creation, the incarnation of a taste nourished by ten centuries of blood, shed in battle and spilt in sport. In just retribution, Providence has left its gentler memorials to perish, while the cruel spirit of the persecuting Mistress of the World, which overtopped all other passions, has been seized, embodied, and petrified in the form of the Colosseum, a lasting emblem of its glory and its shame.

If that traveller should approach our shores, no such majestic ruins would greet his eye. As he viewed our city from the harbor, the most prominent object would be the lofty spires which rose against the sky—the temples, not to an unknown God, but to the Father, and Maker, and Saviour of all! What other object (he might inquire) rises in emulation of them whose ample walls and capacious rooms, well ordered for study, and rest, and exercise, indicated such thoughtful devotion to its inmates' welfare?

That (with just satisfaction we reply) is not a ducal nor a regal palace—not an amphitheatre, nor a lyceum, nor a senate house, nor a forum, but a *temple of humanity; a temple consecrated to charity*—a temple built at the public expense to shelter, clothe, educate, and nurture the fatherless and the orphan! It is the embodiment of the Christian spirit of the age, the kind, benevolent, unselfish spirit, which Christianity

diffuses; which soothes the sorrows of others; which weeps over the destitution of the orphans of Norfolk, and makes ample provision for our own. With just pride may we take the stranger in our city to this memorial of public munificence, and show him the home of the friendless orphan—a home of comfort and peace.

True, this house has cost money, and some question the wisdom of every outlay which does not bring in its annual per centage. But we doubt whether any public expenditure can yield a better return than that which is invested in the education of its citizens. One neglected outcast, with no friend or home upon earth, may grow up to curse the community in which he dwells, and retaliate, by deeds of blood, of pillage, and of forgery, the wrongs of his youth. If Catiline could have been reformed, what would Rome have saved? If the brigands of Italy could be converted into honest men, what sums annually would the Italian States economize? If the thieves at Paris and London could be educated into industrious citizens, what would the public be saved in the detection and prosecution of crime? Every state must pay its tax, either for the prevention or the punishment of vice. They who willingly contribute to its prevention, will find their policy the cheapest and wisest in the end.

But you may often receive a return. If that houseless orphan be taken into your well-ordered asylum, nurtured, educated, trained for useful employment; if he or she live to discharge their duties to God and society in an humble but honorable calling, as industrious, honest members of our community, do you not receive your own with interest?

Or if he burst through early discouragements, and rise to stations of trust, and honor, and affluence; if he possess the power of a jurist, an orator, a statesman, and, by his labors in the forum, the senate, the academy, the pulpit, enlightens the public mind, elevates the public character, raises the standard of morals and religion, are you not repaid?

Nay, if his annual benefactions to every good cause exceed one hundred per cent. the annual cost of his early education, have you not made a bargain of which Shylock himself would boast?

And how small is the cost of benevolent institutions compared with the cost of war! The sum total spent upon this Orphan House, (destined, we trust, to be a lasting memorial of public munificence,) does not equal the *cost of the shot and shell* consumed in the siege of Sebastopol. The annual expenditure of this noble charity, sustaining so many orphans, does not equal the cost of one day's bombardment of that modern Troy.

But we despise the mere mercenary view; we rise to the elevation of Christian philanthropy; we see the fatherless running to ruin in our streets; we take them by the hand; we lead them to their designated home; care for their souls, educate their minds, inculcate moral and religious principles and industrious habits, and fulfil the part of a good Samaritan and Christian friend. We strive to rescue them from the temptations of vice and the pollution of the world, and to "train them up in the way they should go," trusting that they will not depart therefrom. Our reward we find in an approving conscience, in the effort to do our duty, in the public characters and attested usefulness

of many of these beneficiaries, and in the richer hope of future felicity, to which, we trust, they may finally attain.

While celebrating the re-opening of this venerable edifice, it is not unbecoming the occasion that I should recur to those by whom the trust has been executed—and if I might, without arrogance, appoint myself the organ of the public for the moment, I would return our united thanks to the Council, under whose auspices the work has been begun and carried to completion; and accord to these public servants in behalf of their constituents, a hearty and approving "well done!"—And to that Board who, for many years, have devoted time, attention, and earnest zeal to the religious culture, the moral improvement and the comfort of these children, in the wise administration of this house, I would offer, not only our cordial acknowledgments, but our hearty congratulations on this crowning anniversary of their hopes and their labors.

And to the children and beneficiaries of this paternal institution, let me briefly say, that I hope they will always so conduct themselves that their advocates may never be ashamed. Remember that the public have a deep stake in your characters; that if you fail to improve your opportunities of becoming useful citizens, you not only injure yourselves in time and eternity, but defraud those by whose care you are protected and blessed.

ADDRESS.

WRITTEN BY REV. J. R. KENDRICK.

And Delivered by Henry Smith, an Orphan Boy.

Upon this stage, kind friends, to-day I stand,
To represent Misfortune's stricken band;
The orphan's simple story deign to hear;
If pity prompts, *this* tribute grant—a tear.
My parents once a happy lot possessed,
With health, and hope, and cheerful plenty blessed.
Their earthly treasure, though a moderate store,
Raised them above the miseries of the poor.
Strangers to pride and strangers too, to shame,
One legacy they left—an honest name.
Their modest house where merry children played,
In neat and faultless order stood arrayed.
Industrious virtue, love's calm, holy bliss,
Ne'er made or found a sweeter home than this:
Religion shed her sacred blessings there—
At morn and eve the solemn voice of prayer
Arose to God, with rapt devotion's songs,
Poured forth by grateful hearts and tuneful tongues;
When'er returned the day that God has blessed,
With joy they hailed its elevating rest.
Cheerful arose and unreluctant trod
The well known pathway to the house of God—
Their tidy children following hand in hand,
Prattling along, a sparkling, hopeful band.

O, days of bliss! could ye no longer last?
Must your bright sun with gloom be overcast?
This Eden home of innocent delight
Feel chill Misfortune's desolating blight?
The ghastly Reaper comes with visage grim
And sickle keen—entreaties stay not him;
Fills his cold arms with tender childhood sheaves,
And but *one* flower to anguished parents leaves;
Pining disease my father seized at length,

Broke his brave spirit, sapped his manly strength,
A hollow cough, a cheek of hectic red,
A trembling step, a dizzy painful head,
Marked the Destroyer's unrelenting way,
As on he pressed to claim a nobler prey.
The accustomed toils are all relinquished now;
For stoutest hearts to fell disease must bow.
The daily fruit that honest labor bore,
Hope of the house, now comes, alas! no more.
The precious store that prudence fondly nursed,
To guard against the darkest and the worst,
Despairing love sees swiftly melt away,
To meet the expensive wants of sickness' day.
And now has struck the awful hour of doom,
The hapless widow kneels within the room,
Where cold in death's stern unrelaxing ties
Her youth's companion, prop and solace lies.
With hopeless anguish for a moment wild,
Clasping with sobs and shrieks her only child,
She cries, "O God, too cruel is this blow!
I will not hope or resignation know."
But better thoughts this passion-burst succeed;
Submissive, though her heart must ever bleed,
She casts her sorrow-burden on the Lord,
And finds the peace His promises afford.
Then rising, bravely nerves her fragile form,
To meet the still unspent, unpitying storm;
The home once pleasant, still to memory dear,
Though each familiar object claims a tear,
The garden flowers her hands had fondly dress'd,
The shady walks her feet had often press'd,
Must all be left; with heavy groans and sighs
She slowly quits this former paradise,
Leading the child, sole object of her care,
Forth in the gloomy world, she knows not where.
My melancholy tale is well nigh done,
The pensive sufferer's race is almost run,
Vain is her strife with poverty and grief,
For broken hearts earth yields no sure relief—
For such the grave's asylum seems twice blest,
From wrong a refuge, and from sorrow rest.

'Neath a poor roof in yonder narrow lane,
Wasted with want and racked with cureless pain,
Without one friend to bathe her fevered brow,
With only God and virtue left her now,
The hapless widow's final hour is near,
An hour of gloom, but not the gloom of fear;
One thought disturbs her palpitating heart,
Fills her short dreams and makes her wildly start—
One only thought beclouds her coming joy,
And draws to earth—that thought, her orphan boy.
"Oh, God," she cries, "I'm not afraid to die,
I well could quit this world without a sigh;
For me the opening heavens inviting shine,
A hope immortal fills this soul of mine;
Glad could I meet this hour to others dread,
And lay beneath the soil my painful head.
But oh, my boy, my darling boy, for thee,
What hope, what friend, what refuge can there be?
How can I leave thee, little one, alone—
A helpless orphan, on the cold world thrown,
Perhaps to beg, to want, with hunger die;
Perhaps, in crime to live—oh, agony!
I know what precious words the Scriptures saith;
I would believe—are unbelieving faith !
Is there no friend? no hope? my brain grows wild.
I'm dying, child, my poor, poor orphan child."

Oh, dear fond mother, hadst thou only known
The love that waited for thy darling son,
What perfect peace had filled thy troubled breast,
How calmly hadst though sunk into thy rest!
Perhaps from that pure glorious world, now thine,
Where they that toiled and suffered brightest shine;
Where all earth's tears are gently wiped away,
And sorrow's night is lost in cloudless day,
Thou leanest o'er thy harp in silent joy,
Smiling upon thy favored orphan boy.
If souls departed are allowed to roam,
To scenes below on sacred visits come,
How many parents torn from earth away,
Unseen are mingling with us here to-day!

To bless their children whom strange love attends;
To bless their benefactors, teachers, friends;
To bless their guardians whose untiring zeal
Has watched with care, paternal for our weal,
On viewless wings they fast and joyful come
To bless and dedicate the Orphan's Home.
Go walk about yon vast majestic pile,
Linger within its spacious halls awhile,
See genius toil, munificence conspire,
To rear a structure travelled tastes admire.
Stately and graceful in its garden wide,
It stands the city's ornament and pride;
A royal palace amply fit to be—
And such it is, for thou, sweet Charity
There holdest daily court in every room—
There is thy throne within *the Orphan's Home.*

This address was pronounced by Henry Smith, a boy of thirteen years. who exhibited the same qualities of excellence noticed in Master Anderson.

ADDRESS.

BY HENRY A. DESAUSSURE, Esq.

Chairman of Commissioners of the Orphan House:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:

The ordinary exercises of our anniversary are closed; but the peculiar circumstances under which this sixty-sixth Anniversary of the Orphan House Institution is celebrated, invest it with more than ordinary interest.—For two and a quarter years the inmates of the institution have been removed from their home to a temporary residence in the suburbs of the city, and are but now redomesticated in their asylum, to enjoy the more extensive accommodations, the enlarged improvements, and the increased comforts which the liberality of the City Council of Charleston, with provident foresight, has provided for their future benefit and welfare. For the benevolent views and munificent appropriations of that Council, the orphan's gratitude and humble thanks are cordially tendered to their benefactors—to its wisdom and liberalty in making these necessary improvements to meet the exigencies of an increasing popula

tion, the commissioners now bear their public, willing testimony, and tender their grateful acknowledgments.

In recording this new era in the history of the institution, and taking, as it were, a fresh departure in the career of benevolence, it would seem not inappropriate to recall the recollection of its origin, review its history, record its improvements, and the general administration of this public charity. The retrospect may be neither useless nor uninteresting.

The refined philanthropy which suggests the idea, and organizes the establishment of an orphan asylum, is the product of Christianity. Faith, hope, and charity are among the precious fruits of the Christian revelation; and the sacred volume of inspiration admonishes us "that the greatest of these is charity." Revealed religion alone commends to us those tender sympathies and charities of life which tend to relax the rigidity, and mitigate the exclusiveness of human selfishness, and incites us to love our neighbor as ourselves—nay, to embrace within an extended benevolence, even our enemies themselves. The records of no pagan nation, ancient or modern, manifest the organization, or indicate the existence of any charitable, or even benevolent institution. And while heathenism erects palaces for its reigning monarchs, and mausoleums for their posthumous immortality, triumphal arches for its heroes, and temples to its fabulous gods, it neglects the moral obligations of charity, and disdains those unostentatious institutions of benevolence which provide an asylum for the destitute, the friendless and the orphan.

By the act of the Legislature of South Carolina, passed in the year 1783, incorporating the city of Charleston, the care of providing for the poor, and

maintaining and educating poor orphan children, was devolved on them. Under this act, the City Council appointed commissioners of the poor, to superintend the maintenance and education of orphan children and by them, they were collected and boarded out at *several private houses*, under the care and direction of different respectable ladies, and educated at schools in the city, at its expense.

In the year 1788, John Robertson, a merchant in moderate business, and a philanthropic citizen, was elected a member of the City Council, and in the same year, by them elected a commissioner of the poor. His kind and benevolent temper enlisted his sympathies in behalf of the orphan poor, and his exertions for their welfare; and induced him especially to devote much time and attention to the administration of this charity. In this laudable spirit, he examined the existing system with care, laboriously entered into its details, and assiduously devoted his efforts to its improvement. As chairman of a committee to examine the corporation schools, he ascertained and reported that the benefits of education and maintenance, resulting from that imperfect organization, were not commensurate with the expense incurred, and recommended that a more suitable provision should be made for the accommodation of the children. With that intent, at his instance, the City Council made application to the trustees for a part of the College lands in the suburbs of the city, near the old Barracks of the Revolution. The application being refused, in September, 1790, John Robertson offered, in Council, a resolution that a committee be appointed to investigate and report upon the establishment of an Orphan House. The resolution of inquiry was adopted, and a committee appointed, who,

by their report, recommended that a public Orphan House should be built, and a part of the city lands appropriated as a site for the erection of such buildings and such enclosures as were necessary; and until such buildings were completed, that a suitable house be rented and furnished for the reception and accommodation of their orphans.

The report was adopted by Council; and it is mainly attributable to the exertions and influence of John Robertson that, on 18th October, 1790, the City Council passed the Ordinance, entitled "An Ordinance for the establishment of an Orphan House in Charleston, for the purpose of supporting and educating poor orphan children, and of those poor distressed and disabled parents who are unable to support and educate them." Under this Ordinance, Council appointed commissioners to superintend the maintenance and education of orphan children. In the execution of their duties, the commissioners hired from Mrs. Elizabeth Pinckney a commodious building in Ellery-street, now Market-street, on or near the site of the present "Sailors' Home," and collected and domesticated therein upwards of 100 orphan children. This asylum has recorded on its journals the interesting fact, that on 25th May, 1791, it was visited by George Washington, president of the United States, then on his southern tour, who expressed great satisfaction at the establishment of such an institution, and invoked a benediction on it and its little inmates. That blessing and prayer have been graciously heard and answered in the prosperity and extensive usefulness of the institution.

In April, 1792, the plan of the new building, furnished by the venerable Mr. Thomas Bennett (father of ex-Governor Thomas Bennett, a late efficient com-

missioner of the board), was selected from various plans submitted, and was adopted; and a resolution of thanks presented to him by the board, as appears by the journals of the commissioners. That this resolution was no mere formal compliment to his architectural skill and foresight, is evinced by the fact, that in the preparation of the recent plan of improvement and enlargement of the building, by the artistic, refined taste and judgment of his grandson,* (the present Chairman of the Building Committee of the Board of Commissioners,) it was found, that the original building was so planned and arranged, as to be easily susceptible of extension, whenever the accommodation of an increased population required it.

On 10th October, 1792, the site for the location of the establishment and the erection of the edifice, was selected by the intendant and wardens of the city and the commissioners, (under the Ordinance of 1790,) from the vacant city lands between Boundary (now Calhoun) and Vanderhorst streets, as recorded on our journals.

John Robertson died about 30th October, 1792, a few days before the building was commenced, for the erection of which he had so strenuously exerted himself. The records of the City Council, and of the Commissioners of the Orphan House, bear ample testimony to the provident foresight, sagacity and energy, with which he labored to accomplish the cherished object of his life in the establishment of the present Orphan House in Calhoun-street. This virtuous citizen and enlightened philanthropist may not inaptly be termed the founder of the institution.

Under the said Ordinance, the corner-stone of the present Orphan House was laid by John Huger, Esq.,

* W. Jefferson Bennett, Esqr.

Intendant of Charleston, on 12th November, 1792 and on the corner-stone a silver plate was laid, bearing the following inscription, viz.:

This Plate is placed on the corner-stone of the
Orphan House,
By his Honor JOHN HUGER, Esq.
Intendant of the City of Charleston,
State of South Carolina.
On 12th November, 1792.
Being the 17th year of American Independence.

The contracts for the work were made, but great exertions were necessary to procure funds for the erection of the buildings. The public funds of the city, after the exhaustion of the revolutionary struggle, were not abundant, and needed replenishment. But the appeal of the commissioners to the citizens, to aid their efforts for the "Home" of the orphans, was responded to with universal generosity. All classes of citizens vied in the grateful work of contribution, in money, labor, services and materials, to cherish and accomplish the noble enterprise.

Individual donations and bequests from various persons, liberal contributions upon the occasion of charity sermons in various city congregations, public concerts and exhibitions, Masonic benevolences, jury fees, pay of legislators, and numerous other benefactions recorded on its journals, attest the universal interest in the enterprise, and the spontaneous good-will to the institution. The buildings progressed rapidly, "for the people had a mind to the work." At length, the cap-stone was raised with the shout of exultation—the building was completed, the internal organization of the house systematically arranged, its officers appointed—and on 18th October, 1794, with appropriate

religious services, and amid public rejoicings, the commissioners introduced into it 115 orphans, the objects of the charity.

This institution, under the divine blessing, deeply engrafted and hallowed in the affections of the community, and nurtured by its beneficence, prospered under the public patronage. Its apartments being soon filled, its series of successive inmates rarely decreased. At all times, its ear has been attentive to the tale of sorrow and woe, and its portals open for the admission of the orphan, the foundling, and the offspring of poverty. The houseless orphan, bereft of parents, steeped in wretchedness and privation, and chilled by the indifference of the world, has often turned with intuitive confidence to the sympathy of the "Orphan Home." There the garments of poverty have been changed for the habiliments of decency and comfort, and the privations of penury supplied with abundant provision for daily necessity. Nor has the providence of the institution been confined to the orphan alone.—Too often has it occurred that the husband's intemperance and disregard of his moral obligations, thrown upon the wife the burthen of supporting the family by her feeble efforts and labor, and when that burthen became intolerable and overwhelming, relief has been extended to her by the admission of the children, to prevent their becoming outcasts and the scourge of society. Neither has its charity been confined to nativity or birth place; the native, the sojourner and the emigrant, have been indiscriminately the recipients of its bounty—and more than one half of the children now in the institution, are of foreign birth, or of recent emigrant parentage. As adopted children of that happy home, they all indiscriminately received the

tender attentions incident to the "Homestead;" and in sickness and health were kindly cared for, educated, and trained up in moral habits of order and propriety. None but the administrators of this charity can know how often the anguish of wretchedness and privation has been here relieved; the sufferings of humanity ameliorated, and the tears of gratitude shed by the agonized mother, when in her destitution, and even upon her dying bed, she has implored and obtained the protection of the institution for the orphaned offspring, *she* could no longer sustain. Who will not sympathise with the heart-stricken mother, who attached to the garment of her female infant, placed in a a basket, at night, within the enclosure of the walls, the following sad memento, in a tremulous female hand writing:

"Necessity compels the mother to part with the child, and cast it upon the kindness of others, trusting that some of the attentions which should devolve upon the mother, were she able to retain it, may be bestowed upon it, and that it may be reared in the nurture and admonition of the Lord. Its name is———. What poverty forces out may be reclaimed hereafter. May the blessing of God rest upon the child and its benefactors is the prayer of

"THE MOTHER."

Who can describe the agony with which another mother pinned to the frock of her deserted daughter, a few days old, this inscription, and caused the infant, in a basket, to be laid, at midnight, at the door of the Porter's lodge.

"It is desired that this child should be placed in the Orphan House, upon the fund in the hands of the City Council, for the benefit of Foundlings."

The walls of the Asylum enclose several infant children, abandoned by youthful mothers, whose flight

was the mournful exponent of their degradation. The heart may conceive and sympathise with the maternal anguish of such incidents, but language is inadequate to describe it. Under such circumstances orphanage has oft been providentially converted into a blessing, and education and moral culture substituted for ignorance and immorality.

Though the Asylum was erected, there was no place provided for the *worship* of the orphans, and they were compelled to accept such gratuitous admission into the galleries of the various charches of the city, as had accommodation for them. To obviate this inconvenience, on 8th April, 1801, the City Council adopted the following Resolution, viz:

"*Resolved*, That the Commissioners of the Orphan House be, and they hereby are authorized to erect a building for the accommodation of the Orphan House, and for public and religious services relative to the said Institution, upon such plan, and on such part of the lot as they shall judge most fit and proper; Provided, the city is to be implicated in *no contract* therefor, and that the same, when erected, shall, under the direction and assent of the Commissioners, be open to the Clergy of all denominations, and be, in every respect, under the management and regulation of the Board of Commissioners, in like manner as other parts of the Orphan House."

Active preparations were made by the Commissioners to carry into effect the preceding resolution of Council. Donations in money, materials and labor were solicited, co-operation in various ways were liberally proffered by the citizens, and gratefully accepted. This spontaneous generosity furnished means and materials so rapidly, that in less than four months from the date of the resolution of Council, the contracts for the erection of the Chapel were made, and the work ready to be commenced.

The journals of the House record, that on the 18th of August, 1801, the Commissioners and Children, the Governor of the State, the Intendant and Wardens of the City, and their respective officers, the Grand Lodge of the State of South Carolina, with a large concourse of citizens, attended at the Orphan House, and formed a procession, with appropriate music, to the north side of the lot, for the purpose of laying the corner-stone of the Church. The Right Worshipful Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of South Carolina, (his excellency John Drayton, Governor of the State) then laid in due form, agreeably to the ancient rites and usages of Masons, at the south-east corner of the foundation, the corner-stone of the Church, bearing the following inscription, viz:

JOHN DRAYTON,
Governor of the State,
and Right Worshipful Grand Master,
In the presence of the Grand Lodge of the State of
South Carolina, Ancient York Masons,
and its Masonic Jurisdiction,
Laid this Stone, Anno Mundi, 5801.
Surgat Templum.

Immediately after, the Honorable the Intendant of Charleston (Thomas Roper, Esq.) laid the second stone, in the south-west corner of the building, bearing the following inscription, viz:

THOMAS ROPER,
Prefectus urbis
Hunc lapidem posuit
Anno Salutis 1801.
Surget Templum.

"These acts were accompanied with religious services, and followed with eloquent and effecting addresses," which are recorded in the Journals of the Commissioners. And it is further recorded, to the honor of the Masonic brethren, "that a purse, which the benevolence of the craft had filled, for the purpose of assisting to raise the Temple, was simultaneously presented by the Grand Treasurer, to the Chairman of the Guardians of the Asylum."

On 19th September, 1802, the Orphan Church, "erected by the Commissioners, from the voluntary benevolence of the citizens," (as expressed in the Journals) was opened for public worship, by the Rev. Dr. Richard Furman, the officiating Clergyman of the day. Inscribed upon the front of its northern principal entrance, is the divine injunction,

"The poor have the Gospel preached to them."

The institution and Chapel being erected, and supported by the benevolent contributions of the citizens of all religious sects, it required delicacy and discretion so to arrange the mode of imparting religious instruction to its little inmates, as to exempt it from the imputation of sectarian control. To obviate the difficulty of a controlling ecclesiastical and invidious sectarianism, and in conformity to the above recited resolution of Council, the Clergy of all denominations of Christians in the city, were invited to officiate in regular rotation, on Sunday afternoon, in the Chapel, and none were "excluded from the privilege of contributing to the spiritual edification of the orphans but those who excluded themselves." As a consequence of this regulation, the good sense and discretion of the various

officiating clergymen, the representatives of various sects and creeds, rendered them "instinctively oblivious of their several peculiarities, when occupying the pulpit of the Orphan House Chapel." The fundamental doctrines of the gospel, and of redemption by the atoning blood of the Saviour, in which all sects concur, and the obligations of the moral law, were habitually taught and enforced.

In conjunction with this religious instruction, there has long been established a judiciously arranged Sunday School in the Asylum, which comprises Bible classes, catachetical exercises, and infant oral instruction, under a well informed, judicious and pious superintendent*—and competent religious instructors from various congregations in the city; the influence of which is manifested by the improved conduct, deportment and subordination of the children.

The library attached to the institution consists of a valuable collection of historical, biographical, scientific and miscellaneous books, of a moral and instructive character, well selected and judiciously arranged, furnishing superabundant means for information, improvement and amusement. To enumerate publicly the names of the principal liberal donors of this collection, might wound the delicacy of several commissioners and others now present, but their benefactions are duly recorded as a memorial of them.

The morning and evening sacrifice, and worship of the whole household, is daily offered in the Chapel of the institution; and, superadded to this service, its little inmates have a separate family worship in their respective dormitories under the inspection of their officers, around their domestic altars. The heart melts

* W. C. Bee, Esq.

into tenderness at the touching sight of those little hands habitually upraised in praise and prayer, when daily kneeling at the bedside.

The school for educational instruction of both sexes, long conducted upon the old common system, has recently been remodelled under competent, experienced instructors, whose high moral and intellectual characters, thorough knowledge of the improved system of education, organization and discipline, and the practical application of these principles, have produced an obvious reformation of manners, and advancement in the education of the children; and the beneficial effects of the renovation are manifested in the improved knowledge, methodical habits and discipline of the whole school. For these beneficial results, we are chiefly indebted to the ability and energy of the female principal of the school.* This system of instruction is novel and interesting, and bids fair to explode and supersede the ancient formula of education.

By the provident forethought and liberality of Council, such boys of the institution as exhibit superior talents, blended with approved moral qualities, may be translated by the commissioners to the High School of Charleston, (where they are admirably grounded and prepared for college by the highly respectable principal† and superintendent of that school,) and thence to the College of Charleston, for the gratuitous completion of their education. The State of South Carolina, with equal magnanimity, has sanctioned, by statute, the gratuitous education of "one youth annually," from the Orphan House, at the South Carolina

* Miss Agnes K. Irving. † Henry M. Bruns, Esq.

College at Columbia, besides making an annual appropriation for their maintenance and clothing. In the year 1854, the state, with increased liberality, passed an act authorizing the Commissioners of the Orphan House in Charleston "to select, once in every four years, two youths from the number educated and maintained on the bounty of that institution, for the purpose of completing their education at the military schools established by this state, and graduate them, and their expenses of maintenance and education to be defrayed from the amount annually appropriated by the Legislature to the said military schools."

The commissioners have occasionally availed themselves of those privileges and bounties, and the youths sent by them to the two former seminaries have oft repaid their obligations, and reflected credit upon their benefactors, by bearing off the highest academical honors of both institutions. Those boys whose ordinary capacities do not qualify them for higher education, are apprenticed out, at 14 or 15 years of age, to such mercantile, mechanical and other avocations as may be suited to them; and the girls are bound out (until the age of 18 years, when they are free by law) to mantua-makers, milliners, or other useful occupations for future livelihood, or domesticated in families as nurses or assistants in domestic housewifery. Some of the girls are now in the course of education in the house for future instructors in the schools.

Public confidence appears to have been reposed in the management of the institution; its usefulness had been tested by experience, and the moral culture and discipline of the children approved. To such extent had popular favor attached to it, that its inmates increased beyond the capacity of the house to receive

and accommodate them. Many applications for admission were necessarily suspended or rejected. To remedy this evil, and meet the necessities of the increasing domestic and emigrant population, the Commissioners of the Orphan House, in February, 1853, presented a memorial to the City Council, praying for an enlargement, improvement and extension of the buildings. That memorial set forth, among other things, that at the time of the erection of the present buildings, the corporate limits of the city of Charleston were confined to the south side of Boundary (now Calhoun) street, and the white population of Charleston, in 1790, within those limits, was about 8,000, as appears from the census and statistics published under the direction of Council; that the building was *then* adequate to all the exigencies of the population, and so continued for many years. But the Legislature of the state having, by the act of 1849, extended the corporate limits of the city to the junction of Meeting and King streets, the *white* population within the present corporate limits of the lower and upper wards, from natural increase and foreign emigration, does not fall short of 25,000, being three times more than when the present building was erected. From the extension of the city limits, the increase of domestic and foreign population, transient and local pauperism, and the mortality of the last two years, the demand for the admission of orphan children has been such, as to exceed the capacity of the building for convenient and healthful accommodation, and the commissioners are reluctant to augment the number of inmates, or to yield to any but the most imperious necessity for admissions. The crowded state of the rooms induces the fear of generating disease, and militates against the comfort and

health, the decencies and proprieties of life. That the building, after 60 years, needed extensive repairs throughout—new roof, floors, offices, and extended accommodations of all kinds, adapted to the progressive state of society, and which the practical experience of the commissioners enabled them to point out.

These and other suggestions, supported by facts, induced the City Council, after careful examination and deliberation, to accede to the views of the memorialists, and to examine the plan of the necessary enlargement and improvements, prepared by scientific and competent architects.* Council approved the plan, and entered into the contracts necessary for the completion of the work. In its progress, the necessity of new additions, and of the expansion of the work, from the unexpected dilapidations and repairs of the old building and its modern improvements, became apparent, and far exceeded the original contemplation and design of Council, the joint committees of construction, the architects and the commissioners. Its necessity was obvious, the remedy prompt and effective. But neither Council nor the citizens will long regret this expansion and expenditure; for, in the language of a recent report to Council on this subject, it is well said by the committee, "that public charities are not long burdens upon communities—the investments made for them return in a thousand blessings."

The extensive and noble asylum now completed, under the direction and supervision of a joint committee of Council and of the Board of Commissioners, with its majestic and imposing elevation, harmonious and scientific proportions and architectural beauties,

* Messrs. Jones and Lee.

its various internal improvements and modern conveniences, and its complete adaptation, throughout all its departments, to its objects and future usefulness, forms the pride and ornament of the city; and every citizen will proudly point it out to the stranger as a monument of its benevolence and public charity. It stands as an exponent and lasting memorial of the wisdom and judgment of the Council who fearlessly incurred the expense. Council may rest assured, that their constituents, a frank and manly people, will never withhold a generous confidence from those who faithfully and independently subserve their true interests and the city's welfare.

The records of the institution show that not far short of 2,000 children have been admitted and supported on its bounty during the 66 years of its existence. Its present number of inmates is 217,* consisting of 139 males and 78 females. The annual expenses of the institution vary from 12 to $20,000, according to the number of children, the fluctuating price of provisions, supplies, clothing, &c. This expenditure is met in part by the annual income of the Orphan House funds in the hands of the official trustees, and the balance is defrayed from the annual city taxes. The State of South Carolina bears no part of its expenses.

* now 250

The superintendence and government of the institution is confided to a Board of Commissioners, annually elected by Council, who meet weekly to perform the duties of their trust in supervising and regulating its domestic affairs. All the officers are appointed and discharged by them, their respective duties defined and allotted, children admitted, apprenticed out, or remitted to their parents, complaints attended to, the steward and matron instructed as to the supplies to be

furnished, the police and discipline of the house, and in the multifarious and ever-varying duties incumbent on them, as the heads of a large family. Six lady commissioners, appointed by them, kindly aid the board in regulating the economy of the female department, and at their weekly meetings enter in a record book their recommendations and suggestions of improvements, and information of the domestic wants of the institution.

The resources of the institution are divided into two classes, called the public and private funds.

The public funds, arising from bequests, donations, escheats and other sources, are vested, by a city Ordinance passed in the year 1808, in a Board of Trustees, consisting of the Mayor of the city, the Chairman of the Commissioners of the Orphan House, and the city Treasurer, and its receipts and disbursements are managed by the latter. The fund now amounts to about $151,000, and its income to about $8,500. The income is paid into the city treasury, and assists in defraying the ordinary expenses of the institution.

The private fund arises from the provident forethought of many citizens, who, being desirous of placing funds under the immediate control and direction of the commissioners, for the personal comfort and private benefit of the children, (for domestic purposes other than maintenance and education) made donations and bequests to the commissioners, for the time being, as trustees, to carry out their benevolent intentions, and constituted them their agents to effectuate those views. Hence arose a specific fund in the hands of the commissioners, as private trustees, contradistinguished from the public donations and bequests to the Council, for the use of the Orphan House. The origin

of this private fund is small and almost imperceptible, and appears from the records of the house to have commenced from contributions at the anniversaries annually, and those by a beneficent and pious lady, for the education of a youth for the gospel ministry, from penalties incurred for returning indented children, from numerous small donations and other sources, and up to the year 1810, was very inconsiderable. After that period, the distinction between donations to Council, for the institution, and bequests to the commissioners, as special trustees, for the personal benefit and comfort of the children, appears to have been recognized by the community, and the fund accumulated rapidly by bequest, donation, and re-investment of interest. The fund was carefully nurtured and judiciously disbursed by the successive commissioners, for many years—and in August, 1855, the capital invested in stocks, bonds, &c., amounted to $65,000. The income of it has been partially appropriated to the personal comfort and advantage of the children—and from time to time, to various purposes, for the benefit of the institution, such as the purchase of the house and lot at the corner of King and Vanderhorst-streets, (adjoining the Orphan House enclosure) for a residence of the school master, and for the boys' school room, and extensive repairs to the same; to educating several boys for the gospel ministry, and the purchase of theological library books for them; to lawyers, former inmates, to purchase law books; to expenses of medical students; for instruction of girls as milliners, mantua makers, &c.; to marriage portions to girls, for clothes, chamber furniture, &c.; to tools for boys when their indentures expired; Sabbath-school expenses, libraries, premiums, &c.; college and highschool personal expenses

of boys; salaries of extra teachers, donations for good conduct, and other expenditures for the personal comfort and improvement of the children of the institution.

After sixty-six years existence of this institution, the inquiry arises, what benefits have resulted to society from its establishment and continuance? Had those benefits been confined alone to the nurture and education of orphan children, or the offspring of "poor, distressed and disabled parents," as recited in the city ordinance, the annual expense of the charity would have been amply compensated by the relief of suffering humanity. Physical wants supplied, food, raiment, shelter and education provided, systematic habits of order and regularity established, and discipline enforced, are the social obligations of a christian community —they lay the foundations of moral character, and form the elements of future usefulness in life. The habitual training of the boys in the institution, disciplines them for that course of useful, honorable employment in the various walks of life befitting their condition; and many respectable mechanics, merchants, engineers, and efficient members of society, are to be found among our beneficiaries. Their duties as practical men of business and good citizens, in the middle classes of society, are generally fulfiled with honorable industry and commendable propriety and fidelity. In mercantile pursuits they have been often successful.

A grave and respectable looking witness upon the stand, in one of the upper districts of this State, some years ago, was giving evidence before a chancellor* in a case then pending in the court of equity. Upon con-

*Chancellor DeSaussure.

cluding his testimony, he turned respectfully to the Judge and asked if he recollected him? and added, I was once a boy in the Orphan House in Charleston, under your care as a commissioner—at the proper age, I was bound out as an apprentice to a merchant of this district, served my time out, married his niece, and on his death succeeded to his business. My industry, has been blessed with competency. I have no children, but as a token of gratitude to Providence for its merciful protection and goodness to my early orphanage in that institution, I have maintained and educated five orphan boys, and set them up in business.

A middle aged gentleman from Georgia, of dignified deportment, some nine or ten years ago, visited the institution on Sunday morning, witnessed the exercises of the Sabbath school, and appeared deeply interested in the oral instruction of the infant class. After wandering, with permission, through the house and grounds for some time, with which he seemed familiar, making various inquiries about former officers, he said to the speaker, "This house and its management has undergone great improvement *since I left it.*" He was asked, with surprise, if he had ever been an inmate. With deep emotion, he replied: Yes, I thank God that my helpless infancy was protected in this blessed institution. I was reared in it, apprenticed out to a country merchant in —— district, of South Carolina, served out my time, acquired my master's confidence, became his co-partner, married his daughter, and upon his death, continued the business for our common benefit; and having accumulated property for the family and myself, sold out, and we all removed together to Georgia, and vested our property in lands and negroes, as plan-

ters. At this moment, and for some years past, I have been a member of the Legislature of Georgia.

Many similar interesting cases might be narrated, if time permitted.

Other beneficiaries, in other departments of life, have been an honor and ornament to the institution.

In Commodore Perry's glorious victory on Lake Erie, on 10th September, 1813, when he laconically reported, "We have met the enemy and they are ours," one of our youths,* then an officer, was distinguished, commended and promoted by the government for his intrepidity and services in the battle.

The best and deepest channel to the harbor of New York, now the chief inlet of her immense commerce, was discovered by a distinguished commander of the U. S. Navy, who was once a lad in this institution, and that channel now bears his honored name.† To Florida it furnished a talented District Attorney of the U. S.‡ To California one of the most eminent Judges of her Supreme Court, who now adorns and dignifies his elevated station.‖

Without detailed or invidious enumeration, we record with parental pride that many of our inmates have atained high rank at the bar, in the pulpit, in the halls of legislation, in the medical profession, as scientific and classical instructors, and as officers of courts.

But the meritorious conduct of our inmates is not confined to its males. We gladly record that numerous instances of female excellence have emanated from it—many are the modest, virtuous girls reared in this institution, who have left it at the usual age, afterwards at maturity, married, and in the unobtrusive retire-

* Capt. Thos. Holdup Stevens.

† Capt. Thos. R. Gedney.

‡ John K. Campbell.

‖ Solomon Heydenfeldt.

ment of domestic life, become mothers of families, and respectable matrons in this city and elsewhere—and we add, with gratification, in almost every instance, members in communion with some orthodox Christian Church. The annual recurrence of this anniversary excites their sympathetic affections, and recalls reminiscences which attract them, accompanied by their children to its celebration—and there are present at this moment, in this assemblage, some unknown to you, who mingle their gratitude with these services and celebrations.

The private history of many of the inmates of the house, is full of interest, and furnishes incidents and developments as touching and romantic as the imagination of the novelist could conceive; but the mantle of confidence must veil that history from public cognizance. The offspring are not participants in parental errors, and the mental sufferings of erring humanity can best be ameliorated by the soothing hand of time, and the charities of oblivion. The record has been obliterated by tears. The sorrows of adversity are sacred.

One interesting incident of that class may be referred to without indelicacy. 'Tis about eighteen years since, a male infant was placed in a neat basket, at the door of the Porter's lodge, and his bell gently rung.—Upon obeying the summons, the basket and the babe were found, but the darkness of the night shielded its depositor from discovery. The infant was taken into the institution, its wants provided for, and in default of a better, the name of the hero foundling in Godwin's celebrated novel was given to it by the officers of the house. About six years after, the commissioners received a letter from a gentleman in the interior of this State, inquiring whether a male infant, under the pu-

tative name of that foundling was still in the institution, and if so, whether he would be apprenticed to him on the usual terms, and he should be provided for.—Upon inquiry of the applicant's social position and ability to support the child, the commissioners accepted the terms proposed and sent him the boy. Not long after, the gentleman, by letter, stated that he intended to migrate to the west, and requested leave to take the boy with him. The Board assented; about two years after, a letter was received by the commissioners from two strangers at the west, stating the death of the gentleman, his devise to the boy of a plantation and negroes, with further directions to them as executors, to manage and accumulate the property for him, and to maintain and educate him out of the residue of the testator's estate, until he attained the age of 21 years. Comment upon this history is unnecessary.

Fellow-citizens: from many years intimate knowledge, and a long superintendence of this institution, we have learnt to know its value and appreciate its blessings to the orphan and to the community. "Founded (as was appropriately said on a former occasion) by the provident care and generous charity of a former generation, enriched by the accumulated benefactions of successive years, it has come down to you to receive whatever enlargement and improvement a liberal and enlightened policy may dictate as the appropriate means of augmenting its prosperity and expanding the sphere of its usefulness." The experience of the success of the past, encourages the anticipation of the future administration of this sacred charity. While cherished with your benevolent care, it must annually flourish with renewed vigour, and realize the best hopes of the philanthropist and the christian.

APPENDIX.

RECORD OF THE

CHAIRMEN OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE ORPHAN HOUSE.

1. Arnoldus Vanderhorst, Intendant and Chairman, *ex officio*, from 28th October, 1790, to 28th October, 1792, . .	2 years.
2. John Huger, Intendant and Chairman, *ex efficio*, from 28th October, 1792, to December, 1792, -	2 months.
3. Charles Lining, (the first Chairman elected by the Commissioners,) from 13th December, 1792, to 18th Aug., 1796,	3 years 8 months.
4. Rawlins Lowndes, from 26th August, 1796, to 29th July, 1797, ...	11 months.
5. John Bee Holmes, from 12th August, 1797, to 6th October, 1808, . . .	11 years 2 months.
6. Henry Wm. DeSaussure, from 6th October, 1808, to 16th April, 1812,	3 years 6 months.
7. Daniel Stevens, from 5th May, 1812, to 28th January, 1819, ...	6 years 9 months.
8. John Dawson, from 28th January, 1819, to 29th May, 1823, ...	4 years 4 months.
9. Thomas Lee, from 12th June, 1823, to 8th December, 1825, ...	2 years 6 months.
10. Thomas Roper, from 15th December, 1825, to 23d February, 1826, . .	2 months.
11. James Jervey, from 25th May, 1826, to 31st May, 1838, . . -	12 years.
12. Henry Alexr. DeSaussure, from 7th June, 1838, to	

COMMISSIONERS OF THE ORPHAN HOUSE,

IN OCTOBER, 1855.

Henry A. DeSaussure,	James M. Caldwell,
William Aikin,	James Moultrie,
George Buist,	C. G. Memminger,
W. J. Bennett,	William C. Bee,
L. A. Frampton,	William H. Gilliland,
Benjamin Huger,	George M. Coffin.

CHIEF OFFICERS OF ORPHAN HOUSE,

IN OCTOBER, 1855.

ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, . . . Steward.
ANN CAMPBELL, ... Matron.
AGNES K. IRVING, ... Principal of the School.
LAURA G. WILBUR,
MARY A. RYBURN, } Assistants.
THOMAS P. LOCKWOOD,
MARY MANNO, ... Sewing Mistress.
WILLIAM H. HUGER, ... Physician of the Institution.

INSCRIPTION ON A MURAL MARBLE STONE, ERECTED IN THE ORPHAN'S CHURCH.

The Corner Stone of this Church,
Erected by the Voluntary Contributions of the Public,
For the Accommodation of the Orphans in their worship of
Almighty God,
Was laid with due solemnity, on 18th August, 1801,
Thomas Roper being Intendant of the City,
and
John Bee Holmes, Nathaniel Russell, William Somersall,
Daniel Stevens, John Parker, Jr., Philip Gadsden, Thos. Simons,
Henry Wm. DeSaussure, and William Johnson, Junr.
Being the Commissioners of the Orphan House.

1790. October 28.—The first meeting of the Commissioners of the Orphan House under the City Ordinance, took place. Present: Arnoldus Vanderhorst, John Mitchell, John Robertson, Samuel Beekman, and Charles Lining.

(Arnoldus Vanderhorst was Intendant of the City, and *ex officio* Chairman of the Board.)

1791. February 3.—Resolution of the Board of Commissioners, that the children of the Orphan House be regularly conducted every Sunday to the following Churches in Charleston, in rotation:

St. Philip's Episcopal Church.
Independent Congregational Church, in Meeting Street,
St. Michael's Episcopal Church.
Scotch Presbyterian Church.
Independent Church, Archdale Street.
Baptist Church.
St. John's German Lutheran.
Roman Catholic Church.

And the Matron and her Assistants, and the Steward, alternately attend them.

1792. December 13.—Charles Lining was the first Chairman elected by the Commissioners; heretofore the Intendant of the City was *ex officio* Chairman of the Board.

1793. Sept. 26.—Certain refugees from St. Domingo, offered a temporary asylum in the Orphan House.

1796. June 14.—Sufferers by a great fire, which destroyed a great part of Charleston, offered a temporary shelter in Orphan House premises by the Commissioners.

1796. August 18.—Forms of Morning and Evening Prayer for the children of the Orphan House, prepared and presented by Reverend Dr. George Buist, adopted by the Commissioners, and ordered to be used in the Institution.

1800. Efforts to establish Manufactures in the Institution, failed, being inappropriate to its objects and organization.

1820. Bakery established in the premises for the use of the Institution—failed, and abolished.

SOME ACCOUNT OF THE STATUE OF

WILLIAM PITT, EARL OF CHATHAM,

Which now stands in the Orphan House Yard.

The news of the Repeal of the Stamp Act was received in Charleston, South Carolina, on 3d May, 1766. "As soon (says the South Carolina Gazette of 6th May, 1766,) as the foregoing agreeable and important intelligence was known, a general joy appeared in the countenance of every well-wisher of his country and the glorious cause of liberty." Military parades in honor of the occasion took place, and at night the City was illuminated; and the day closed with loyalty and mirth, echoing with loyal toasts to His Majesty King George III., and the Great Patriot, William Pitt.

The Commons House of Assembly of South Carolina, which was in session at that time, unanimously resolved—" that they would make provision for defraying the expense of procuring from England, a Marble Statute of the Right Honorable William Pitt, to be erected in this province as a memorial and testimony of the great veneration and respect they have for his person, and the obligations they lie under, in common with the rest of His Majesty's American subjects, as well for his services in general to his king and country, as for his noble, disinterested, and generous assistance towards obtaining the Repeal of the Stamp Act; and it was referred to the Committee of Correspondence to write to the agent to procure the same, to be done in the most finished and elegant manner."—(South Carolina Gazette, May 13, 1766.)

Rawlins Lowndes, Esquire, was the mover of this Resolution. In the Tax Act of 1766, the House of Assembly granted the sum of Seven Thousand Pounds, Carolina currency, to procure this Statue. Charles Garth, Esquire, was at that time agent of the Province, in England, and directed to procure the Statue. His whole correspondence, as Agent of the Colony, with the Provincial House of Commons, is understood to be in existence in the Secretary of State's Office, in Columbia, South Carolina.

In the South Carolina Gazette of 6th January, 1767, there is the following extract from a letter of the Committee of Correspondence, to Charles Garth, Esquire, dated Charleston, Oct. 20, 1766, in answer to a letter of Mr. Garth's to them, viz:

"That part (says the Committee) concerning the Statue of Mr. Pitt, (now Lord Chatham) was taken immediately into consideration. It was then determined by the House to have it fixed in the most public part of the town, where two of the longest and broadest of our streets that run east and west, north and south, intersect each other at right angles, one of which is sixty, the other seventy feet wide, and both as straight as an arrow. In the cross-way of these two streets the Statue is proposed to be erected, and will have our new Church, our new Market, the State House, and Armory—all public buildings—at the several corners of it. (Its location was in the centre of the intersection of Meeting and Broad Streets.) Additional instructions given as to the solidity and polish of the marble."

In July, 1769, the Provincial House of Assembly became impatient for the arrival of the Statute, and disagreed to a petition to retain it some time in England, and ordered it to be sent out to Charleston as soon as finished.

The Supplement to the South Carolina Gazette of May 17, 1770, contains the following paragraph, viz:

"This day arrived here, in the ship Carolina Packet, Captain Wm. White, from London, in thirty-eight days, a Marble Statue of that celebrated English patriot, the Right Honorable William Pitt, now Lord Chatham, for which the Assembly of this Province voted £1,000 sterling, in the year 1766. It is a colossal Statue, done by Mr. Wilton, highly finished, and reckoned as complete a piece of sculpture as ever was done in England. When landed it is to be erected in the Square, between the State House, Guard House, St. Michael's Church, and the Public Market, (now the City Hall,) the present Lord Chatham being equally respected by them with the former great Commoner."

Mr. Wm. Adron came out in the same vessel, to put up the Statue.

The Statue was landed amid the rejoicings of the inhabitants, and on 31st May, 1770, was raised and fixed in its place, upon a pedestal previously prepared for it.

This Statue, which was surrounded by an iron railing that supported four lamps, remained at the intersection of Broad and Meeting Streets during the whole Revolutionary war, unhurt by anything except a cannon ball, which, during the siege of Charleston, in 1780, was discharged from a British fort on James' Island, and which, ranging across Ashley River and along Meeting Street,

carried off Mr. Pitt's right arm—extended as if in the act of addressing an audience.

After the peace of 1783, carriages for the conveyance of persons and goods had increased so much, as to require the Statue to be removed from so public a thoroughfare.

Jacob Milligan and others were employed to take it down. The removal of the Statue is noticed in the South Carolina Gazette of 14th March, 1794, thus:

"Yesterday the marble Statue of the late Earl of Chatham, which had been standing for a number of years in Broad and Meeting Strets, was pulled down. The iron railing round it had been displaced a few days' since."

This Statue, thus pulled down, was thrown into the inclosure of the Orphan House lot, and lay on the ground by the side of the west wall, until it was nearly covered with dirt.

EXTRACT FROM THE MINUTES OF THE COMMISSIONERS OF THE ORPHAN HOUSE.

MARCH 17TH, 1808.

At a meeting of the Commissioners of the Orphan House, the following communication was received from the Honorable the City Council of Charleston:

"CITY COUNCIL, March 10th, 1808.

"The Committee to whom was referred the application of the Trustees of the South Carolina College, beg leave to report, That, on enquiry, they find Pitt's Statue to have been imported by a vote of the Commons House of Assembly of this State; that it shall be erected in Charleston. Although it is not mentioned as the property of the City in the Act of Incorporation, the City Council took upon them to have it pulled down as a nuisance in the year 1794, and used the iron railing that had surrounded it. No opposition having been made to this arrangement for such a length of time by the Legislature, it is presumed that Pitt's Statue is considered the property of the City even by them, although no better title can be shown for it than their courtesy or neglect. As a wish has been expressed by the Commissioners of the Orphan House, that they may be permitted to erect it in their inclosure, your Committee recommend that they have the preference, provided that they should erect and repair it within six months; and if not, that it should be given up to the Trustees of the South Carolina College. The said report being considered, was agreed to."

(Extract from the Minutes.)

(Signed) G. M. BOUNETHEAU,
Clerk of Council.

The Commissioners of the Orphan House having taken the said communication into consideration, agreed to the same.

In conformity thereto, the Commissioners of the Orphan House, in May, 1808, erected Pitt's Statue on a pedestal in the Orphan House yard, immediately in front of the main building, where it still remains up to the present time.

INSCRIPTION UPON THE PEDESTAL OP THE STATUE.

In Grateful Memory
Of his Services to his Country in general, and to
America in particular,
The Commons House of Assembly of South Carolina, unanimously
voted this Statue of the Right Honorable William Pitt, Esquire,
Who gloriously exerted himself in
Defending the Freedom of the Americans,
the true Sons of England,
By promoting a repeal of the Stamp Act in the year 1766.

TIME
Shall sooner destroy this mark of their esteem,
than erase from their minds
their just sense of his patriotic virtues

DESCRIPTION OF THE ORPHAN HOUSE,

FURNISHED BY

MESSRS. JONES & LEE, THE ARCHITECTS,

In October, 1855.

The edifice is built in the Italian style, being 236 feet long by 76 feet wide, with an extension in the rear 90 feet long by 31 feet wide. The main building is five stories high, (including the attic.) The front is divided into three sections, central portion being surmounted by a pediment and with an Italian portico projecting in front. This portico consists of Corinthian pillars, between which are arches, supporting a Corinthian entablature and

balustrade. On each side of this central section are wings, rising the whole height of the building, perforated on the several stories by windows, with characteristic embellishments. The building is surmounted by a Mansard roof, the attic windows projecting from the first slope of the roof, with moulded pediments. Above the roof of the central section of the front, rises the belfry, constructed for the City alarm bell. This belfry is supported by an octagonal stage, in the centre of which rises the main cupola, being two stories high ; on the 1st story there are four porticos of Corinthian columns, with rustic blocks, surmounted by entablature and pediment. The second story is perforated on the four sides, in which is suspended the alarm bell. This stage is surmounted by a square dome, which supports a figure of Charity. The whole height of this belfry is 146 feet from the ground.

The basement story contains the following apartments : four dining rooms, two play rooms, store room, pantry, three chambers, kitchen, laundry, engine room, and two plunge baths.

The second story contains—vestibule, hall of records, chapel, school rooms, sewing department, officers' apartments, and chambers for high school boys and advanced girls.

The third story contains—Board of Commissioners room, assembly room, library, four dormitories, wash rooms, and chambers for nurses.

The fourth story contains five dormitories, wash rooms, and chambers for nurses.

The fifth (or attic) story contains—hospitals, convalescent rooms, quarantine apartment, lazaretto, apothecarie's apartments, chambers for nurses, bath rooms, prisons, chambers for officers not accommodated in the lower stories, and store rooms.

The whole edifice is heated throughout by steam ; steam is also adopted to the cooking, in kitchen, and washing and drying of clothes in laundry.

All dormitories are ventilated by metal flues, passing from the respective stories into the roof, and there connected and carried up into a hot air chest, which is located below the belfry, and from thence extended into the belfry above.

There are four set of staircases connecting the basement with the attic, each one entirely disconnected with either of the others

For the purpose of giving some idea of the extent of the building, the following items are noted :

There are in the edifice—

1,730,000	Bricks in additions,
625,000	do. in old building,
4,240	yards of cementing,
19,760	yards of plastering,
73,710	square feet of flooring,
13,914	running feet of base (or wash-boarding,)
6,472	lights of glass,
226	doors,
298	windows,
6,794	feet gas piping,
3,292	feet lead piping,
1,498	feet ventilation piping,
27,850	feet steam piping.

JONES & LEE,	Architects.
LEWIS REBB,	Contractor and Carpenter.
G. W. BUSBY,	Bricklayer.
W. H. GRUVER,	Plasterer.
W. T. WHITE,	Stone Cutter.
W. S. HENERY & CO.	Cast Iron Work.
HORTON & PARKS,	Tinner and Plumber.
J. NEWEL,	Gas Fitter.
J. U. BOESCH,	Copper Smith.
WM. ARNOT,	Painter.
JAMES COOK,	Steam Fitter.
J. M. EASON & BRO.	Engine Maker.
R. WING,	Bell Hanger.
J. M. MULVANY,	Slater.

TABLETS

ERECTED WITHIN THE BUILDING.

The Ordinance establishing an Orphan House in the City of Charleston, for supporting and educating Poor Orphan Children, and those of poor, distressed and disabled parents, was ratified in Council, October 18th, 1790 ; Arnoldus Vanderhorst, Intendant. On the 25th October, the City Council elected the following gentlemen Commissioners of the Orphan House, who met for the first time, on the 28th, in a hired Asylum, in Church Street :—

Charles Lining,	Thomas Corbett,
John Mitchell,	William Marshall,
John Robertson,	Thomas Jones,
Richard Cole,	Samuel Beekman,
Arnoldus Vanderhorst,	

The Ordinance for Improving and Enlarging the Orphan House, and making a munificent appropriation for the purpose, was ratified unanimously in Council, on 28th October, 1853 : T. Leger Hutchinson, Mayor,

On the 10th October, 1855, * the following Gentlemen, Commissioners of the Orphan House, met for the first time at the new Asylum :—

H. A. DeSaussure,	James Moultrie,
William Aiken,	James M. Caldwell,
George Buist,	Benjamin Huger
L. A. Frampton,	W. C. Bee,
W. J. Bennett,	W. H. Gilliland,
C. G. Memminger,	George M. Coffin.

BUILDING COMMITTEE :

W. J. Bennett, W. H. Gilliland.

* Being the LXVI. Anniversary of the Institution.

In Memory of
JOHN ROBERTSON,
who died on 3d November, 1792,
to whose wisdom, foresight, and energy, the
Orphan House owes its existence.
The Records of the City Council of Charleston attest his
exertions for the accomplishment of
his cherished enterprize,
by his introduction of the Ordinance
ratified by Council on 18th October, 1790,
for the establishment of the
Orphan House Institution.

This Tablet
gratefully commemorates the
benefaction of
Miss TERESA JULIA DE TOLLENARE.
This exemplary Lady
prompted by a pure Christian philanthropy, bequeathed
a large portion of her fortune
to this Institution,
exceeding
Seven Thousand Dollars.

This Tablet
Is inscribed to the Memory of
THOMAS CORAM,
Who in life was an Annual Benefactor
to this Asylum,
and at his death bestowed on it
his whole Estate, exceeding Five Thousand Dollars :
He died on the 2d of May, 1811,
Aged 55 years.

In Memory of
MRS. MARY C. GREGORIE,
who died 16th February, 1823.
Annually, for the last ten years of her life,
and after her death, by will,
she provided a considerable fund for the education of a boy
for the Ministry of the Gospel,
of any Christian community he prefers,
and the same to be carried on in continuance.

In Memory of
THOMAS HANSCOME,
who died January, 1832.
For several years he was a Commissioner
of this Institution, and evinced his
interest in it welfare, by
the liberal bequest
of $12,500.

In Memory of
FREDERICK KOHNE,
who died 26th May, 1829,
and to whose benevolence this Institution
is indebted for the munificent
legacy of $21,000.

In Memory of
MORDECAI COHEN,
who died on 20th July, 1848.
For ten years he faithfully fulfilled the
duties of a Commissioner of this Institution,
and for forty-five years contributed by
annual donations to the comfort
of its inmates

In Memory of
FRANCIS WITHERS,
who died on 24th Nov. 1847.
His benevolent and generous disposition
was evinced by his munificent donations to
several religious and charitable institutions, and
among them, by his bequest
to this Institution,
of $5,000.

In Memory of
MISS ANN H. DART,
who died on 15th July, 1852,
and whose attachment to this Institution
and its little inmates, was attested
by the liberal and benevolent
bequest of $5,600.

In Memory of
KER BOYCE,
who died on 19th March, 1854.
The public estimate of his character
was evinced by the many important offices
conferred on him by his fellow-citizens : and
as a Commissioner of this Institution
he manifested his attachment to it
by the munificent bequest
of $10,000.

BENEFACTORS AND DONORS

TO

THE ORPHAN HOUSE,

WHOSE BOUNTY HAS CONTRIBUTED TO ITS FUNDS, SUMS VARYING FROM

$100 TO $1,000.

1796. Samuel Miller,
1797. Jonathan Cook,
1798. Philip Hart,
1799. Rawlins Lowndes,
1801. Sarah Freare,
1802. Sarah Williams,
1804. John Nevison,
1806. James Ancrum,
1807. Sarah DeBrahm,
1808. James Gregorie,
1809. Samuel Jones.
1810. Charlotte Skirving,
1812. Alexander Shirras,
1815. Mordecai Cohen,
1816. Harriott Horry,
1818. Elizabeth Roupell,
1818. Elizabeth B. Hatter,
1821. Jonathan R. Wilmer,
1822. John J. Bulow,
1825. George Flagg,
1826. Thomas Karwon,
1826. George Macauley,
1829. Solomon Nathans,
1830. Paul Mazyck,
1832. Elizabeth You,
1833. John Consider,
1834. Thomas Gates,
1834. John Dawson,
Eliza King,
1837. Ann McCants,
1837. Ann Wallace,
1838. Mary Warley,
1845. Robert Little,
1845. John Parker,
1850. Jane McMaster,

BENEFACTORS AND DONORS

TO

THE ORPHAN HOUSE,

WHOSE BOUNTY HAS CONTRIBUTED TO ITS FUNDS, SUMS VARYING FROM

$1,000 TO $4,000.

1808. Charles Snetter,
1809. Sarah Jessie,
1811. John Owen,
1822. William Brisbane,
1823. Amarinthia Champneys,
1826. Benjamin Paul Williams,
1828. Elizabeth Frisk,
1829. Levi Wallbridge,
1839. A. De LaBarben,
1845. James Fife,
1852. Thomas Gates.

Feb 4. 1856

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