The Education Admentister,

M. LABORDE, Editor.

"We will cling to the pillars of the temple of our liberties, and if it must fall we will perish amidst the ruins."

PUBLISHED BY EDELEN.

VOLUME 2.

EDGEFIELD C. H. (S. C.) January 11, 1838.

NO. 49.

The Edgefield Advertiser EVERY THURSDAY MORNING.

TERMS.—Three Dollars per annum if paid in advance,—Three Dollars and Fifty Cents if naid before the expiration of Six Months from the date of Subscription,—and Four Dollars if not paid within Six Months. Subscribers out of the State are required to pay in advance. No subscription received for less than one year,

and no paper discontinued until all arreatages are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

are paid, except at the option of the Editor.

All subscriptions will be continued unless otherwise ordered, at the end of the year.

Any person procuring five Subscribers and becoming responsible for the same, shall rec ive the sixth copy gratis.

ADVERTISEMENTS conspicuously inserted at 624 cents per square, for the first insertion, and 433 cents for each continuance. Advertisements but beginning the number of insertions marked on 433 cents for each continuance. Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on them, will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

All Advertisements intended for publication in

this paper, must be deposited in the Office by

ucsday crening.
All communications addressed to the Editor. (POST-PAID) will be promptly and strictly at tended to.

Edgefield Village Female Academy.

HF exercises of this institution will re-commence on Monday; the first the community, that he has engaged, as his assistant for the next year, Miss Stark, late of the Female Collegiate Institution, of Troy New York. Of this lady, Mrs. Willard, the principal of that Institution thus writes: 'I reccommend Miss Stark freely & Harrison, John fully, as regards all the necessary requisites of an excellent teacher." With the assistance of this lady and of Mr. Bacou in the musical department, all the ornamental branches of Drawing, Painting, Needlework. & Music will be taught in this insti-tution, together with the solid branches heretofore taught. Boarding can be obtained in the house of the Rector for twenty pupils, & in neighbouring private houses to any extent desired. It is particularly desirable, that those, who intend to place their children in this Institution for the next year, should do so in the fist week of the open-ing of the school in January; as, in that week, the classes will be formed for the whole system to commence its operation no Monday of the second week.

The school room is provided with fire places and fires to make it comfortable in winter, and the hours of instruction are the same in that season as in the summer .-So that the advantages for study in the winter will be equal to those in the summer. Prices in the solid branches & musick

the same the next year as this. For Drawing and Painting \$8 per quarter; For Needlework \$6.00. Payments quarterly in advance. W. B. JOHNSON, Rector.
Edgefield Nov. 16, 1837. c 41
The Columbia Telescope, Charleston

Courier and Mercury, Augusta Sentinel & Chronicle, and Constitutionalist will giv the above, two weekly insertions and forward their accounts to this office for pay-

Public Notice,

THE Male and Female Schools at Greenwood will be continued the ensuingyear, (1838,) nnder the care of their present Superintendants, Mr. James Lesly and Miss Rebecca Chapman, both of whom have been engaged with the express provision, that each of their Schools should be limited to a certain number. Mr. Lesly's be limited to a certain number. Mr. Lesly's School will be confined exclusively to Classical students, and a separate building provided for the English department, which will also be limited, and under the same regulations. Mr. William take charge of the Euglish School. No Student need apply for admission into any of the Schools miless they are recommended by a good moral character, and if coming from other schools, a certificate will be required, if not personally known by the Teacher or some of the Trustees. The Musical department, in the Female School, will be continued under the care of Miss E. H.

Anderson, of Charleston.

It is therefore to be hoped that on combining all the circumstances connected with the Institutions that they will not be permitted to fall short of the number required to fill them up.

RATES OF TUTTION.
For the lower branches of English 4,8 00 pr Ses.

the lower branches of Edition 12 00 the higher do do 12 00 the Classics, 18 00 20 00 the Ornamental branches, 12 00 ". Good boarding can be obtained from Eight to

Nine Dollars per month. R. C. GR1FFIN, Secretary.
Woodville, Abbeville Dis., Dec 2, 1837 1, 44

Mount Enon Academy.

THE exercises of this Academy will be resumed under the direction of Mr. B. R. CAMPBELL, on the second Monday in January next. Mr. Campbell has had charge of this In-stitution the past year, and from the able and suc-cessful manner he has discharged his professional duties, we not only feel gratified, but bound to recommend him to the confidence of the public as an Instructor. This Academy is situated in Edgefield District, 26 miles N. E. of the Village, and is not surpassed for health by any situation in the State; and what is equally important to parents and guardians, it is entirely removed from those hannts of vice and dissipation, which too frequently destroy the youthful mind. Those who send their children or wards to this place. may rest assured that every possible care will be taken to improve their morals.

The Columbia Telescope will please give the above four weekly insertious, and forward its ac-

Hereby forewarn all persons from trading for a Note of hand given by me to William H. Key, for \$125, payable about the first of January next. The consideration for which said Note was given having failed, I shall not pay it unless compelled by law.

Nov. 14, 1837

List of -Letters. EMAINING in the Post Office at Edge field C. House, on the 1st January, 1838

Morris, Mrs. Frances Adams, Dr. J. F. Morris, Sidney McCan, Wm. E. Martin, Jane Martin, Wm. Mayson, G. W. Butler, Wm. M. Butler, Erwin Burns, Mrs S. Burton, Nat. Blackwell, R. Nobles, Jarrott

Bridwell, Johnson Paget, M. M. 2 Bussey, Emberson Perry E. W. Esq. Boswell, Miss F. Bonham, M. L. Parks & Barker. Philips Rev. Jos. Berry & Duncan, Pasy Wm. Pruitt B. J.

Settle Edw.

Thomas, Geo.

Taylor, M.

Court

Phorn, Wm. B.

Wilson, Uriah M.

West, Brooks David

or the Clerk of the

Williams, Butler

Scott Mrs. Villars 2

Stephens Jeremiah

Baker, Benj. Rasser Benj. Rabourn Mrs. Sarah Riddlehover Geo. Rabourn J. W. Coghurn, J. M. Coatny, Patrick, Couch, Sarah Cook, Wm. sen. Rotton David. Rogers H. A.

Eumill, Mr. Eidson, Martin Fuller, R. Alsa

Burt, Mrs. S.

Stone, Jesse Seigler, Mrs. M. Gennings, B. S. Griffin, Snowden, Sharpton, Alex. Grogg, Wm. Stuart, Thos. Gaines, Mrs. Eliza H Terry, James

Halsonback, D. Hatcher, B. W Holmes, J. B. Havind, Catharine Hoimes, Anderson. Holmes, Mrs. Wyett Joiner, R. B.

Lee, W. M. Wightman, Mr. McLendon, Britton Witt, J. Moore

McCollough, J. G. Wallis & Frazier. Martin, Daviday be rendered navigatorlist, will ask for Advertised Letters. M. FRAZIER, P. M.

Jan. 4, 1838 831 c 48 Lexington Female Academy. RS. M. M. ADDISON, will resume her duties as Principal of this Institution, on the first Monday in January next.

TERMS Board and Tuition, per Quarter, Washing (Extra)

TERMS FOR DAY SCHOLARS.
Reading, Spelling & Writing, perquarter 4 00
The above with Arithmetic, Geography nd Grammar, The above with Arcient and Modern His-Needlework (extra)

A competent assistant is engaged. Every atcution will be paid to the morals and manners of

those young Ladies who may be entrusted to the Payments to be made quarterly in advance Dec 2 d 46

DRUGS, OILS, &c. HE. Subscribers respectfully invite the attention of Merchants, Planters, Physicians and others to their lar Stock of

FRESH MEDICINES. Oils of all kinds, Paints, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass. Brushes, &c. &c. HAMBURG AND AUGUSTA.

Their supply is heavy, their assortment good and their articles fresh, the their articles Jress.—
Dealing entirely with the Manufacturers or priginal Importers, they can sell their goods as low as any house in the Southern Country.

Picase call and examine. Our Store in Hamburg is next to H. L. Jer-ERS & Co's. In Augustn, opposite to BEALL's r Stovall's Ware Houses.

KITCHEN & ROBERTSON. WILLIAM K. KITCHEN, F. M. ROBERTSON, M. D. December 6, 1837

Bargains! Bargains!

M. CHRCHILL, surviving part-Churchill, desirous of bringing the business to a close, offers for sale the Stock of DRY GOODS now on hand, (at N. York cost, for cash,) among which is the following

elegant assortment, viz :

Black and Brown Broadcloths, from \$3 to \$6, Cassimere, Sattinets, Kentucky Jeans, Marinos, Circassians, Flannels, Drillings, Bed Ticking, Brown Sheeting and Shirting, Bleached do do French Muslins, Calicoes, Lady's Cloaks, Needle worked Caps,

Black Silks Brown Figured do Irish Lineus, Cambries, Swiss, Plain and Book Muslins, Furniture Dimity, Furniture Calico, Rose Whitney, and Negro Blankets. And other articles too numerous to mention. Merchants and Planters wishing to purchase

would do well to call and examine for them-

Hamburg, Dec. 22, 1837

SOUTH CAROLENA.

EDGEFIELD DISTRICT. JAMES OGILVIE Hving on July Jeter's plantation, on Turkey Creek, tolls before me a sorrel horse, supposed to be 12 or 15 years old, with a white face and his two right feet white. Appraised

at twenty-five dollars. W. BRUNSON, J. Q. Dec. 6th 1887.



Moetic Mecess.

The following lines were written by Miss Cynthia H. Stow, who perished in the sad and melancholy wreck of the "Home" in October last, and were given to her brother a few hours before she embarked on her fatal voyage. He has handed them to us for publication, of which they are indeed worthy. There is a deep melancholy prerading them which "is pleasant though mournful to the soul," and one can easily imagine, almost prophetic of the afflictive event which overtook their gifted author. If the doctrine, that the dead are the unwearied witnesses of our conduct, be true, how beautiful and touchingly appropriate are the first three stanzas!

Miss Stow was a young lady of superior attainments, of well regulated mind, and of uncommon promise. She was educated in this city and there are not a few here who Taylor. Mrs. Martha can appreciate her worth and sincerely sympathise with her relatives in their irreparable loss .- Troy Budget. Welch, Rev. Jas. E.

TO MY BROTHER When the last rays of twilight's lour, Fall gently o'er the drooping flower-When mists are gathering on the hill, Nor sound is heard save mountain rill; Then haer the echo whispering near, In softest accents to thine ear-I love thee, dearest brother!

When silence reigns through earth and sea, when grown the star of memory-When music wakes her thrilling tone, And Autumn winds around thee moan-Their accents hear, and oh rejoice!

For hark! there comes a well known voice, I love thee, dearest brother!

When fancy lift her radiant wing, And morning birds around thee sing-When joy lights up thy beaming eye, And love's enchantment too is nigh-When calm blue waters around thee flow. Then hear thy sister, breathing low-I love thee, dearest brother!

Should disappointment's withering breath Consign thy brightest hopes to death-Should friendship's trust in hoyhood made, In after years prove faith betrayed; Then to thy sister yet return,

For oh, her heart will fondly burn To clasp her dearest brother!

Should sorrow cloud thy coming years,

And bathe thy prospects all in tears, Remember that the Rainbow's hue Is bright 'mid clouds and sunshine too; Remember though we're doomed to part, There lives one fond and faithful heart That loves her dearest brother!

Miscellameous.

From the Saturday News. INTERESTING FACTS. Extracts from Col. Knapp's speech deliver ed at Newark.

The history of the potato is a regular one Ree's Encyclopedia states that the potato was brought from Virginia by Sir Walter Raleigh to Ireland, -- the writer should have said from South America, -- in the latter part of the sixteenth century. He had no idea of its ever being used as an esculent at that time. It was pointed out to him as a beautiful flower, and its hard, bulby root was said by the natives, to possess medical qualities. He took it to Ire land, where he had estates presented to bim by Queen Elizabeth, and planted it in his garden. The flower did not improve by cultivation, but the root grew larger and sefter. The potato in its native bed was a coarse ground nut. The thought struck the philosopher to try the potato as an eatible, and boiling and roasting it, found it by either process excellent. He then gave some plants to the peasantry, and they soon became in a measure, a substitute for bread when the harvest was scanty.

The potato was successfully cultivated in Ircland before it was thought of in England. It grew into favor by slow degrees, and was so little known when our pilgrim fathers came to this country, that it was not thought of for a crop in the New World It would have been an excellent thing for them, if they had been acquainted with the value of the potato It was not until 1719, that the Irish Potato reached this country. A colony of Presbyterian Irish who settled in Londonderry, in N. Hampshire, brought

the root with them. These people found their favorite vegetable thrived well in new grounds. By degrees their neighbors came into the habit of rasing potatoes, but many years clapsed before the cultivation of them and to stipulate with his apprentice that he should not be obliged to eat potatoes. An (1746) a dozen apprentices, but did not their meat, but left them in the cellar for green. the apprentices to get and roast as they pleased; but soon found that he should not was left. The next year he raised the enormous quantity of thirty bushels; the neighbors stared, but the boys devoured flew to the window-it was so-he hurried them the following winter.

About this time some of the gentry prought this vegetable on their tables, and the prejudice against them vanished. Thus the potato is now well understood; a crop meliorates instead of impoverishes the soil. and the culture can be increased to any extent. Thus by the curiosity of one lover of nature, and his experiments, has an humble weed been brought from the mountain of South America, and spread over Europe and North America, until it is emphatically called "the bread of nations." Still the country from whence it was taken, has been too ignorant or superstitions to attempt its the lights of science are chasing away the long deep shadows of the Andes.

"Rice was brought from India in 1721, and cultivated, by way of experiment in S. Carolina. It succeeded well, and for many years was the staple article of the State. It scems strange, but it is no more strange than grue, that a vegetable should beyon moral and religious influence over the mind of man. Bralima could never have cuforced his code of religious rites, with a hundred incarnations if India had not asounded in rice plant. His followers would he had cruelly betraved. have become carniverous, notwithstarding all the rays of his glory, and the awful exhibitions of his might, if he had not driven the animals away, and secured his vegetable kingdom for his worshippers. Man is, in spite of his philosophy, a creature of the tation of .ormer robberies, but to get the earth, and, in a measure, like the chame- hundred pounds reward. leon takes the hues of his position and food

"Th Cotton plan was at first cultivated as a flower in our gardens, and a beautiful flower it is. This plant alone has made a revolution in the finances of the world." Look at the growth and consumption of the United States, and the immense manufacture of it in England, where it emnot be grown, and you will find my assertions true theatre of this melancholy tragedy, for his in the most extended sense.

Asparagus which is now the delight of all as an early vegetable and for which several others; he turned it up in heaps; he tied millions of dollars are paid our gardens anqualty is of late culture in this country.-At the time of the revolution, asparagus was only cultivated on sen-board; this made; luxury had not then reached the farmer of the interior

Until our purchase of Louisiana, this country was indebted to the East and West Indies for Sugar. In our country-the thirteen United States-sugar and molasses were made in small quantities, from corn stalks, sweet apples, pumpkins, and maple great mass of the people. Our people are ond of saccharine, or sweeting, to use our occuliar term for it.

The corn stalk, the pumpkin, and the sweet apple are given up for sugar and molasses-and the maple is falling before the axe, and we must rely on the sugar cane alone, unless we can substitute, as in France, the sugar beet. The culture of the sugar beet has been commenced with us, and probably will be successful."

about thirty one.

4 Good One .- A gentleman recently utation.

inquired Billy, H

" Quite new ones, have you seen them?" "New ones! why lord bless you sir, the new boots be gone an hour ago."

YOUTH BETRAYED.

A few years ago, the green of a rich bachelor in the north of Ireland, had been f equently robbed at night, to a very considerable amount; notwithstanding the ne was generally among the yeomanry of this most vigilance of the proprietor and his country. Long after they were held in servants to protect it, and without the contempt, and the master mechanic often slightest clue being furnished of the detection of the robber.

Effectually and repeatedly baffled by aged mechanic once informed me that he the ingenuity of the thief or thieves, the had raised nine bushels, having at that 'me proprietor at length offered a reward of 100 pounds for the apprehension of any venture to offer them a boiled potato with person or persons detected robbing the

A few days after this proclamation, the master was at midnight raised from his bed have enough for seed, and locked up what by the alarm of a faithful servant "there was somebody with a lantern crossing the green." The master starting from his bed on his clothes, armed himself with a pistol the servant flew to his loaded musket, and and they cautiously followed the light. The person with a lantern (a man) was as they by degrees, a taste for them was formed approached, on tip-toe, distinctly seen never to be extinguished. The culture of stooping and grouping on the ground; he was seen lifting and tumbling the linen .-The servant fired ; the robber fell. The man and master now proceeded to examine the spot. The robber was dead; he was recognized to be a youth of about nineteen, who resided a few fields off. The linen was cut across; bundles of it were tied up; and upon searching and examining farther, the servant in the presence of the master, picked up a pen-knife, with the name of the unhappy youth engraved upon cultivation until within a few years. Now the handle. The evidence was conclusive for in the morning the lantern was acknowl edged by the afflicted and impliented father of the boy to be his lantern. Defence was

The faithful servant received the hundred pounds reward, and was besides promoted to be the confidential overseer of the establishment.

overseer, was shortly after proved to have been himself the thief, and was hanged at Dundalk for the murder of the youth whom

It appeared upon the clearest evidence. and by the dying confession and description of the wretch himself, that all this circumstantial evidence was preconcerted by him. not only to screen himself from the impu-

The dupe, the victim he chose for this diabolical purpose, was artless, affectionate and obliging. The boy had a favourite knife a penknife, with his name engraved upon its handle. The first net of this fiend was to coax him to give him that knife as a keep sake. On the evening of the fatal day, the misercant prepared the bleach green, the performance. He tore the linen from the pegs in some places, he cut it neross in. it up in bundles, as if rendy to be removed and placed the favourite knife, the keep sake, in one of the cuts he had himself

Matters being thus prepared, he invited the devoted youth to supper, and as the nights were dark, he told him to bring the lantern to light him home. At supper or after he arifully turned the conversation upon the favourite knife; which he affected with great concern to miss, and pretending that the last recollection he had of it, was trees; but all put together, furnishes but a using it on a particular spot of the bleech small part of the sugar demanded by the green, describing that spot to the obliging boy, and begged him to see if it was there He lit the lantern which he had been desired to bring with him to light him home, and with alacrity proceeded on his fatal cr

> As soon as the Monster saw his victim completely in the snare, he gave the alarm and the melancholly crime described was the result;

Could there have been possibly a stronger case of circumstantial evidence than this? The young man seemed actually caught in European Queens The Queen of England is just eighteen the Queen of Portugal a month older and Queen of Spain not quite seven, and the Regent, her mother.

The young man seemed actually caught in the bull of this vicinity have been seriously injured; some, we learn, wholly swept away. The dles, and the lantern acknowledged by his father. The time, past midnight. The St Mary's road all the Bridges except master himself present, a man of the fairest character; the servant of unblemished rep- great quantity of water fell during in lay

lodged at a notel somewhere in the Middle States, and in the morning was observed looking among a quantity of newly cleaned boots in search of his own.

"Yes, sir," reois 4 the fellow with great innocence; "the buttler and I carried him up about three o'clock."

> Cheap Clothing .- The very best superfine black and blue cloth coats, are advertised in the London papers at £2 15-412.

A Story of Jealousy is thus related in a French work:

"While on service in Piedmont, I was detached with a party of dragoous, into the woods that skirt the vale of Sesta, to prevent the smuggling that went on there .-Upon arriving at night, in that wild and desolate tract, I perceived among the trees the ruins of an old chateau, which I entered.-To my great surprise it was inhabited. I found within it a nobleman of the country. He was a person of an inauspicious appearance, about six feet high and forty years of age. He gruffly supplied me with a coupleof rooms. My billeting officer and I amused ourselves there with music. After a few days we discovered that this man had a female in his custody, whom we laugh ingly called Camilla. We were far from suspecting the horrid truth. In about six weeks she died. I felt an impulse of melancholy enriosity to see her in her coffin .--I gave a gratuity to the monk who had charge of her remains; and towards midnight, under the pretext of sprinkling boly water, he introduced me into the chapel where she lay. I found there one of those magnificent figures which continue beautiful even in the bosom of death. She had a large aquiline rose, whose contour, so expressive at once of elevation and tenderness, I never can forget. I quitted the mournful spot. Five years ofter, with a detachment of my regiment which escorted the emperor when he went to be crowned king of Italy, I contrived to learn the whole story. I was told that the jealous husband, . count ---, had found, attached to his wife's bed, an English watch, the property of a young man of the little town in which they resided. On that very day he carried her off to the ruined chateau, in the midst of the woods of Sesta. He answered not a syllable but in answer to all her entreaties, he coldly and silently showed her the English moted to be the confidential overseer of watch, which he always kept about his perhe establishment.

This faithful servant, the confidential with her. At length she died of a broken heart, in the flower of her age. The husband made an attempt to stab the owner of the watch-missed him-fled to Genonthrew himself on board a ship, and has never since been heard of."

OLD PARR.

The following account is given by Mr. Curtis, in his "Observations on the Prescrvarion of Health," of Thomas Parr, aged 152 years: He was born in Shropshire, in 1483, in the reign of Edward IV, and died in the Strand, London; ir 1635. He lived in the reigns of ten-kings and queens, and was buried in Westminster Abbay. He seems to have been a man of somewhat different constitution from the rest of the human species; for a person who had seen him describes him thus:

"From head to foot, his body had all over A quickset, thickset, nat'ral bairy cover."

A short time before his death, he was brought to London by the earl of Arundel, and carried to court. The king (Charles 1) said to him, "You have lived longer than other men; what have you done more than other men ?" He replied, "I did penance when I was a hundred years old," His rules for longevity are these: "Keep your head cool by temperance, your feet warm by exercise; rise early, and go, soon to bed; and if you are inclined to be fat, keep your eyes open, and your mouth shut," or in other words, "be moderate both in your sleep and diet." If Parr practised the recommendations here expressed, it is not at all surprising that he attained so great an age, inasmuch as they are in strict accordance with physiological principles. When his body was dissected, all his inward parts appeared so healthy, that, if he had not changed his diet and air, he might probably have lived a good while longer. An account of the person and dissection of Parr was written by the celebrated Harvey.

Column's Dec. 21. The Rains .- Last Sunday's rain have played wild work with the Mills and Bridges. We understand nearly all the Saw Milis in Hobdy's on the Mulberry, are gone. A very and night perhaps as much as we have ever known in the same time. Some fears were entertained on Monday morning for the abutment of our Bridge, but it was not injured .- Enq.

We understand that a serious accident happened to the Stage from Montgomery to Tuscaloosa Ala. on the 29th ult. While passing near Green boro' a tree on the road side fell upon the stage, and two of the passengers were killed .- Augusta Con.