

Two Dollars per year, if paid in advance—Two Dollars and Fifty Cents if not paid in six months—and Three Dollars if not paid before the expiration of the year. All subscriptions not distinctly limited at the time of subscribing, will be considered as made for an indefinite period, and will be continued until arrears are paid, or at the option of the Publisher. Subscriptions from other States must invariably be accompanied with the cash or reference to some one known to us.

Advertisements will be conspicuously inserted at 75 cents per square (12 lines or less) for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each subsequent insertion. When only published Monthly or Quarterly, One Dollar per square will be charged. All Advertisements not having the desired number of insertions marked on the margin, will be continued until paid and charged accordingly.

Those desiring to advertise by the year can do so on liberal terms—it being distinctly understood that contracts for yearly advertising are confined to the immediate, legitimate business of the firm or individual contracting. Transient Advertisements must be paid for in advance.

For Advertising a Candidate, Three Dollars, in advance.

For Advertising Strays Titled, Two Dollars, to be paid by the Magistrate advertising.

THE BEAUTIFUL AND THE AMIABLE.  
A COMPANION.

It may be still pretended to be a questionable point, but the fascinating person, the plain but genial and amiable woman, or the belle. But there is in reality hardly doubt enough about the point to exercise the wits of a debating club, or a woman's rights convention. Recollect that by the statement of the manner, the beautiful lady is to possess only a very ordinary degree of the agreeable qualities of the other; and our amiable type of womanhood is not to have more conclusion than falls to the lot of a majority of the sex. For it must be granted, and that where there is not a little attractive; and there is not perhaps a single one, that does not pass for a particular pearl with somebody among the other sex.

Now that we comprehend the terms of the controversy, we are prepared to affirm that the beauty cannot have so many admirers as her rival. This cannot be disputed, when asserted of her own sex. It is also a fact, that the affection of such a lady is chiefly limited to her lover or her husband. The celebrity arising from her distinguished appearance is expensive, but she is nothing but a statue, a picture to most persons, who cannot set up any claim whatever to a right of possession. The weakness of impressions she produces, is a great deal owing to her trusting so indiscreetly to her looks. She has apparently thought of little or no consequence to do anything further than make an exhibition of herself. This is a terrible mistake, and though there is unquestionably a beauty will sooner or later learn that the general loss of one's acquaintance is not a spontaneous effect; but the admirable play of numberless lovable qualities of heart.

The plain woman has been obliged to play her hand well in attention and regard, since she has not had a very good one originally dealt to her. She has made the best of what she had, relying nothing upon her luck, rather small in her case, and rendering in the long run your pretty court cards quite secondary to her strong suit of substantial qualities.

The amiable plain woman is distinguished by the possession of charming traits that can be appreciated as much almost by all that know her, as by her husband, or her lover. They are a ready and spontaneous smile, a frank and good natured, beautiful; frankness and want of pride, that frosts the soul; a warm benevolence, and a real love of talent and invention. She wishes to make herself agreeable to every worthy person, not by coquetry and fineness, which are abhorrent to her sincere disposition; by an honest, direct, yet modest exhibition of her mind and heart. Of course she succeeds in this, as every sensible woman does, who really tries. Such a woman cannot but be admired and courted; and her influence is co-extensive with the circle where she moves. A beautiful woman may make one or two distracted; an amiable and agreeable one turns all she happens to converse with, into her admirers. When two characters are blended into one, one becomes the Semiramis and Cleopatra of her age, and realizes for her own sex, what has ever been nothing but a dream among the masculines—the universal empire—the conquest of the world.

EARTHQUAKE AT APALACHICOLA.—The Commercial Advertiser of the 13th gives the following account of an earthquake at Apalachicola on the 10th instant:

EARTHQUAKE.—On Monday morning last, at about the hour of eight o'clock, our city was visited by one of these formidable phenomena of nature. The agitation of the earth was very apparent to the senses, and was accompanied by several physical effects—such as the cracking of a chimney wall, the cracking of beams of houses, the motion of the water in the bay, the agitation of a liquid, and the movement of articles of furniture in a still room—which could have arisen from no other cause. The shock was of several seconds' duration. A similar shock was felt on the Friday previous, about the hour of 10 p. m., and several others have been observed at this place within the last year or two. The violence of that of Monday was far the greatest we have ever felt. It may have been local or of very limited extent, but we expect to receive from the West Indies, Mexico, or South America, some accounts of its grand and permanent, but awful effects, on the surface of the earth.

NOT QUITE A PARADISE.—The Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald, of the 24th ult., complains bitterly of the removal of the U. S. military depot from that place to Preston, on Red river, and publishes a letter from an officer stationed there, whose name is not given, to show how much the troops dislike the change. The writer says:

"Perhaps you might think this a reasonable sort of country for a white man to live in; for, you do, you are very much taken, for even the black and filthy Cannaniches will not occupy it, but appear to hurry through as if it were an infected district. Water all brackish, most of it salt; timber, none for building purposes; fish scarce and at a distance; soil poor and sandy; cold as Greenland in winter; hot as tophet in summer; dust intolerable at all times. At the present time we are nearly out of provisions, and what we have left, of a very inferior quality, and unless a supply arrives by the end of this month, this command will be forced to take the back track to the settlements for subsistence and clothing."

To PRESERVE GREEN CURRANTS.—Currants may be kept fresh for a year or more, if they are gathered when green, separated from the stems, put into dry, clean glass bottles, and corked very carefully, so as to exclude the air. They should be kept in a cool place in the cellar.

The Advertiser.

EDGEFIELD, S. C.  
THURSDAY, JUNE 3, 1852.

OUR NEW DRESS.

It delights us to be able to lengthen to full the promise made several months ago to our subscribers in regard to the enlargement and improvement of our sheet. We think we can now say with safety that there are but few weekly papers in the State which afford a greater amount of reading matter than does the ADVERTISER. This change has been the result, not of any spirit of rivalry or of any ambition to eclipse in the slightest degree any single contemporary, but of an earnest desire to accommodate and please our own generous patrons. And we will be gratified to know that we have succeeded in attaining this end. We are sure our readers will cheerfully intimate to us their satisfaction with the amendments we have made for their benefit; and we respectfully suggest to them that the most substantial evidence they could possibly convey to us, of their appreciation and approbation, would be the rapid addition of new subscribers to our list through their kind assistance.

We are giving our patrons now a large FAMILY PAPER as well as a Journal of Politics and News—and we intend devoting even greater attention than we have hitherto done to the selection of useful, entertaining and improving articles from such sources as are at our command. In short, as we have not spared expense, neither will we be wanting in all proper exertions to make the Advertiser a most welcome visitor to every man's domestic circle.

Our delinquent subscribers will excuse us for urging them, in this connection, to remit to us as soon as possible the amounts respectively due by them to this office. Perceiving that we are giving them the "pro quo" as handsomely as it is in our power to do, they will not be equally alert in affording us the "quid," without which we might find ourselves to some extent embarrassed.

And to our subscribers generally we would say—Help us now, for we are endeavoring to make the Paper you have hitherto so kindly supported in every way worthy of every one of you.

Trusting to the goodness and generosity of our Patrons "en masse," we confidently present you with the "Advertiser," full grown and newly dressed.

FINE SODA WATER.  
We return our thanks to Dr. TEAGUE for several bottles of delicious Soda-Water. All desirous of getting a cool and refreshing drink can be accommodated with the same, with just such flavoring as will like, at the Dr. Dr. Store.

DECEASED.  
We are authorized to say that the names of ELIJAH RATCH and MAJOR ISAAC BOLES are withdrawn from the list of candidates for the office of Tax-collector.

NEW PUBLICATION.  
We have just issued from our press a Pamphlet of "TRAVELS &c., BY AN OBSERVER OF SMALL THINGS." It is made up of varied incidents of journey to and from Florida during last year—and contains some useful hints and a good deal of information, to say nothing of sundry jokes, &c.

Copies can be procured at this office at twenty-five cents per copy.

TO THE AUTHOR OF THE "WHITE HUMBUNG."  
We have taken the liberty of withholding from publication at least for the present, your article with the above caption—not that we disagree with you in the least, but when we understand that the individual, of whom you write, has left the State. We think you will agree with us, without further explanation, in keeping back your piece. It is done upon the principle of not attacking one in the rear, or rather of not arraigning an absentee.

Please let us hear from you more frequently.

UNUSUAL WEATHER.  
We have been shown by Mr. WARREN, a resident of the Saluda side of our District, a bunch of wheat heads, culled from his field, of remarkable fullness and weight. Many of the shocks upon the heads contain as many as five grains. This wheat seems to have been first procured from Virginia by Mr. SAMUEL WATSON. He sowed the seed a year or two ago in his neighborhood, and we learn there are several hundred bushels of it raised this year.

What we have seen was grown upon piney woods. There it is safe, gentlemen of the oak region!

ELECTRICITY EXTRAORDINARY.  
During the past week, we have been visited with an enormous quantity of rain, accompanied by very severe lightning, &c. In one instance, three points were stricken by the same passage of electricity. These points were at intervals of two hundred yards in a direct line. Mrs. ADISON'S dwelling-house (one of the points) was considerably injured at one of the corners. A shop on Mr. LA BORD'S premises was the second point, and by this bolt we regret to state that a negro woman belonging to Mrs. B. was killed—a young lady in the same room was very considerably shocked. The third point was a tree in Gen. BOWMAN'S yard, and here also a negro was knocked down, but not seriously injured.

This kind of accident has occurred several times in our village, (we mean the striking of several places at one and the same time.) Would it not be well to begin providing lightning-rods?

OUR TRUE AGRICULTURAL POLICY.  
The demand for corn is rapidly increasing in our District. Our most wealthy, intelligent and provident farmers are compelled to purchase this, the most necessary of all articles of consumption, at the highest price, may reasonably say, the most exorbitant prices.

The Greenville and Columbia Railroad had scarcely reached the neighborhood of Old Cambridge before over three thousand bushels had been deposited in the very heart of the best corn growing region in our District. With land as well adapted to the production of grain as any in the world, with a slave population, a favorable climate, in fact blessed as it was with almost every facility and possessing innumerable advantages for the cultivation of corn, why it may be asked, this great scarcity of the very staff of life itself? To what cause may it be attributed? It may be that farmers prefer making cotton with which to purchase corn—indeed, we fear this is the whole secret. Many we know, cultivate large crops of cotton, setting aside only a limited amount of acres for corn. The calculation then is, if the seasons prove favorable, I will raise enough of the latter article for my own consumption, and also a large quantity of the former, by means of which I shall not only have an abundant supply of provisions, but my pockets will be well lined with the much desired gold. On the contrary, should the seasons turn out badly, (which is frequently the case) he must be content with his own foolish indolence and necessarily purchase his provisions upon the most extravagant terms—indeed at any price the seller may choose to place upon them; thus actually preferring contingency to certainty, and placing himself very often at the mercy of his more fortunate or rather more prudent neighbors. Now to raise our own provisions is undoubtedly conducive to our welfare, both public and private. Every man knows that he must have a sufficient quantity of corn and bacon for his own consumption. Very few, perhaps, are aware that if provided with an abundant supply of the above named articles of food, our cotton would control the world.

Situated as we are at present, for the next twenty years at least, politically dead, looking forward to no federal honors, offices or emoluments, and expecting nothing but continued insult and aggression, it must certainly be a source of the greatest consolation and satisfaction to the South to know that cotton is emphatically King—that through this mighty and all powerful staple, the South is literally not only mistress of the North, but of the world. So urgent is the demand for cotton in England, that the British Parliament has of late seriously determined to set on foot the most strenuous efforts to procure a sufficient quantity for consumption. The English have decided, by several recent resolutions, now to raise their "Household of Gods." In a late number of the "Household of Gods," CHARLES DICKENS among other striking facts asserts the following—"Let us not great social or physical convulsion visit the United States, and England would feel the shock from Land's End to John O'Grass's." The lives of nearly two million of our countrymen are dependent upon

the cotton crops of America—their destiny may be said, without any sort of an hyperbole, to hang upon a thread. Should any dire calamity befall the land of cotton, a thousand of our merchant ships would rot idly in dock; ten thousand mills must stop their busy looms; two thousand mouths would starve for lack of food to feed them &c. This is indeed no exaggeration. It is true verbatim and to the very letter, and, *nomine mutato*, this striking fact is equally applicable to our Northern brethren.

By raising our own provisions then and thus rendering ourselves independent of Northern markets, the game is in our own hands. If we play it badly, it is our own fault; upon our own leads be the consequences.

THE ICE BROKEN.  
It will be seen, by reference to another column, that some of our fellow-citizens have at length made up their minds to "cross the Rubicon" of difference between the two parties, and to take issue for Legislative honors. We congratulate the District upon the unexampled leniency of these first announcements. It must be a pleasant thing to aspirants to know that their hot summer struggles may in future be entered upon, without their being half broken down in the preceding spring. And it is certainly not unpleasant to the people generally to have the hope of being hereafter spared the infliction of a prolonged scramble for preferment every two years. For both candidates and voters it is a blessed thing; and for the tone and morals of our district at large it is thrice blessed. The first nominations for this season are at least three months later than usual. May they be later still the next time!

The only individual who could possibly be injured by this holding back is the printer; for there are some very snug little fees accruing from these same candidates. But here we find ourselves, upon second thought, a little too fast. There is the man who "would be obliged to Mr. J. for the loan of ten dollars for a short time just to finish paying his taxes"—and there is the fellow who is so fond of saying, "come up boys, in Maj. Such-an-one's treat!"—and there is the personage who deals out the "half-faced"—and there is the delectable creature who would fain gain General So-and-so, and whisper in his ear the modest petition for "a quarter to buy a dram of opium." All these might be injured as well as the printer. But the printer (and here we speak ex-cathedra) will set them the noble example of saying that he cheerfully gives up his perquisites for the general good, and he hopes that all others, who thrive upon the miseries of these poor candidates, will do the same.

But, as our caption has it, the ice is broken and they plunge. The question is, who shall be the first to cry "Help me Casins, or I sink!" Or who, when the voice shall be sounded in October and he shall be found wanting, will feel like singing out—"Give me some drink, Timmins!"

Our devil, who was waiting for this copy and looking over our shoulder, interrupted us here by saying "he'd be dinged if lots of the drinking would be done long before that time"—and we dropped the subject precipitately.

COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE ADVERTISER.

THE SUPERINTENDENT'S MONTHLY REPORT OF THE SUNDAY SCHOOLS CONNECTED WITH TRINITY PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CHURCH, FOR APRIL, 1852.

Reverend and Dear Sir—Few will, probably, dispute the point which I endeavored in my last Report to illustrate, namely, that in general the Sunday School is a good institution. Perfection is not claimed—neither is universal favor or interest to be expected by the advocate of Sunday Schools. Difficulties must be met and overcome in this as in every other good work. Let us notice a few of these.

Sometimes there is objection to the whole work of Sunday School instruction. It is regarded as a work of supererogation, interfering with, if not supplanting, parental and religious instruction. I would have deemed this a mere subterfuge of a worldly-wise man, were it not that it is so often the influence of an active and conscientious parent. Still is this not an unfounded prejudice? Such an objection can have no force in cases in which children have no religious training and education at home. Many children attend the Sunday School, as they do other Schools, whose parents do not realize the immeasurable importance of personal consecration to the Lord. These, "having no hope and without God in the world," are not likely to be solicitous that their offspring should "remember their Creator in the days of their youth." Should such young innocents, for the prejudice under consideration, be deprived of the instruction given in the Sunday School? And where parents are sincerely anxious to train their children in the nurture and admonition of the Lord, the Sunday School is not upheld as a rival, but only as an humble assistant. In the weekly recurrence of lessons from God's word, or based thereupon, parents are furnished with a natural introduction of the great truths of the Gospel to the child's notice, and with fitting opportunity of urging our immediate surrender of the heart to the Lord. Should such an ally be contemptuously spurned in the difficult work of religiously educating the young? Are any so perfectly instructed that they may not derive any benefit from the humble "Sunday School Teacher?" Were such a case possible, such highly favored children might by their attendance encourage others to come to the Sunday School, who have no such pre-eminence advantages. Even in such a case, the Sunday School would only confirm the sound religious instruction received at home, and, certainly, no child of man can too frequently or too earnestly be reminded of the things that make for his peace. At least, will not the truths thus reiterated be manifested to be of the very first importance to the child? Jealousy of the Sunday School seems to be unreasonable, unfounded—yet while prejudice continues to influence the human estimate of things on earth, the Sunday School Teacher must expect to encounter difficulty. By meekness, wisdom, and love he must seek to disarm such opposition.

But the chief difficulty to be encountered is the "vis inertiae," the common unconcern on the matter of personal religion. In theory, multitudes in christendom hold the doctrine of human depravity who practically manifest little concern that their children should be "new creatures in Christ Jesus." These cannot doubt that "the kingdom of God and his righteousness" are deemed by the gracious Lord as of first and greatest consequence to mankind. Still there is little, if any, evidence of the earnest and prayerful thanksgiving to correct the earthward tendency of the youthful heart. On the contrary, the unavoidable inference from what is seen and heard, is that the pleasures, riches, honors and esteem of the world are first to be considered and sought. This inference children draw very early, indeed, before they are ordinarily thought capable of reasoning. In their judgment they are manifestly influenced by those with whom they have much to do. They cannot think that the interests of the soul are deemed by their parents of very great moment, when these are seldom spoken of as practically regarded. The natural distaste to true heart-purifying christian principle is sufficiently strong in the best samples of human nature. But when this is strengthened by manifested parental preference for the things of time, the Sunday School Teacher may expect to find much difficulty in engaging the young heart in the truths and doctrines of the lowly Jesus. Still faith and prayer can do much—all things are possible to him that believeth!

Thus among those who are not immediately concerned with the Sunday School, prejudice and indifference as to religion may put difficulty in the progress of the good work. There are other impediments worthy of notice which spring up in the path of the Sunday School Teacher and may be noticed hereafter.

Our Schools number at present, White Scholars,

45; Colored, 44, 85. There are 10 Teachers including the Superintendent.

Yours respectfully,  
WALKER, Superintendent.  
To the Rev. J. H. Rector,  
The Advertiser.

WILD CAT.  
Messrs. Editors—As I have been compelled to bow to the inevitable, Co-operation in consequence of my present position, Georgia Unionism to me is a discarded and (I hope) irreconcilable foe. In other words as the mottoes at Wash. have succeeded in blowing off their steam, my engine now seems cooled down to a temperate preparatory to entering upon the Presidency, I beg leave to soar into your columns as a faithful historian of facts pertaining to the animal.

As Professor JULIUS CESAR HANSENBAUM says, the first thing to be settled is the subject which to write; which is perhaps the most difficult part of the performance. The Professor having already lectured upon "De Aztek chili," the disgrace of America's having been "blatantly by a furrier," "De Catfish," &c., I will endeavor to enlighten your readers upon very numerous and respectable citizen of myriads, "The Wild Cat."

You may perchance recollect various conversations which occurred here upon this important subject, and as you assuredly do not now sit me down as a confidant of truth. Blackstone maintains that no "should be condemned before a hearing—no orator can and harken to the evidence.

The Professor mentioned would probably commence by a led disquisition upon the difference between the Swamp, or animal under consideration, and the Felis House, or domestic Cat. But feeling inferiority to him in the negro dialect, I will refrain from tale relate, in my mother English tongue.

Like most things pertaining to the South, little or nothing is known of the form, size, habits and disposition of the Wild Cat; save by those living in its launts and friendly reminded of its most prominent peculiarity. In the dense savannahs of Louisiana and Florida it is to be found perhaps in its greatest perfection; but even among such it is endowed with sufficient size, activity and strength to make it no feeble antagonist even against a pack of hounds. In the little section of South Carolina it is seldom ever met with—and I have frequently seen drives of the State whose only acquaintance with the Catship was through the medium of a magpie, stuffed skin, or print in some natural history.

That interesting writer, T. D. Thorpe, Esq., of New Orleans, is that as I know, the only person who has deigned to touch upon the merits or demerits of this mixture Tiger—and as his style is far superior to any which I can hope to attain, I beg leave to quote following from an article of his published in the fine *quoniam* of the American sportsman, the *Spirit of the Times*. Together with other pieces by the same author, "Frank Forester," &c., this subsequently added by Porter of the *Times*, to G. H. Hawk's English Sports in a neat and interesting volume entitled "Hawker on Shooting, by Paper." But to the extracts.

Thorpe says: "The Wild Cat has the most solitary retreats, in which to rear his young, where, in some localities, he is so shy that he will not be approached by himself and his kittens, from the destructive hands of man. At night, or at early morn, it comes abroad, stealing along the dried leaves in search of prey, as quietly as a snake, or ascending the forest tree, and in the latter case, he is so wary that he will not be approached by himself and his kittens, from the destructive hands of man. At night, or at early morn, it comes abroad, stealing along the dried leaves in search of prey, as quietly as a snake, or ascending the forest tree, and in the latter case, he is so wary that he will not be approached by himself and his kittens, from the destructive hands of man. 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