CAROLINA WATCHMAN.

BY HAMILTON C. JONES. SALISBURY, N. C. SATURDAY, JULY 20, 1833. VOL. 1—NO. 52

TERMS.

THE CAROLINA WATCHMAN, Is published every Wednesday, at Two Dollars per year, in advance when the subscribers live in Counties more than twenty miles distant from Salisbury, and in all cases when the account is over one year standing.

No subscription will be taken for less than one year nor any discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

No subscriber will be allowed to withdraw until arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the Editor.

Six subscribers paying the whole sum in advance, and every 20th reader of the Watchman at $2,50 for one year, and proportionably for more than six, will be continued at the same rates afterwards.

All letters to the Editor must be *Post paid or* they will not be attended to.

Persons addressing the Editor on the business of the Office, will address a letter to Editor of the Carolina Watchman.—Those that write on other business will direct to H. C. Jones.

N. B. No subscriptions taken before the commencement of this paper, it will be remembered, become due on the publication of the first number.

FASHIONABLE BOOT AND SHOE STORE

James Mull

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public that he has purchased the establishment of Thomas Mull Jr. on main street, below the office of Messrs. Hall & Cade, opposite to the office of the Yadkin & Catawba Journal, where he will keep on hand a general assortment of every article usual in this line of business.

Having at the same place, a

BOOT AND SHOE SHOP,

he is prepared to execute orders, for work with promptness and in the most fashionable style. He employs none but first rate workmen, who are faithful and attentive, with which and a constant assiduity to business himself, he hopes to merit a continuance of that patronage so liberally bestowed on him, since he has been in business in Salisbury.

☞ Rips mended gratis.

Salisbury, March 1st, 1833.—32—6m.

Entertainment.

THE Subscriber respectfully begs leave to inform his OLD CUSTOMERS and the Public generally, that he continues to keep that

LARGE AND SPACIOUS BUILDING, NORTHEAST CORNER OF THE COURT-HOUSE SQUARE, AND DIRECTLY IN THE CENTRE OF THE VILLAGE, where he will, at all times be happy to receive company.

His TABLE and BAR are as good as the Market affords. His ROOMS and BEDDING, inferior to none. His STABLES, large and convenient, well supplied with Provender, and every attention paid to horses. Newspapers from different parts of the United States, are taken at this Establishment, for the use of the Public; and no exertions will be spared by the Proprietor to render his guests comfortable.

Wadesborough, N. C.,
Oct. 1832. } T. WADDILL, Jr.

☞ Persons travelling through this place, either of the Stages, will find at this House, prompt attention, comfortable accommodations, and moderate charges. J. W. jr.

14—tf

SPRING & SUMMER FASHIONS.

HORACE H. BEARD,

Respectfully announces to the Public that he has just received of Messrs Wilson & Saguez, of New York, the

Spring and Summer Fashions for 1833.

Which he has no doubt, will please his customers. He continues to have his work done in a neat and fashionable style. It is beyond all doubt, that his CUTTING is superior to any in the neighborhood. His shop is on Main Street, next door to Dr. Burns.

N. B. He also returns his sincere thanks to his customers and friends, for their liberal patronage, and hopes by a continuance of punctuality and close attention to his shop, to merit it further.

May 1st, 1833.—41.

☞ Mr. Beard has just received a newly invented and much improved system of cutting. It is very superior.

LATEST FASHIONS!!

MILLINERY.

"The apparel oft bespeaks the *Lady*."

Mrs. S. D. Pendleton informs the public, that she has received the present Spring and Summer FASHIONS from Correspondents in the Northern Cities, and is prepared to execute all orders with despatch. Her house is situated opposite the Office of the Watchman.

Having learned this business, in the fashionable town of Lynchburg, and having had much employment there, as well as in other fashionable places in Virginia—Mrs. P. is persuaded that she can give satisfaction to such as may choose to favor her. She will receive regularly from Philadelphia and New York the latest Fashions, and will keep Patterns for sale to those who prefer to make their own dresses. She will also keep on hand a few

Turbans, and Fashionable Dress Bonnets.

She is confident that she can suit the taste of the fashionable community;—she, therefore, asks a share of their patronage.

All orders from the country will be duly attended to and fulfilled.

NOTICE.

Lost or Mislaid, a Certificate for Five Shares of the Capital or Joint Stock of the State Bank of North Carolina, in the name of the Subscriber, No. 2256, dated 18th July, 1825, having been lost. Notice is therefore, hereby given to all persons concerned, that I shall apply to the President of said Bank, either in person or by a letter, to issue duplicates thereof.

ELLEN McLEOD.

THE WATCHMAN.

SATURDAY.....JULY 13, 1833.

☞ We are authorised to state that Gen Thomas G. Polk, is a Candidate to represent the County of Rowan, in the Senate of the next General Assembly.

☞ We are requested to announce JOHN BEARD Jr. Esq., as a candidate for the Senate, in the County of. Rowan.

☞ We are authorised to announce RICHARD H. ALEXANDER, Esq. a Candidate to represent the Borough of Salisbury, in the next General Assembly.

☞ We are authorized to announce JOHN CLEMENT, Esq. as a candidate for the Commons in Rowan county.

☞ CHARLES FISHER, Esq. is announced in a Circular to the People of Rowan as a candidate for the Commons.

☞ We are authorised to announce Major FRANCIS A. WARD, as a candidate to represent the County of Rowan in the House of Commons in the next Legislature.

☞ HAMILTON C. JONES, is a Candidate for the Commons, for Rowan County.

☞ We are authorised to announce Dr ALEXANDER LONG, as a Candidate for the office of Clerk of the Superior Court of Rowan.

☞ We are authorised to announce A. R. JONES, Esq. as a candidate for the Office of Clerk of the County Court of Rowan.

MILITARY ACADEMY AT W. POINT.

REPORT of the Board of Visiters to the general examination of Cadets of the United States. Military Academy; in June, 1833.

TO THE SECRETARY OF WAR:

The Board of Visiters who have been invited to be present at the general Examination of the Cadets of the United States Military Academy, in order that the War Department may be correctly informed of the condition and management of the Academy, have attendod the examination of all the classes and are perfectly satisfied with the progress made by the Cadets in the several departments of their studies in which they were examined.

At the request of the Superintendent, a Committee appointed by order of the Board, assigned the subjects to each individual of the class, in order to avoid all suspicion of the Examining Professor having adapted the subject to the capacity and attainments of the Cadet, so as to exhibit an appearance of greater proficiency than the class really possesses.

The first class was examined in Military and Civil Engineering, in Mineralogy, Rhetoric, Ethics, and Constitutional and National Law, and in Infantry and Artillery Tactics; and in each of these departments exhibited proofs of their application and attainments, and of the zeal, capacity and industry of the Professor and Assistants. The Cadets of this class will leave the Academy well fitted to fulfil the great objects of the institution, viz: to introduce into the armies of the United States all the modern improvements in the art of war, and the high state of discipline which distinguishes the best armies of Europe, to disseminate throughout our country a knowledge of Military Tactics and Engineering, so as to furnish the means of rendering our militia, as well as our regular army, an efficient arm of defence in time of war: and to provide officers properly instructed and fully capable of superintending the construction of fortifications for the permanent defence of our maritime frontier, and of works connected with the internal improvement of the country

The Cadets of the second class were examined in Chemistry and Natural Philosophy, and showed a degree of proficiency very creditable to the Professors and Assistants, who have been charged with their instruction in these departments. The Board would here remark, that in their opinion it would be expedient to establish a permanent Professor of Chemistry. The important discoveries made and still making in this department of science, and its application to the useful arts, as well as its connexion with the means of preserving the health of the soldier in camps and barracks render it important that it should be taught in this Academy, and it is obvious that it requires great application, experience and long practice to teach a science which must be illustrated by experiments made before the pupil. It is believed to be difficult to acquire the art of instructing youth in any department of literature or science; but it is especially so in those which require skill in demonstrating the theories and principles by experiments. Instruction in such branches ought not to be entrusted to officers liable to be frequently removed.

The third class were examined in Mathematics and French. There is no institution that we are acquainted with where this department of science in its higher branches is more thoroughly taught than in this Academy. The high attainments and unwearied industry of the Professors and Assistants together with the great application and capacity of the Cadets of the third class were exhibited throughout the course of this examination in a manner highly satisfactory to the Board.

The examination in French was very creditable to the teachers and cadets of this class.—They appeared to be well instructed in the grammar of this difficult language, conjugating the regular and irregular verbs very correctly, and they translated it into English with great facility, which is all that is deemed requisite; the principal object of this course being to enable the cadet to consult the best French authors on Military Science.

As there are at least one hundred and sixty students to be taught in this language, it is believed by those best acquainted with the subject, that another teacher in this branch ought to be added to those already employed.

The fourth class were examined in Mathematics and French. The cadets of the class evinced a degree of proficiency in the elementary branches of Mathematics highly creditable to the gentleman who is charged with this department of their studies. Whatever may be the talents and application of the student, he cannot make any proficiency in this essential department of study, which may be considered as the foundation of all military education, unless his studies are directed by a person not only profoundly versed in the science, but possessed of great experience in the art of instructing youth; and the Board would take this opportunity of remarking, that to remove such an instructor from the Academy for the purpose of substituting another, who, whatever his talents and acquirements may be, does not possess the same experience and practice in teaching, cannot but be prejudicial to the interests of the Academy, and would be unjust to the cadets.

The government exacts from them, especially in the department of Mathematics, a degree of proficiency, which they cannot obtain without the assistance of competent instructors; and they may be exposed to be turned back as deficient, or to be dismissed as incapable of going through the course of studies in the Academy, because the instructor provided for them is incompetent or inexperienced.

The Board is induced to make these remarks from having had before them a late order of the Commander-in-Chief, containing regulations sanctioned by you, which, if applicable to this Academy, would seem calculated to affect very materially the instruction of the Cadets. It appears to them that the regulations requiring all officers who have not served with their regiments for three years, to join their respective corps, as it will remove nearly all the Assistant Professors from the Academy, would be attended with very great inconvenience at any time; and at this period, when the Superintendent, who has so long presided over this institution with such signal ability and success, is about to retire, such a change would seriously embarrass his successor. This embarrassment will be increased by the effect of the regulation, which takes from the superintendent the power of nominating the officers to be detached for that service. He is supposed, from his situation, to be better acquainted than any one else with the acquirements and moral character of the graduates, and as the responsibility rests with him, it appears but just that he should have the power of selecting his Assistants. It is deemed important, that the course of studies should be steady, and keep pace with the improvements which daily take place in the progress of science. This would be impracticable if the Assistant Professors were frequently changed and selected from officers who had graduated prior to the introduction of the improvements now taught in this institution throughout every department of science. Indeed, it would appear advisable that the Professors and Assistant Professors, who have evinced so much capacity in imparting instruction to youth, should be offered every inducement to remain by being permanently attached to the institution, and receiving some additional allowance for services materially affecting the future character and efficiency of the army, and which, if they were rendered in any literary institution in the country, would command much higher pecuniary rewards.

The Board attended the Battalion, Light Infantry, and Artillery drills, and had every reason to be satisfied with the instruction of the Cadets in their field exercises. They were present likewise in the Labratory when the Cadets exhibited their proficiency in Pyrotechny, and they subsequently saw them throw shells, and fire at the target with light and heavy pieces of Artillery; all which they executed with a precision rarely equalled, and not surpassed in any school of practice in Europe.

This is the more remarkable from the state of the pieces used for practice. They are very defective, and the Board recommend that the several pieces of Ordnance which are required for the instruction of the Cadets by their able and scientific instructor, should be furnished of the best quality and most approved constructions.

Much credit is due to the officer charged with the instruction of the Cadets in this department. He has compiled a practical treatise on Military Pyrotechny, and translated an excellent elementary treatise on the torms of Cannon and various systems of Artillery and another on the Theory and Practice of Gunnery, from the French of Professor Persy of Metz; all of which, with numerous plates illustrating the subjects, have been published in the Lithographic Press in the Academy.

The Cadets are encamped two months in every year, and during that period are instructed in all the duties of the soldier in active service, in the use of instruments, and in the application of the different branches of science necessary to a knowledge of their profession; whether this practical course of the application of science to the purposes of Military and Civil Engineering may not be usefully extended is worthy of consideration.

The Library of the Academy contains a very valuable collection of works adapted to the peculiar objects of this institution. It is rich in works on military science and on civil engineering, and contains a valuable series of military history and the best Geographical and Topographical Maps of the States of Europe, to illustrate this important study. It is true that in works on polite literature it is as yet rather deficient, although the selection has been very judicious; but however desirable it may be to augment the number of volumes on miscellaneous subjects, the real object of the institution must be kept steadily in view, and it will continue to be the duty of the Superintendent to purchase, in preference to all others, books relating to the science taught in this Academy, and to supply the necessary works on Architecture, Chemistry, Geology, Mineralogy, and Moral Science, in which the library is still very deficient.

The philosophical apparatus and astronomical instruments are of the best kind and the latest invention, but many more are required fully to illustrate the course of Natural Philosophy.

The building which contains the Library and philosophical apparatus is both unsafe and unstable, and the rooms are so small and inconvenient as not to admit of the necessary arrangement & display of them for useful purposes. Many instruments of the philosophical apparatus, which are delicate in their structure and uses, and require to be nicely and accurately adjusted, are exposed to be injured by the constant and violent shaking of the edifice, and the finer astronomical instruments cannot be used from the same reason and from want of space. A large telescope is placed in a detached building, entirely unsuited to its uses.

For these reasons, and from the intrinsic value of the books and instruments, the Board recommend the erection of a fire proof building, with an observatory annexed to it.

Upon a careful and minute examination of the public buildings of the Academy, it has been found, that they are inadequate to the purposes of the institution, and are not only badly constructed, but entirely too limited to afford comfortable or proper accomodations for the Cadets who are lodged in them.

A number of Cadets are from necessity crowded into a small room, which must produce a prejudicial effect upon their studies, their morals, and their health. That they have hitherto been exempt from the diseases of those which are engaged in confined and crowded apartments is due altogether to the admirable system of internal police and strict attention to cleanliness which distinguish every department of this institution.

There is besides a want of accommodation for the Assistant Professor; and the Quarter Master, Pay Master, & Adjutant are without offices. For all these purposes, nearly fifty new rooms are required. The Board would recommend, that the Superintendent be instructed to furnish a plan of a building capable of uniting all the accommodations required by the officers and Cadets now at the Academy, and of being extended whenever the Government may think it expedient to enlarge this institution, and render it proportionate to our vast territories and rapidly increasing population; and that whenever it may be thought proper to erect the building now called for, it may be so constructed as to form part of an edifice hereafter to be completed with more extensive accommodations.

On examining into the fiscal concerns of the Academy, the Board had every reason to be satisfied, that great economy has been exercised in the administration of this department of the institution, and cheerfully bear testimony to the order and regularity with which the books are kept, and the receipts and disbursements accounted for, as well as to the integrity and judicious economy with which the finances of the Academy are administered.

There are several subjects, the importance of which is fully understood and acknowledged by the Superintendent and Academic Staff, but which are not taught in this institution for want of time. In military and civil engineering, it is thought that the following might be introduced with great advantage to the Cadets:—A course of applied mechanics on the investigation and description of some of the most usual machines employed in the construction of public works. Some practicle exercise in the field, such as laying out and throwing up some of the works of a campaign which are most ordinarily used; batteries, trenches cavaliers, the manner of conducting saps, the construction of gabions and fasehines &c. &c., and a course of topography as applied to military reconnoissances; indeed, such is the vast importance of this branch, that a new department embracing the whole subject, could not fail to be very advantageous to the military students.

In the department of Natural Philosophy, many important practical illustration might be advantageously introduced. At present the experimental part of the course is principally confined to the illustration of such facts & general principles as may be established by experiments exhibited in the presence of the entire class. These illustrations are attended with the most beneficial effects, as they serve to make a very forcible impression on the mind of the student, but they are alone insufficient. It is frequently important that the student should not only be acquainted with the name and use of an instrument, but that he should be able to employ it himself. This can only be done when sufficient time is allowed for each student to make frequent use of such instruments under the immediate direction of the Professor.

This deficiency is particularly felt in the course where an intimate acquaintance with the use of instruments, and the habits of submitting the data furnished by observation to the process of calculation, are essentially necessary to enable a student to apply his theoretrical knowledge to useful purposes. The instruction in practical Astronomy is altogether too limited. The time which can be devoted to this object being scarcely more than sufficient to permit the Professor to make the students acquainted with the objects of the few instruments in the possession of this department. This is certainly a great defect; important lines are frequently required to be established as boundaries between States and Territories of neighboring nations, where accurate use of instruments is of the last importance, and the Cadets of this Academy ought to be particularly taught to use them with perfect correctness.

The principles of Strategy or Garnd Tactics might be taught with advantage.

It is true that there is no work treating of those subjects which is sufficiently condensed and at the same time perfectly unexceptionable in its principles and illustrations; but the same industry and talents which have furnished text books in other departments of military science, might be employed for this purpose with great success, and furnish a series of lectures embracing a definition of the technical terms employed, and of such general principles as admit of the clearest and most exact illustration.

It appears always to have been desirable that Cavalry Tactics should be taught at a great National Military Academy. This branch has hitherto been totally neglected, but it has become more essentially necessary since this arm has been added to the regular army of the country. The service of Cavalry and Horse Artillery ought to form a part of the practical instruction of this Academy, and the Board respectfully recommend this subject to your consideration. As the Cadets are now occupied sedulously every hour of the day in prosecution of the studies now taught in this institution, it will be necessary, if these subjects are deemed of sufficient importance to be added to the present course, that the term of the academic study should be extended—or that the qualifications required on entering the Academy should be made much greater than they now are. They are now lower than required by any literary institution in this country, and no doubt that the frequent dismissal of those young men, who cannot keep up with their class, arises principally from this cause. Parents ought to be informed of the great advantage their sons would derive the first year of their course at this Academy, by being well grounded in the classics, in Arithmetic and algebra, and in the rudiments of the French language.

The manner in which the Cadets are furnished with clothing was a subject of inquiry by the Board, who were satisfied that this is done in the most economical manner. Their mess room was inspected while the Cadets were at their meals, and the Board were satisfied that the Steward filled his contract faithfully, and supplied the tables with abundance.

An inquiry having been made into the manner in which the Cadets are supplied with the class books and stationery, the Board are satisfied, after a careful investigation, that the Cadets are supplied with such articles at a lower price than they can be purchased in New York, and in the most convenient, just, and economical manner; and that the arrangement made by the Superintendent in this particular, is marked by the same prudent economy, order, and intelligence, which characterize the management of the institution.

The Board having learned that the pesent Superintendent of the Military Academy, whose health has suffered from his close attention to the affairs of the institution, has by his own solicitation, been called to the performance of other duties, cannot forbear to express the very high sense they entertain of his merit and services during the long period of his command of the station.

To the knowledge acquired with this view by Colonel Thayer, the Military Academy of the United States owes its present admirable organization; and to his zeal, capacity, and unwearied attention to his duties, is to be attributed the high state of discipline and improvement of the institution. To his exertions we owe in a great measure the success of the establishment, the extensive usefulness of which needs only to be understood by the nation to be duly appreciated.

Independently of serving to disseminate over the vast territories of the United States knowledge of a description which cannot enter into the usual course of studies in other Academies, and furnishing the means rendering most effective our army and militia, of securing our frontiers, and improving the communications throughout the States, it is calculated to elevate the moral state of the military profession in our country, the importance of which to the general interest of the nation, cannot be too much insisted upon.

The annels of history, prove, that success in arms is one of the most faithful sources of personal popularity, and in a country where the soldier is still a citizen, and may be called upon to share the civil government, or rise to the highest honors of the State, the standard of study and discipline cannot be too high, which developes his talents and forms his character. The same annals show that at the close of successful wars, the liberties of a country depends in a great measure upon the characters of its armies; at such a period the fortunate soldier possesses power, and great and probably well earned popularity, and if his character is not so elevated by nature or education as to lead him to prefer the solid fame of having preserved the liberty of his fellow citizens to the glitter of false ambition, and to sacrifice all personal view of aggrandizement to the good of his country, he may plunge the state into anarchy or rivet upon his fellow citizens the chains of despotism. If ever the liberties of the State of Europe shall be recovered, it will be effected through the improved condition, character and education of the officers and soldiers; and while we indulge the hope that the liberties of these States rest upon too firm a basis to be overthrown by the ambition of those who expose our Armies, it cannot be concealed that if they were not instructed, their ignorance and deparavity might seriously endanger the peace of the country.

The Board have observed with some regret, that the old works of the neighborhood of the Academy have been in some instances disturbed. They ought, in their opinion, to be preserved as monuments of the glorious struggle which secured our independence. The contemplation of such memorials cannot fail to have a beneficial effect. They are calculated to inspire all Americans with sentiments of exalted patriotism, and to remind them of the extraordinary efforts and great sacrifices made by our forefathers to achieve the liberty and independence of the country—and cannot fail to lead them to form virtuous resolutions, and to reflect, that as heirs of the immortal fame of their ancestors, they are bound to emulate their glorious career, and preserve their bright inheritance with the same inflexible courage and undeviating purpose.

STEPHEN VAN RENSSELAER, Pres't

Charles Coffin,	J. L. Poinsett
J. R. Burden,	Erastus Root,
J. S. Skinner,	John Forsyth,
Levin Gale,	Joseph C. Yates,
James Russell,	James Fenner,
T. Hartley Crawford,	John A. Tomlinson,
D. Banks,	F. B. Povall, Via.
John R. Fenwick	R. Pollard, Via.
Brig. General	F. Reed, Delaware,
James Bankhead,	J. Gogers, Delaware,

JOHN NORVELL, Secretary.

LECTURES TO YOUNG LADIES.

BY MRS. ALMIRA H. L. PHELPS.

"We have before remarked upon the excellence of this volume, and promised some extracts. It should be in the hands of every young lady, as it is intended particularly for their perusal, although the young of both sexes may read it with advantage."

[New-york Mirror.

PHYSICAL EDUCATION.

"In common with many others who have taken a share in the education of the young, we feel that physical education has been too much neglected. In the mental efforts which the teachers, as well as pupils of this institution have been obliged to make, in order to attain the desired standard of intellectual improvement, much has been suffered, through a neglect of exercise.

"When the mind is deeply interested in literary and scientifick pursuits, it is prone to forget the body; this, by being suffered to remain long inactive, becomes reluctant to move and visits back such neglect; by headaches, languors, sleeplessness, indigestion, and a thousand other ills tending to paralyze the mental energies. Aware as we all are of this danger, connected with the pursuits of knowledge, it is to be hoped we may profit by past experience, and retrieve as far as possible, by a systematick course of exercise, the health which has been sacrificed.

"Calisthenics, or female gymnasticks, is very properly becoming a branch of education. I have, however, seen with regret, that many of you appear to engage in these exercises with reluctance, as if every moment taken from your studies were time lost. With the view already given of the intimate connection between the mind and body, you must be convinced that the latter cannot with impunity be neglected. And yet even our pleasant morning walks seem by some to be counted as an unnecessary and tedious task, and youthful limbs are sometimes seen dragged heavily along, as if already touched by age and infirmity. An early walk in a fine summer morning to our classick Mount Ida, will not afford a needful physical exercise, but presenting you with a lovely picture of the combined beauties of nature and art, tend to raise in your minds cheerful images, and to lead your thoughts to the Author of all good.

"Those of you who have become interested in the different branches of natural science, particularly botany and geology, have found a new interest in the works of nature, and new motives now lead you to ramble over its wild and sequestered scenes.

"As a branch of physical education, dancing is recommended by physicians when practiced merely as an exercise, it seems not liable to the objections which many urge against promiscuous dancing assemblies.

"Connected with physicial education are musick, drawing and writing, and indeed every pursuit depending upon bodily action; these will be considered under the head of accomplishments.

"Riding on horseback is a very healthful as well as graceful exercise."

TIGHT LACING.

"One more subject connected with physical education is the habit of tight lacing. In enabling you to comprehend the manner in which this practice becomes injurious to health and destructive of life, we again refer to Dr. Warren's lecture.

"Nature has so contrived the human chest that there is no superfluous play of the parts composing it. Its movements are just sufficient to give such an expansion to the lungs and such an extent of oxygenation of the blood, as are adequate to the wants of the individual under different occurrences. In females the chest is shorter than in males; and to compensate for this, the motion of the ribs is more extensive, and more frequent. Whatever limits this motion, is peculiarly injurious to the sex; especially as they are more disposed to consumption and other chronic effections of the lungs. Now the ligatures in the fashionable dress are placed precisely on the part, where the motion should be the greatest; that is, the lower part. It is precisely here that in case of fracture of the ribs when we desire to stop the movement of the chest, we apply a tight bandage, though rarely do we venture to make it so tight as the ordinary corsets. The effect of such pressure begun at an early period of life, will be understood from what has been stated in regard to the spine. The bones must yield to it; their shape becomes permanently altered; the lower part of the breast contracted the space destined by nature for the heart and lungs diminished, and what the fatal results of all this on these tender and vital organs are every day's experience shows us. The influence on the health, though slow, is certain. It may not at once produce consumption; but it lays the foundation for ills it would pain you to hear and me to describe. I will only say, by way of specification, that among other diseases, of which this is the fruitful germ, I have known three instances of perpetual headache, at last bringing on insanity, and terminating in death. The immediate cause of the disease was the compression of the heart and great blood-vessels, and the consequent accumulation of blood in the head."

CORSETS.

"Corsets, when properly worn, are far from meriting the general condemnation, which they have received.—They may be so made as to prove a support to the body instead of an injury. A busk, not too wide or too rigid, supports the spine, and assists rather than impedes the efforts of nature to keep the body erect.

"A degree of tightness, not uncomfortable or impeding any of the functions of respiration, is probably conducive to health. It prevents that weakness of the stomach of which many females, especially those who do not wear corsets, frequently complain. A moderate compression of the chest is thought also by physicians to check a tendency to dropsy. With corsets, as with many other things, it is the abuse rather than the use of them which is to be condemned."

AFFECTATION.

"Some ladies have appeared to think it unfeminine to read or speak in an audible manner, affecting a low and lisping tone, probably from the idea that this is an indication of a gentle and delicate spirit; but I trust you have all too much taste and good sense, not to feel how false and ridiculous are such notions of female delicacy. The time has gone by, when it was necessary for a female to seem ignorant or childish in order to be interesting. Women are now looked upon as rational beings, endowed with faculties capable of improvement, and bound in duty to assume a high rank in the scale of intelligence.—Even beauty has learned, that concected with ignorance and folly, she must give precedence to the plainest features irradiated with intelligence and good sense. I speak not now of a ball or a fashionable party, where external appearance chiefly is regarded, but of the great theatre of human life, where character developes itself, and where all find their own proper level, intellect and morals being the graduating scale."

READING ALOUD.

"To how many otherwise tedious or useless hours of life, may a female impart both of delight and improvement by the charm of reading well. If a wife, she can solace many a season of a husband's wearing