

TERMS OF WATCHMAN.
The Watchman may hereafter be had for
Dollars and Fifty Cents per year.
A class of poor subscribers who will
advance the whole sum at one payment,
and have the paper for one year at Two Dollars,
and as long as the same class shall
live, to pay in advance the sum of
Dollars; the same terms shall continue,
unless they will be charged as other subscribers,
who do not pay during the year
be charged three Dollars in all cases.
No subscription will be received for less than
year but by payment in advance.
The paper will be discontinued but at the option
of the Editors, unless all arrears are
paid.
All letters to the Editors must be post
paid, otherwise they will certainly not be
sent to.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.
The Dollar per square for the first insertion
Twenty-five Cents per square for each
insertion afterwards.
Notices will be charged 25 per cent.
more than the above rates. A deduction of
per cent. from the regular prices will be made
on all advertisements published for less
than one Dollar.
Advertisements will be continued until orders
received to stop them, where no directions
previously given.

ON LOW SPIRITS.
An epidemic is a certain state of the mind,
and is accompanied by indigestion, wherein the
most evils are apprehended upon the slightest
cause, and the worst consequences imagined.
The medical writers supposed this disease
confined to those particular regions of the
mind, and called by psychodria which
rested on the right or left side of that
where comes the name hypochondria.

SYMPTOMS.
The common corporeal symptoms are flatu-
lence, indigestion, or bowels, eructations,
frenzy, spasmodic pains, giddiness, dizziness,
palpitations, and often an utter inability
to attend upon any subject of im-
portance, or engaging in anything that
requires vigor of courage. Also languidness,
and nervous irritability, thoughtless, despond-
ent, and dejected, accompanied with
derangement of the nervous system—
mental feelings, and peculiar train of ideas
haunt the imagination, and overwhelm
judgment, exhibit an infinite diversity. The
act and best of men are as upon this afflic-
tion as the weakest.

CAUSES.
Accidental life of any kind, especially se-
dently protracted to a late hour in the night,
rarely relieved by social intercourse, or ex-
cessive dissipation, great excess in eating
drinking, the immoderate use of mercury,
or purgatives, the suppression of some ha-
bitual discharges, (as, the obstruction of the
menstrual or cutaneous eruption) relaxation or
use of one or more important organs within
the system, is a frequent cause.

TREATMENT.
The principal objects of treatment are, to re-
duce the mind to its natural state, to strength-
en the system, to strengthen the body, and
to give the system, which may be promoted
by exercise, regular meals, and
conversations. The bowels (if costive)
should be regulated by the occasional use
of aperients. We know nothing better
to obtain this end, than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills—
being mild and certain
in operation. The bowels being opened,
his inestimable Camomile Pills, (which
do not, and anti-spasmodic) are an
excellent remedy, and without dispute have
been a great blessing to the numerous public.
Some physicians have recommended a free
use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to,
unless in cases it will greatly aggravate the
disease.

THE FOLLOWING INTERESTING AND
AMAZING FACTS
ASTHMA, THREE YEARS' STANDING.
Mr. Robert Monroe, Schuykill, afflicted
with the above distressing malady. Symptoms:
great languor, flatulency, disturbed rest, ner-
vous headache, difficulty of breathing, tightness
across the breast, dizziness, nervous irritability
and restlessness could not lie
horizontal position without the sensation of
aching suffocation, palpitation of the heart,
aching chest, restlessness, pain of the stomach,
great debility and deficiency of
nervous energy. Mr. R. Monroe gave up
all thought of recovery, and dire despair sat
upon his countenance of every person interested
in his recovery or happiness, till by accident he
read a public paper some cures effected by
Dr. Evans' Medicine in his com-
pany, which induced him to purchase a pack-
age of the Pills, which resulted in completely
eradicating every symptom of his disease. He
is now as well as his former health, and
is a great blessing to the numerous public.
Some physicians have recommended a free
use of mercury, but it should not be resorted to,
unless in cases it will greatly aggravate the
disease.

A CASE OF TIC DOLOREUX.
Mrs. J. E. Johnson, wife of Capt. Joseph
Johnson of Lynn, Mass., was severely afflicted
for years with Tic-Doloreux, violent pain
in the head, and vomiting, with a burning heat
in the stomach, and unable to leave her room,
until she had commenced using Dr. Evans'
Medicine, and from that time she has
been able to attend to her usual duties, and
feels satisfied in continuing the medicine a few days longer,
it will be completely cured. Reference can be had
to the truth of the above, by calling at Mrs.
Johnson's daughter's Store, 359 Grand Street,
N. Y.

Mrs. Anne E. Keany, No 115 Lewis
Street, between Stanton and Houston sts., afflic-
ted for years with the following distressing
disease: Avid eructation, daily spasmodic
pains in the head, loss of appetite, palpitation
of the heart, dizziness and dimness of sight, con-
fusion of the mind, disturbed rest, utter in-
ability of engaging in any thing that demands
vigilance or courage, sometimes a visionary idea
of a fatal disease, a whimsical idea
of being a person and places, groundless
fears of personal danger and poverty,
and weariness of life, discontent-
ment on every slight occasion, the
idea of death, and thought she was
in a miserable life, never was so bad, with
great mental hallucinations.

Mr. Keany had the advice of several eminent
physicians, and had recourse to numerous medi-
cines, but could not obtain even temporary alle-
viation of his distressing state, till her husband
induced her to make trial of my mode of treat-

Watchman

PENDLETON & BRUNER, Published Weekly at No. 5—VOLUME VIII. FIFTY CTS. { NO. 5—VOLUME VIII. WHOLE NO. 369.

SALISBURY, AUGUST 30, 1839.

She is now quite relieved, and finds herself
not only capable of attending to her domestic af-
fairs, but avows that she enjoys as good health
as present as she did at any period of her exis-
tence.
J. Keany, husband of the aforesaid Anne
Keany, sworn before me, this 14th day of December,
1836.
PETER PROCKNER, Com. of Deeds.

REMARKABLE CASE OF ACUTE
RHEUMATISM, with an Affection of the
Lungs—cured under the treatment of Doctor
Wm. EVANS' 100 Chatham Street, New
York. Mr Benjamin S Jarvis, 13 Centre St.,
Newark, N. J., afflicted for four years with
severe pains in all his joints, which were always
increased on the slightest motion, the tongue
preserved a steady whiteness; loss of appetite,
dizziness in his head, the bowels commonly
very costive, the urine high colored, and often
profuse sweating, unattended by relief. The
above symptoms were also attended with consid-
erable difficulty of breathing with a sense of
tightness across the chest, likewise a great want
of due energy in the nervous system.
The above symptoms were entirely removed,
and a perfect cure effected by Dr Wm Evans'
BENJ. S. JARVIS.
City of New York, ss.

Benjamin S Jarvis being duly sworn, doth
depose and say, that the facts stated in the
above certificate, subscribed by him, are in all
respects true.
RENE S. JARVIS.
Sworn before me, this 25th of November, 1836.
WILLIAM SAUL, Notary Public, 96 Nassau
Street.
Sold by the following Agents.
GEORGE W BROWN, Salisbury, N. C.
JOHN A INGLIS (Bookseller) Cheraw S. C.
J. H. ANDERSON, Camden, S. C.
E. JOHN HUGGINS, Columbia, S. C.
W. M. MASON, & Co Raleigh, N. C.
May 10, 1839—1y41

LATER STILL.
MEDICINES, DYE STUFFS, PAINTS.
Oils, Snuff, Tobacco, Spanish Cigars,
Candles, Rice, Starch, Soap, Perfumes, Brushes,
Instruments, Paste Boards, Fine Letter and
Wrapping Paper, Quills, Ink, Drawing Paper
and Paints, Madras, Tensil, Malaga, Port,
Sherry, Champagne, Muscat and Claret Wines,
French, Peach and Apple Brandy, Gin, Monongahela
and old Whiskey, Jamaica and N. E.
Rum, Loaf Sugar, Raisins, Sand-Paper,
Glass Ware and Bottles, Lemon and Ginger
Syrup, Lime Juice, Tamarind, Jugs, Corks,
Pocket Books and Maps, Pins, Iron and Comp.
Mortars and Pestles, Cast Iron, Blacking
Lee's, Dean's, Dymott's, Anderson's, Hooper's,
Scott's, Cook's, Shop, Beckwith's, Pat's,
Wells's, Ervins', Brandwith's, and Phelps' Pills,
Huck's and Swain's Panacea, Moore and
Anderson's Cough Drops, Soft Boxes, Slices,
Pepper Sauce, Rowland's Tonic Mixture, Back
gammon Boards, Matches, Ink of Columbia for
bold heads, Elixir of Opium, Swain's Vermifuge,
and a thousand other articles, just received
and for sale cheap, at the Apothecary sign, by
C. B. & C. WHEELER.
Salisbury, Aug. 25, 1839—1y4

ENTERTAINMENT.
THE SUBSCRIBER having been satisfac-
torily engaged for more than three years
in attending to a
BOARDING HOUSE.
Feels encouraged to open the public, that her
House and Stables are well furnished for the
reception and accommodation of those who may
be pleased to call.
E. SMITH.
All the Stage arrive at and depart
from my House, where are secured, and no
passengers spared any general satisfaction to
passengers.
My residence on the corner of Gillespie
Street, the lot formerly occupied by Mrs.
Barge, convenient to the Market and near the
State Bank.
Fayetteville Aug. 1, 1839—3m4

ELLIPTIC PRINGS & C.
Just received and for sale,
20 prs. Elliptic Springs, with
4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20
lbs. Nickel Irons,
4 Hubs, Bag
30 Sacks Salt.
ALSON STORE,
20 Hubs, doles,
20 Bags Coffee,
2000 lb. Cotton-wool,
75 Kegs White Lead,
35 Kegs Nails,
12 Blacksmith Bellows,
10 do Axes,
20 do Vices,
13 & W. MURPHY.
Salisbury, August 28, 1839—1y4

DR. LEANER KILLIAN
(Having located himself in Salisbury.)
RESPECTFULLY offers his services in
the various branches of his profession, to
the citizens of the village, and the surrounding
country. He has from his experience and
caring attention, the duties of his profession,
is able to render general satisfaction. His
office is at Mr. West's new Brick House,
directly opposite J. W. Murphy's Store, where
he may be found all times, when not absent
on professional duties.
August 23, 1839—1y4

JUS RECEIVED
Quantity of superior Cheating Tobacco,
do do do Smoking Tobacco
F. R. ROUCHE.
18 17 39—1y4

MISCELLANEOUS.

A SKETCH FROM EVERY DAY LIFE.

[By Miss M. Augusta Coffin.]
"You will surely be an old maid, Agnes,
indeed I have not the least doubt of it. In
a few years I shall see you stiff and prim
as poor old aunt Sally was. Do you re-
member how we all laughed when we were
children, at her precise ways? and how a
ruffled cap or torn glove, would put her in
fidgets for a day? For my part I would rat-
her marry an ugly man, which you know
is my abhorrence, than be an old maid."

"I cannot echo your sentiment, Ellen,
for to tell you the truth I do not think there
is anything so frightful in a single life; and
if I can but do half the good that dear aunt
Sally did, I shall be quite content with the
destiny you have provided for me, and if it
should so happen, I hope you will not find
me more precise in after years than I am at
present; though I fear I already possess
more than your liberal taste deems neces-
sary."

"That I grant, my maiden coz, and more
congratulate; and yet I forget you are
younger than myself. But, Agnes, you
have really seemed very thoughtful lately;
but I have sometimes seen a shade pass
over your brow, and then a sigh would be
audible; and I have thought—yes, I have
actually thought you were in love; indeed,
Agnes, you must tell me all about it—you
need not attempt to deny it, for I feel as-
sured you must have some secret attach-
ment, or you could not have refused Ed-
ward Stanton."

Deep was the blushes that overspread
the cheek of Agnes Danford at this accusa-
tion of Ellen, and little did that lovely girl
know the pain it caused her gentle cousin;
neither had she any idea of it being true in
her own mind; her object was merely to
tease her about Edward, whom she thought
Agnes treated with too much indifference,
and it was her refusing the offer of a gen-
tleman, possessing, as Ellen said, "every
quality she could possibly desire," that
brought on the conversation that commen-
ted on this chapter. Had Ellen paid any par-
ticular attention to the subjects who formed
the class she so much disliked, she would
have found that indifference to the gen-
tleman, was not a sign of maidenhood, on the
contrary, many of those ladies who have
led single lives have been noted in their
youth for their many male acquaintances.

The cousins had been much separated
during their childhood, having been edu-
cated at different schools; but within the last
two years they had been more together, as
they lived in the same city and but a few
doors apart. Ellen was rather disappoint-
ed in not finding Agnes more like herself,
"but nobody could be more dissimilar, as
Ellen pathetically observed; and she spoke
the truth, for Agnes possessed far more de-
sirable qualities than she did; and when
she saw her gifted with all those qualities
which characterize an intellectual mind, but
which gives an idea of singularity to the
mass of mankind, and when she saw her
take no apparent interest in the various plea-
sures of the world, which so delighted her-
self, and that her thoughts and affections
seemed raised to far higher and loftier
things—she felt in her heart she did not
understand her, for Ellen was a gay, lively
girl, living in the sunshine of life, and car-
ing nothing for the future; her chief ambi-
tion being, to have the handsomest partner
at the balls, or create a sensation in the
minds of her fashionable friends by the
elegance of her attire.

Without possessing the regular features
or lovely complexion of her cousin, she
could show to far more advantage in com-
pany; when her lively sallies would pass
for wit, and her judicious taste in dressing
would set off to the greatest advantage what
personal beaut she possessed; hence no
envy on her part had as yet been excit-
ed toward the superior qualities of her
cousin; she certainly could not envy
what she did not understand, and the
retired habits of Agnes seldom placed
her in contact with Ellen, who could ill
have brooked a rival in the gay circle she
so much delighted in; she therefore made
no hesitation in making a friend of Agnes,
and made her the confidant of all little
sentimental affairs; and never did it for
a moment strike her that the confidence
was not mutual; to be sure she would some-
times wonder why Agnes had no secrets of
her own; but then she was so strange in
everything; never went to a ball or theatre,
or any place where pleasure was to be had,
and so retired too, she was not even ac-
quainted with more than a dozen gen-
tlemen, and would never know the latest fash-
ions if she herself did not inform her of
that weighty matter. Therefore who could
expect Agnes to have any thing worth con-
cealing? No one, certainly, who knew her
well; so thought, and so believed Ellen,
and she was quite satisfied to speak only
of herself when they occasionally met; great
then was her surprise, when her half joking,
half serious accusation actually made Agnes
flush; Agnes too, who had borne all
raillery about the gentleman she was so
anxious for her to accept, without in the
least exciting more confusion than she
ought to on such a subject. Here then
Ellen was puzzled to understand it. She must
certainly be right, or why did Agnes blush?

And if so, who could the person be? And
she rub over in her own mind every male
acquaintance she knew Agnes to possess,
but none of them seemed likely to be the
subject.

"Well, well," she at length said to her-
self, "I will watch her most closely, and
tease her in the bargain, and if I do not at
length find out one, it won't be for want of
perseverance."

Poor Ellen, if any thing could excite her
curiosity from herself, it was a love secret;
and long might she have continued to tease
poor Agnes, who in vain told her she had
no affair of the kind, but what she already
knew, had not an unforeseen occurrence taken
place, which entirely drew her thoughts
from Agnes to her own affairs.

The fathers of the cousins are brothers
and connected together in a large commer-
cial business. Through the failures of several
houses largely indebted to them, their
affairs became critical, and when news
came of the insolvency of a foreign house
with whom they were in some measure con-
nected, their own could no longer bear the
shock, and of course followed. Every
thing they possessed was freely given up to
their creditors, who expressed the highest
satisfaction at their honorable conduct, and
when at length their affairs were settled, only
a small annuity remained of all the com-
petency they had but a few months before
possessed; and when they again commenced
business it was upon a far more humble
scale than formerly.

Instead of the elegant mansions the cousins
heretofore inhabited, they found them-
selves in houses large enough, to be sure,
to allow them one parlor, yet that would
not have been thought good enough for an
upper bed-room in their late mansions; and
now it was that the character of each be-
came apparent.

The mother of Agnes was rather sickly,
and the changes in her circumstances did
not add much to her comfort. On the con-
trary, when she found herself reduced so
low as not to be able to buy those luxuries,
which from constant use had become neces-
sary to her, she became quite fretful, and of
course did not give much pleasure to her
family. She had three children besides Agnes,
who were still very young. They had
never been of much trouble to her, as she
had kept them constantly at school; now
the principle care of them would devolve
on Agnes, as their father was no longer able
to pay the high salary their instruction
demanded. On her also would devolve
many of the household duties; and she
who had been bred in such tenderness, never
having been required to do the smallest
thing for herself, suddenly found the chief
care of a family would depend on her ex-
ertions.

It was true that Agnes, with all the ac-
complishments that are generally given to
the children of the rich, had never been
taught any thing about domestic economy;
therefore great was the surprise and delight
of her parents, to see how readily she ap-
plied herself to their altered situation. Never
before had they rightly understood the
high character of their daughter; for in the
height of their prosperity she had sunk
from the gaze of the world, with that diffi-
dence which so often accompanies a gifted
mind; and though possessed of all that
rank and wealth could give, yet their ad-
vantages had not the same effect upon her,
as upon her more volatile cousin. And
from the daily worldly pleasures that sur-
rounded her,

"Turned her high heart away! she had a mind
Deep and immortal, and it would not feed
On pageantry. She thirsted for a spring
Of a serene element, and drank
Philosophy, and for a little while
She was allay'd—still, presently, it turned
Bitter within her, and her spirit grew
Fain for undying waters.

Then she came
To the pure fount of God—and is a thirst
No more."
Such was Agnes; a character seldom met
with in high life, yet when found, how glo-
riously beautiful does it appear to the minds
of those who can appreciate it. It is in-
deed a mistaken idea that religion is only
for the cottage, for nothing can add so
much dignity to rank as religion does; it
gives it an influence over the minds of the
many, which without it, it never could have
possessed; and it improves the enjoy-
ment of prosperity, as its very restraints are
useful and necessary to the health and
happiness, as well as to the character of its
possessors. To woman it seems but a nat-
ural refuge, given in mercy, to aid her thro'
the many changes and vicissitudes life seems
to possess of religion, she can stand un-
daunted in the midst of adversity, or
what is more trying, she can pass through
the dangers and temptations of prosperity,
still loyal in her faith, while all around her
seemed to live but for the world and its vanities.

Thus the exalted situation of Agnes gave
her many trials, which in a more humble
situation she would not have experienced;
and when Ellen would ridicule her precise
ways, as she called them, and entreat her
to accompany her to the gay scenes which gave
so much delight to herself; Agnes would
take the opportunity to advise her to seek
more lasting pleasures than the heated ball-

room would give her; but all her words
seemed thrown away on Ellen, who, while
she possessed the means, continued in one
round of fashionable dissipation. By the
sudden failure of her father, however,
a check was put upon her career; and
great was her chagrin when she found her-
self living in a house where formerly she
could have disdain to have visited an ac-
quaintance. It was in vain that her moth-
er represented how many comforts they
might yet enjoy, if Ellen would but be con-
tented, and aid her in making the best of
what they possessed.

"You can adore it with flowers in the
summer time," said her mother to her when
she was persistently finding fault with the
humble furniture of the parlor; "then you
still have the piano that stood in your bed-
room; to be sure it is not so grand as your
parlor one was, yet it will help us to pass
the evening pleasantly during the winter."

"But who will ever think of coming near
us in this out of the way place," answered
Ellen, "and indeed I should die of shame if
they should, with nobody to open the door
for them but Hannah."

"I do not think it likely that any of our
fashionable acquaintances will take the
trouble to visit us; and indeed we cannot
wish they should, the contrast of their
handsome carriages to our small house
would be more painful than the want of a
footman. Your chief dependence for com-
pany must be upon your own resources, and
though Agnes is not so near us as formerly,
yet you can occasionally pass a week with
her. To be sure we must not expect her
to visit us often, as she has so many du-
ties to attend to; indeed, I wish you would
take a lesson from her; she has shown what
a daughter should be, for though her situa-
tion is far more trying than yours, yet her
mother assures me, she has never heard a
murmur from her lips; on the contrary, her
cheerfulness seems to throw a light on the
darkest and most trying scenes they have
ever to endure."

"Well, mother, you seem to admire her
greatly all at once, you did not formerly
praise her so, when she refused to attend
some of our parties; and I once heard you
say, she was a singular being whom no one
could understand."

"I said it in ignorance of her real dispo-
sition, Ellen, but I now know her better,
and a more lovely character I have never been
acquainted with; and do but follow her ex-
ample, Ellen, and light our humble
dwelling with smiles, and I think we may
enjoy some degree of happiness."

Ellen's mother had a strong mind, which
enabled her to bear her altered circumstances with
fortitude; she entered largely into the glittering
scenes of fashionable life, but had never been
entirely drawn away by their intoxication from
her duty as a wife, and though it gave her
great mortification to find herself so reduced,
yet she had no wish to spoil the remaining
beauty she possessed by useless irritation, which
she had seen have the worst effect upon that
of others; and therefore she did all in her
power to make her new residence pleasant. Not
that Ellen—her bright prospects were her constant
theme; the fashionable friends that always pro-
fessed such affection for her when her father
was thought to be rich, had never taken the
trouble to call upon her in her new abode. Then
the elegant George Saunders, the fashionable beau,
who was ever her partner at the balls, even he
had never been near her, and this was really
mortifying to her; not that she felt any attach-
ment toward him, oh no, but then his attentions
were ever so gratifying to her vanity, and be-
sides it was a sort of triumph over her fashio-
nable acquaintances to have the handsomest beau
—for they all admired him greatly; not that he
possessed any great qualities, but then he dress-
ed so gracefully, and danced—oh how divin-
ly. Such was the person whose neglect gave
Ellen so much pain.

When Ellen predicted that Agnes would be
an old maid, she little thought it would be her
own destiny. Then, she spoke with all the
confidence of youth, beauty and wealth—we
have shown the latter failed her; the former was still
hers, and had she but taken her mother's ad-
vice, she might have enjoyed them some time
longer; but habitual discontent will spoil the
fairest face, and Ellen indulged her repinings
until they became a settled habit; and of course
she began to look much older than she really
was; and when at length her father's business
took a favorable turn, and he found himself once
more growing rich, Ellen could again enter that
circle she had so much pined for—but where
was the sparkling beauty and lively youth, that
made her the delight of the ball room? Alas,
they had departed for ever; and not even the
"charmed circle" could bring them back. Her
conduct too, during the adversity, had not pass-
ed unnoted; and no gentleman could wish to
form an alliance with one who had shown so
little a spirit; so she found herself very much
neglected by those who formerly were so atten-
tive to her, and as time passed over her she be-
gan to think it quite possible that even she would
be an old maid, and so it happened in a few years
—the very character she had drawn for Agnes
was fully realized in her.

Agnes, during her adversity, had for more dead
advantages to struggle with. Yet she continued
to exercise those beautiful qualities, which soon
made her the idol of her family. She had the
pleasure of seeing her mother fully restored to
health through her kind nursing; while her fa-
ther's cares were considerably lessened by the
attention she bestowed on the children; and he
once said he could not regret his reduction, as it
had shown him what a lovely daughter he had
possessed. But there was a reward in store for
Agnes which she little thought of.

When Agnes refused the offer of Edward
Stanton, it was not from any want of affection
toward him, as she had long felt the most sin-
cere attachment for him that woman is capable
of feeling; indeed this was the secret affection
that had pained Ellen so much, though she never
would have believed that Agnes could possi-

bly refuse a gentleman if she preferred him to
love all others. Yet it was indeed so, for not-
withstanding all the high and noble qualities
Edward possessed, he yet lacked the "one
thing needful," and this to Agnes was every-
thing. With the consistency of her high char-
acter, she gave him a gentle but firm refusal,
and when he begged with all the ardor of a lover
to know whether time might not alter her de-
termination, she with all the delicacy becoming
her sex, told him of the principles which decid-
ed her conduct, and not till he added the
hilarity of a christian to his excellent moral char-
acter, could she be his wife.

Had she given this explanation to her rela-
tives, she would have been but ridiculed, so she
very wisely let them conjecture her reasons for
not forming a very excellent alliance. But it
must not be supposed that this firm assen-
sance to her duty gave her no pain; alas, no—
for such is the power of our passions, that we
cannot subdue them at will; and Agnes had
much to struggle with in her own heart, as she
could forget Edward; but she walked in a
strength not her own, and with a firm reliance
on Him who had called her to the sacrifice, she
in time gained her composure, and never did she
for an instant regret her determination.

How very subtle is the human heart. Poor
Agnes little thought while she was congratulat-
ing herself on overcoming her affection, she
had but engraven it deeper on her heart, where
it still remained, and wanted but the appearance
of its object, to again start up with even more
than its former violence; yet so it was, and it
was well for her that Edward had, soon after
her refusal, gone to a distant country, where he
intended to spend at least three years. It was
during his journey he visited a young friend
to whom he had been much attached at college.
He found him in the last stage of consumption,
and it was during this visit he had an oppor-
tunity of witnessing the power of religion in
sustaining his believer at the approach of death,
and so deeply did the conviction of its necessity
press upon his mind, that he gave his dying
friend a solemn promise he would embrace it.
He kept his promise, and in the fullest sense
of the word became a believing Christian, and
not until then did she do justice to the beautiful
consistency of Agnes's character, and he deter-
mined to hasten back and secure for himself a
helpmate, whose lovely qualities would bloom
through the short space of time, but prepare her
for glorious eternity.

Agnes in the meantime knew nothing of all
this. She was still performing with cheerful-
ness the duties that devolved on her, and bloom-
ing in all the beauty that youth and exercise
could give. When Edward returned to his na-
tive city, after an absence of eighteen months,
he lost out time in looking for the residence of
Agnes. His surprise at the change in her fa-
ther's circumstances was great, but it did not
deter him an instant from again pressing his
suit; and after receiving an account of all that
had befallen her during his absence, from her
mother, he eagerly inquired where Agnes was,
and knew nothing of his arrival in the city.
What, then, were her feelings, when turning to
look for a string to tie up a gemstone, she saw
the form of Edward Stanton before her, and felt
herself caught in his arms—far between joy and
surprise she had nearly fallen—and when, after
exhausting every argument that love could de-
vise, to shake her former determination, he told
her of his own changed principles—why, I
leave her joy to be imagined, for surely words
are all too feeble to express her feelings.

It was not until after her father's business
had taken a very favorable turn, that she became
the wife of Edward; for no arguments could
make her leave her parents, until she again saw
them in prosperous circumstances. As a wife,
her lovely conduct still shone pre-eminent; and
while Ellen was still indulging in her repinings
at the ways of Providence, Agnes was raising a
lovely family, whose early days gave promise
of possessing the beautiful virtues of her mother.

THE SEA'S BOTTOM.

The bottom of the sea seems to have inequalities
like those of the surface of the continents.
Were it dried up, it would present valleys and
plains. It is covered almost throughout by an
immense quantity of testaceous animals, or those
which have shells, intermixed with sand and
grain. The bottom of the Adriatic Sea is com-
posed of a compact bed of shells, several hun-
dred feet in thickness. A celebrated diver, em-
ployed to descend into the Strait of Messina,
saw there, with horror, enormous polyp attached
to the rocks, the arms of which, being sever-
al feet long, were more than sufficient to strangle
a man. In many seas, the eye perceives
nothing but a bright sandy plain bottom, extend-
ing for several hundred miles without an inter-
esting object. But in others, particularly in the
Red Sea, it is very different; the whole bot-
tom of this extensive bed of water is literally speck-
led with a forest of submarine plants and corals, formed
by insects for their habitation, sometimes
branching out to a great extent. Here are seen
the madrepores, sponges, mosses, sea washrooms,
and various other things, covering every bottom.
The bed of many parts of the sea near America
presents a very different, though a very beauti-
ful appearance. This is covered with vegeta-
bles, which make it look as green as a meadow,
and beneath are thousands of turtle and other
sea animals feeding thereon. There are some
places of the sea where no bottom has yet been
found; still it is not bottomless. The mountains
of continents seem to correspond with what
are called the abysses of the sea. The highest
mountains do not rise above 25,000 feet; & al-
lowing for the effects of the elements, suppose
that the sea is not beyond 30,000 feet in depth.
Lord Mulgrave used in the North-west Ocean a
very heavy sounding lead, and gave out, along
with it, cable rope to the length of 4,686 feet,
without finding the bottom. But the greatest
depth hitherto sounded was by Captain Nor-
bury, who in the Greenland Sea, found no bot-
tom with 1,318 fathoms, or 7,200 feet of line.
According to Laplace, its mean depth is about
two miles, which, supposing the generally re-
ceived estimates to be correct, as to the propor-
tion, the extent of the water bears to the sur-
face of the earth's surface, would be the ratio
of one hundred and thirty to one.

EDUCATION.

"The American parent does an injustice to
his child which he can never repair, for he in-
heritance can compensate, who refuses to give
him a full education because he is not intended
for a learned profession. Whatever he may in-
tend, he cannot know to what his son will come;
and if there should be no change in this respect,
will a liberal education be lost upon him? No—
he is not a lawyer, a doctor, or a divine?—No
option can be more untrue or pernicious than this
option. It is impossible to imagine a citizen of
this commonwealth to be in any situation in
which the discipline and achievements of a lib-
eral education, however variously extended, will
not have their value.—They will give him con-
sideration and usefulness, which will be more
and felt in his daily intercourse of business."

22230