

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA. Wednesday, October 6, 1853.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT, WM. A. PORTER, of Philadelphia. FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette Co.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS, CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Cambria co.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY, DANIEL HOUTZ, of Alexandria.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER, JAMES HENDERSON, of Cassville.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR, JOHN MIERLY, of Springfield.

CORONER, THOMAS P. LOVE, of Huntingdon.

AUDITOR, WILLIAM SPECK, of Juniata.

EXTRA PREMIUMS.

It will be observed that the County Society—for very good reasons we suppose—have omitted in their list, premiums for the best specimens of printing. Printing is an art—the art of art—in the improvement of which, business men at least, take some interest. We take us much pleasure, and pride, in executing a job of work as it should be, as other men do in their calling, and we can see no good reason why a printer should not contest for an honor. We, therefore, propose the following premiums:

For the best and greatest variety of Fancy Card printing..... \$5 00 For the best and greatest variety of Plain Card printing..... 5 00 For the best and greatest variety of Blank printing..... 5 00 For the best and greatest variety of Handbill and Circular printing..... 5 00 For the best and greatest variety of Printing..... 5 00 " Job Office in the county..... 25 00

New Advertisements.

The Continental Africa are coming. See Card of J. Simpson—Practical Surveyor. Valuable Cresses, of Mill Creek, offers a Canal Boat for sale. List of Letters remaining in the Huntingdon and Alexandria Post Offices. W. F. Shaw advertises Candles—all in want of the article, should give him a call. Best of the mercantile advertisements—they are too numerous to mention separately. N. Crosswell has been appointed Agent for the Lycoming County Mutual Fire Insurance Company. Two Administrator Notices—estates of William and Samuel Porter—by Samuel Stewart and G. W. Porter.

ALWAYS IN ORDER.

We received from Mrs. ECLARIS THOMAS, a large taste of luscious peaches, for which she has our thanks.

A RICH ENTERTAINMENT EXPECTED.

THE CONTINENTAL VOCALISTS COMING.—This unrivalled troupe of Vocalists will give a concert in the Court House, on Saturday evening next.

NUMEROUS—chicken thieves.

Some scamp entered our stable on Saturday night last, and took away seven of our flock. We will give \$25 for any information that will lead to the conviction of the scamp—or for any other one that may disturb our flock hereafter.

THE MILITARY.

We are informed that four companies of military, will be in town to-morrow—from Huntingdon Furnace, Petersburg, Broad Top and Shireysburg. The indications are that Huntingdon will be full and running over, as almost everybody and the rest of mankind will be in town.

Democratic Meetings.

A Democratic meeting will be held in this borough, this Wednesday evening. Mr. PERSHING will address the people.

A Democratic meeting will also be held at Coalport, to-morrow afternoon (Thursday,) at one o'clock. Mr. PERSHING will be one of the speakers.

We hope the voters of all parties will attend and hear our candidate.

New Goods.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that our merchants are all prepared for an active business. D. P. GWIN, H. ROMAN, FISHER & McMURRIE, BENJ. JACOBS, JAS. A. BROWN MOSES STROUS, LONG & MILLER, and LEVI WESTBROOK, have each on hand a fine assortment of goods in their respective lines of business. Give them a call and examine their goods.—We must not forget Mr. BRICKER up town—he has on hand an extensive assortment of goods. See advertisements for particulars.

Our Premiums.

The Fair is at hand, and our propositions for a display of workmanship in the art of printing, has not been accepted by any of the printers of the county. We did expect that Mr. BREWSTER, of the "Journal" office, would have had spunk enough to back up his opinions of his work, but it appears, from the fact of his backing down, that he is not willing to risk a few dollars upon the decision of persons, likely to be better judges of work than himself. The premiums we offer, we will have to pocket ourselves, and be satisfied with the general opinion of the public, that the "GLOBE JOB OFFICE" has no opposition in the county, in the art of printing. After the Fair is over—and the election shall be got through with, we will be ready to accommodate our friends with any kind and quantity of plain and fancy printing, but until then, we do not wish to be crowded as we have been for some months past. Orders from adjoining counties, or any part of the State, accompanied with the cash, will receive our attention. Specimens of customer work, can be seen at our office.

PERSHING'S PLATFORM.

PERSHING ON THE TARIFF.

"If I am elected, I WILL ADVOCATE AN INCREASE OF DUTIES UPON COAL AND IRON—that as other States have their peculiar Tariff policies, I am in favor of a PENNSYLVANIA POLICY. When the question comes up in Congress, I am in favor of the mutual interests of all the States, if such can be effected without detriment to our own; but if such a desideratum cannot be realized, then I AM FOR PENNSYLVANIA AGAINST THE UNION."

PERSHING ON KANSAS.

"Upon this question I have no opinions to conceal. Should I be elected to a seat in the National Congress, I will vote for the admission of Kansas, the moment she presents a legal Constitution, which has been submitted to the people and ratified by them. I will do so let the consequences be what they may; and I do not fear the consequences."

BLAIR'S PLATFORM.

"We intend, for our part, to give Mr. Blair, the REPUBLICAN candidate for Congress, our hearty and earnest support; he is a young man of fine talents, and will REPRESENT the REPUBLICAN PARTY to the best of his ability."—Hunt. Journal.

"The Globe has discovered that Mr. Blair, in a recent speech, advocated the doctrine that Congress has the power to prevent the introduction of slavery into the Territories."—WELL, WHAT IF HE DID?—Huntingdon Journal.

As we do not intend to vote for Mr. BLAIR, we do not care what he may be in favor of, or what he may be opposed to. But we feel it our duty, as a public journalist, to let our readers know upon what platform Mr. BLAIR stands. He asks for the votes of the Americans, who are as strenuous in their advocacy of popular sovereignty as are the Democrats and their candidate, Mr. PERSHING. He asks for and expects the votes of Republicans, who are with the Americans and Democrats on the popular sovereignty question.—And yet the Journal, with a boldness unusual in that quarter, tells the popular sovereignty voters of the American and Republican parties that Mr. BLAIR is not with them on that question.—That if elected, Mr. BLAIR will stand upon the REPUBLICAN platform, which denies the people of the Territories the right to select their own domestic institutions.

The Americans and popular sovereignty Republicans cannot "go it blind" for Mr. BLAIR—he is "the REPUBLICAN candidate," and "will represent the Republican party to the best of his ability"—if elected. The Journal knows its man, and if any stronger evidence is wanted to prove the black Republicanism of Mr. BLAIR, the voters can see it in the political characters of the men who are most anxious for his election.

What are the Republican Leaders, in this Congressional District, contending for?

Mr. PERSHING is in favor of the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty—that the people of the territories shall be left free to form their own institutions in their own way.

The Huntingdon Journal, the mouth-piece of Mr. BLAIR, in this county, declares that he contends that Congress has a right to legislate for the people of the territories—and if elected, will deny the people of the territories the right to legislate for themselves, but will ask that Congress shall make laws for them, even those which might be repugnant to the inhabitants.

The Journal hopes to strengthen the position of BLAIR, by asking the following questions:

"Did the glorious old Whig and Democratic parties, deny the power of Congress over the territories? Did any party ever pretend to question this right till DOUGLAS and other noisy aspirants, betrayed the rights and interests of free labor?"

It will be remembered, that during the last session of Congress, the Republican and American members voted with DOUGLAS, and their conduct was lauded by the Opposition press, generally, but the Journal denounces them now, as unholy aspirants, and would read out of its party, all who think with DOUGLAS upon the popular sovereignty question. The success of Mr. BLAIR, will, therefore, be considered a victory in this district, over the people who believe in the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. Will the Americans and the independent Popular Sovereignty voters, in the "People's party," assist Mr. BLAIR, in obtaining a victory over them? If they give him the victory, they and their principles will be sold to the radical modern Republican party. Will they stoop to conquer?—will they agree to be swallowed up by their secret enemy? We shall see.

For a beautiful likeness of yourself or friends, call one door West of Dr. Dorsey's residence.

Can the Americans Support Blair?

It has not been denied by a single American in the district, that BLAIR'S nomination was brought about by deception and bold and corrupting influences. We give below, extracts from the editorials of the Johnstown Tribune and Altoona Tribune, both American, to show by what means BLAIR'S nomination was secured, and how it has been received by the Americans.

The Johnstown Tribune, speaking of the Convention which nominated SAMUEL STEEL BLAIR, Esq., says:—

"Let the final result be what it may, that Convention was the embodiment of corruption and foul play, so far as the Congressional question was concerned, and we never will be satisfied with its decision thereupon. Bowman says 'ditto to that,' and we know hundreds who not only say 'ditto,' but actually swear 'ditto' every day."

One word more. We have all—Americans, Republicans, Whigs and respectable Democrats—been loud and earnest in our denunciations of the frauds perpetrated in Kansas, and why should we now, at this late day, permit similar frauds to transpire under our very noses without raising our voices against them? Why look idly on and suffer a few Ishmaelites to swallow up our inheritance? We want to do it. If the Union party of this district is good for nothing but to advance the interests of political tricksters and office-seekers, we are done with it, and forthwith take our stand as independent journalists."

The Altoona Tribune, after the American delegates had sold out their interest in the Congressional Conference to Republican delegates who were instructed for BLAIR, says:

"In another column of to-day's paper, we will find a communication which will throw a little more light on the subject broached by the same writer in our last week's issue. It places one of the candidates for the Congressional nomination, and two of the American Conferees, in no very enviable position. The 'satisfactory arrangement' previously referred to, will now be fully understood. By what authority, we would ask, have those two American Conferees entered into this 'satisfactory arrangement'? Were they delegated the power thus to meet in secret council with the Conferees of a different party, and enter into an 'arrangement,' known to be contrary to the will of the American party of this county, and in violation of the published instructions of fifty-seven of the seventy delegates who elected them, and that, too, without giving any information of their intentions to their party? There is something 'rotten in Denmark,' and it is time that the Americans in Blair, were waking up to the fact. That an attempt has been made to sell them out, is now certain, but it is for them to say whether they will ratify the bargain. Can it be expected that such men express the sentiments of the American party of Blair, and that it will be governed by their actions? No, sir. Let not the friends of the Congressional candidate referred to, expect that by such means they can drive the American party of this county into his support. However it might have been an honest, straightforward course, and obtained the nomination, his tampering with the American Conferees to secure their influence in violation of their instructions, has raised a barrier, over which he will not be able to climb."

The Americans of Huntingdon county have their eyes open to the tricks of the trading politicians, who have managed to control the "People's" Conventions in every county in the district—yet a few submit to the yoke, and will assist in the effort to sell out to a minority and sectional party.

The vote for Congress, on the 2d Tuesday of October, will show whether there will be enough Americans left for seed for another season.

Americanism versus Republicanism.

It has always appeared to us a strong proof of want of stability and honesty in the Republican and American leaders, that they could coalesce for the purpose of a disgraceful victory. The Democracy is not more distinctly opposed to modern Republicanism or Disunionism, than American platforms, to those put forth by Republican Conventions and leaders.

Republicanism, as the party is at present constituted, means a war upon one-half of the Confederacy, a violation of the Constitution and States rights, a disregard of solemn compact, and an insult to sovereign States.—The American party claims to be actuated by the loftiest patriotism, a profound regard for constitutional requirements, a deep and abiding love for the union of the States. It is a national party, has active and energetic leaders in every Southern State, and counts among its numbers, statesmen who occupy broad national grounds. But the Republicans are found in only one section, and have never been anything else than sectionalists. The only effect of its organization must be to array in deadly antagonism the two great sections of this country.

How can Americans, and Republicans, then, coalesce, until the one party loses its patriotism, or the other becomes imbued with a reverence for the Constitution and Union, which we have received from our fathers?

It is impossible that the Americans should continue in the Republican ranks without losing their nationality—they can no more harmonize, than oil and water. It may be said we are interested, but how can we avoid an anxious desire to see the Republicans nationalized, rather than the Americans sectionalized? And the latter surely must result, if the American leaders at this time permit themselves to be hugged to death in the embrace of GREELEY and SEWARD.

See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator in another column.

See advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in another column.

Returning Prosperity.

There is evidence, on all sides of us, of returning prosperity in the business world, and we hope ere long the life-blood of trade will be coursing through every artery. We may safely say to our readers that the worst is over and gone, and that better times may now be looked for. The states of activity that prevailed before the crash of 1857, cannot be expected to be witnessed immediately, but it will gradually return, and after a while, all the business relations of the country will resume their accustomed activity and prosperity. We have evidence of this, from the resumption of work in manufacturing establishments in various parts of the country, some of which have lain idle since the monetary crisis came upon us. Below we publish from our exchanges, several paragraphs upon this point, and the same evidence of returning prosperity presents itself every day. The resumption of work in these establishments appears to be good evidence to us, that the tariff was not, as the Republicans charge, the cause of their stoppage; for if the duties were too low in 1857 for them to continue work, the same cause should prevent their starting the mills again in 1858.—We will repeat what we have said heretofore, that over trading and speculation produced the crisis of 1857, and that business men having in some measure recovered from it, they are prepared to commence operations again upon a safe basis.

The Allentown Register says:—"We are informed that the Catawqua and Hoquendaga Iron Companies have recently made heavy contracts for the manufacture of iron water-pipes for the city of Boston. The contract of the Catawqua Company is said to amount to 4,000 tons, and that of the Hoquendaga to 2,000, which at \$10 per ton—amounts to \$40,000, which will yield to the Catawqua Company the handsome sum of \$78,000, and to the Hoquendaga Company, \$39,000. The nail factory of Mr. Pratt, near Fairview, Cumberland county, Penna., went into operation on Monday the 13th inst. It gives employment to over one hundred hands. For two or three years the factory has been lying idle, and it is a cheering sign of the improvement of the times that it will be soon again in the full tide of successful operation."

The rolling mill of Messrs. Bertole & Co., on the canal, at the foot of Washington Street, which has been lying idle for a month or two past, recommenced work this week, under a new firm, consisting of Messrs. Isaac Bertole, Henry Cunnard, Sr., and Samuel Bertole. This mill has been in operation about thirteen years, and during that time has turned out a large amount of iron. We are glad to learn that it begins business again with a sufficient number of orders ahead to warrant the belief that it may be kept constantly employed hereafter.—Reading Gazette, (September 1.)

The Newark Advertiser speaks as follows of the revival of business in that city:—"The manufacturing business in this city, in a comparatively flourishing condition, is a fair prospect of continuing so during the winter, unless some general revulsion should take place, such as proved so disastrous to the working interests last year. Many of our establishments are now abundantly furnished with orders, and in jewelry and other branches of business, which are among the first to decline, and the last to recover there is considerable doing, in these branches; a large portion of our mechanics being at work, and earning fair wages. Several establishments are filling orders from abroad, and others are engaged on Southern and Western work."

Look on this Picture—then on that! The charge of Abolitionism has been made against S. S. Blair, Esq., which he flatly denied, and tried to repudiate anything of the kind. He might just as well try to repudiate his Republicanism itself, for whatever the mass of the Republican party is, the leaders are abolitionists, and deserve no other name. It avails nothing for a man to make assertions, if, by his actions, he is continually contradicting them—for "actions speak louder than words." But let us look at the men with whom Mr. Blair, has been acting—let us see who they are, and inquire how they stand in regard to Abolitionism.

First, we presume, no one doubts the Republicanism of JOSHUA R. GIDDINGS—he has won laurels as such—he was the master spirit of the convention which nominated Fremont, and took the stump to advocate Republican doctrines. Giddings has said:—

"I look forward to the day when there shall be a servile insurrection in the South, when the black man, armed with British bayonets, and led on by British officers, shall assert his freedom, and wage a war of extermination against his master; when the torch of the incendiary shall light up the towns and cities of the South, and blot out the last residue of slavery. And though I may not mock at their calamity, nor laugh when their fear cometh, yet, I will hail it as the dawn of a political millennium."

Yet Mr. Blair was on the stump at the same time, for the same candidate for whom Giddings was speaking.

Then there is Wm. H. SEWARD—the acknowledged leader of the Republican party in the U. S. Senate, and the head and front of the Fremont party in New York. He says:—

"There is a higher law than the constitution which regulates our authority over the domain. * * * It (slavery) can be and must be abolished, and you and I, must do it."

Yet, Mr. Blair acts with Seward and supports his public career.

Benj. F. WADE, the Republican senator from Ohio, and a gallant champion for Fremont and Dayton, declares that:—

"He thought there was but one issue before the people, and that was the question of American slavery. He said the Whig party was not only dead, but stinks. It shows signs occasionally of convulsive spasms, as

Remarks of C. I. Pershing,

At the Ebensburg Democratic Meeting, September 19th, 1853.

(From the Johnstown Echo.)

We will not attempt to give anything but a faint—very faint—outline of Mr. Pershing's remarks. Even in this, we cannot do justice, for the reason that we only write from memory, and must, necessarily, confine ourselves to a meagre synopsis of what he said.

Mr. Pershing opened with the declaration that, having been honored by a nomination for Congress, he conceived it to be his duty, as it was his pleasure, to define his position on the issues of the day, and to make an avowal of the continued firmness of his faith, in the time-honored, well-earned, and firmly planted principles of the Democratic party.

In the first place, Mr. P. grappled with the question of Slavery, in connection with its prohibition in the Territories. He stated that, on this subject, he entertained no opinion which he wished to conceal. He took a manly and bold stand on the National Democratic Platform, as laid down by the National Convention, at Cincinnati. He deprecated the doctrine of the Republicans, "that in Congress was centralized the power to regulate Slavery in the Territories, and that the People were bound to receive it or reject it, as the ukase might go forth from Washington." He triumphantly vindicated the principle of Popular Sovereignty, which eschews the dogma that marked the Federal party, in the earlier days of the Republic, and which has been a distinguishing feature of the offspring of that party, under their various assumed names, for more than half a century. The dogma to which we refer is, that of a wide, latitudinarian construction of the Constitution, one of the objects of which is, to filch power from the People, and concentrate it in the Federal Government.

Mr. P. was explicit and undisguised in the explanation of his views in reference to the admission of Kansas into the Union, as a sovereign State. He denied, most emphatically, that the much to be regretted troubles, rapine and murders, which unfortunately had occurred in that Territory, were to be laid at the door of the Democratic party.—While he, by no means, excupulated those outsiders who had wanted to interfere in the elections in that Territory, he showed most plainly that they were not confined to any particular party. It was evident, that the fanatical Abolitionist of the North, as well as the ranting Pro-Slavery man of the South, vied with each other in his efforts to ingraft his peculiar notions upon the political institutions of Kansas. The cure for all the evils arising from this contest, was to be found in the Democratic doctrine of Popular Sovereignty, by which the People of Kansas shall have the privilege, nay, the absolute right, of declaring what shall and what shall not be the character of their State institutions.

Mr. P. openly avowed his views and his desires as to the future of Kansas. His wishes always had been, the People of Kansas would elect to be a free State. Let their choice, however, be as it might, he held it to be obligatory on Congress to admit her, "with or without Slavery," as her people might decide. As to himself, Mr. P., without any evasion, declared that if elected to a seat in the National Legislature, he would vote for the admission of Kansas, whenever she presented herself with a Constitution, which had been fairly ratified by a majority of her People, and which was of such a character as required by the Constitution of the United States.

On this question, our nominee for Congress has taken a firm and inflexible stand. His views have not been formed for the occasion—they are those which have met, and do meet, the approbation of his well-matured judgment. By them, he is willing to either fall or stand.

On the subject of a Tariff, Mr. Pershing was equally undisguised in the declaration of his opinions. He stated and proved that this was, by no means, a party question—that it was one on which members of the same party, in different localities, had, at different times, entertained different views. He showed, from the history of the country, that, at one time, Massachusetts, with her great God-like Statesman, Daniel Webster, was the advocate of Free Trade, in the longest and broadest sense of that term, while South Carolina, with her astute and clear-headed John C. Calhoun, was as enthusiastically the champion of Protection. Circumstances had changed, and men had changed with them. It had become the interest of Massachusetts to advocate protection for her Cotton and Woolen Manufactures, (but not for Pennsylvania Coal and Iron,) while it had become equally the interest of South Carolina to send her Cotton to England, to be brought back in a manufactured state, free of duty. Then, said Mr. P., each section of the Union has its own tariff policy, and that policy is determined by its own local interest. There is a Cotton-growing, Sugar-growing, Salt-making, Woolen and Cotton manufacturing, and Iron and Coal policy, each having its peculiar application to its own locality. These several interests are, in most cases, antagonistic; but as for me, said Mr. P., "I am from first to last, for that policy which is the interest of Pennsylvania. I will, if elected to a seat in Congress, go for a remodeling of the Republican Tariff of 1857, that Henry Clay was the author of the Compromise bill of 1832, by which the duties, in ten years, were reduced to the low standard of 20 per cent.—that, during the existence of the Tariff of 1842, Henry Clay, in his Morrieweather letter, said that he was sorry that his Compromise bill had ever been disturbed."

After having enlarged on the foregoing Mr. P. came to the enactment of the Tariff of 1840. It was here that he gave the home thrusts to S. S. Blair, Esq. He showed that, of the whole Pennsylvania delegation in the House of Representatives, not one voted for the repeal of the Tariff of 1842, but the enactment of the Tariff of 1846, but the Hon. David Wilmot, Pennsylvania was a unit on this question, in the House, outside of the Hon. Wm. H. Republican Governor of Pennsylvania. Now, what did these peculiar friends of the protection of the Iron and Coal interests of Pennsylvania do in 1857? Why, they nominated this same David Wilmot as their standard-bearer in the campaign of that year. Yes; they did this, in the face of his own declaration, "that he was then as good a Democrat as he had ever been"—held the same views—had not changed in the least.

Now, what more do they do in 1857? Why present, for the suffrages of those interested in the disemboweling of Iron and Coal from our hills, John M. Read, as their candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. And pray who is John M. Read? Why, he is the very identical man, who, in 1846, when George M. Dallas, as President of the Senate, gave the casting vote in favor of the Tariff of

The Democrats of the County.

Have before them a ticket, in every respect worthy a united support. It is not necessary now, to say anything in favor of the gentlemen, whose names appear upon the ticket. If they fail to receive a majority of the votes cast in the county, on Tuesday next, it will not be because they are not honest, capable and worthy. The Democrats, in each and every district, should use all honorable means, to give the ticket a full support, so, that at another time, a ticket composed of other names, may expect a similar reception. We shall look for a full vote and cheering news, from every district in the county.

CORRESPONDENCE OF THE GLOBE.

MR. EDITOR.—Having been present at the late Examination and Exhibition of Milwood Academy, Shade Gap, Pa., on last Wednesday, I desire, with your permission, to furnish some account to your numerous readers, of the exercises of the occasion.

The examination of the pupils—some forty or fifty in number—took place during the day, in the school room, and was largely attended by the public. Classes in geography and grammar, arithmetic, the higher mathematics and the classics, were thoroughly examined, and evinced most commendable progress. Particular attention seemed to have been given to a proper understanding of the principles of the subject taught, so that the pupils were at no loss to render the why and wherefore, when necessary; and the clear impression was made on the audience, that the manner of teaching, at the Institution, was effective and thorough in its nature.

The interlude between the examination of each class, was improved with delightful instrumental music, by twelve performers from Newton Hamilton, who had been engaged for the purpose, and who did honor to the divine art. The exhibition exercises commenced at half past six o'clock, P. M., in Academy Hall, which was gorgeously festooned, and beautifully illuminated for the occasion. And although the Hall is capable of accommodating some four or five hundred persons, it became evident, early in the evening, owing to the crowd that came pouring in from all directions, that its capacity would be insufficient; and so it proved. Two or three hundred of that assembly were unable to get in, notwithstanding the very dense packing.

Music and prayer opened the performances, and the Salutatory was spoken by Maj. M. Neely. It was a production of no common order, and betokened very high powers on the part of the speaker. Then followed select and original orations, comic speeches and dialogues, by young gentlemen, pupils of the school, also, the reading of compositions, by the young ladies, together with the captivating strains of music, at proper intervals; and the whole was concluded with the Valedictory, by Mr. Ephraim Baker, of which it is enough to say, it compared favorably with the Salutatory.

It was gratifying to the friends of the school, present, and highly creditable to the accomplished and worthy principal, Mr. Woods, that the occasion proved so propitious. Certainly, this Institution has had no ordinary embarrassments to contend with; and its present prosperity, and promising future, must be referred to the indomitable energy and unbending integrity of its present principal, who has proved himself worthy of public patronage.

The next session of the school commences, as I understand, on the first Wednesday of November, and, as a large school is expected, those wishing desirable rooms and accommodations, would do well to apply soon. Many are already registered as pupils for the winter term—both male and female.

Respectfully, VISITOR.

October 1st, 1853.