



HUNTINGDON, PA.

Thursday Morning, Nov. 18, 1852.

A. W. BENEDICT, ESQ., POLITICAL ED.

V. B. PALMER

Is our authorized agent in Philadelphia, New York and Boston, to receive advertisements and any persons in those cities wishing to advertise in our columns, will please call on him.

Rail Road Meeting.

On Thursday evening of last week, a meeting was held in the Court House to consider the condition of the Broad Top Rail Road project, and to secure the adoption of the ways and means to secure the immediate organization of the Company.

The Hon. James Garin, the Temporary Treasurer, reported that there is now needed but the payment of the first instalment upon a few more shares, to be enabled to obtain letters patent.

The meeting was then addressed by William Ayers, Esq., of Dauphin county, R. B. Petriek, John Scott, T. P. Campbell, A. W. Benedict, John Williamson, and David Blair, Esqrs. And we are happy to say that the remarks of the several speakers were received with evident marks of interest and approbation, and the right spirit seemed to prevail.

We speak with great confidence, when we say that the stock holders will pay up at once, and that before another month "The Broad Top Mountain Coal and Rail Road Company" will have a place among the things that are. The right spirit is awakened and is at work.

Will not the citizens of this county, in every township, come up to the work? The building of this road will add to the taxable property of this county, a million of dollars, and thus actually reduce the taxes of all, besides many other advantages which will result to the whole community.

One hundred thousand dollars is already subscribed, which is enough to grade the road, and the work will go on. To every good citizen, we say, come up and help us.

*That sum has since been paid in.

A Time for All Things.

There is always, in the tide of human affairs, an aptness in the choice of the time for the accomplishment of desired ends, which gives an energy to the means, and not only promises, but procures, ultimate success.

Friends, united for a common purpose, by kindred sympathies, although they may be widely separated by space, feel, we doubt not, the power of those magnetic influences which often furnishes the evidence of spiritual presence, and it may be, is truly the first movings of what, in the ordinary parlance of our day, are called rappings. They love to think alike, and act together.

We are not often disposed to philosophize, but as our friend Sedwick, of the Telegraph, would say, we are now philosophically inclined—not a laughing philosophy, for we feel that the last election was no laughing matter. Alone in our office—no crying children—no scolding wife—no captious client—no political aspirant—none of these keen irritants of good nature near; too proud to beg—too honest to steal—just poor enough to be independent. We feel that we soon shall be, if we are not now, a philosopher; and sitting alone, those two thoughts, which appear in the first two paragraphs of this article, loomed up into our mental vision; and following each, came a long train of attendants. Could we do otherwise than to marshal the array for our readers.

A time for every thing! Aye, a fitting time. Now for instance, are we poor Whigs defeated. Ours is the time of, and the time for, sorrow. It is our privilege, our duty, to be becomingly sad over the defeat of one of the purest men of our age—one to whom our people owe a debt of gratitude, no act of theirs can ever pay. But there is a becoming time for sadness. We should not let our sighs be heard by those who love ingratitude, and hate the good and great. They would be glad over our regrets. Our time for sorrow should be sacred to ourselves; and that sorrow should bind us, as with hooks of steel, to each other and to the unchanging principles and purposes of our party.

A time for every thing! There is a time to rejoice! So say, and so feel, our political opponents. Listen to their hurrahs!—see the glare of their rockets and torches. They have chosen their time to rejoice—they imagine it is a fitting one. All over our land their shouts of rejoicing have rung in the ears of all. The last week may truly be called, their week of rejoicing. The question naturally arises—If there be a time for every thing,—is this a proper time for them to rejoice?

Friends, whose hopes, whose fears, whose sympathies, whose feelings are alike, should on all possible occasions, be together, and mingle their bozams, in one swelling song of rejoicing, when their hopes are realized; their fears removed, their sympathies excited, and their feelings aroused by the reality that all danger is past.

In our country now, we have seized the lightning, and harnessed them to thought; and away over our high mountains, deep valleys; and broad prairies, haries this messenger, with his tidings of joy and gladness for them. The shouts of victory, the winds are too slow to carry. Lightning has gathered its ten thousand echoes, and like flashes of sun-light, they are seen in one moment over our broad land. Here friends can rejoice together.

The friends of Pierce, in the United States, have profited by the means, and have sought to lift up their voices in one united and prolonged song of "Great is Diana of the Ephesians"—They have the right to do so. We don't care. We have heard that kind of thunder before. That is not what we are writing about. There is a time for every thing—a proper time—a right time—we are enquiring,—have they chosen the right time? We answer no! Most emphatically, NO indeed. Do you ask why not? Listen:

The Telegraphic wire has not yet spanned the Atlantic—and far over its dark waters, are many thousands of the Lords, Knights, Dukes, and subjects of England's proud and prolific Queen, who sympathized deeply with Pierce and his party here. They considered him a "practical ally," to carry out the measures and policy of the British Ministry.—The English press which felt such deep solicitude for Pierce's success.—The British manufacturer, who hopes for a continued market for his misery-made-manufactures—all—all these allies of the Pierce party, have not yet heard of the crowning victory of their friends, on this side of the water. They can not rejoice with them—their voices are still silent! They are ignorant of the happiness of their brethren; and the universality of the rejoicing is destroyed! Now, are we not right?

If there is a proper time for every thing; if kindred sympathies should enjoy the fellowship of a oneness of thought. Ought not the friends of Pierce, on this side the Atlantic, to off their rejoicing until their British Free Trade allies could have sent up their Democratic incense at the same hour!

"Answer me that master Brook."

Court of Quarter Sessions.

NOVEMBER TERM—1852.

Commonwealth vs. Lewis B. Rhinehart.—Indictment for passing counterfeit money; verdict guilty. Sentenced to eighteen months to the Penitentiary.

Commonwealth vs. Henry Fockler.—Indictment for nuisance; verdict guilty. Sentence deferred.

Commonwealth vs. Jacob Haven.—Indictment for assault and battery; Deft. plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$25 and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Thomas Stewart.—Indictment for murder. In this case, owing to the escape of the prisoner, from the county jail, the witnesses were discharged.

Commonwealth vs. Abraham Cresswell.—Indictment nuisance; verdict guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$5, and costs.

Commonwealth vs. Jane Lowry.—Indictment larceny; verdict not guilty.

Commonwealth vs. Same.—Indictment murder. The Grand Jury ignored the bill.

Commonwealth vs. James McMonigal.—Indictment for assault and battery—continued.

Commonwealth vs. John Love.—Indictment assault and battery. The Grand Jury ignored the bill, and found that Peter Livingston was the prosecutor and should pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Joseph Custawater.—Indictment assault and battery; Deft. plead guilty. Sentenced to county jail for two weeks, and costs of prosecution.

Commonwealth vs. William Dillon.—Indictment larceny. In this case the prisoner having entered leg bail with Stewart—cause continued.

Commonwealth vs. George Couch, et al.—Indictment riot. Grand Jury ignored the bill and found that John Cox was the prosecutor, and should pay the costs except the \$4 to the county.

Commonwealth vs. William and E. Nash.—Indictment malicious mischief—continued.

Commonwealth vs. James Entekin.—Indictment assault and battery. Deft. plead guilty. Sentenced to pay a fine of \$5, and cost.

Commonwealth vs. Benjamin Beers.—Indictment misdemeanor; verdict not guilty, and that Benjamin Rinker was the prosecutor, and should pay the costs.

Commonwealth vs. John Rogers.—Indictment forgery.—Seven different bills—continued.

No Education without Labor.

Costly apparatus and splendid cabinets have not the magical power to make scholars. Every man is as much the maker of his own mind as the artificer of his own fortune. The Creator has so formed the human intellect that it can only grow by its own action; and by its own action it will, it must grow and expand. Every man must, therefore, educate himself. His books and teachers are only helps; the work must be essentially his own. No man is educated until he has the ability to support, in any emergency, all his mental powers, into vigorous exercise. It is by no means the man who has seen, heard, or read most, who can do this. Such a one is in danger of being borne down like a beast of burden, by a great mass of other men's thoughts. Nor is it the man of greatest native vigor and capacity. The greatest of all the warriors in the siege of Troy, had not the pre-eminence because nature had given him strength and enabled him to carry the largest bow, but because self-discipline had taught him how to use that bow. And just so, the youth who has acquired the greatest power of using the talents God has given him, is the best educated. Any system of instruction which does not recognize this truth, or is not based on this principle, is deceptive, delusive, and unworthy the confidence and patronage of the public.

When our political opponents flatter the conduct of any Whig, it is generally a good reason why such a Whig should examine carefully, that conduct. This is a sound maxim.

The Philadelphia News, assigns certain reasons for the defeat of the Whig party, at our Presidential election, which are carefully copied at length, by the Loco Foco paper of this town, with a grateful acknowledgment to our neighbor of the News, for his "aid and comfort." This we think would make our friend Flannigan, ashamed of his company. We always prefer to see our friends copy our editorials and praise them, not our foes. It is better evidence that we are in the right track.

PETER HARVEY.—Much curiosity has been expressed as to the Peter Harvey whom Mr. Webster on his death-bed entreated not to leave him to the last. We understand that he is a quiet merchant of Boston—a great admirer of Mr. Webster, and reputed to have been useful to him in his former pecuniary necessities. He is the person through whom Mr. W. is reported to have sent a dying request to Mr. Choate not to vote for Gen. Scott. If he did send such a message, Mr. Choate disregarded it, and voted the straight Whig ticket. Mr. Peter Harvey, however, voted for Pierce and King.

Election Frauds.

The Express gives the following almost incredible picture of the abominable outrages which were submitted to by the authorities of N. Y. city at the Presidential election:—

"We saw on Tuesday last old grey-headed men, men of standing in the community, grandfathers, men of worth and respectability, whose appearance should be their protection, beset by the ribald crew and shoved and jostled and buffeted about past all endurance; all sorts of tricks thrust upon them, and solicited to vote for this man and that, and advised as to the principles of different parties, by dirty, drunken, blackguard boys, who had not intelligence enough to comprehend the mystery of a mouso-trap, and the foetid smell of whose breath was enough to turn the stomach of a pig. We saw the entrance to the polls in one of the districts in a certain ward completely blockaded with these desperadoes, and the passage of every decent-looking man interrupted, while the police stood by laughing at the 'fun.' We saw a drunken Irishman, whose vote had been challenged, and sworn in by him, stand at the polls and perseveringly challenge the vote of every decent-looking man who presented himself to exercise his right, and conduct himself in the most disorderly and indecent manner possible, without the slightest interference from those who were placed there to preserve order, and protect order-loving citizens in the exercise of their dearest privilege.

"We also saw in the day a candidate for an office of secondary importance come to the polls for the purpose of seeing that 'all was right,' and that his friends were 'working' for him; no sooner had he jumped from his wagon than these harpies beset him on every side, for the purpose of 'striking' him—as it is called in their classic vocabulary—for money. Some wanted five dollars, others two, others one, and a few less vociferous, but quite as persevering and willing to accept the slightest favors, insisted upon getting 'a quarter,' 'a shilling,' or even 'a sixpence,' to get a glass of beer. The poor candidate was nearly torn to pieces by these clamorous beggars, and he only escaped from their clutches through the assistance of two friends, who bore him away from the vicinity, and placing him in his wagon, drove him off. The moment he was gone the rowdies set up a yell of derision, calling him 'a mean cuss,' though he had distributed all the money among them he had with him, and, rushing to the box where his tickets were placed, seized and tore them up, and then went to the nearest corner grocery to get drunker than they were on bad liquor at his expense."

These abuses are not of recent origin.—They have been tolerated for the last twenty-five years, becoming annually aggravated as the irresponsible class of rowdies and political bullies increases. The Tribune tells us that there was no obstacle whatever on Tuesday to the casting of illegal votes by thousands. There being no registry law, the opportunities are great for fraudulent voting, and these opportunities are rarely neglected. It may be said that both parties can avail themselves of them; but the Whigs, whenever they have had a chance, have passed a registry law, which the Democrats have repealed as soon as they returned to power. These abuses are pregnant with fatal evils to the cause of republicanism, and every honest Democrat will labor to reform them. We may contrast with pride the spectacle presented at our polls in Boston on a voting day with the scenes above described. The man who would venture to insult or incommodate a voter, whether rich or poor, at our polls, would sooner be put into the hand of the police and punished to the full extent of the law. Let those who countenance these flagrant outrages in N. York beware of the time when men shall say, give us rather the despotism of an individual—of a Louis Napoleon, if you will—than the despotism of a drunken, irresponsible mob of illegal voters.—Republic.

Wholesale Emigration.

A late London letter says: Emigration upon a large scale still continues. The whole population appears to be adrift. Almost every town and village is sending some of its people to Australia. If to this be added the still undiminished stream from Ireland to the United States, we shall probably find that not less than half a million of people will leave the British Islands during the present year. The Government emigration returns show that sixty-one ships, having on board 21,907 emigrants, left Liverpool for America and Australia during the month of August.—The number which left during July, was 21,355. The emigration from Liverpool in August, 1851, was 16,714; that in August, 1850, 14,296. Those destined for America were principally Irish and Germans, the former preponderating; while the Scotch formed the majority of persons making their way to Australia.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.—The steamship Illinois brings interesting information from Chili, New Grenada, Australia, &c. Considerable sensation has been produced in New Grenada by the announcement of the re-discovery of rich gold mines from which the Spaniards were formerly driven by the hostile natives. From Australia we are informed that the yield of the gold mines continued enormous—commerce was rapidly expanding, and the tomb of Sydney had suddenly become a city of great commercial and maritime importance.

Can't be beat—our fist page.

Liquor Law in Rhode Island.

The Mayor of Providence sends the Advocate of that city the following statistics, which are of importance as exhibiting the working of the new system there:

Commitments to the watch-house for drunkenness, and small assaults growing out of drunkenness, from July 19, to Oct. 19, 1852, (the first three months under the new liquor law.) 177
Commitments for corresponding months of last year. 282
Commitments for one month immediately preceding the operation of the new law, 153
Commitments to the county jail from July 19 to Oct. 19, '52, (the first three months, under the new liquor law.) for State offences, 77
For city offences, 33-110
Commitments to the county jail for the corresponding months of last year, for State offences, 110
For city offences, 51-161
Commitments to the county jail for one month preceding the operation of the new liquor law, for State offences, 40
For city offences, 32-721

From these statistics it will be seen that the commitments to the watch house and county jail, for the first three months under the new liquor law, are one third less than during the corresponding months of last year; and the average monthly commitments for these three months are about 60 per cent. less than for the month immediately preceding.

On the first of this month, there were but 114 paupers in the Dexter Asylum; being the smallest number of inmates at this season of the year since 1845. The number of inmates on the 1st of November, last year, was 146, and that is precisely the average under, at that date, for the past six years.

The number of insane paupers, supported at the Butler Hospital, has also been considerably reduced. I have not, at this moment, the papers at hand, from which to give the exact statistics, but I can safely say, that the number is about one-fifth less (the present number being 44,) and the cost of their support the last quarter was three hundred dollars less than the average for each of the three preceding quarters. It is true that several were transferred from the Hospital to the Asylum, in the month of June last; but had not that transfer been made, the present number at the Asylum would have been so many less, and the contrast between this and former years so much the greater.

A. C. BARSTOW, Mayor.

Isthmus of Panama.

The latest Panama newspapers received have many items of local interest, as well as interesting to Americans. The "Star" says:

FEDERATION OF THE ISTHMUS.—For some time past the leading topic of conversation in this city, both publicly and privately, as well as the subjects of the native press, have been the discussion of the independence of the Isthmus, or rather the formation of the Isthmus into a Federal State, and suggestions of annexation to a more powerful country. The matter has already been brought before the public, both through the Government at Bogota, and the "Camara Provincial" in this city. The Government at Bogota has acted most liberally in opening the matter for discussion, and the "Provincial Camara" here have acted wisely in summoning the people publicly, to express their sentiments in reference to a separation from their mother State.

THE PANAMA WATER COMPANY.—We are pleased to learn that Mr. Thomas H. Jenkins, the grantee of the Panama Water Works Company, in this city, has succeeded in completing the business of the company so far as to be enabled to proceed, by the first steamer, to New York, for the purpose of disposing of the remainder of the stock, making the necessary contracts for the pipes, and the carrying on of the works immediately, and other necessary arrangements.

The time specified in the grant for the completion of the work is two and a half years from this time, with a reserved right of six months more, if required. The distance the water requires to be brought is nine and a half miles.

The cost of the work is calculated at about \$700,000. The capital is \$1,000,000 and the income reckoned at \$277,000; so that as far as the profitability of the investment is regarded, there can be but one opinion.

DIFFICULTIES ON THE RAILROAD.—It is reported that the boatmen on the Chagres River have undertaken to destroy the Railway bridge now in course of erection. An attempt was made to burn the bridge, but we understand that the scoundrels were unable to complete their work before they were discovered; we have not heard of their being arrested yet, and presume that they will have no difficulty in making their escape. There is no Government force between Panama and Aspinwall. The subject was likely to be brought before the Provincial Chambers immediately.

LATE FROM CHINA.—We have dates from China by way of San Francisco, to the 7th of August. The Government had not been able to suppress the rebellion. A horrible story is related of the murder of fifty thousand persons—men, women and children—by the rebels, in a successful assault upon the City Chumchow. The slaughter is said to have lasted for three days and three nights. The account is not authenticated. The Chinese emigration to California appears to be temporarily checked, probably owing to exaggerated reports of the unfriendly feelings entertained by the miners toward Chinamen. The Government was about to inflict summary justice upon the seventeen persons convicted of the atrocities upon the crew of the American ship Robert Brown.

Splinters and Shavings.

STORMY—the weather.

CALM—the Politicians.

SCARC—mud and money.

MOVING ON—the car of Justice.

ADVANCING—Broad Top Railroad stock.

PLENTY—applicants for Presidential favors.

The streets of Harrisburg are soon to be lighted with gas.

The streets of Huntingdon were illuminated with gas on last Wednesday night.

A diligent pen records many thoughts.

GREAT—the difference between words and deeds.

Gerrit Smith, the ultra abolitionist, is elected to Congress in the Oswego district, N. York.

READY at this office—Blank Certificates of Marriages, Births, and Deaths, adapted to the new Registry law.

Carpenters are in great demand in Savannah, Georgia. One man advertises for twenty-five.

Franklin Pierce intends spending the winter in Virginia—so says the "Democratic Union."

The wholesale business of Cincinnati employs 10,000 men, and more than \$11,000,000 of capital.

SMITH'S BIG BEET, BEAT—the largest beat we have heard of, is the beating the Whigs got at the election.

Great Britain and her allies have for the first time in our history been victorious over General Scott.

The first and apparent reason why the Whigs were defeated, appears to be that we had not votes enough.

SOMETHING NEW—Commission Ware Rooms and general variety store, next door to Carmon's "Elephant" on Railroad street.

Joseph Douglass, in McConnellstown, has constantly on hand, and is prepared to make and repair GUNS of all kinds at the shortest notice.

EXTRAVAGANT—to spend fourteen dollars in getting up such a rejoicing as the Locos had on Wednesday evening.—It was dear at fourteen cents.

After the 1st of December the Railroad communication will be continuous and complete from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, and on to Cincinnati.

Jacob Miller, Justice Black, T. K. Simonson, A. S. Harrison, Esquire Wallace, and William Lewis, are all spoken of in connection with the Post Office in this place.

A Mr. Walls, in Wisconsin, recently found, while digging a well, a petrified chest, containing a human skeleton, some hundred dollars in gold coin, arms and other warlike missiles.

Straw bail in the cities, and leg bail in the country, are kinds of bail given by criminals—we have recommended that our jail be secured by a stake and rided fence—it is only a common pen.

THE LONG MOOTED QUESTION.—Who struck Billy Patterson? We presume may be considered as settled. Some of the rappers have been conversing with his spirit, and it says it never was struck.

W. P. Shell, of Fulton, Smith Skinner, of Philadelphia, George F. Gilmore of Allegheny, and Isaac S. Waterbury, of Dauphin, are spoken of as candidates for speaker of the next House of Representatives.

PAVING FOR THE "WHISTLE"—the subscribers to Broad Top Rail Road, are determined to make the road; they are now paying up rapidly, and you must look out for the Locomotive when you hear the whistle.

SUPERB PAINTING—the life-size, and life-like portrait of Lord Byron, by John G. Chaplin of Huntingdon. Every friend of the arts, and admirer of the great poet, should call at the Studio of the young artist and examine this magnificent painting.

Slavery in the South—Anti-Slavery in the North—Natives, and biggotted Protestants, and Foreigners, and Catholics every where, by a happy Union of purpose, have been successful in defeating Scott.—How extraneous meet.

A large cave has been discovered on the farm of Isaac Zinn, in Dickson township, Cumberland county. The cave has been penetrated and explored 300 feet from the great entrance, and is said to present a most beautiful appearance.

The man who "turns out," when you meet him upon the public highway—no matter how rough in appearance, or uncouth in matters of accomplishment or fashion—is a gentleman. This test will never fail to establish a character for either gentility, or clownishness, in civilized countries.

TARDY TRUTH—the last "Globe" says the country Whigs were not fishy enough to bite at the "Fridley bait." It is not likely that Whigs will ever bite at the baits that are constantly nibbled at by the Globe. We are glad, however, that our neighbor has, at last, spoken the truth on this, his favorite subject.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY.—The winter session of this flourishing Institution will commence on Thursday, the 25th of Nov. inst. The Buildings are now finished, and the academic apparatus complete. We are pleased to know that the patronage of this school is fully keeping pace with its increasing improvements and reputation.

THE ALLEN FAMILY.—under the direction of Mr. Samuel Morrison, gave one of their Concerts last evening, in the Town Hall. Their highly interesting performances deserve the encomiums passed upon them by the press wherever they have been; we advise all who have not heard them, to embrace the opportunity offered again this evening, of listening to their soul-inspiring melodies.

The xlv vol. of the Lady's Book closes with the December number, now on our table.—Gaily has, as usual, fully kept his promises during the year. His arrangements for the new volume, to commence with the January No., promise additional attractions, and will doubtless secure an immense accession to his already enormous subscription list. The postage on the Book is now only six cents a quarter.

From the River Plate.

The New York Commercial has the following about the state of affairs in the Argentine Confederation:—

The mails from the River Plate this month bring most unexpected and satisfactory intelligence of the progress of affairs in Buenos Ayres. The advices a few weeks ago led to the belief that the deposition of Rosas had merely resulted in his place being filled by a more determined despot, General Urquiza having apparently thrown off the principles which he had professed up to the hour of conquest, to establish an undisguised dictatorship.

It is now stated, however, not only that he has made use of the supreme power, which he thus assumed, bringing about the most beneficial changes for commerce, but that he has also intimated an intention of summoning the National Congress at an early period and proposing the adoption of a liberal constitution. By a special decree he has opened the Rivers Plate, Parana and Uruguay to the vessels of all nations. He has also established an efficient bonding system, and has commenced, at the same time, a decided reform of the currency accompanied by a retrenchment of the public expenditure.

Simultaneously with these measures, moreover, he has performed an act of grace, which has apparently added much to his popularity, in restoring to Rosas the large estates that had been confiscated on his flight. He is not to be allowed to return to the country, but all his property will be respected. On the London exchange the consequence of these tidings was an immediate rise of nearly 7 per cent in Buenos Ayres bonds, which went from about 73 to 80. A still greater advance would have taken place but for the doubts which invariably arise as to the possibility of any enlightened course being permanently pursued in a South American Republic.

Apples and Potatoes are selling in New York at from 12 to 18 shillings per blr.

MARRIED.

In Huntingdon, November 9th, by Rev. W. L. Spotswood, Mr. JACOBSON LLOYD to Miss JANE CAMPBELL, all of McConnellstown.

On the same day, by Rev. David Williams, Mr. GEORGE SNEY to Miss EVALINA KEEFER, all of Shilbysburg, this county.

Administrators' Notice.

Estate of GEORGE SCHELL, late of Penn township, Huntingdon, decd.
Letters of administration having been granted to the undersigned, on the above estate, all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted will make immediate payment.
SAMUEL SCHELL,
JOHN C. MOORE,
Admrs.
Nov. 18, 1852.—6t.

CASSVILLE SEMINARY.

THE Winter Term of this institution will commence November 25th, and continue fourteen weeks. A very neat and commodious building has been erected by the Trustees, which will afford students every convenience which can be desired in this respect.

There have been some reductions made in tuition, which will hereafter be as follows:

Common English, fourteen dollars per year.
For each branch of Higher English, will be charged additional, two dollars and forty cts. per year.
Greek, Latin, and Higher Mathematics, each additional three dollars per year.
Tuition, board, &c., are positively as cheap as they can be made.
The great prosperity of this institution, up to this time, has placed its success and permanency beyond a doubt.
RALPH PERCE,
Nov. 18, 1852.—3t. Principal.

SERIES FOR 1853.

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ON SATURDAY, THE FIRST DAY OF JANUARY NEXT, THE FIRST NUMBER OF A NEW SERIES OF THE HOME JOURNAL will be presented to the public, printed on fine white paper, and a new and beautiful type, manufactured expressly for the purpose. This arrangement will afford all who desire to receive the work, an opportunity of commencing their subscriptions with the beginning of the year.

Mr. WILLIS will continue his usual editorial labours, writing on the PASSING TOPICS OF INTEREST, as they occur. He will also give, from time to time, passages from his Travels in the Tropics, and in the South and West, with portions of the readers of the Home Journal are already familiar. His entire time being devoted to the paper, the well known VARIETY and EXTRACTS of his pen will be seen in its columns as before. But we have a new feature to offer from the pen of Mr. Willis, and one that we believe (at this period of taste for picturings of real life) will be pre-eminently attractive. He proposes to give a series of sketches descriptive of

Country-life within City-reach.

Our readers are acquainted with one successful effort in this class of writing. His "Letters from under a Bridge" described mere country life, as experienced in a remote retirement on the Susquehanna. For the last year or two he has been taking advantage of the new facilities, given by improvements in railroads and steamboats, uniting the repose and beauty of rural life with the comforts and advantage of easy access to the city. He finds much in this which is new. It forms a combination of the desirable qualities of the true country life which he thinks well worth describing and making familiar to the world. In addition to the above,

A New Novel.

translated from the German by a graceful and brilliant American author, entitled

Wild Flowers.

will adorn the columns of the forthcoming new series.

TERMS.

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