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POETICAL.
I Wait for Thee.
What a beautiful picture is the following!—
Ah, it would almost make one throw away even the pen, and hurry home to his wife—if he has one. What shall repay the loss of such a wellcome as this to the bachelor? Not even the luxuries of negative cares—not the silent hours of study—not the independence as a man!—
For without the love of woman in the gentle corner of the heart, all welcomes are indeed vain.
A hearth is swept, the fire is bright,
The kettle sings for tea;
The cloth is spread, the lamp is light,
The muffins smoke in napkins white,
And now I wait for thee.
Come, come, love, home, thy task is done;
The clock ticks listlessly;
The blinds are shut, the curtains down,
The warm chair to the fireside draws,
The boy is on my knee.
Come home, love, come, thy deep fond eye
Looks round him wistfully,
And when the whispering winds go by,
As if they welcome step mightigh,
He crows exultingly.
In vain—he finds the welcome vain,
In his glance on mine,
So earnestly, yet again
His form unto my heart I strain,
That glance is so like thine.
Thy task is done—we miss thee here;
Where'er thy footsteps roam,
No heart will spend such kindly cheer,
No listening ear, no listening ear,
Like those who wait thee home.
Ah, now along the crisp walk fast
That well-known post doth come;
The bolt is drawn, the gate is past,
The babe is wild with joy at last—
A thousand welcomes home!

Carry me Home to Die.
BY CARRIE CARLTON.
Oh! carry me back to my childhood's home,
Where the ocean surges roar,
Where its billows dash on a rock bound coast,
And moan forever more.
I am pining away in a stranger's land,
Beneath a stranger's eye;
O! carry me home, O! carry me home,
O! carry me home to die.
I sigh in vain for my native hills,
Their sweet and balmy air,
Would walk away from my youthful brow,
Each trace of gloomy care.
I sigh to breathe the air of home,
To gaze on a starry sky,
O! carry me home, O! carry me home,
O! carry me home to die.
I long to see my mother again,
And hear her sweetly say,
"Come weary dove, here is thy home,
Then fold thy wings and stay."
'T would ease my pain to hear her voice,
When death had darkened my eye,
O! carry me home, O! carry me home,
O! carry me home to die.
Then let me rest in a peaceful grave,
Beside the loved and dead,
For the quiet earth is the only place,
To rest my weary head.
I would sweetly sleep, if you buried me there,
Beneath New England's sky,
O! carry me home, O! carry me home,
O! carry me home to die.

Education in America.
It is evident that the United States is progressing at an unparalleled rate, partly from the enormous annual increase of its population by emigration and other causes—partly owing to the extent and fertility of its soil, the cheap rate at which all the necessaries, and even comforts of life can be procured, and, above all, from the indomitable energy and enterprise of its inhabitants. The important subject of the education of the people appears to engage the peculiar attention of the States, and the effects of this judicious foresight will, no doubt, be observable in the still higher social position and status of the rising generation in America. Wherever a few houses are erected, the school-house is the most prominent; and although separated from the secular, the religious instruction of the people is equally well attended to. The educational statistics of some of the large cities of America, and the almost non-existent rate at which an excellent education can be procured, would put to shame some of the boasted pre-eminence of the old world in this respect. Whatever the character of the periodical literature may be, the wants of the Americans in this respect are equally well attended to, for they have no less than 2800 newspapers and periodicals, having an average circulation of about five millions, the entire number of copies published annually amounting to no less than 422,000,000.—*London Morning Herald.*
An old bachelor being ill, his sister presented a cup of medicine.
"What is it?" he asked.
She answered—"It is alixir arithmetic, it is very aromatic, and will make you feel very estatic."
"Saney," he replied with a smile, you are very dixer-medic.

ESSAY.
Miss C. T. BENEDICT:
Being much pleased with your very excellent Essay on the "Influence of the Teacher," read before the Institute, on Friday evening, April 22d, and having heard of it by many of our members, to see it in print—we earnestly request of you a copy for publication.
Respectfully,
S. T. BROWN,
R. McDEVITT,
J. B. MACKLEBROY.
April 24, 1853.

GENTLEMEN: At your request I send you a copy of the Essay to which you refer. When read before the Institute, I thought it had fulfilled its mission. If, however, you think it worthy of general perusal, it is at your service.
Respectfully,
GURANCE T. BENEDICT.
To Messrs. BROWN, McDEVITT and MACKLEBROY.

ESSAY.
Read by Miss C. T. Benedict before the Teachers' Institute of Huntingdon County, April 22, 1853.
On the Influence of the Teacher.

Next to the parent, there is no person who has more influence on the habits and character of children, than the teacher to whose eyes they are entrusted, they are expected to instill into the minds of their pupils, thoughts and ideas for their advancement, to form their minds for receiving impressions, and to judge between good and bad. The duties of the teacher are analogous to that of the parent. A teacher who did not restrain a wayward child would break the commands of God. The first of the ten commandments, teaching our duty to our Creator, the fifth, our duty to our parents, are the source of all order and good management, in the minor relations of life, and on them depend the comfort of society. The teacher being a delegated authority, derived immediately from the parents, must do his duty as such, and it is his duty to enforce obedience, as it is the education of the young vitally depends. Children are sent to school when very young, and to their teacher is an ever present example. It is their teacher they first endeavor to imitate. How careful must teachers be that their conduct savour not of ill temper, capriciousness, injustice, or anything which would excite the minds of their pupils, nothing to mix in them contempt and aversion of the teacher. Teachers must apply themselves with all diligence to the cause they have undertaken—concerning themselves for those placed under their care, reasoning with them in the school-room, exemplifying their words, by their conduct and conversation, in the daily walks of life. Give to the young minds, in language suited to their capacity, reasons for their actions, axioms and suppositions and endeavor by gentleness and kindness to give to each pupil thoughts of his own and a way to express them with readiness.

Children, come into this world, possessing nothing but a collection of impulses and desires; these must be enlarged and directed for the benefit of themselves, and those connected with them; on the parent and school teacher this duty devolves. Teach them the duties of actions and things, to love and obey their parents, to reverence and respect old age, remembering that a parent's love seeks only their success and their good; and they say it is the accomplishment of these ends. Teachers should have a care, that their example at all times excite the child, that all the really good and just commend their precepts and their practice. Genius was given not only for the benefit of its possessor, but for the benefit of others. The sooner the possessor is taught, the necessity of exerting and using, for practical purposes, the talents which Heaven has bestowed him, the better for himself, and the better for society. Until he does use it, he may be likened to a hot-house plant, needing but a tender slip until warmed, strengthened and invigorated, by the strong sun of public life. None can have more than a few years to fit themselves for the duties devolving upon them in what we call education. Teachers should not be too slow to educate themselves. Would it not be better to educate themselves, thinkers, to give the time mainly to practical knowledge, to things having a connection with the business of life? As the season is brief, surely this time should be put to the best use, and the quantity learned should be of the best quality. More regard should be had for the future. Rather than knowledge which is lasting than that pertaining to ever-changing circumstances, or to particular pursuits, the preference should be given to instruction, which forms thoughts, refines taste, gives rock of ideas, ever new, though small, instead of abstract science only, having but little influence on the life.

Education aims at the health of the soul, it embraces not the trades, the callings, but the humanities. As such is the case, can parents be too careful, in selecting an instructor for their children? Endeavoring to find not only capable of instructing them in their studies, but their morals also, one who will feel interested in the welfare of the child, and provide for present and future happiness. How responsible a situation is the teacher's, they must conduct themselves so that their actions shall bear the public scrutiny, so not only one, but all can judge them. Their school-room is their principal field of labor. There, they reign supreme. They lay down laws to direct the course of many, who are shortly to present themselves to the world as men and women, exercising an influence over those surrounding them. There, they form the future generation, for action, and no small amount of labor will satisfy the enquiring minds of the young. Their natures are ever ready for any impression. If to them the actions, the words, the voice of their instructor seems pleasing—it is enough; a warrant for their repeating it any time. If the conduct of the teacher, should do violence to truth and virtue, the connection ought to be dissolved—the teacher however should not swerve from the line of duty. Let them use their own sense of right and wrong, their own judgments, in governing and teaching, their own skill and intellect in the exercise of their own profession, and the use is to be interfered with by no one.—In after years how happy will it make them feel, to think they have done their duty. Set to their pupils an example worthy of imitation, one which will speak loudly for their fine sense of right and wrong; for the originality of their ideas, for the good of society, and to feel through them it was difficult now are they amply repaid. On the contrary, those who are so desirous to please and to be pleased, abandon their own views on the suggestion or complaint of a patron, and seek to accommodate themselves to the opinion of all; thus destroying all system, and convincing the pupils that their teacher's opinions are valueless. How infinitely better to hear pupils say, "I have done my duty," than to hear them say, "I have pleased my teacher." "They did their duty by me, they made me what I am," thus "we are sorry our teachers were not more strict," for on their rests the shame of our ignorance and disgrace. Teachers cannot perform their duty if they

only follow their own rules while in the school room they must be on the alert, always endeavoring to have the pupil see they require nothing they would not, and could not do themselves. Teachers must make themselves thoroughly understood, to do this they must feel, and produce the same emotion in the soul of the pupil. All children would rather be praised than blamed, and by extolling the good, the rebellious and unkind may be brought to do right, because its results please themselves. If teachers love and respect their pupils, many will return the feeling. Let them make the path of truth and kindness pleasant, keeping in their own and the mind of the pupil, that happiness is the reward of virtue, misery of vice.

Instructors should teach their pupils, kindness, politeness and care of the feelings of those around them, kindness often wins, when all else fails, who would not prefer seeing children doing good actions, to seeing them engaged in malicious mischief. See them help the poor, rather than pass them by unnoticed, and when any one has done a kindness to his mate, let the teacher speak of it with pleasure, and it will be an incentive to another action, thus having a lasting influence on both parties concerned. The conduct of the teacher when free from the care of school, must still be the same, must be a never varying, changing, kind, truthful, polite teacher. It may be called respectful, pedantic pride, but such it should be, to have the respect of the parents, and to have the love of the pupils. Let it be on the street, at places of amusement, home, church, any where and every where, the same integrity of purpose must be visible.

Influence of the teacher what should it be? One never ending life of truth. Every word that shall be spoken, should be made, let from a mind trained to integrity! Every action, should seem to be dictated, by the earnest love, and untiring zeal, to maintain the right and expose the wrong. Let the atmosphere that surrounds the teacher, at all times, be filled with his kindness and his fearlessness to rebuke the heinous and heedless, with his own purity of purpose; and a determination, to abide by the good, because it is good; let all this be and brighter light shall gladden our hearts; and I can conclude in no other way than by saying, the influence of the teacher should be an ever living exemplification of moral precepts, taught in the school-room.

MISCELLANEOUS.
A Broken Heart.
One of the most distressing and heart-rending events has recently occurred, in the neighborhood of Bethel; in Bethel township, Delaware Co., Pa., near the Delaware line, that we ever recollect having heard, or read of, either in the pages of romance or the more startling incidents of real life. The consequence has been, that a young and lovely woman, a wife of only five months, died a few weeks ago of a broken heart.
A Mr. C., a highly respectable farmer living in the neighborhood, courted and married the daughter of another highly respected and wealthy farmer living as we stated above in Bethel township. He took her to his home, where his cousin, who kept house, received her with smiles and made her welcome. But she soon found that some other tie was drawing her husband's affections away from her. He left her to sleep alone at night, which she often passed in tears. She soon saw enough to confirm her suspicions that his cousin had withdrawn her husband's affections, and that with him she engaged in the enjoyment of illicit love. She impatiently addressed him, telling him that she should go for a week, and that during that time he must send his cousin away—and that she would then come back and live with him, and forgive and forget all. He made her a promise that he would. She went home.—The first, second, and third week elapsed, and still no husband came. She then told her sister that it was time for her to go home, and she started for home, and her sister accompanied her. When she arrived at her husband's residence she found that her husband was absent, that he was engaged in the woods. She was coldly received by the cousin, who made no effort to refresh her. She was placing a pie in the stove when she remarked rather insultingly, "This is for Tom." The wife remarked that there was enough for him and others too, but the cousin retorted that none else could have any. Up to this time she had not told her grief to any member of the family. The sister soon after departed, and the husband arrived, she reminded him of his promise of sending the cousin away, and she was startled by his absolute refusal. She immediately walked up the stairs, put a few things in a band-box, and started for her father's house on foot. She had not gone far before her husband overtook her in a carriage, and offered to take her home but she refused and insisted on walking; and went the whole distance on foot. She then unbentured her grief to her family. The next day her father ordered her to return, and went to the husband's house for the purpose of procuring the furniture he had supplied her with on her marriage. Upon arriving at the house, the husband was absent, the cousin alone being there. She had locked up all the doors, and drawers, and refused them admittance.—The father addressed his daughter, saying, "I am distressed to give orders, but break open the door. She did so. The doors were accordingly broken open, and most of the furniture and clothes belonging to the deserted bride were taken to her father's, where upon her arrival she took her bed, and died solely of a broken heart. This was a young and lovely being whom "none knew but to love," and "none but to praise," only five months a bride, through crushed and slighted affection, hurried to her tomb. The funeral was attended by a vast concourse of the people of the neighborhood.—*Blue Hen's Chicken.*

GIRLS AND BOYS.—Mrs. Bloomer imagines that the reason women differ from men, is because they are schooled and educated differently. Girls differ from boys not incidentally but radically. The first thing a boy does after he is weaned, is to straddle the beams and ride down stairs. The first things a girl "sets her hair on" are a doll and a set of half-filled cups and saucers. Girls are given to neatness and hate soiled garments of all kinds; boys on the contrary, set a high value on dirt, and are never so happy as when sailing a single ship with a brown paper sail, in a mud puddle. Mrs. Bloomer may reason as she may but she will find in the end that Nature is stronger than either philosophy or suspenders.—[Ex.]
BEAUTIFUL EXTRACT.—The velvet moss grows on a steeple rock—the mistletoe flourishes on the naked branches—the ivy clings to the mouldering ruins—the pine and cedar remain fresh and fadeless amid the mutations of the passing year, and Heaven be praised, something green, something beautiful to see, and grateful to the soul, will, in the darkest hour of fate, still twine its tendrils around the crumbling altars and broken arches of the desolate temples of the human heart.

Political Science.
Political Science is the science of Government. Ever since the organization of our own Republic, it has received a large amount of consideration. It is a singular fact, that the first great political work on this subject, was published in the same year that the Declaration of Independence was made. This was "Smith's World's History." The great minds, both in this country and in Europe, have been and are still devoted to the study of government.

Political Science is divided into two grand departments. The one is that of Pure Politics, or the ascertaining of the best principles, under which States may be organized and governed. Under this head the legislative, judicial, and executive departments are considered; the proper functions of each; the restrictions in the supreme power; and how the various subordinate officers shall be chosen. The department of Pure Politics, includes subjects of vast interest. The intelligence, morality, and capability of the people constituting nations, have to be taken into consideration in the discussion of this department.

The second grand division of Political Science, or that which is commonly understood as belonging to Political Economy, contemplates governments as they exist; and considers the laws, by which the amount of wealth, civilization, and happiness may be secured to the people constituting the nation.
The first thing to be done by a person who wishes to study Political Science, especially the second grand division, that of Political Economy, is to ascertain the true and proper meaning of the terms employed in the Science. Indeed, it is proper, in entering on the study of every department of human knowledge, to the definition of the terms which are used. The utility of this course is seen in the study of the mathematics. The point, the line, the surface, are all defined before the study of figures is commenced. The difficulties connected with the study of Political Science vanish quickly, where the technical or specific terms used are fully understood.

Among the terms most demanding attention at the outset are the words, value, wealth, and labor. Some of the ablest writers, on Political Economy, have evidently not paid sufficient attention to the exact meanings of these terms. In some parts of their discussions, they give a specific meaning to these terms; while in other parts, they either add an additional thought, or take something away from their first meaning. The terms, value, labor, and wealth, are in the month of every politician; but it is the fewer number who have taken the trouble to inquire into their true signification.
There is a sort of charm in the study of Political Economy. The enquiring mind, which lays hold of this study, is insensibly led to pursue it to its close; this is peculiarly the case with the enterprising business man, and substantial results cannot fail to follow.—Such men ultimately become our prominent merchants.
This subject should be attractive to all.—How important and interesting is to consider the advantages growing out of the Division of Labor, the Employment of Capital, and the Distribution of Wealth! The mind expands by such considerations. The importance of more knowledge is seen at every step. The intelligent man, other things being equal, has always the advantage. The necessity of History and Statistics is felt.
Political Economy has something more than a common interest for a certain class of our citizens, and for the Diplomatist. It is in this department of knowledge, more than in any other, that they are to arm themselves for the intrigues and political contests among the representatives of nations. If they are to succeed in their missions and honor their country, they must be as familiar with its discussions and the practical workings of all questions involved in these discussions, as the appropriate circumstances of the human family, as a logician is familiar with the art and detail of reasoning. Political Economy must occupy a high place in the education of Diplomats.

There is yet one more important view of the subject. Political science is one demanding the critical eye of every American citizen.—In countries where the people have no privileges, it may do for the governing few to understand it. But in this republic, where every man's opinion is respected, and where every freeman exerts a controlling influence on the character of a nation, it is eminently important, that all these discussions, should be the property of all the people. Indeed the safety and perpetuity of our institutions depends; under the Divine sovereignty, on the intelligence and virtue of the people.

The Dream of Happiness.
Often had I heard of happiness, but was ignorant of myself. My heart inquired if it was all a phantasm, a thing of fiction, made up of mere fact? It was determined to travel through the earth and see if it was in the possession of any mortal.
I beheld a king on his stately throne. Subjects obeyed his laws. Amplitude of servants came and went at his bidding. Palaces of the most costly materials were at his service, and his tables groined with the richness of their harvest. He seemed furnished with all he could desire, but his countenance betrayed that he was unhappy.
I saw a man of wealth. He resided in an elegant mansion, and was surrounded by every luxury; but he lived in a constant fear of losing his possessions. He was constantly imagining that some report would be sent to him, that his property would be confiscated from him. This pining to see his own mind the miserable condition of himself and family, he was not satisfied with his present wealth. The more he had, the more he desired. Surely, here he was not happy.
I looked upon a lovely valley surrounded by hills. It was the midst of a wood, a neat little village, of smiling streams came murmuring down the hillsides. The lambs frolicked merrily about. Cattle grazed in the verdant pastures, and now and then went to quench their thirst at the nearest spring, or the purling brook. Everything seemed pleasant. I thought certainly here is happiness. But I visited the village, and I perceived that they were not happy. They lived not peacefully among themselves, and murmured because great wealth was not their portion, or that they were not born to high station.
I beheld a fair young creature, blessed with health and beauty. She was the life of the ball-room, and received the most constant attentions. But I perceived that she was not truly happy. These things could not satisfy the longings of her heart.
I saw a true and heartfelt Christian. He was constantly exercising love to his fellow men, and doing all in his power to extend the knowledge of Jesus Christ and Him crucified. He tried to do good to all who came in contact with him. He sought not this world's riches, but he laid up for himself a treasure in Heaven. His soul was at rest, and at peace with God, and with mankind. Although he experienced many trials, both in public and private, still he was cheerful, and content with his lot. He only of all these was possessed of true happiness.
—*Pittsburgh Reporter.*

Slavery in England.
The following frightful account of white slavery in London, which we extract from an English paper, is commended to the special attention of the hundreds of thousands of ladies in England, who are preparing to give Mrs. Stowe a national welcome, for exposing the evils of negro slavery in the United States. As Mrs. Stowe has so largely profited by her first novel, we commend this as a subject for a second, in which her imagination would not be so severely taxed in search for the pathetic. The article is from the *London Times*, and is written by what is called a "First Hand" Semstress, for which she has been proscribed by her humane employers:
"I have been engaged in this business for fourteen years at different first-class houses, and as my health is now suffering from the 'late home system,' I have been prevailed upon by this medium to give that information which experience has taught me, in the hope that some enterprising and humane individuals will exert themselves to break the chains of that slavery under which so many thousands of their countrywomen are bound. I will now speak of a recent engagement of mine, and which will I think illustrate the majority of the 'West-end houses.' I held the position of what is called 'first-hand,' and had twelve young people under me. The season commenced about the middle of March. We breakfasted at six A. M., which was not allowed to occupy more than a quarter of an hour. The hard work of the day began immediately. At eleven o'clock a small piece of dry bread was brought to each as luncheon. At that hour the young people would often ask my permission to go for a glass of beer; but this was strictly prohibited by the principals, as they insisted that it caused a drowsiness, and so retarded the work. At one o'clock dinner was served, which consisted of a hot joint twice in the week, and cold meat the remaining five days, no pudding, and a glass of toast and water to drink. To this meal twenty minutes were given.—Work again till the five o'clock summons for tea, which occupied fifteen minutes. Again to work till called to supper at nine, which also occupied fifteen minutes, and consisted of bread and cheese, and a glass of beer. All again returned to stitch, stitch, till one, two, or three o'clock in the morning, according to the business, while Saturday night was being anticipated all the week, because then no one would work after twelve. With this one night's exception, all the rest we had for three weeks, from the end of May to the middle of June, was from three to six, while two nights during that time we never lay down. I leave your readers to imagine the spectral countenance of us all. I shudder myself, when I recall the picture.
"At midnight I very frequently let all put down their work to doze for ten minutes, while with my watch on the table, I kept guard, and at about one o'clock each one received a cup of strong tea—the principals said—in a case we should feel sleepy, to arouse all to work." In what state of health could I be, at the termination of the 'season,' be expected to find us poor English slaves? The sequel is easily told. Each one, instead of going to enjoy a little recreation, went home to lie upon a sick bed. For myself, I was attacked with a serious illness, which laid me up for three months, and has greatly impaired my constitution.
"I will now endeavor to make known another 'servant evil,' which in millinery and dress-making houses, demands, also, immediate reformation. I allude to the 'sleeping rooms,' or more properly 'sleeping pens,' in which young people, after a laborious day's work, of perhaps twenty hours out of the twenty-four, are expected to rest, to await that refreshing sleep so necessary to fit them for the duties of the day. In most of these dormitories, six, eight, and even ten sleep. Imagine the putrid air generated by the breath of ten persons sleeping in one close room, without a chimney, or any sort of ventilation, with scarcely space to move in, their own trunks and boxes supplying the place of washstand, dressing table, and bedstead. This, I assure you, is the case with all the 'assistants,' except the 'first hand,' who always make an arrangement to have either a room to themselves, or shared only with the other 'first hand.' But this is more than the other young people dare to ask for—even dare to wish for—on pain of dismissal, with the reproach, 'O, you are too particular for houses of business!'"

The *London Times* comments with great severity on this odious system of degradation, and charges it, in no small degree, to the very ladies who, while weeping over the fictions of Uncle Tom's Cabin, can thus countenance the oppression and murder of their own white sisterhood. Referring to their change from their working to their sleeping rooms, the *Times* says:
"The alteration is from the tread-mill (and what a tread-mill!) to the Black Hole of Calcutta. Not a word of remonstrance is allowed, or is possible. The seamstresses may leave the mill, no doubt; but what awaits them on the other side of the door? Starvation, if they be honest; if not, in all probability, prostitution. The consequences of this would scarcely escape from slavery in that way. Surely this is a very terrible state of things, and one which claims the anxious consideration of the ladies of England, who have pronounced themselves so loudly against the horrors of negro slavery in the United States. Had this system of oppression actually existed in their own sex here, it would scarcely exist in New Orleans. It would have elicited from them many expressions of sympathy for the sufferers, and of abhorrence for the cruel task-masters who could so cruelly overlook wretched creatures so unfitted for the toil. It is idle to use any further mystification in the matter. The scenes of misery we have described exist at our own doors, and in the most fashionable quarters of luxurious London. It is in the dress-making and millinery establishments of the 'West-end,' that the system is bestially pursued. The continuous labour is bestowed upon the gay garments in which the 'ladies of England' love to adorn themselves.—It is to satisfy their whim and caprices, that they exercised sisters undergo these days and nights of suffering and toil."

Indian and Yankee.
The water at Mackinac is very clear and cold, so cold as to be almost unendurable. A gentleman lately amused himself by throwing a small coin in twenty feet of water, and giving it to an Indian who would bring it up. Down they plunged, but after descending ten or twelve feet, they came up so chilled that after several attempts they gave it up. A Yankee standing by observed that "if he would give it to him for getting it, he'd swing it up quicker than it's thought of." The Indian consented; Jonathan instead of plunging in, as was expected, quietly took up a setting pole and dipped the end in a tar barrel, reached it down to the coin and brought it up, and slipping it in his pocket and walked off, to the amazement of the Indian Divers and to the no small chagrin of the onlookers.

FOOLISHNESS.—Trying to drown grief in whiskey.
A foolish woman's clamorous.

The Crystal Palace.
This great enterprise is being pushed forward with unflinching energy, and there is no doubt will be completed, by the first of June. Four hundred men are constantly employed on the structure under the direction of J. E. Detmold, superintending engineer. The N. Y. Journal of Commerce says:
"With the exception of the dome, the iron work of this portion is now very near completion, and the Crystal Palace begins to develop, in its stately proportions, the design originally conceived by its projector. The interior presents a labyrinth of pillars, rods, ropes and timbers, with mahogany scattered, and making the air resound with the clatter, clang and creaking of their implements. Curious visitors are excluded by a woden enclosure, with gate-keepers, but the vicinity is daily visited by increasing numbers. The summit of the Reservoir is the favorite look-out place. On Thursday last, it is estimated, not less than 5000 persons visited the Reservoir to avail themselves of the prospect there afforded.—A large number of strangers are already attracted to the city by the presence of the palace.
The entire building is ready to be roofed, excepting the dome, the glazing of the first story is nearly finished, and that of the second has been commenced; the roof of one section has been put on, and the floor of the second story has been laid as far as the roofing extends. The dome, which is 100 feet in diameter, will be supported by 24 iron columns. Immediately over these is placed an iron trussing, made to sustain a massive cast iron bed-plate, on which rests the 32 ribs of the dome. The trussing and bed-plate are now being adjusted, and but a few days, perhaps a week, will be speedily laid down, the arrangement of goods commenced, and the aspect of things be materially changed. The sides of the dome will display 32 escutcheons, in colored glass, representing the United States coat of arms, and those of other nations.
The floor-timbers and floor-boards are the only parts that will be of wood, and to render loss by fire impossible, there are 16 hydrants on the lower floor and the same number above. The quantity of iron used in the construction of the whole building will be nearly 1,400 tons. The cast iron girders, or beams, supporting the floor-timbers, have each been tested for the support of 15 tons, but are capable of supporting 35 tons without breaking. The greatest weight that can be put on any one of them is 7 tons. The floor boards are put together with small crevices, to facilitate sweeping. There will be four spacious entrances to the building, each having two flights of iron stairs leading to the galleries. The stairs are already in their place. The galleries, which are 54 feet wide, 62,000 square feet, or about one acre and a half, and the ground floor 111,000 square feet, or about two acres and a half, making a total area of 173,000 square feet, or nearly four acres.
The extreme length of the structure, or of each of the arched naves forming the transverse section of the cross, is 365; its height from the ground to the crown of the arch, is 67 feet, or the crown of the dome 118 feet and the top of the latten surmounting the dome 149 feet.—Ventilation is amply provided for in every part. On each floor there are 372 cast iron ventilators, arranged to admit or exclude air as may be desired, beside ventilators near the roof on every side.
The glass used is made to appear as if ground, by a peculiar process, to subdue the light. It is covered with a vitreous enamel, which is applied in the form of a paste, and made to adhere to the glass when in a fused state. This obviates the use of a cloth covering, such as was used on the London palace.
The construction of the New York palace reflects honor on Mr. Detmold, who devised and executed the plans on which it is built. In point of symmetry it is considered as surpassing its London progenitor. As the various and almost innumerable parts were made in half a dozen different States, employing eight different foundries, it is no easy matter to insure accuracy in their construction, so that all shall exactly fit the place for which they were designed. Notwithstanding this difficulty, comparatively little detention has been experienced from this source. The palace will cost about \$300,000.
A great quantity of goods designed for exhibition have already arrived from abroad, and are stored in the U. S. bonded warehouses. Over 4,000 applications from exhibitors have been received from the country alone, while those from Europe number about 5,000, of which 700 are from England, 800 from Germany, and 500 from France. We learn that so strict are the limits available for exhibitors compared with the demand, that it has been determined to construct other buildings within the palace as a means of relief. The boilers with which to drive the machinery, are six in number and forty feet in length, placed in a building distinct from the Palace.—The latter will be enclosed with a suitable railing.
THE OBSERVATORY, LARGE TELESCOPE, &c.
—A mushroom city has sprung up in the neighborhood of the palace, comprising about a dozen hotels of various descriptions, catch-penny-shops, a great number of temporary wooden structures intended for refreshment saloons, stores, drinking shops, &c., besides dwellings intended for boarding houses. For such are elegantly situated, the most extravagant rents are readily obtained. One small wooden structure, 20 by 30 feet, rents for \$1000 per annum; but the occupant receives more than this amount by leasing out his stoop and the protection of his awning, for apple and soda stands.
The most conspicuous object, aside from the Palace, is the "Latin Observatory," so called from the name of its projector. It will be 75 feet in diameter at the base, 350 in height, built of timber, bolted in the strongest manner. The Grand Jury pronounced it perfectly secure. At the distance of about 100, 200 and 300 feet from the base will be landings, with lookout places, to which passengers will be elevated by a steam car. At the highest will be placed a telescope of great power, and which, we are informed, will be the largest in the country, with a sixteen inch glass, or a glass one inch larger in diameter than the Cambridge telescope. The glass is being manufactured in Europe, and until this is completed a ten inch glass will be used. The instrument will cost about \$22,000. At the lower landings the vision will be aided by achromatic telescopes with four inch openings. The view commanded will be very extensive, from the second landing the ascent will be by means of a spiral stairway.—Mr. Barnum is not connected with this enterprise.

From the American Messenger.
The Young Wife's Prayer.
Harry B— was a wealthy young planter in one of our southern Atlantic States, uniting in himself all those amiable qualities and excellences which in the eye of the world make up the gentleman and the good companion. He had lately married a gentle, loving maiden; and their days were speeding by in the enjoyment, as they fondly fancied, of every thing that could confer pleasure or add a greater zest to life. But in the midst of their round of dissipation, the young wife felt an undefined longing for something purer, holier, than she had yet experienced. The Spirit of God was gently leading her, though she realized it not, to the possession of real pleasure, and the prospect of unending bliss.
In this feeling of dissatisfaction with worldly joys, her steps were providentially directed to a religious service attended by the poorer class of her neighbors. The deep earnestness of the preacher, the fervid earnestness of the awakening Spirit in her troubled breast, told her that here was to be found the lasting joy she sought, even in the ennobling service of Christ. The conflict was short. She found repentance and submission sweet. She found her Savior gracious.

The news fell like a thunderbolt upon the ear of the astonished husband. So gentle, so winning, the idol of the festive throng, and the acknowledged queen of every gay assemblage, a humble follower of Jesus? Was she to forsake the world, of which she had been so long a bright and shining star? Was she who had lived so long for him alone, to give up all for Jesus? Ah, how the deep malignity of his evil heart burst forth. But though she trembled and wept at his angry expostulations she faltered not.
At length the time drew near when the new convert, with other fruits of the pastor's faithful labors, was publicly to avow the renunciation of the world. B—'s anger was now fully excited. Had his wife been willing to connect herself with any of the more fashionable congregations of the neighboring city, he could have the better endured it; but to behold the shrinking form of her he loved with those of a lower grade of society, and even in company with slaves, publicly to avow the renunciation of the world, B—'s anger was now fully excited. Had his wife been willing to connect herself with any of the more fashionable congregations of the neighboring city, he could have the better endured it; but to behold the shrinking form of her he loved with those of a lower grade of society, and even in company with slaves, publicly to avow the renunciation of the world, B—'s anger was now fully excited. 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