

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, April 15, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR, Hon. WM. F. PACKER, of Lycoming.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE, Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, of Philadelphia.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER, NIMROD STRICKLAND, of Chester.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—F. H. LANE, County Treasurer, calls upon the Collectors of Taxes to be prompt in making their returns, as there are no available funds in the Treasury.

Notice, by Executors of John McCahan, dec'd.—Notice, by Administrator of John George Mosser, dec'd.—J. K. Rhodes, of Newton Hamilton, offers a title-water boat for sale.

Mosses Strous advertises his new stock of Dry Goods, Ready-Made Clothing, &c.—Lewi Westbrook announces that he has just opened a new and splendid stock of Boots and Shoes.

Heidrick & Horning, of Philadelphia, advertises Gas Fixtures, &c. For particulars, refer to the advertisements.

APPOINTMENT OF COUNTY TREASURER.—On Saturday last the County Commissioners appointed FRANKLIN H. LANE, Esq., County Treasurer, to fill the unexpired term of A. B. Crewit, Esq., deceased.

THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.—A late number of the *Shirleysburg Herald* strongly urges the election of Mr. ALBERT OWEN.

We have also received a communication from an intelligent citizen of Cassville, speaking of Mr. OWEN as a gentleman of amiable qualities, talented and industrious, and is anxious, as every friend of the Common school system should be, to have Mr. O. continued as County Superintendent.

Samuel L. Glasgow, Esq., and Robert McDivit are also candidates for the office.

On motion of A. W. Benedict, Esq., GEORGE M. HOUTZ, Esq., was on Monday 13th inst., admitted an Attorney of the several Courts of this county.

Mr. HOUTZ pursued his studies in the office of Messrs. Scott & Brown, passed a highly creditable examination, and will doubtless make his acquirements both honorable and profitable to himself in the Western home he intends seeking.

We call the attention of our readers to an able and suggestive article, in another part of this paper, entitled "Election of County Superintendents," taken from the editorial columns of the *Pennsylvania School Journal*, for April.

The suggestions it contains are important and should be read by every director and the community in general.

BEFORE YOU LEAVE TOWN call at Mr. PRETTYMAN'S DAGUERREAN ROOMS at the Pennsylvania R. R. Station House, up stairs, and have your likeness taken. It may be too late if you put it off until another time.

You will only know the value of a correct likeness, such as you can have taken by Mr. Prettyman, after you return with it to your family and friends.

COLON has just received, and has now for sale, at his Book Store, the largest lot of the most beautiful styles of Wall Paper ever brought to the interior of the State.

His selections are from the largest manufacturers of Philadelphia and New York, which enable him to sell at their lowest retail prices. It must now be apparent to every one, that papering (which will last for a dozen years or more) is much cheaper and better than white-washing.

The triennial convention of school directors, to elect a county superintendent for the next three years, will meet in Huntingdon, on the first Monday in May next.

The official notice to the directors will be found in our advertising columns. The present competent and worthy incumbent has been an excellent and faithful officer, discharging with commendable energy the duties of Superintendent without fear, favor or affection.

As in many other cases we know of, he has given his valuable services during the past year for a meagre pittance, altogether too low to be an equivalent for the time and labor bestowed. He should, in strict justice, be elected, and his salary increased to a fair compensation.

A HANDSOME PRESENT.—Last week Mrs. PETER LIVINGSTON, of Barree township, entered our sanctum, and presented us with a large roll of "just such butter" as she is able to make, and which is much superior to any we have been able to buy at any price.

Barree is a great township, and the women folk are a *lecite* greater,—they have hearts as big as mammoth pumpkins, and the best of all, they are filled with kindness towards the printer, ourself in particular. Mrs. L. has our thanks for her kind remembrance of us, and as soon as we get upon a farm, (hope it won't be the poor-house farm,) we'll try to return the compliment.

ANDREW HOPKINS, Esq., editor and proprietor of the *Harrisburg Patriot & Union*, has been appointed by President Buchanan, Receiver in the Land Office at Nehama, Nebraska.

In response to a card of invitation from Gov. Pollock, Col. Curtin, Speakers Taggart and Getz, and numerous signed by influential citizens of Harrisburg, MAX GREENE, Esq., has consented to deliver one of his Lectures on the West, in the Hall of Representatives.

The Democratic State Committee are to meet at the Merchants' Hotel, Philadelphia, on Monday evening next, the 20th inst., at 7 o'clock. By order of C. R. BUCKLEW, Chairman.

The National Democracy.

During these changing times, says the *Baton Rouge Advocate*, when political earthquakes are scarcely more sudden and inexplicable than the social disorders and diseases of the day are dangerous, it will become the sound and ever-faithful old Democracy to keep a vigilant eye to the land-marks of its organization.

Isms of almost endless variety are rife among us, and disorganization is the chief feature of parties that once claimed immutability from the inherent nature of things.

Schisms have worked out the disintegration of a once formidable antagonist to Democracy—the old Whig party—while yet its principles were fresh and cherished by its founders.

Know Nothingism assumed to be its successor—Nemesis avenged the base assumption, and the outraged gods were propitiated—the bloody monster fell at the first well aimed blow, gasped out its miserable existence in the cess-pools of its own creation, and was heralded to the grave of infamy by the execrations of an indignant public opinion.

Black Republicanism, too, will have its day, and then wend its way down the current of events to be forgotten, or only be remembered for the corruption of its leaders and the amazing hallucination that hounded on its followers to a violation of the laws of the land and the compact of a common brotherhood.

It is surely and speedily destined for a place among "the things that were," if humanity yet harbors a beam of that justice and patriotism which have preserved our country from external and internal foes all through the momentous transactions of its existence.

Standing out in peculiar and marked significance in the history of our country, apparently exempt from the common mortality of political organizations, burning with the unquenched fires of youth, throbbing with exultant, robust life, brilliant with future hope, confiding in the prestige of past triumphs, alive to the great demands upon it of posterity, the Democratic party may well enlist the attention of the philosopher, the love of the patriot, the sympathy of freemen everywhere.

Its history is that of the Republic;—together they have grown—together they exist—together they will work out their destiny. Let us guard them against innovation and injury from open enemies with the same zeal that we would rebuke and crush out their pretended friends.

Combinations, even in our own State, may be, and doubtless are, being formed to bring the Democratic party down to a level with the fags and factions of those that exist around us.

These can only be defeated by sleepless vigilance and by keeping the objects and principles of our organization continually before the intelligent, honest masses of the people.

Convince them that it is in reality based upon great National principles, seeking the accomplishment of objects co-extensive with the whole Union, and united only by the "cohesive force of a unity of concurring individual opinion." Inculcate deeply, and more deeply, the conservatism and republicanism of its cardinal features, thus perpetuating its systematic organization and unity of purpose.

Much depends for success on party drill, but it is not true, as often asserted by our opponents, that this distinctive feature of Democracy is the result of personal influence to force men into party traces, nor from a bending of the party to subserve individual interests. The exact reverse is true.

The *Kentucky Statesman* expresses our views in saying that the Democratic party has been enabled to maintain its perfect unity, its indivisibility and effective harmony in every movement, from the single fact that its action was ever the working of a general principle held in common by all, thus enabling its members, entertaining like general views of government, by the operation of their own minds in the application of principle to the proposed measures, to define the exact position the party would assume upon any new issue.

The very fact, historically true, that the Democratic party has ever maintained a strict regard to its cardinal principles, has bowed to no fanaticism, pandered to no popular delusion, submitted to the leadership and control of no man, and yielded to no temporary tide of opinion, is the real secret of its power to concentrate its whole strength upon any movement.

The Democratic party is not an Order. The object of its existence is not the advancement of personal interests, except so far as such may be involved in the common prosperity and general weal of the Republic. It holds no affection for its members, except so far as they are worthy exponents of political principle. The integrity of the party is involved in that of no man, except so long as it knowingly recognizes an unworthy representative. The party will live and flourish and grow in power and influence while the Republic endures.

SERIOUS EPIDEMIC.—The Oswego (N. Y.) Times speaks of a new epidemic known by the name of "brain fever," as truly alarming throughout Madison and Onondago counties. It adds:

"A gentleman who has lately visited the former county, informs us that in some localities the people are leaving in alarm and dismay. Persons are attacked, soon become insane and die in a few hours. We do not know that any have recovered when once attacked by the disease. Duane Brown and Richard Thomas, Esqs., two prominent lawyers of Madison county, have fallen victims to it, and we are told in some of the villages deaths occur daily. As yet there is no rational explanation of the disease."

Sale of the Main Line.

A bill providing for this object was reported, on Wednesday 1st inst., in the House of Representatives, by the Committee of Ways and Means, under a resolution, passed by a large majority, instructing the committee to prepare a bill for the sale of the Public Works.

Its leading provisions are contained in the following synopsis carefully made up by the Harrisburg correspondent of the *Ledger*:

"It provides that immediately after its passage, the Governor shall advertise a notice in the Philadelphia, Pittsburg, Washington, Baltimore, Boston, New York and Harrisburg papers, that the Main Line will be offered for sale at the Merchants' Exchange, on a day to be designated by him, not more than 40 days after the passage of this act.

Any person or persons, or railroad or canal company incorporated by the State, may become the purchaser, for any sum not less than seven and a half millions of dollars. If necessary, the Company purchasing may increase their capital stock or borrow money and issue their bonds to any amount not exceeding 50 per centum above the amount of the purchase money. In case individuals purchase, the Governor is empowered to incorporate them. No bid will be received unless the bidder deposits in the hands of the Governor \$100,000 in cash or State bonds as a forfeit. If the highest bidder fails to comply with the act, the Governor may, if he thinks proper, tender the Works to the next highest bidder. If the Pennsylvania Railroad Company become the purchasers, they are required to pay \$1,500,000 in addition. The whole purchase money to be paid in five per cent. bonds of the Company, payable semi-annually; said bonds to be a lien upon the Main Line; ten per cent. thereof shall fall due on the first of July, 1860, and the remainder in ten equal annual installments thereafter. Upon the execution and delivery of said bonds the Pennsylvania Railroad Company and the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad Company shall be released from the payment of the tonnage tax now imposed; the Pennsylvania Railroad Company also to be released from all other taxes imposed by the State. The purchasers of the Main Line may purchase or lease the Harrisburg and Lancaster Railroad, or construct a road from Harrisburg to any point on the Columbia river, or they may extend the Columbia to the Delaware river, and alter the route of the same. The purchasers are required to keep the canal and railroad open from Hollidaysburg to Philadelphia, and so much of the Western Division as lies between Blairsville and Pittsburg until the Northwestern Railroad shall be opened for business from Blairsville to the Allegheny River, and furnish motive power for the use of transporters. The purchasers may lease any portion of the Canal for a term of ten years, subject to the same conditions."

HUNTINGDON JOURNAL VS. LANCASTER CITIZEN.—The *Huntingdon Journal*, in the height of its impudence, undertook to assail a number of "American" papers who oppose the Black-Republican-Abolition State ticket—the *Lancaster Citizen* among the number—dubbing them "uninfluential," "unimportant," "without influence," "fighting for the highest bidder," and so on. The *Citizen*, after quoting the *Journal's* squint, raps them over the knuckles just so:

"The above is from the *Huntingdon Journal*, a little 8 by 10 apple-butter, dehabed sheet, with about twenty-five subscribers and less readers, and supporting two half-famished editors with no sense in their brains—who steal all they publish, now and then giving a line or two of editorial which generally libels some decent individual or individuals.

The reader can now place his own estimate upon their balderdash. If each theft that they have committed from our columns for the last three years would confine them to jail 6 months they would remain there and die, aged 100 years easy."

Hal! hal! Mr. *Journal*, that editor knows you 'like a book.' You 'waked up the wrong passenger.' You feel bad at hearing so much truth? Well, we'll say a 'kind word.' We are unwilling that injustice shall be done you, bad as you are. The *Citizen* is certainly mistaken in regard to the number of your subscribers. Your list numbers two hundred and sixty-three paying subscribers, all told; and then, by throwing out those obnoxious patent medicine advertisements, which no other editor in the county will publish at any price, and also all those other advertisements that have been dead a year or more, and of no possible advantage to the advertisers, you can compress the contents of the *Journal* into 'a little 8 by 10 sheet.' What a saving of paper and cash that would make! You might not then be forced to do apple-butter job work "20 per cent. cheaper." There now, we have endeavored to relieve you; but should you continue to *feel bad*, before retiring to-night take, each of you, one hundred of Brandreth's pills—to-morrow morning you will be quite *different things!*

Judges of the U. S. Supreme Court. The names, residence and time of appointment of the present Judges are as follows:

CHIEF JUSTICE. Roger B. Taney, Baltimore, Md., 1836.

ASSOCIATE JUSTICES. John McLean, Cincinnati, O., 1829.

James M. Wayne, Savannah, Ga., 1835.

John Catron, Nashville, Tenn., 1837.

Peter V. Daniel, Richmond, Va., 1841.

S. Nelson, Cooperstown, N. Y., 1845.

Robert C. Grier, Pittsburg, Pa., 1846.

Benjamin R. Curtis, Boston, Mass., 1851.

John A. Campbell, Mobile, Ala., 1853.

The exploded Bank of New Castle, is one of the institutions warmed into life by the Know Nothing legislature of 1855. The Cashier is a brother of the Waggoner who became notorious this winter by his vote for Gen. Cameron for United States Senator. The applications for bank charters before the present legislature are between fifty and sixty; two-thirds of which will prove no better—if granted—than the New Castle Bank. We are pleased to find that some of the opposition ever are changing their views on Banking, and becoming alarmed at the extent of the mania. A little more experience will awaken them entirely. —*Lebanon Advertiser*.

Acceptance of Hon. Robert J. Walker.

The following is the letter of Hon. Robert J. Walker to the President, accepting the Governorship of Kansas. Almost the entire press and public believe that he is fully possessed of the abilities and requisites necessary for the proper discharge of the duties of that difficult post, and the most satisfactory results are anticipated:

WASHINGTON, March 26, 1857. MY DEAR SIR:—I have, at your request, re-considered my determination, as announced to you, declining your tender of the office of Governor of the Territory of Kansas. In view of the opinion now presented by you, that the safety of the Union may depend upon the selection of the individual to whom shall be assigned the task of settling the difficulties which again surround the Kansas question, I have concluded that a solemn sense of duty to my country requires me to accept this position. I am brought to this conclusion with an unaffected diffidence in my own ability, but with a fervent hope that the same over-ruling Providence which has carried my beloved country through so many perils, will now attend and direct my humble efforts for her welfare, and that my course will not be prejudged by any portion of my fellow citizens, in or out of Kansas. I understand that you, and all your cabinet, cordially concur in the opinion expressed by me, that the actual, *bona fide* residents of the Territory of Kansas, by a fair and regular vote, unaffected by fraud or violence, must be permitted, in adopting their State constitution, to decide for themselves what shall be their social institutions. This is the great fundamental principle of the act of Congress organizing that Territory, affirmed by the Supreme Court of the United States, and is in accordance with the views uniformly expressed by me throughout my public career. I contemplate a peaceful settlement of this question by an appeal to the intelligence and patriotism of the whole people of Kansas, who should all participate, freely and fully, in this decision, and by a majority of whose votes the determination must be made, as the only proper and constitutional mode of adjustment.

I contemplate no appeal to military power, in the hope that my countrymen of Kansas, from every section, will submit to a decision of this matter by a full and fair vote of a majority of the people of that Territory. If this decision cannot thus be made, I see nothing in the future for Kansas but civil war, extending its baleful influence throughout the country, and subjecting the Union itself to imminent hazard.

I will go, and endeavor thus to adjust these difficulties, in the full confidence strongly expressed by you, that I will be sustained by all your high authority, with the cordial co-operation of all your cabinet.

As it will be impossible for me to leave for Kansas before the second Monday of May next, I would desire my appointment to take effect from that date.

Very respectfully, your friend, ROBERT J. WALKER.

James Buchanan, President of the United States.

INSTRUCTIONS TO GOV. WALKER.—The Cabinet have definitely agreed on the instructions to Robert J. Walker, Governor of Kansas. They proceed on the principle of recognizing the statutes of Kansas as valid. The principal business with which he is charged, is to see that the people have a free, independent and uninterrupted expression of opinion, and the exercise of suffrage concerning the affairs of the Territory, in carrying out the provisions of the census and registry law, and that for the election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention. The troops heretofore employed in the Territory are to be removed, and others not engaged in the former difficulties are ordered thither, but it is not apprehended that there will be any use for them or the militia. The administration have resolved that the laws shall be maintained, and have full confidence in Mr. Walker's ability to carry out their instructions.

SENSIBLE REMARKS.—The *Pittsburg Commercial Journal* (Black Republican) of the 30th of March, in commenting on the appointment of Gov. Walker and the probable Kansas policy of the administration, remarks:

"What more do the Free State men of Kansas want, than protection in the exercise of their political rights, and security in person and property? These are now guaranteed them by the present Government of Kansas."

"Let the Free State men, then, take care that nothing is lost by capricious or cowardly refusal to go to the polls and speak the rest through the ballot box."

"If ever there was encouragement to emigration to Kansas, it is at this moment, when the prospect of tranquility and security to all is unclouded."

As the white-washing season is coming on apace, we publish the following for the benefit of our tidy housewives who are ever ambitious to make everything about them look "as clean as a new pin." It is said to be an excellent recipe for a wash:

TO MAKE A BRILLIANT STUCCO.—White Wash for all buildings, inside or out.—Take clean lumps of well burnt lime, slacked. Add one pound of white whiting or burnt alum pulverized, one pound of loaf sugar, three quarts of rice flour made into a thin and well boiled paste, and one pound of cleanest glue dissolved as cabinet-makers do. This may be put on cold within doors, but hot outside.—This will be as brilliant as plaster Paris, and retain its brilliancy for many years. The east end of the President's house in Washington is washed with it.—*Cincinnati Chronicle*.

WASHINGTON, April 3.—Mr. Howard, the reporter of the U. S. Supreme Court, has announced that a volume containing the decisions and opinions in the Dred Scott case, will be published in two or three weeks.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—5's, 10's and 20's on the Tradesmen's Bank, New York City; 10's on the Freeman's Bank, Boston, Massachusetts; 5's on the Blackstone Bank, Uxbridge, Massachusetts; 5's on the Jamestown Bank, New York; 5's on the Exchange Bank, Providence, Rhode Island; 1's on the Bank of Commerce, New London, Connecticut. A new counterfeit \$5 bill is in circulation on the American Bank of Rhode Island.

Election of County Superintendents.

This may possibly be the last number of the *Journal* that will meet the eyes of Directors, before they assemble to elect County Superintendents for the next three school years. The proper performance of that duty, so as to effect the original design of the liberal and far-seeing Legislature which established the office, will be of incalculable benefit to the State; and the contrary will be equally injurious. It is, therefore, our design, as one amongst the thousands of Pennsylvanians who have been watching the workings of this new feature in our educational system, with intense interest, frankly to state the conclusions to which our observations have led.

Three years ago, few directors or others had any clear view of the necessity, nature, mode of operation or probable results of this office. The natural consequences were, in the first instance, numerous mistakes in selection and compensation. These have been, we think, erroneously attributed, both in and out of the State, to a settled purpose to defeat the office, out of general hostility to the system itself.

In a few cases this feeling may have had its influence; but in most, the action complained of really grew out of mere want of knowledge of the nature of the office itself, and an honest belief that such an addition to the expense and the working machinery of the system was wholly unnecessary. Whatever may have been the cause, however, it is certain that, in 1854, the duty of selecting county superintendents was so performed as to produce one or other of the three following results:—

1. An incompetent person was chosen, who, of course, failed, no matter what the salary. Or,

2. A competent person was chosen, who, in most cases, failed or was greatly crippled in his operations by total inadequacy of salary. Or,

3. A competent person was selected, with adequate salary, who fulfilled the just expectations of the friends of the measure.

From this it would appear that fitness in the person and adequacy of compensation are the elements—the essential conditions—of success. Of course, as in all other complex affairs, there are instances that appear to conflict with this conclusion; but on close inspection they will be found rather to confirm it. For example; one superintendent may have been so well qualified for the station and so devoted to the system, that he discharged its duties at a most shamefully inadequate salary. But who will argue from this that it is the right of the public to impose such a burthen on private means or individual patriotism? Or, it may have been that all the conditions appeared to be secured—both adequacy of salary and "skill and experience in the art of teaching"—yet failure ensued. Yet who will condemn the office of county superintendent, because, here and there, a good teacher may have made a poor superintendent? Many an able lawyer makes a miserable judge; few of the most successful practising physicians are qualified for the professor's chair; and so, a capital teacher of boys may not succeed as a teacher of teachers, and the administrative officer of a complicated school system.

It would be no difficult task, at the present juncture, to run over the whole State and show the correctness of the conclusions just stated. Cases of full success or of entire failure, or of partial failure or success might be instanced, in strict accordance with them. But it is neither proper or necessary. What we have to do with now, are general results. These are so plain that he who runs may read, and require no announcement of the facts on which they rest, from us.

Taking it for granted, then, that experience has fully justified the wisdom of the Legislature in requiring the selection of a fit person and the payment of a sufficient salary for this office, two questions arise:

1. Who is a fit person for the office?

2. What is a sufficient salary?

In answer to the first question, it may, in the words of the school law, be replied that fitness consists in

1. "Literary and scientific acquirements." These are both indispensable, and the degree of them should be considerable. In every county, schools of every rank and grade—from the lowest primary to the high school, with its full round of branches—either are or must soon come into existence; and to discharge the office properly, the superintendent must be qualified "to examine" all the teachers, "to visit" them, and to "give such instructions in the art of teaching and the method thereof in each school," as the condition and grade of each shall require. If all can be done, except by one who is scholar enough to teach the teacher of the highest branch taught in the highest school in his county?

2. "Skill and experience in the art of teaching" is another requisite and is also enacted by the laws, not only skill to know but practice to do. It is no doubt true that, in some instances, the office has been well filled by persons of no great, or possibly, of no actual experience in the art. This is owing to the known fact that some men have naturally in them so much of the elements of the teacher and such a love for the work and the cause, as to supply to a great degree, all other defects. But the exception only proves the rule; for the instances of failure for want of this element have been too numerous to leave the question doubtful. The safer and the legal rule is, in all cases, to require this "skill and experience."

But more learning and professional skill are not sufficient, unless, as the law and the necessity of the case everywhere intimate, they are accompanied with the power to make them efficient. Hence,

3. Ability to impart knowledge and give information publicly, as well as privately, is indispensable. Since the passage of the act of 1854—in addition to the public meetings for the examination of teachers, and the public visitation of schools in the presence of directors and parents thereby described—the holding of district and county institutes, associations and meetings for the imposts, association of teachers, and the delivery of public lectures and addresses for the furtherance of the system and the explanation of the law, have become so general and are found to be so beneficial, that they may now be regarded as an integral part of the superintendent's duties. All these occasions impose the duty of addressing the public; and the officer who does not do it, no matter how well qualified he is in his duty. The ability, therefore, to speak in public, should be embraced amongst the requisites of fitness for the office.

4. Energy of character and love for the work, are the last essentials that need be specified. Without these, the highest degree of scholastic attainment, of professional skill, and of power of expression will fail; for the great moving forces of the required character will be wanting. With these present in a large degree, even a medium of qualification in other respects, may succeed.

Amongst the qualifications necessary to this most important office, it is, of course, not deemed requisite to speak of temperance, honesty or industry; nor of common sense, salubrity of manners, or knowledge of human nature. These are requisites to the safe and efficient discharge of every public trust; the general rule, but rather demanding them in greater degree than most others. In a word, and aside from special requisites, the nearer the character of a county superintendent approaches to that of a Christian gentleman, the greater will be his acceptance and success.

The answer to the question, What is an adequate salary? will depend mainly on the locality; and the experience of the past three years will, in many cases, modify the answer on this point. Many of the conventions fixed on the salary in 1854, under a total or very material misapprehension of the nature of the office, the amount of service required and the degree of good to be effected. Now, in many parts of the State, all these points are clearly comprehended, and the action of directors will no doubt be different. No one who knows the people of Pennsylvania will, for a moment, suppose that injustice will be done in regulating the compensation of those who are found to be the most useful, most laborious and most important of our public officers. The actual amount, just as it stands, depends on the circumstances of each case; still certain general principles are indicated by the nature of the office and the wants of the schools, which may be useful to elicit.

The first point to be determined is, whether the whole, or only a portion of the officer's time will be required for the full discharge of the duties of the office. This will wholly depend on the number of schools in the county. If they are materially over 100 and should be increased, then the best policy and the course most productive of good, will be to pay for and require his whole time and efforts to the service of the schools while in operation, and to the improvement of the teachers during a portion of the recess.

The only other general principle to be kept in view in arranging the salary, is that of making it large enough to command the very best professional talent within the reach of the convention. For reasons already given, no other should be thought of.

The man, then, whom law, experience and the wants of the system demand for county superintendent is: A practical teacher, who is also an accomplished scholar, and a ready public speaker; with sufficient love for it to undertake, with energy to perform the great work before him; and the qualifications should be sufficient to compensate him, as far as money can, for the efficient discharge of so great a labor.

Wherever such a man is found, he should be selected. Wherever he has already been found, he should be retained.

At the present time it may be proper to recall to the attention of conventions to elect county superintendents, that section 40 of the school law of 8th May, 1854, confers upon the State superintendent of common schools, very considerable powers in reference to the commissioning of the persons elected. The words alluded to are these:—"If objection be made within thirty days to the issuing of such commission, the superintendent of common schools may require such evidence, under oath or affirmation, in regard to the election or qualification of the person elected county superintendent, as he shall deem necessary, and shall then issue his commission to the person properly qualified, who shall have received the highest number of votes."

Under this provision it is competent for any citizen, and it would seem to be his duty, to make objection to the commissioning of an unqualified person, and to set in operation, for the good of the system, in this respect, the powers vested in the State superintendent. In view of this fact, the true course for directors in their convention will be, to vote for none unless such as are fully qualified by professional skill, and are fully qualified to discharge all the duties of the office.—*Pennsylvania School Journal* for April.

Indian Outrages in New Mexico.

Information has been received at the Interior Department, confirmatory of the painful rumors that have been circulated respecting the fate of Henry L. Dodge, United States agent for the Navajo Indians, in New Mexico, who has been missing for some time past, and who, it was supposed, had been captured and confined, or killed by the Indians in that Territory.

Major Kendrick, commanding at Fort Defiance, sent out a command to search for Mr. Dodge, dead or alive, and his corpse was discovered at a point about thirty miles south of the Zana, and towards the head-waters of the Gila river.

Mr. Dodge being a great favorite among the Navajos, and devoted to their interests, renders this wicked and wanton act of infidelity and cruelty inexplicable. The writer states that the Indians "struck off the hand that fed them, and, Joel-like, smote the benefactor of their race."

It is stated that so soon as grass is sufficiently advanced to sustain horses, 1000 troops will take the field against these Indians, and chastise them, so that they will learn the miseries of retribution upon treachery and murder.

The victim of this cruel act is the son of the Hon. Henry Dodge, the venerable and distinguished ex-Senator from Wisconsin.

NEW POSTAGE TREATY.—The new postage treaty with France took effect. By it the postage on quarter ounce letters from any part of the United States to any part of France, is fixed at 15 cents—pre-payment optional. By the same treaty, letters to and from Belgium, Holland, Switzerland, Sardinia and the German States, except Austria, are sent for 21 cents—Russia, Poland, Sicily, Malta, Greece, Smyrna, Constantinople, &c., for 30 cents—Sweden, and Norway for 33 cents; pre-payment in each case optional. Letters for Spain, Portugal and Gibraltar, are sent to Behobie; postage 21 cents—pre-paid; and for China and the East Indies, to the end of the English East India steamship routes, for 80 cents, pre-paid.