Thursday Morning, April 22, 1869.

OUR NEGRO MINISTER TO HAYFI. The appointment of BASSET, a Phila delphia negro, as Minister and Consul General to Hayti, is a deliberate insult should be and will be resented, if our people are not lost to all sense of shame and honor. According to our Constitution, Basset is neither a voter or a eitizen. How then can this negro represent us at a foreign court, when he has no franchise, no citizenship when at home? This is a question which perhaps, President Grant never thought of but yet, in our humble opinion, it is: rious question. We consider it clear that citizens cannot be represented by

one who is not a citizen. We notice that Grant has been ap pointing quite a number of negroes to office, but with the exception of Basset, they have been selected from Southern States, and are voters and citiz us. However much we may deprecate the appointing of negroes to office, we are yet willing to accord this right to the President where the negro has the franchise, notwithstanding this privilege has been conferred upon him by bayonet argument. But to appoint a disfran chised negro, adds insult to the act, and is about as base a transaction as was ever heard of. Are there not while men enough in the country to fill its offices? Surely a nation of white men should be represented at all foreign courts by white men. This has been the opinion of all former Presidents, as well as all decent men.

A few months since a turbulent and rowdy negronamed Hinchbeck, made the late Legislature was corrupt to the a violent and disjointed harangue to he threatened to lay the city in ashes and to assassinate every white man who refused to acknowledge negro equality. Hedemanded that the churches, schools hotels, cars, theatres, and all places of amusement be thrown wide open to negroes; and if this demand was refused, then he wanted the torch applied to every house in the city! His speech had a wonderful effect upon the negroes. and so great was the excitement, that the military had to be called out and the police force doubled to keep the very appearance and demeanor preventblacks in order. This harangue by the rowdy negro HINCHBECK, cost the people of New Orleans two or three thousand dollars. Well, what of HINCH-BECK? Nothing, except that Grant, ly expelled and the mark of Cain put our verdant President, has appointed him Register of the Land Office at New Orleans! He has been confirmed by the Senate, and is now enjoying his \$12,000 office. This HINCH BLCK is a brutal, uneducated negro, black as the ace of spades, and it is understood that New England carpetbaggers are to run his office. These are the kind of negroes that Grant is foist ing upon the people-brutal roughs, and distanchised non citizens. This is the way he outrages public sentiment and decency, as he quaffs his whiskey, puffs his eigar, and utters his wonderint entiment, "let us have peace." Grant is not only a weak man-a tool in the keeping of la aticgand rascals-but he he is as unfeeling and brutal as the ignorant negroes he is appointing to office. He has not been in office two months, but yet he has succeeded in appointing more rascats to office than were appointed by all his predecessors combined. The Senate, fanatical as it is, has been compelled to reject a dozenor more of the secondrels nominated by a him for responsible positions. The noown signature, published his villainy to the world-was confirmed by one majority, notwithstanding the received the vote of every carpet-bag and scallawag Senator. Let Mr. Grant go on inhis infamous course. The people reject-

economitted. A VOTE was taken in the lower Housof our Legislature the other day on a proposicion so to amend the Constitution of Pennsylvania as to allow females to vote on the same terms as males. It was summarity voted down. The Padicals are ready to let every ignorant and degraded negro vote, but refuse the right of suffrage to the intelligent white women of the State. We are opposed to any indefinite extension of the elective franchise, but would infinitely prefer to see it granted to inselligent white women than to ignorant and degraded negroes. The Radicals are of a different mind.

deserve punishment for the error they

Such is the Lancister Intelligencer's view, and we concur in it.

WHEREVER the Radicals have complete control of State Legislatures corruption and rascality are the order of the day. The Republican Governor of Illinois has been compelled to yeto more than forty bills, which were so outrageous as to call for his interference. Gov. Hoffman, of New York, has also

vetoed quite a number of improper en-

actments. If Geary had done his duty

the forthcoming volume of pamphlet

laws in this State would be much thin-

ner than it promises to be. In spite of Ashley's bold and unblush ing exposure of his own rascality, he has been confirmed as Governor of Mon tana. It is said Grant had serious seru ples about appointing him, but allowed himself to be overruled by the politicians. There was a bitter fight over his confirmation, the Democrats and decent Republicans yoting against him, but the corrupt Northern Radicals and

President Grant; no doubtful coan finds favor with him."—harbeat Ecchange. We suppose not. The two ex-Rebel officers, Longstreet and Crow, are not "doubtful men," and therefore they are provided with lucrative positions. "No conservatism is telerated!" All who want office from Grant must be Radi cals-a nigger or a Rebel officer being

the carnet-baggers put him through.

THE McArdle and Texas Bond cases came up on Monday in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the former was dismissed on the ground was decided in layor of Texas, thus recognizing it as a State in the Union.

THE LAKE LIGISLATURE

It is with pleasure we record the fact that nearly every Republican paper in the State has been outspoken in conlemnation of the late infamous Legislature. This is a good symptom, and s evidence that the press at least has not been tampered with or corrupted by the various "rings" that had been formed to procure class-legislation. The to Pennsylvania - an insult which Philadelphia Inquirer, an able organ of Radicalism, in speaking of the adjournment of the Legislature, says:

"From one end of the State to the other "I poin one end of restate the voice of the press is heard unanimous in its expressions of rejoicing over the adournment of the Legislature. The work of this hody is happing accomplished for the present year, and until January, 1870, we will have nothing to dread from its Library."

Again the Inquirer says: "Over all of the community there rest-ed a sense of insecurity while the Assembly was in session, that spraig naturally from the character of many of the measures introduced, and the avidity with which certain bad men advocated their passage."

Again, says the Inquirer: Again, says the Inquirot.

"One honorable Senator we know of declare to a party that was seeking his note, that he "didn't go to Hurrisburg for no thousand do lars assistin." There were, undot nately, many other mem hars of the Legislature who hald his iews, and so openly and shamelessly did bey proclaim their sentiments, that they they proclaim their sentiments, that they brought suspice it and censure upon their more honest collegues. We trust that these men, whose records have made them known, will be remembered it the expiration of their respective terms, and that their places will be supplied by others whom we can respect and have confidence in. It corruption and bribery stalk openly in the halfs of levislation, the very fountain-head of our laws, where-half we look for honesty, and whe eshall we turn to discover the elements of the perpetuation of the Commonwealth?"

We might fill our paper with similar

We might fill our paper with similar xtracts from Republican journals, but this is not necessary. All agree that ore. And yet have we any grounds the negroes of New Orleans, in which to hope that the Legislature of 1870 will be a whit more honest or more pure? The probability is that the next Legislature will be about as corrupt as the one just adjourned. For the last eight or ten years this State has been cursed by pernicious legislation. It was not formerly so, and why? Because the people of both parties were more carefull in the selection of candidates for the Senate and House of Representa tives. They selected their best menmen of character and worth-whose ed corrupt "borers" from approaching them. In those days had a member of Assembly taken money for voting for i measure, he would have been promptupon him. Not so now, the member who procures his romination by trickey and bribery, and follows it up by reeving bribery money for his votes, iconsidered "smart" by some men, and his infamous course finds plenty of endorsers and admirers. The friends of norality in our public servants are ofen hooted at, derided and dubbed fogey," because of their efforts to root out these evils. The professional corruptionist and political gambler, we

regret to say, appear to have the inside track" now a days. How can this evil, this calamity, be ectified? The question is more difficall to answer than to ask. With all the warnings of the press, with all the ignoping that has been cast upon the State, the people appear listless, care tess and unconcerned. For ourself we con ess we are discouraged. For yearwe in common with the whole Democratic press of the State, have been apealing to the people to return to the deas and the principles that governed their fathers, but yet we feel that our words have had little if any influence, and appear to have tallen upon dear The scramble for office and the poils that follow, the bargains, sales, formula manner of selecting candidates. combine to frustrate the efforts of those who yearn to see our once glorious State occupy the proud position it for-

merly occupied. There appears to be ed the great statesman and Christian gentleman, Horatio Seymour, and they no remedy. The Philadelphia papers, with one roice, complain of the corcupt attempts of the members from that city, to fasten upon the people the most obnoxious burthens. And now that the Legisla ture has adjourned, they exclaim thank God!" Why should they complain? By whose agency were these members sent to Harrisburg? Formerly Philadelphia was represented by the very best of her citizens-by icorge Sharswood, Wm. A. Crabb, Henry S. Spackman, Charles Brown, William A. Penniman, Benjamin Hynchman, Benjamin Crispin, Gen. Rumfort, Wm. Bonsall, and others of the same high character. Compare these men with the present city delegation in the Legislature, Hyperion to a satyr! Now let the PEOPLE of Philadelphia, and of all the counties in the State, resolve firmly that political gamblers shall not be elected to any position, and we may hope for a return to the high standard of excellence that was possessed by our public servants. The people must take this matter in hand, and place themselves like a wall of brass against the corruptionist. Let our State be redeemed and disenthralled and our Legislature, in-tead of being a bye-word and reproach, will again com-

mand respect and confidence. IN GRANT's last action it is not so clea that he came off victorious. We allude to the encounter with Senator Ross, of Kansas. Ross, it seems, objected to cer tain appointments in Kansas. General Grant held his ground. Then Ross told the President to go to---. He would not go; but Ross did go to the Senate, and there got one of the nominations rejected, and the late of the rest is uncertain. Grant's good fortune does not seem to attend him in civil life

JOHN S. CARLILE, formerly dem cratic U.S. Senator from West Virginia. apostatised last fall, and did all in, his power to aid in the defeat of Mr. Seymour. Grant undertook to reward him for his treachery to the domocracy, by appointing him Monister to Stockholm. The radical Senate, however, refused to confirm him. They love the treason, out

lespise the traitor. THE President has directed the registration in Texas to be continued. with a view of an early election. Similar directions will probably be issued in regard to Virginia and Mississippi,

GRANT'S ECONOMY. On Tuesday, Gen. Michler obtained \$25,000 from the of a want of jurisdiction. The latt r United States Treasury, for the refurnishing the Presidential mansion White men, pay your taxes!

ONE OF GRANT'S CONSULS. He could not resist temptation to steal

We have said that Grant has appointed more rascals to office than all his oredecessors combined. Many of the men selected by him for high positions are notorious roughs and thieves. Among his recent appointments was an officer of that sink of iniquity and villamy, the so-carled "Union League" of Philadelphia. The following letterpublished in the daily papers of Tues

day-speaks of Grant's Consul thus: PHILADELPHIA, April 19 - There was PHILADELPHIA, April 19—There was considerable excitement here in republican circles to-day by the discovery of the fact that a wealthy gentleman, director of the Union League, and recently confirmed a European consulate, had been for a long time engaged in robbing stores, etc. He was detected yesterday stealing a box of clears from a gracery store. He a box of cigars from a grocery store. He almitted his guilt, and said he could not own—the estimated value of goods taken rom said store. Shortly afterwards he from said store. Shortly afterwards he resigned from the League, and it is sup-posed he will never get to his consulate. the obtained said appointment on the ecommendation of prominent politiciaus

"Could not resist temptation to steal."

It is a singular fact that nearly all prominent Radicals are afflicted in the ame way. They cannot " resist temptation to steal," and therefore they steal on all occasions when opportunity offers. Could thumb-screws be applied to every rascal who robbed the Governnent during the Lincoln administration, and a sharp turn of the screw given every few minutes until the sufferer disgorged the last cent stolen, we would have money enough to pay off, at once, two-thirds of our National debt. Greely has said that at least two-thirds of our debt was stolen money, and Greely spoke, the truth. "Could not resist temptation to s cal" brought on the war; the thieves were after the people's treasure, and a "big war coupled with loud profe-sions of they alty," afforded them a glorious or nor tunity. "Could not resist temptation to steal," prompted Butler to 105 the people of New Orleans of their gold and their spoons. "Could not resist emptation to steal," induced Mrs Lincoln to strip the White House of its lace curtains, furniture and fixtures Could not resist temptation to steal, made thousands and tens of thousands ot beggars rich in a few months-the "martyr" Lincoln being one of them. This "temptation" caused corrupt men to forsake the Democratic ranks and to espouse the cause advocated by such fanatical fools as Sumner and Fred Douglass, the burly Boston negro. Aye, ive, the "temptation to steal" has

THE "SECRET SERVICE FUND."

played the devil with our country, de-

bauched the people, and placed over

them blockheads and corruptionists as

In a recent speech delivered by ex-President Johnson in Teuressee, he berated the infamous Brownlow (the bogus U.S. Senator from that State,) oundly. Among other things he said he had presented Brownlow, when he (B.) was very poor, with sums of money at different times, and that Brownlo had repaid him with jugratitude. Browlow in reply to Mr. Johnson, publishes a card, in which he con esses have received \$1,500 from Mr. John on, but insists that the money belonged to the secret service fund of the U.S. Government, and that Mr. Johnson, as nilitary Governor for Tennessee, had emtroi of the money, with authority to pay to him (Brownlow,) the sum named!

Now, taking for granted that Brown low's statement is true, does it not go to prove that the Lincoln administration was corrupt to the core, and that he people's money was used for the pur pose of buying upjust such venal wretches as 1 rowlow, of Tennessee? During the Lincoln reign of terror, millions were voted to that hidden sink of iniquity, the " secret service fund." and. from Brownlow's confession, the people can see how that fund was squandered Brownlow, up to a certain date, was a rampant secessionist, and at one time actually suggested (in his paper,) that Lincoln should be assassinated. He also recommended that all negroes who exhibited sympathy for the "Northern vandals," should be immediately shot er hanged. All at once, however, Brownlow became an extreme Radical. and wanted everybody murdered who did not agree with him in sentiment. At the same time it was noticed that he had become suddenly wealthy. The administration had bought the wretchbought him for a price with the people's money. Brownlow is now a scallawag

Senator, wealthy, impudent, and domineering, This "secret service fund" of the Lincoln administration produced strange political freaks in hundreds of men. Secessionists and weak-kneed Democrats were bought up like cattle in the market, and after their apostacy they gave it out that their love of "loyalty" caused them to change front and to es pouse principles that they despised in their hearts. It was all a lie-Lincoln's secret service fund" had been used upon them, and with them it was : matter of money altogether. Lincoln's corrupt practices will some day be exposed, and when they are a stench will go up blinding and strong.

ANOTHER OF GRANT'S BLUNDERS. Grant has again made himself a aughing stock. On Friday he sent in a proclamation to the Senate, ordering an extra session, for the consideration of appointments. The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald tells how it was received:

When the proclamation was lead in the Senate this afternoon, Mr. Fessen-den in his quiet, dry way, asked whether it did not provide for an extra whether it did not provide for an extra session in 1570 instead of 1869. Another opportunity was aborded the discontent ed for exclaiming in derision, "Another blunder! Another blunder!" The cause of this was the wording of the document itself, which called for an extra session of the Senate' next April." Fessenden wanted to know whether the word "next" did not literally make the proclamation mean April 1879, There was no little smiling and joking at this interregatory from the usually solemn Senator from Maine. The only kind of joke he ever perpetrates is that which is govered with bitter; cutting sare-sm. at which listeners are more prone to feel which listeners are more prone to feel astonished than pleased; therefore when astonished than piensed; increasors when he provoked a laugh to-day it was no or-dinary o-currence. Fessenden, however, was in earnest, and walked up to the scenetary's deak to suggest that the at-tention of the President should be drawn to the wording of the preclamation, so that it might have legal and binding force to convene the Semate next Monday. Many Senators concurred in Fessenden's opinion, holding that as the present month is April, next April must literally

be construed to mean April, 1880. In accordance with the suggestion of Mr. Fessender it was sent back to the Write House, and there altered so as to read "12th of April, 1880," instead of "12th of April next."

We wonder whether Ulysses was again suffering from one of his peri odicals.

MISCELLANEOUS. -A grandchild of the Russian Czar received \$600,000 worth of Correction of Sitts -In West Virginia, 50,000 acres of land have just been sold for 25 cents an acre. -A gold nugget weighing 200 pounds, has been dug up in Victoria. It is sed to be the largest lump ever

-The Atlantic cable is said to be grow--England now contains the Duke of

Orleans, whose Royal Highness is one outh old. -They have stylish parties in Boston which no one worth less than \$250,000

s admitted. -A Georgia negro relieved himself of the burden of a family by poisoning the oast potatoes.

-Leavenworth, Kansas, is but thirteen ears old, and has 13,000 inhabitants. -To slake the thirst of New York in part, 200 000,000 glasses of lager beer are nnually required

-A worthy widow lady of Madison Square, New York, is said to have adopted a colored by. -The richest planter on Edisto Island pefore the war, is now driving a street ar in Charleston. -The Economics of Austria kissed

Aram, during the recent journes of the impedial couple through Croatia, one hundred babies. -Ten per cent, of the population of the City of Mexico have been in prison the past year, and one hundred per cent. deserve to be, probably.

-Whitst the white people are trying to make the negro a voter, the Indians despise itim so much that they scorn even to take his scalp

A man at New York is learning rule the velocipede on the light rope, and properes in that way to cross Niagara on his machine this summer. -After a long period of wet weather, when the Chinese have prayed vainty

for reliet, they put their gods out in the rain, to see how they like it. -F. G. Jewett, a banker of S. aneatles, N. Y., left New Y. rk city a few days ago for his home, with \$200,000, and has not been Leard of since.

-A common sight in Italy is said to

—A common signt in that is said to be a nurse maid leading along a little boy baby, two or three years old, who has a cigar in his mouth. -The Boston Post says: "They are

big drukers out in Arkansas. The Leg-islature proposes to probibit the sale of iquor in quantities less than five gal-lons." -Mr. Higgins, the British astronomer,

has demonstrated by experiment that heat from the principal fixed stars reach-es this earth. Not enough to put a per-son in a perspiration, however. -The Chicago Post urges the Hon. John Wentworth 'f that city for the mission to Turkey, on the ground of his familiarity with the subject as president of the Cook County Poultry Association

-Immense gold discoveries are reported on the mainladu of Alaska. The mines can only be worked five months in the year. - A " double-ender" locomotive has been invented. It has no tender, but c rries a water-tank over the botler and coal in a box in the rear of the furnace it has trucks and cow-eatchers at either end, and runs with equal facility with

either end foremost. -A New Orleans burglar donned female apparel on entering a house, and not only secured a good "swag," but af-fectionate kisses from the young lady, of the house, who supposed the interloper to be her aunt from the country,

-Jubal Early is visiting General Lee. - It is reported that Mr. Dickens will visit America this fall.

at that. -Mrs Lincoln is writing a book ersonal remini-cences

-Miss Kellogg makes her notes-

—Grant's record for March—two cabi-nets and the toothache. -Ex-Governor Curtin, has been appointed Minister to Russia. Grant's Cabinet presents quite an array of Northern Lights in fact it is a sort of Howy Boric alis.

-Grant can turn out more cabinet vork in a given time than any other cabinet-maker we ever heard of-but he botches his jobs.

-Jeuny Lind has taken up her resi-dence in Hamburg. Her daughter, now but twelve years old, promises to become as great a singer as the mother. -Gen. Robert E Lee has late'y visi-ted New England, and has returned to

the South. -They are endeavoring to establish inurance offices in Washington to secure he payment of board lills incurred by ffice seekers, but can get no one to take

-Commedore Vanderbilt recently had a narrow e-cape from being po soned. He drank from a bottle of bed bug poi-son, in mistake for something else, and had his mouth and face severely burnt. -Chassepot, the inventor of the French regulation musket, is bankrupt - He was swindled by the agents to whom he in

rusted the management of his financial -Ex-Governor-Sprague, of Rhode Island, has a fine farm in the South of the State, on which he keeps mammo h ox en. He has now one pair weighing 4 600 pounds, and two others weighing 3,600 ounds each

-Pierre Soule and his only son are both crazy. The elder Soule was at one time the most billiant orator in the United States Senate, but rum ruined

-Eugenie, who, according to corres pondents, has recently had the scarret fever, rheumatism, small pox, neuralgia and ticdoloreux, now has the mumps. -Col. May, formerly of the United States army, has been rrested in Mexi-to, on the charge of attempting to carry his regiment over to the rebel Gen. Neg

—The Washburn family seems to be inexhau-tible. The last one who has turned up is called Peter, and he wants to be Governor of Vermont.

- Jefferson Davis, in a private letter says that his health is excellent, and that he intends to return to this country this he intends to return to this country this Spring. He adds:
It has been my purpose to return t is spring to what, was my home, and if permitted to do so, without injury or embarrassment to my friends, to engage in some business, which may yield a support-

The New York Times observes: "Two of three colored men recently nominated by the President for office have declined This is the most decided evidence of superior sense on the part of the back race over the white that we have ever seen." This hit is good though severe. The Times thinks, very justly, that the negro who refused the appointment showed more sense than the white man who offered it, io him, it always was a mistake to ascribe to Grant any capacity for civil affairs.

ONE of the inmates of North Carolina Lunaito Asylum recently visited the State Legislature, and being asked on his return what te thought of it, replied— "Well, I think they are a branch of this establishment."

[For the Volunteer. THE COUNTY SUPERINTENDENCY.

On the first Tuesday of May, the School Directors of each county in our Commonwealth are required to, assemble and elect a suitable person—"a practical teacher" a person of literary attitudes nents"-to superintend the schools o he county, for the ensuing three years the county, for the ensuing three years. As the day approaches, it is reasonable to suppose that the minds of our own directors are exercised upon a duty, upon the support performance of which the welfare and procress of popular education rests. The school system of Pennsylvania has justly earned the admiration of neighboring States, notwithstanding its want of an independent school fund. The present law—the result of long experience and gradually progressive views—

with its comprehensiveness, its features relative to taxation, course of studies, text books, institutes, school room architecture, its car of pupil teacher and superintendent, is now proving its worth by the cheerful negativance and noncepitation. permenoen, is now investig a worm of its cheerful acceptance and appreciation of its advantages by the people. It may yet require revision or addenda as expe-rience and progress may dictate, but, for the present, it allords advantages equal if the present, it affords advantages e not better than that of any other

not better than that of any other State, similarly circumstanced.

No feature that has been engrafted can be productive of so much and, can give greater impetus, sustain an unwearied interest in the school room, at I director and teacher, arouse the indifferent, suddae local disturbances, and aise the standard of the profession as that of Superintendent. It is true that a very decided opposition to this office has manifested itself, and we are forced to believe for not improbable teasons. "The right man in the right place" is solvom found. Our little local je alousies, our friends through relagionship, our imprecuniosity, Our little local jealousies, our friends through relacionship, our impectuniosity, our sense of the want of open, direct, suddenly visible advantages, is argument enough for its public condemnation.— These, together with the inefficiency, the inertness, and, the want of executive ability on the part of former incumbent, unmapply help to make this important office unpopular with many good educational men. The advantages, the merits of the office, are extinguished by the incapacity of the officer, and while advantages have been thrust into our hands by legislation, we reject them because of our refusal to avail ourselves of them for the reasons already mentioned. We smould not be condemnatory of an office he reasons already mentioned. We mould not be condemnatory of an office when we refuse or neglect to have its duties well performed either through indifference or penuriousness. Other countries have enriched their children by a proper spirit of acceptance.

THE SUPERINTENDENT. It may not be altogether within th province of our communication to dwel province of our communication to dwell either upon the duties or the requisite ability of a County Superintendent, yet as the time approaches we may be ex-cused for a few lines by the way of a re-minder to our School Directors that in their official capacity they have no more

nportant duty.
This officer has a supervisory power which in its exercise may result in great good or great ills. His examination of eachers, the award of certificates, his visits to the school room, demand qualiications 't no ordinary grade. The abili reactions the ordinary grade. The admission ty to judge of fitness to teach must not solely depend upon the leadiness with which his questions may be answered.—He must be able to discern other collateral lacks, such as correct judgment, government of self, an aptness to harmonize eliment of sent an applies to narmonize discordadey, to correctly adjudge a playground dipute with impartiality; to have an acquaintance with child nature, its outcroppings of good and evil, with other requisites of a teacher to whom he awards a permanent certificate. To do this requires a thinking dimental and his requires a thinking, educated n an one who is not alone crammed with chool book data, but one who has av ac quaintance with human nature, large excentive ability and tact, to administer his official duties with pleasant firmless. To have the services of such men, we must not be penurious. The salary at-tached to this office has been so small

bat men who have every necessary quali-lication refuse its acceptance, white par-come ability thrusts itself toward with its accustomed brazenness, and is wiling to undertake impos-ibilities—all fo be want of competitive zeal uninvited y reason of "penny wise and pound ootsn" theories. Let our Directors twaken to the idea that in this office most especially should liberality secure the work of talent, adaption and official worth Let them record their votes this time in behalf of our rising generation.

THE RELATIONS OF SUPERINTENDENT AND A certain amount of intimacy in opinion and tahor should exist be ween the officer and his co-laborers—the direc-tors. His familiarity with the law, his administrative faculties, his acquaintance local differences, his man with minor local differences, his manifest good, will should secure him favor and good submission to his opinions. Then we could expect co-operative zeal, a pleasant combination both in feeling and labor, perspicuous improvement and a growing popularity of the office itself.

An association with one hundred and itsy directors, during the roots of the social content of the

An association with one hundred and fifty directors during the year—each township differing in regard to buildings, location of schools, text books, salaries of teachers or school terms, requires a man of paris to adjust one difficulty, decide with promptness on another, and conciliate a third with tact. A knowledge of the elementary branches, no odds how thorough, or even enough to sustain a gursory examination or an hour's wish to a school from, to survey its little inhabitants, is totally inadequate to fill the high, obligatory duties of this very responsible office. It requires more varied attainments, a natural comprehension of position and duty, power of suggestion, abilia Superintendent in its widest son With such relation; he would so-

don and duty, power of suggestion, abilily to see and grasp confusion, and at once vate respect, and Directors wou dean upon him for aid in trouble and congratule. THE SELECTION

tion for advancement. From what we have already said it will be perceived that we hold the office of Superint ident in very high estimation. We believe that the Directors of this county have already perceived that this officers bould, in fitness, be columners united to the believe that the sentence of the thing of the said of the said that the said of the with the high character of the offlee. Its manifest failure to produce manifest he sults, at once benificent and progressive, must, we believe, revolutionize their course of action. That a prevalent opinion is extant; to elect one with proper endowments, confir on him an adequate salary, and co-operate with him in his labors, thereby availing themselves of the benefits so kindly legalized by the Assembly, is now recognized. The people of Cumberland are wealthy. The rural population, with their progress in agriculture, their growing demands for more enlarged and theral education, have much interest in the coming election. with the higo character of the office. It

more enlarged and liberal education, have much interest in the coming election,—
They have persons in their midst who have just such reg drements as have been mentioned. To them belong the office They have again and again refused association with independent districts, or that any more should be carved out.—
They have remained a unit. Let fithen be for them to select their officer, one who is familiar with rural habits and rural wents, one who will honor them and himself in duty, hiporand zeal. The schools of the county, with a proper administration, will soon desire higher qualifications in the teachers. They are even now demanding professional teachers. They want to be froed from these nomicsgript peddigrs of text books, who every year are found among directors, inmassing them to change or receive new lmrassing them to change or receivé new additions until they "make confusion worse contounded" in the school room. worse confounded" in the school room. They want a supervisory power, executive tact, and literary attainments, with large acquaintance with human nature, in the person of the Superintendent elect. They want his familiar acquaintance, his frequent association, and to have an unvaried decision. They want him to be acquainted with, rural habits and rural opinions. These and many other things we see they have expressed a desire for, and we trust that on the first Tuesday in May they will secure the services of just such a person.

On last Wednesday afternoon a bloody encounter occurred in the Capitol grounds at Harrisburg between J. Robley Dunglison and A. R. Schoffeld, of Philadelphia. Dungli-on stru & Scholled, of Philadelphia. Dungli-on stru & Scholled field in the face, and stabled him with a picket-kufte in the neck, which, however, was not fatal. It appears the parties had à dispu e in the Senate Chamber, in which hard words passed between them.

GRANT ON THE WAR-PATH. ention of the Adm distration to Force Issues on the Cuban Business.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE WORLD] WASHINGTON, April 16. EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS PROBABLE. A Senator from the Pacific coast is authority for the statement that an extra session of Congress will be called within session of Concress will be called within sixty days. The purpose of calling the extra session is streed by the same gentleman to be the intention of the administration of office issues on the Cuban business. This report startles many, but its getting out is merely believed to be premature, not incorrect. It became known by private intimations being given to far West Congressmen not to be in too great hurry to go home, as they might be needed. They so far credit it as to defer, in many cases; their departure and await events. There may be other reasons at the bottom of the intention to call an extra session. The Cuban business, however, is accepted as the most plausible and probable reason. What Concress will do'n will be asked to do as to Cuba is not easy to state. Conjectures

Congress will do or will be asked to do as to Coha is not easy to state. Conjectures and reports, however, all vaguety portend a programme of annexation, if need be, by force. Peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must; if the latter, then a partial reconstruction of the Cabinet will certainly occur, because the Secretary of State remains unatterably opposed to any and all designs calculated to embroit this country in war with Spain or with any other power. Indeed, he is opposed to the annexation policy to the north and south of us generally, and on this point is not in harmony with the administration. It can be authoritatively staistration. It can be authoritatively sta-ted that the President has been made ted that the President has been made aware since Thursday that a very formidable expedition is openly preparing in this country at two points, New York and New Orleans, with the avowed design of proceeding o Cuba. The men at work to get up that expidition declare that the government will manage to let it alone very adroitly. More of the extent and existence of this enterprise can be found out in New York than here, because there are its material and perbecause there are its material and pe somel concentrating. This fact unit to the report, believed to be well founds that an extra session of Congress is to be called for the 4th of July ensuing, warrants the expectation of the gravest events in the history of the country which

have occurred for vea s.

ddress to the American People, Issued by the Agent of the Revolutionary Par-

NEW YORK, April 15.—Senor J. Vali-New York, April 15.—Senor J. Valienta, agent of the Cuban revolutionists, has issued an address to the American neople, in which, after reciting the grievance, the Cubans have long suffered under the civil and military tyranny of Spain, and their previous disastrous attempts to throw off the yoke, he says attempts to throw off the yoke, he says the revolution commenced on October 10, last, and has steadily grown in strength and promises to realize all the hopes of the patriots. The Cuban liberating army has been gradually increasing, notwithstanding the losses consequent upon a steady campaign, and now comprises 42 000 men, under Gesteness who is com-

a steady campaign, and how comprises 42,000 men, under Gespeaes, who is commander-in-chief of that army and head of the republican government.

Their lines now run in a westerly direction to Sagua la Grande, without reaching the senboard either north or or south for want of the requesite armament to hold it; but the territory pointed out is nearly two thirds of the area of Cubr in which sheer holds. et out is nearly two thirds of the area of Cuba in which slavery has been abolismed, and in which the Spaniards control only the ground upon which they stand at bay. This has been done by the pa-tilots in a comparatively short time, not-withstanding their sad deficience in wor-material, and leads to the belief if they material, and leads to the belief if they had been tolerably supplied with such materials their movements would now cover also the remainder of the island, where yet no uprising had taken place from the want of arms, whilst their enemies are fully armed with the best approved weapons of the United States; but such are our neutrality aws, that they allow a European power to obtain war material freely from our workshops to crush a people struggling for freedom. n crush a people struggling for freedom, in the very heart of America, and pro-hibit the same people from supplying themselves with simi ar materials from us to carry on their struggle against that power. The address concludes as fol-

Cuba is fairly started on her way to national independence, that her sons have been manfully fighting for these six months, without having vet violated our neutrality, despite their lack of arms, and are therefore entitled to the earn of sympathy of our people; and the more so, as their struggle involves a great American principle that no European power shall no lenger control any coun-

try upon this hemisphere. Patriot Leader Captured and Executed-spanish Reports of Envorable Progress in Subduing the Insurrection-Brig Mary Lowell Declared a Legal Prize. HAVANA, April 15.—Justo Aguilora, President of the Revolutionary Junta at Holguin, was captured and executed on the sixth inst., at Gibara. the sixth inst., at Gibara.

The Havana journals publish very favorable accounts of the progress of the troops in sudbuing the insurrection in all parts of the istand, but accounts of affairs in the interior from rebel sources are wanting, and there are no means of accritaining the lacts. We know that several fights have taken place within the last two or three days, but they are represented to have been mere skirmishes.

The captured American brig Mary Lowell has been declared a legal prize by the Spanish courts. The acting Consul General has sent the United States steamer Penobscott, to Key West, with dispatches, informing the government.

STATE ITEMS.

-Gov. Geary has vetoed the bill authorising the governor to commute the death penalty to imprisonment. - The lannery of A. Keyser, near Eas-

ton, with a large amount of stock, was consumed by fire on Sunday last, insurance \$5,000, which will not cover the loss. The ceremonies of laying the corner stone of the soldiers' monument at Leh-aron, will take place on Saturday, April 24th.

-A female pickpocket who has been plying her vocation in Danville for some time was arrested in that place a few days ago, while in the act of picking a

-- A man named W. L. Valentine was as-aulted on the highway, within a mile of McConnellsburg last week, dragged from his horse and roubed of \$450. -Franklin B. Gowen, Esq., of Phila-delphia, formerly of Pottsville, was on Thursday elected President of the Phila-delphia and Reading Rail road Company, in place of Charles E. Smith, Esq., re-signed.

-The Mining Register says: " Persons -The Maing Register says: "Persons unaware that Pennsylvanie is a duplicate of England in undergrounded resources, also that Philadelphia is the operating basis and focus of more important railroad communications than any other city, affect astemishment at the, to them, amazing growth of Philadelphia; whereas its expansion, accumulation and whereas its expansion, accumulation and increase, is the logical sequence of its di-versified industries, natural advantages, facilities and surroundings."

facilities and surroundings."

"General Longstreet, appointed Surveyor of the Part of New Orleans by President Glant, will receive a salary, of ten thousand per year, while the poor Federal soldier who lost his leg in the "Wildeness" confronting Longstreebs" rebell legions will continue to grind his organ on Broadway, after paying the loyal government ten dollars per year for the privilege. It is remarkable how quick the tain of "rebell" is removed by getting loyal, and how it pays to be a prominent man,—N. Y. Democrat.

MISS MARY GRANT, of Richmond we MISS MARY GRANT, of Richmond, was married in that city on Thursday of last week, to a Mr. Ford, of Goochland county, Virginia. It will be ramembered that they were the subjects of the article in the Kouthera Opinion, which resulted in the killing of its editor, H. Rives Pollord.

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THE United States Senate, on Tuesday, rejected the Alabama treaty by 54 to 1.

New Aovertisements.

ning GOODS owe have just returned from the city will ry large and splendld assortment of Seasom ods, which we are selling off rapidly at LOWER PRICES THAN This 19 WEST,

DRESS GOODS,

ming..., ickings, Muslins, Shawis, Blunkets, Flannet, all grades, Hundkerchi efs

HOSIERY, GLOVES, IRIBBONS,

CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES,

eans, Cottonades, and the largert stock of smal ares and trimmings in the valley,

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS.

Mattings, Rugs, Blinds, Carpet Chain of Cotton, Lineu and Wool, best make. Our Carpets are considered by Judges to be the cheapest outside of the great cities.

This stock of goods is very large, well assorted, and will be sold off at reduced prices. It is not necessary to fill a column in exaggeration of our stock; but we invite all to call and see for themselves, which we think will satisfy them that this is the place to buy for profit to themselves, April 22, 1869—

April 22, 1869-NOTICE TO TAX PAYERS.—The Treasurer of Cumberland County will attend for the purpose of r ceiving County and state Taxes in 1899, as required by Act of Assembling the County and the Pennsbrong Morris Hotel, May 17, and the County Part of the County Part of the Pennsbrong Treasurer of the Pennsbrong Morris Hotel, May 17, and East Pennsboro, at Morris' Hotel, May 17, and at Seirer's Hotel, May 18. Hampden, at Kreitzer's Hotel, May 19 and 20. Silver Spring, at Duoy's Hotel, May 21, Klink's Hotel, May 22. Lower Allen, at Hinkle's Hotel May 24, Heck's Hotel May 25. Tower Allen, at Hinkle's Hotel May 24, Heek's Jotel May 25. Upper Alten, at Culp's Hotel May 28 and 27. Monroe, at Hursh's Hotel May 28 and 28. South Middleton, at Rupley's Hotel May 81, and Boiling Spring June 1. Middlesex, at Middlesex School House June 3

nd 3. North Middleton,at Beecher's Hotel,June 1 and West Pennsboro, at Chisnell's Hotel June 7, and dr's Hotel June 8. air's Hotel June 8. Frankford, at Bioserville, June 9 and 10. Mifflin, at Kuettle's school House, June 11 an: Millin, at Khettle Sechool House, June 11 and
Newton, at Bottenberger's Hotel, June 11,
St. ughstown, June 15.
St. ughstown, June 15.
The Expeter's Hotel, June 16 and 17.
Dictinson, at Crosb r's Hotel, June 18 and 19.
Southampton, at Boughman's Hotel, June 21 and 22.
Hopewell and Newburg, at Sharp's Hotel, June 28 and 21.
Shippensburg borrough and township, at June kir's Hotel, June 25 and 26.
Newville, Henneberger's Hotel, June 28 and 29.
Mechanicsburg, Kline's Hotel, June 30 and July 1. Mechanicsburg, Kline's Hotel, June 30 and July 1.

New Cumberland, at Bell's Hotel, July 2 and 3.

Carlisle, Commissioner's effice, July 5 and 6.

On all taxes not pad on or before the 1st of August next, five per cent, will be added.

The Treasurer will receive taxes at his office until the 1st day of September next, at which time duplicates of all unpaid taxes will be issued to the constables of the respective boroughs and townships for collection. C. MELLINGER,

Treasurer of Cumberland County.

April 22, 1869—61.

THE CARLISLE SHOE COMPA

BOOTS AND SHOES. NO. 5, EAST MAIN STREET, CARLISLE, PENN'A. Having commenced the manufacture of Boots and Shoes, the attention of the trade is invited to the large assortment of ADIES, MISSES AND CHILDRENS' SHOES Now in store and especially adapted to the wants of the Retail Trade. We shall at all times have on hand a complete assortment of all the POPULAR STYLES,

nade by workmen of the greatest experie nd skill. Mambers of the trade who may fa s with their custom are assured that no ef n our part will be spared to furnish good go THE LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES

Orders by mall shall receive the same atter on that buyers would in nerson, and distan arties can rely on getting their goods on equal as good terms by sending their orders, as b ersonally visiting us. SHOE UPPERS FOR SALE.

JOHN IRVIN. April 22, 1869-3m April 22, 1869-3m

PROCLA MATION.—Whereas the Hon. James H. Graham, President Judge of the several Courts of Common Pleas of the counties of Cumberland Perry and Judian, and the several Courts of Common Pleas of the counties of Cumberland Perry and Judian, and T. P. Blair and H. Stuart, Associate Judges of the Judges of the Perry of the trial of all capital and other offendors, in the said county of Cumberland, by their precent to me directed, dated the 21st day of April, A. D., 1893, have ordered the Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Judi Delivery to be holden at Carlisle, on the 4th Monday of May 183, (being the 2th day,) at 10 o'clock in the forenoon.

Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Pence, and Constables of the said county of Cumberland, that they are by the said precept opinional the best of the proper persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, can interest the said of the said of the said of the control of the said county of Cumberland, that they are by the said precept persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, can interest the said of the said county of Cumberland, that they are by the said precept persons, with their rolls, records, and inquisitions, can interest the said of the contembrances, to do the said of the contembrances, to do the said of the contembrances, to do the said of the contembrances that are or then shall be in the Juli of said county, are to be there to presente them as shall be lust.

April 22, 1869-to

APIE 22, 1869.—10

APPEALN ON COUNTY AND
STATE TAXEN, FOR 1969.—The Appeals
on the Assessment of State and County Taxes for
the year 1869, will be held at the Commissioners
Office as follows:
Monroe and Upper Allen.
Lower Allen and Mechanicsburg.
Lower Allen and Mechanicsburg.

Silver Spring and Middlefon, 30
Frank ford and Mifflin, May 3
Frank ford and Mifflin, May 3
Frank ford and Mifflin, 4
Hopewell, Newburg and Ship.
Township,
Ship, Borg, and South hampton, 4
Ship, Borg, and South hampton, 5
Rewton and West Penn, 6
Carlisie and Newville, 7
Carlisie and Newville, 7

M. G. HALE, 10

M. G. HALE,

April 22, 1869--

A UDITOR'S NOTICE.—The under-ingued, Auditor appointed by the Court of common Pleas of Comberland county, to dis-ribute the bala; ce in the hands of John Stuart tequestrator of the Hanover and Carlisle Turn-Ingretie man. Superstance and Carliste Turn Ree Road Company, among the creditors of did Company, hereby gives notice that be will seet those interested, for that purpose a Tuesday, the 20th of May next, at 16 o'clock in M., at the Prothonotary's Office in Carlisle, JAMES R. IRVINE, Auditor, April 22, 1869-411

April 22, 1869—41.*

DISCOLUTION OF PARTNER.

SHIP.—Notice is licely given that the partnership heretofore existing under the name and style of Rectem & Brothlers has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. The business will be reafter be conducted by Ahm. Beetem, Joseph Beetem and A. L. Beetem, under the name and style of Beetem & Co., at the old stand, where the accounts of the old firm will be settled.

April 1st 1859.

April 1st 1859.

April 2, 1861—3t April 22, 1869-3t

THE MARY INSTITUTE. CARLISLE, PENN'A. A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR GIRLS. The Ninth Annual Session will begin on Wednesday, September 1st. For circulars or further information address
REV. WM. O. LEVERETT, M. A.
Carlisle, Penn'a,

April 22, 1869-1y CENTS REWARD.-Ran away from (* CENTS REWARD.—Ran away from the subscriber, in Monroe township, on or about the lath inst., an indentured apprentice to the farming business, named lames Warden.—Said apprentice is about 15 years of age, with red hair, and of rather stendar pulls, gray wanna and hair, and of rather stendar pulls, gray wanna and will be paid to any one exturning raid apprentice to the, All persons are hereby warned against harboring of trusting said apprentice on any of his acts. *

April 22, 1839—317

LEVIE, HOCKER.

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF CUMBERLAND COUNTY-Gentlemen.—In pursuance of the forty-third section of the Act of May 8, 1851, you are hereby 1 of fice to meet in Convention at the Court Imms. In Carlisle, on the first Twenty in May, A, D. 1886, leftig the fourth day of the month, at cleven of elect in the foremon, and suited with the court principle of directors bresent, one berson of littering and scientific acquirements, and of the court of the

Boiling Spring, April 15, 1869 } County up. Ap ril 15, 1869-3t

HOOP PKIRTS. WM. T. HOPKINS Has removed his Manuf NO. 1:15 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.

Miscellaneous.

16 Springs, 35 cents; 20 Springs, 35 cents; 20 Springs, 55 cents; 20 Springs, 56 cents; 20 Springs, 57 cents;

DAVID STROUM. W. D SPONSLER,

NEW AND POPULAR BOOT, SHOE, TRUNK AND HAT

STORE. NO. 12, SOUTH HANOVER STREET, CARLISLE, PENN'A. I few doors South of Inhoff's building. We have just opened the largest and beststo

ver offered in Carlisle, and continue almostly to receive such goods in our line as every ody wants. Our stock consists in all kinds against the continue of s', Misses and Childrens' strong Leath continued to the contin

"QUICK SALES AND SMALL PROFITS, Is our motto. Therefore, in issuing our cad, it is intended as a versional invitation to all in need to call and took through our stock without feeling uniter obligations to buy andess satief quality and price. We shall always try to deal with every one in a straight forward manner, and give every customer a full equipalant to the noney. We hope all will avail it denselves of their first opportunity to call and see us.

Go TO

SANDER SEGELBAUM. CORMA RICET STREET & MARKET SQUAF

HARRISBURG, PENN'A. Who is just opening the largest assortment of

CARPETS,

ever brought to Harrisburg. Large variety of LADIES' SACKS.

March 25, 1869—1m

RIBBONS. ARMSTRONG, CATOR & CO.

VELVET-AND SASH RIBBONS, BONNET CRAPES, SILES AND SATINS, Illusions, Blands, I aces, Nuches, Netts and Veivets, FRENCH FLOWERS AND FEATH-STRAW BONNETS AND LADIES' HATS.

The largest stock of Millinery Goods in this Country, and unequalled in choice variety, which we offer at prices that will defy competition.

 $\overline{{
m A}^{
m MERICAN~HOTEL}}$

CARLISLE, PA.

WELL-KNOWN HOTEL, (lately, occurred by Lewis Faber,) and is now prepared to accommodate the public in a manner to give satisfaction.

WM. E. JARNS.

NEW YORK.

PHILADELPHIA,

Watches, Jewelry, Solid Silverware PLATED SPOONS, CASTORS, TEA SETS, &c. April 8, 1960–3m

Consisting of the Newest Shapes in Straw, Silk and Gimp Hats, Romets, &c., Velvels, Silk Goods, Richons, Flawers, Feathers, Ruchestrapes, Blonds, Braids, Ormanic, &c. &c. We shall be happy to whole the shall be happy to whole the straight of the straight of the shall be happy to whole the straight of the shall be sha

Notice.—Notice is hereby given that.

Letters Testamentary on the estate of John Huston, decid., of enr township, have been granted to the undersigned residing in Dickinson township. All persons did to said estate are requested to make payment immediately, and those having caums will present them for settlement.

April 15, 1869-68.

JOHN W. STROHM

STROUM & SPONSLER. April 8, 1869-1y

DRYGOOD'S &c.

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS.

1869.

BALTIMORE. IMPORTERS AND JOHBERS OF

ORDERS SOLICITED.

April 15, 1869-2m.

NORTH HANOVER STREET,

The subscriber has leased the above commo

STABLING FOR FIFTY HORSES.

The undersigned takes pleasure in ounormel at to his numerous friends and patrons that from this date, the charge of the Parlice will be 22 byer day.

Being sole Proprietor of this house, and therefore free from the too common exaction of an incomment to be fally able to meet the form the beautiful be a fally able to meet the fall of the fa

520 ARCH STREET,

DHILADELPHIA, March 10th, 1869.— We beg leave to inform you that we are pre-parted to offer for your inspection, our usual as-sortment of MILINERY GOODS

April 15, 1869-61.

BOOTS AND SHOES

hilly Hats.
TRUNKS of all sizes and prices: Traveling Bags, Satchels and Valless, together with a fine lot of goods, which we will sell to suit the time.

Mr. Segelbaum is a live and upright basine nan, and we advise our readers to give him PRING IMPORTATION

237 & 239 BALTIMORE STREET. BONNET AND TRIMMING RIB-

TRIMMED AND UNTRIMMED,
SUNDOWNS AND SHAKER HOODS.

April 8, 1869-6514 DACIFIC HOTEL, 170, 172, 174 & 176 GREN WICH STREET,

obliging.
The location will be found convenient for thes whose business calls them in the lower part of the city, being one door north of Cortiand street and one block west of Broadway, and of ready access to all Railroads and Steamboat Lines.

New York, Oct., 10, 185, Nov., 28, 1868—8m JOHN PATTE. $H^{\overline{\scriptscriptstyle ext{ENRY HARPER,}}}$

las a large stock, at low prices, of fine