

From the B. & S. Journal. NEW SCHOOL LAW.

The friends of education will be glad to learn that the new school bill, prepared by the Secretary of State, Mr. Black, has finally passed both branches of the Legislature. While the general features of the law do not differ materially from those of the act previously in force, yet some new provisions have been introduced which cannot but have the best influence upon the cause of public schools generally, and which were particularly desirable in this and some other towns of the State.

BOARD OF CONTROLLERS.—The second section is as follows:—

SECTION 2.—That school districts which are composed of cities or boroughs, divided into wards for school purposes at the time of the passage of this act shall be constituted as follows, to wit:—Each ward shall retain its school property, both real and personal, and elect a separate board of directors which shall exercise in their respective limits, all the powers and duties of school directors as regards the erection or repairing of school houses, and the purchasing, renting, or selling of school houses and lots, and shall also levy, assess, collect and disburse in and upon their respective wards, all taxes rendered necessary to the proper exercise of the foregoing powers, but all other power and duties pertaining to school directors which are conferred and enjoined by this act shall be exercised in such city or borough by a board of Controllers composed of the directors of the several wards, who are hereby authorized and required to perform all the duties belonging to boards of directors in single districts, with the exception contained in this section: *Provided*, That whenever all the boards of directors in any such city or borough shall voluntarily execute deeds of conveyance to the board of controllers for all the school property belonging to their respective wards, and shall certify the same to the Superintendent of Common Schools, then and in that case such city or borough shall thereafter compose a single district in the same manner as districts not divided into wards, but the number of directors thereafter elected in such city or borough shall be three for each ward.

This section constitute a board of Controllers made up of all the Directors of the town, who meet and elect the same officers as the ward boards, viz: President, Secretary and Treasurer, and this board exercises all the power heretofore vested in the local boards (except such as relates to the school property of each ward.) The board of Controllers makes general regulations in regard to the schools of the town, lays a general tax for school purposes, designates the number and grades of schools, number and salaries of teachers, employs teachers, and in short, merges all the boards in one,—except that each ward retains its school property, must erect such new buildings as it may need, and remains responsible for its debt.

COLLECTION OF TAX.
The 31st section does away with the present clumsy mode of collecting school tax, and provides for the appointment of a collector.

COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.
This is an important feature in the bill, and, we trust, will be found of great practical advantage. The law provides as follows:

Section 37.—That there shall be chosen in the manner hereafter directed, an officer for each county, to be called the County Superintendent. It shall be his duty to visit as often as practicable the several schools in his county, and to note the course and method of instruction and branches taught, and to give such directions in the art of teaching and the method thereof in each school, as to him, together with the Directors or Controllers, shall be deemed expedient and necessary, so that each school shall be equal to the grade for which it was established, and that there may be, as far as practicable, uniformity in the course of studies in schools of the several grades respectively.

Section 38.—It shall be the duty of each County Superintendent to see that in every district there shall be taught orthography, reading, writing, English grammar, geography, arithmetic, as well as such other branches as the board of Directors or Controllers may require. In case the board of directors or controllers shall fail to provide competent teachers to teach the several branches above specified, it shall be the duty of the County Superintendent to notify the board of directors or controllers in writing of their neglect, and in case provision is not made forthwith for teaching the branches aforesaid, to report such fact to the Superintendent of Common Schools whose duty it shall be to withhold any warrant for the quota of such district of the annual State appropriation until the county superintendent shall notify him that competent teachers of the branches aforesaid have been employed; and in case of neglect or refusal of the board of directors or controllers to employ such competent teachers as aforesaid for one month after such notification by the County Superintendent, that such teachers have not been provided, such district shall forfeit absolutely its whole quota of the State appropriation for that year.

Section 39.—That the school directors of the several counties of the Commonwealth shall meet in convention at the seat of justice of the proper county, on the first Monday of June next, and on the first Monday of May each third year thereafter, and select, viva voce, by a majority of the whole number of directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent, for the three succeeding school years; and the school directors, or a majority of them, in such convention, shall determine the amount of compensation for the county superintendent, which said compensation shall be paid by the Superintendent of Common

Schools by his warrant; drawn upon the State Treasurer, in half yearly instalments if desired, and shall be deducted from the amount of the State appropriation to be paid the several school districts for said co.

Section 40.—That it shall be the duty of the President and Secretary of the triennial Convention of Directors to certify to the Superintendent of Common Schools, the name and post office address of the person elected County Superintendent, in pursuance of the provisions of this act, and those of all other candidates who received votes, together with the amount of compensation fixed upon by said convention, and upon the receipt of such certificate, if no valid objection be made, the Superintendent of Common Schools may require such evidence, under oath or affirmation in regard to the election or qualifications 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.

Section 41.—That it shall be the duty of the County Superintendent to examine all the candidates for the profession of Teacher in the presence of the board of directors or controllers, should they desire to be present, to whom they shall first apply, in his county, and to give each person found qualified, a certificate setting forth the branches of learning he or she is capable of teaching; and such examination and certificate shall be renewed as often as any such teacher shall be employed in teaching any branch of learning other than those enumerated in his or her certificate, and no teacher shall be employed in any school to teach other branches than those set forth in such certificate of said teacher. *Provided*, That the county superintendent may annul any such certificate given by him or by his predecessor in office when he shall think proper, giving at least ten days previous notice thereof in writing to the teacher holding it, and to the directors or controllers of the district in which he or she may be employed.

Section 42.—That County Superintendents shall annually, on or before the first Monday in June, forward to the Superintendent of Common Schools, the reports of the several school districts of their respective counties, and shall also themselves make an extended report of the condition of the Schools under their charge, suggesting such improvements in the school system as they may deem useful, and giving such other information in regard to the practical operation of common schools and the laws relating thereto, as may be deemed of public interest.

Section 43.—That until after the election of a County Superintendent, provided for in this act, it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Common Schools, by publication at least three successive weeks in two newspapers for each county, if so many there be, but if none are published in said county then by printed notices sent by mail to each board of directors of each school district in said county, of the time and place for holding the triennial convention of directors, who shall then and there assemble and elect a presiding officer from one of their number, and the directors then present shall proceed to the election of a County Superintendent in the manner hereinafter provided. The notice that shall thereafter be given of the assembling of the aforesaid triennial convention shall be by the County Superintendent, in the manner above provided. All expenses of giving notices directed by this section, shall be paid out of the same funds as the salary of the County Superintendent.

If the directors of the county are careful to choose the right kind of person for County Superintendent, he may be of very great advantage to the schools;—if they choose an incapable person—if the place becomes a mere political office he will be worse than useless. The act, however, prescribes qualifications which will choke off a good many who are always out for any office which has any pay, but who have no disposition to work for nothing, as school directors do.

THE END OF THE GARDINER TRIAL.
The case of John Charles Gardiner, brother of the late Dr. Gardiner, indicted on a charge of perjury, and also for false swearing, was called up in the Criminal Court of Washington on Monday, but as the defendant failed to make his appearance, his recognizance was declared forfeited. Dr. Thomas Miller was his surety in the sum of \$5,000, and Hudson Taylor and Jas. McCleary in the sum of \$4,000; but the Union says they are amply indemnified. Should Gardiner appear before the close of the term of the Court, the forfeiture of the recognizances may be stricken out.

ANOTHER NEW STATE.—A bill to provide for the admission of Oregon to the Union as a State, has already been reported in the U. S. House of Representatives, and the Legislature of Oregon has taken the preliminary steps towards calling a convention to form a constitution. This is looking to the admission of Oregon as a State in 1855, by which time it is presumed, there will be the requisite amount of population in the territory to entitle it to the new honors to which it is now aspiring.

EXTRAORDINARY BIRTH.—Mrs. Ellen Sarver, wife of Mr. John Sarver, residing on a farm near Shippensburg, Cumberland county, presented her husband on Friday week, with four sons. The mother and children are doing as well as could be expected. The Chambersburg Repository moves that Congress pass a bill giving to each a section of land.

LIQUOR LAW IN OHIO.—The Ohio Legislature has passed a stringent liquor law, and it requires only the signature of the Governor to become a law. It provides for punishing by fine and imprisonment for selling liquor to parties intoxicated, or who are in the habit of getting intoxicated. It also renders them liable to civil suits for damages.

THE REPUBLICAN.

CLEARFIELD, MAY 10, 1854.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM BIGLER.
FOR SUPREME JUDGE,
JEREMIAH S. BLACK.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
HENRY S. MOTT.

SALE OF THE MAIN LINE.

The bill, offering to sell the main line of the State improvements from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, having passed both houses of the Legislature, has been approved by the governor, and is now the law of the land; and if any person offers as much as ten millions of dollars, and agrees to submit to the restrictions provided in the bill, they will be sold. Many ardent friends of Governor Bigler, and who have the welfare and prosperity of the State sincerely at heart, think that it was the duty of the Executive to have presented such a sacrifice of the State inheritance by an interposition of the veto; and some of those friends do not hesitate to censure him, and even charge him with timidity. A few reflections must convince them, that such a course, under the circumstances, would have been without precedent, and an exercise of that most essential constitutional prerogative, of the most doubtful propriety.

Gov. Bigler has exercised the veto power as frequently as any of his predecessors—or do we think the public will require that the number should have been either increased or diminished—and in no instance that we remember, did a veto of his fail to be sustained by the legislature and people.

But in the case of this bill, it is quite different. There was no constitutional question in doubt—none at issue. It was simply a question of financial policy sustained by the votes of two-thirds of both branches of the legislature,—supported by a majority of the Canal Board, and also by a large portion of the people, and has been a subject of legislative consultation for years. No man can justly accuse Gov. Bigler of a want of firmness when it became necessary to arrest unconstitutional or hasty legislation. He has never failed to “face the music,” and to return such acts of legislation, with his objections, and in no single instance has he failed to be sustained upon a reconsideration of the subject.

But this, we repeat, was of quite a different character. There was no question of Constitutional power—it was not the subject of hasty legislation,—but had been agitated in the legislature, in the public press, and among the people for years.—When the constitutional authorities of the State speak with such unanimity, upon a question simply of State policy, it is not to be expected that a democratic Executive shall interpose his veto, no matter how seriously he may doubt the propriety of such a measure—for he can only doubt as the actual result for good or evil, is only a matter of conjecture. Therefore, we assert that no man of candid reflection can attach the least blame to Gov. Bigler for refusing to arrest this, to us, apparently injudicious act of legislation.

YES OR NO.—The legislature finally decided to submit the question of a prohibitory liquor law to the people of Pennsylvania, and those who are in favor of such a law will vote yes and those opposed no, at the ensuing October election. The result to be considered in the form of a memorial to the next legislature.

We have but little doubt as to what the result will be. The affirmative will be largely in the majority; in which case the Governor is to certify that fact to the next legislature, whose duty it will be to pass the law wisely and fairly adjusted: when we think there will be a fair chance of said law being properly enforced.

It is not true, as stated some days ago in different quarters, that Judge Pollock, the Whig candidate for Governor, had declined and that Judge Wilcox was to be run as an independent candidate.—Such an effort is believed to have been made, and to have been urged by many of the leading Whigs, but failed from the fact that Judge Wilcox refused to submit himself to the sacrifice.

On Friday the 28th of April we were favored with some three or four inches of snow in this region. Some who have taken the pains to measure the depth of the snow at different times, say that not less than three feet fell here during the month which has just passed.

During the late flood, which lasted some three weeks, every thing in the shape of lumber has been run out of our county.

In consequence of a crowd of job work, no paper was issued from this office last week.

Court commences in this place on Monday next, 15th inst.

THE WARD TRIAL.

The trial of M. F. Ward, of Elizabethtown, Kentucky, for the murder of Professor Butler, which has terminated in a full acquittal of the accused, has created quite an excitement among the people of different portions of the state.

The murder was committed under the following circumstances:—Professor Butler had properly reprimanded and punished one of the younger Wards for some breach of the rules of his school, who, forthwith, made complaint to his brother, Matthew F., when the two brothers, armed with pistols, repaired to the school to demand an explanation for the chastisement inflicted—calling Mr. B. out of his school they commenced an attack upon him in the most abusive language, and upon an intimation of his resenting the same, Matthew F. Ward deliberately shot him dead on the spot.

With this view of the case, and without any grounds whatever in justification of Ward for the perpetration of this damnable crime, other than that he is a member of one of the richest families of Kentucky, we regret to learn that there could be found in Hardin county, Kentucky, a jury of twelve men, who upon their solemn oaths could find for the accused a verdict of acquittal.

The citizens have taken exceptions to the verdict of the jury, indignation meetings have been called, the jury and counsel denounced, Matthew F. Ward burnt in effigy, and ordered to leave the state, which order we perceive by telegraphic despatches, he most promptly obeyed, and was at last accounts in Cannelton Indiana. Clothed in a panoply of gold and respectability, he has thus succeeded in evading the law, but we trust nevertheless, that he may not be permitted to go wholly unpunished.

CONGRESSIONAL.—Mr. Richardson of Illinois, gave notice on Tuesday last that he would one week from that time (yesterday) make an effort to call up the bill for the organization of the territories of Nebraska and Kansas, and remarked that he gave this timely notice in order that all the members might be on hand, so as to avoid any grounds of complaints of unfairness.

On Wednesday, the President sent into Senate, his veto of the bill granting a portion of the public lands to each State, for the benefit of the indigent insane. This will no doubt call down upon the Administration the bitter denunciations of its enemies, who will carefully suppress the sound constitutional reasons that suggest this unpleasant course to the President. No object, however laudable and praiseworthy in itself, can purchase a violation of the Constitution at his hands.

The Homestead bill will soon be taken up in the Senate. Its fate in that body is by no means flattering to the hopes of its friends. Indeed many of its original friends now seem disposed to give way, or hold off until they see the developments the few coming months are likely to make. Why there should be so much anxiety to get rid of this valuable inheritance as is shown by the advocates of this bill, it is difficult to understand. If our country was standing still in its natural increase of population, or if from natural causes, we were not increasing in an almost fearful ratio, both by natural causes and immigration, there might be wisdom in holding out inducements to bring over the surplus population of Europe. But such is not the case.—Land is cheap everywhere in this country, and in many of the old States, good homesteads can be purchased for about as much as it would cost to “pull up stakes” and emigrate to the far west. Let the price of the public lands be graded, say from twenty-five cents up—make it as cheap as possible so as to pay expenses; but if you give “land to the landless,” your charity will soon be suspected—it will be bogus—unless you give “bread to the breadless.”

We are glad to see such articles as the one that appeared in the Harrisburg Telegraph of last week, abusive of Governor Bigler. Long years ago, the people of the State learned to appreciate the abuse of that paper, and that abuse never failed to serve as the strongest recommendation of moral and political virtue to the assailed. The Telegraph has undergone many changes since it first attained to this enviable notoriety; but with all its changes, this fatal propensity has clung to it with the tenacity of the horse leech; and even a recent change of editors, as a last effort to restore the Telegraph to credit and common respectability, seems to have totally failed. No more unworthy, false and ungentlemanly attack was ever made by one political opponent against another, than this onslaught upon Gov. Bigler. And why is it done? Solely because Gov. Bigler has studiously avoided the very things he is thus indirectly charged with, attended to his official business, and stood firm in the defence of the people's interests and rights, and frustrated the designs of demagogues, schemers and plunderers. For this, and this only, the “blood-hounds are now

set upon his trail to hunt him down. But they are doomed to the same fate that is always awarded the slanderer and traducer of innocence by a virtuous and intelligent people; and to the same fate that has always resulted from the abuse of distinguished democrats by this notorious Telegraph—for the people have never failed to cherish and honor the very men who have been so fortunate as to receive the abuse of that defamatory sheet. We, therefore, hope it may continue its assaults upon Gov. Bigler. The people have tried him. They have weighed him in the balance, and not found him wanting—but a safe and sleepless guardian of their dearest rights.

LATE FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

Terrible Massacre at Prevesa—Turkish Disasters on the Danube—The Austro-Prussian Treaty of Alliance Signed—The Greek Insurrection—No News of the City of Glasgow—Advance in Breadstuffs, and Cotton, &c.

NEW YORK, May 5.—The Royal Mail steamship Africa arrived at this port this morning.

Her dates from Liverpool are to April 23d, three days later than were received by the Pacific.

The Franklin, from New York, arrived at Coves on the 20th ult.

Cotton advanced in the Liverpool market 1-16d. for grades above ordinary. The sales of the week were about 40,000 bales, of which 6,000 were on speculation and 2000 for export.

Flour had advanced sixpence. Western Canal was quoted at 38s. 6d.; Philadelphia and Baltimore at 38s. Wheat had advanced two pence. Corn was unchanged.

Money was easy at previous rates. Consols had declined, and closed on Friday at 84½ for money and 87½ for accounts.

Trade in Manchester was improving.

ENGLAND.

The English operatives at Preston have resumed work. At Stockport an attempt was made to reduce their wages, but it had been resisted, and some fifteen thousand operatives turned out.

All the English men-of-war had left the Roadstead for Copenhagen.

From Wilner & Smiths European Times.
Richardson Brothers' Card in Relation to the City of Glasgow.

TO THE EDITOR.—Sir: Many inquiries being made at our office as to any particulars we can furnish of the City of Glasgow steamship, which left Liverpool on the 1st of March, and had not arrived at Philadelphia on the 8th April, and some anxiety being felt for her safety, we consider it our duty to lay the following particulars before the public, for the benefit of those who may have any friends on board that vessel.

The vessel was in a state of perfect efficiency at starting, her compasses having been adjusted within five days of sailing.

The number of persons on board was 373 souls, including infants, being equal to 339 statute adults, and 74 officers and crew; the vessel being 1067 tons register.

The water on board was the government allowance for forty days, besides which there is the power of obtaining condensed water. The provisions on board were 1 lb. per head of fresh and salt meats per day; and 46 days, for every person on board; and of bread, flour, &c., 1 lb. for each person each day for 54 days, besides rather more than six tons of potatoes and vegetables and three and a half tons of tea, coffee and sugar, as well as other smaller stores, &c. These provisions, with economy, are calculated to last sixty or seventy days. The coals on board were for a passage of twenty-five or twenty-six days.

We believe the vessel to be detained in the ice on the banks of Newfoundland, and unable to make her way out of it; in corroboration of which view, the Baltic steamer was three days in it, the Charley screw steamer was nine days in it, and a sailing vessel, some years ago, in the same place, was thirty days in it without being able to move.

The steamers of our line having been before tried under canvass, (and this steamer having been for several days under it, against adverse winds) are capable of going to the westward under it; and the commander is aware that it is our wish that, whenever necessary and practicable, such a course should be adopted, in case of any derangement to the machinery, which left this port a month before the City of Glasgow had only just arrived.

For these reasons, we ourselves feel no anxiety for her safety.

We remain, sir, yours respectfully,
RICHARDSON BROTHERS.
Liverpool, 4th month, 21, 1854.

SPAIN.—The utmost anarchy prevailed at Barcelona and Saragossa. Numerous incendiary fires had occurred. The Church of San Francisco de Paula had been consumed.

The leaders of the late outbreak had issued an address to the operatives and called upon them to stand firm.

They are well supplied with arms. **The Black Warrior Case.**—The correspondence of the London Times says that the affair of the Black Warrior, so far from being settled, has been urged on with extreme violence by Mr. Soule, the American Minister, and at present wears a threatening aspect.

It is stated in a letter from Madrid that Mr. Soule has demanded the recall of the Captain General of Cuba, and that an officer succeed him having full power to settle, upon the spot, such disputes as may arise with the American government. It is also stated that he has demanded an immense amount of money by way of indemnity.

The result of these demands is not known. The Spanish Government has issued a

highly important decree against the slave trade in Cuba, according to which all slaves are to be immediately registered, after which any slave found on the island without a copy of the register, will be looked upon as fraudulently imported and declared free. The decree also provides for the introduction and organization of white laborers.

Numerous incendiary fires have occurred at Barcelona.

THE WAR.—Austria and Prussia have signed a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive.

The news from the Danube is interesting. There had been three battles during which the Turks retreated, according to orders from Omar Pasha. They fought valiantly, however, during the engagements.

The French squadron, under Admiral Deschenes, consisting of twenty-seven line of battle ships, frigates and corvettes, had left for the Baltic.

Letters from Constantinople state that the soldiers at Prevesa had sallied out, burnt fifteen villages, massacred the men, violated the women, and carried off everything valuable.

The French navy has now 56,000 sailors afloat.

There was still some ice in the Gulf of Finland, but not enough to interfere with cruising.

The frigates were watching the Russian movements closely.

All the Russian ports in the Baltic are now under blockade.

There have been altogether, ten Russian merchant ships captured.

A decree has been issued in England, prohibiting the export of iron to all parts of Europe.

The Journal of St. Petersburg, of April 13th publishes a manifesto replying to the English and French Declarations of War.

It throws the entire responsibility of the war on France and England, and says that the generous confidence of the Czar has been abused.

The convention between the French and English governments, which was signed a few days ago at London, has already been ratified.

It is asserted at Copenhagen, that the Swedish government has positively entered into a secret treaty with Russia, by which an absolute enactment forbidding more than four ships to enter a harbor has been restored, and the same extended to Norway.

The matter is, however, taken up by the Swedish Parliament.

Copplifants are made of a want of sufficient accommodation for the allied troops at Gollipoli.

The Russians have advanced within one hundred and twenty miles of Verna.

The export of arms from Austria to Montenegro has been prohibited.

A Greek conspiracy has been discovered at Constantinople for attacking the Turks during the holidays.

Count Nesselrode, the Russian Premier, has issued a circular to the Russian diplomatic agents favorable to the Greek insurrection.

The English fleet was off Gothland on the 19th of April.

Eighteen Russian frigates are lying at Helsingfors, and Admiral Plummer has been watching for them with four frigates, waiting for Admiral Napier to come up with his squadron to attack them.

THE GREEK INSURRECTION.—Accounts from Athens state that an Anglo-French note of a menacing nature has been received.

A Greek ship with ammunition has been captured off the Island of Negropont.

It is rumored that Thessaly, Macedonia and Salonica are in a state of revolt.

The government churches of Great Britain, observed the 20th of April as a day of fasting, humiliation and prayer—that Heaven may be thus propitiated and mercifully disposed to let the Czar of Russia be well thrashed both by sea and land—in the Black Sea and the Baltic, and wherever he may show his armaments.—But the worst of it is, the Czar has been offering up prayers and propitiations too, impetrating all manner of bad luck on his enemies; so that we cannot venture to say how the decision will be. It is rather a nice case.—*Phila. Mail.*

The Czar has ordered sixteen steamers to be built for the Caspian Sea—which he considers one of his own lakes and by which he means to carry reinforcements into the Caucasus—seeing that the allied fleets will not permit him to convey them by the Black Sea. But he will be driven from the Caucasus. The Sultan Schamyl is said to be at the head of 40,000 fighting Highlanders, and the steamers may have to save and carry off the fugitive Muscovites.

The Pottsville (Pa.) Press cautions its readers against counterfeit \$10 notes on the Farmers' and Planters' Bank of Baltimore. Vignette, agricultural implements, sheaves of grain, railroad cars. Also, counterfeits on the Harrisburg bank—\$5's altered from 1's relief issue. Vignette, a marbleman at work. Five dollar counterfeit notes of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Georgetown, D. C., are said to be in circulation in Richmond, Virginia.

The schooner Canton from Jamaica for New York, saw near Castle Island, Bahama, on the 12th ult., a large black three-masted screw steamer, having the appearance of being at anchor or aground, but not looking at all like a wreck, though no one could be seen on board of her. Her sails were clewed, and her yards square. This is supposed to be the City of Glasgow.

A sailor looking serious in a chapel, in Boston, was asked by a clergyman if he felt any change; whereupon the tar put his hand in his pocket, and replied, “Not a darned cent.”

The snow was eighteen inches deep at Staunton, Va., on the 17th ult., when the cars left, and continuing to fall rapidly.