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Selected Poetry.

The Day of Rest.

A FINE PASSAGE FROM GRAHAME'S "SABBATH."

How still the morning of the hallowed day!
Mute is the voice of rural labor; hush'd
The ploughboy's whistle and the milkmaid's song.
The scythe lies glittering in the dewy wreath
Of tedded grass, mingled with faded flowers
That yestermorn bloom'd waving in the breeze.
Sounds the most faint attract the ear—the hum
Of early bees, the trickling of the dew,
The distant bleating, midway up the hill.
Calmness sits throned on yon unmoving cloud.
To him who wanders o'er the upland leas
The black-bird's note comes mellower from the dale;
And sweeter from the sky the gleesome lark
Warbles his heaven tuned song; the lulling brook
Murmurs more gently down the deep worn glen;
While from yon lowly roof, whose curling smoke
O'ermounts the mist, is heard at intervals
The voice of psalms, the simple song of praise.

With dove-like wings, peace o'er yon village broods;
The dizzying mill-wheel rests; the anvil's din
Hath ceased; all, all around is quietness.
Less fearful on this day, the limping hare
Stops and looks back, and stops and looks on man,
Her deadliest foe. The toil-worn horse, set free,
Unheedful of the pasture, roams at large,
And as his stiff, unwieldy bulk he rolls,
His iron-armed hoofs gleam in the morning ray.
But chiefly man the day of rest enjoys.
Hail, Sabbath! thee I hail, the poor man's day!
On other days the man of toil is doom'd
To eat his joyless bread lonely; the ground
Both seat and board, screen'd from the winter's cold
And summer's heat by neighboring hedge or tree,
But on this day, embosom'd in his home,
He shares the frugal meal with those he loves;
With those he loves he shares his heart-felt joy
Of giving thanks to God—not thanks of form,
A word and a grimace, but reverently,
With covered face and upward earnest eye.

Hail, Sabbath! thee I hail, the poor man's day!
The pale mechanic now has leave to breathe
The morning air, pure from the city's smoke,
While, wandering slowly up the river side,
He meditates on Him whose power he marks
In each green tree that proudly spreads the bough,
As in the tiny dew bent flowers that bloom
Around its root; and while he thus surveys,
With elevated joy, each rural charm,
He hopes—yet fears presumption in the hope—
That heaven may be one Sabbath without end.

COMMON SCHOOL LAW.

AN ACT FOR THE REGULATION AND CONTINUANCE OF A SYSTEM OF EDUCATION BY COMMON SCHOOLS.

I.—DISTRICTS.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same;* That a system of Common School Education be and the same is hereby deemed, held and taken to be adopted, according to the provisions of this act, in all the counties of this Commonwealth: and every township, borough and city of this Commonwealth, or which shall hereafter be erected, shall constitute and be a school district, subject to the provisions of this act; but any borough which is, or may be connected with a township in the assessment of county rates and levies, shall with the said township form one district, and the sum of two hundred and thirty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, as a common school fund, for the ensuing school year, to be appropriated as hereinafter prescribed.

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, who 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 powers and duties pertaining to school directors, which are conferred or 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 school 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.

SEC. 3. That when a new district shall hereafter be formed, such district shall not be considered and recognized as a separate and independent school district, until after the termination of the current school year in which it became a new district, and until it have a full board of directors, duly elected or appointed, and organized, except that the directors thereof shall have authority to levy, assess and collect tax, procure school houses, and do all other acts necessary to the commencement of the schools for the ensuing year.

SEC. 4. That if any balance of school funds shall remain on hand or be due to the district out of which any new district shall be formed, such balance shall after all just claims against the old district have been settled, be distributed between the old and new districts, in proportion to the assessable value of property within their respective limits, and such new districts may recover the amount thus due, by suit against the old district or districts from which it was erected.

II.—SCHOOL DIRECTORS AND CONTROLLERS.

SEC. 5. That school directors shall be elected annually in each district of the State, in the following manner to wit: At the time and place that elections [illegible] pervisors and [illegible] ure village, lived Mrs. or [illegible] ner two children. Her hus- [illegible] had died, leaving her to protect and

tricts which may be established by the erection of a new ward, borough or township, six directors shall be elected in such districts; at the first election, two to serve one year, two to serve two years, and two to serve three years, and two annually thereafter; and in city and borough districts allowed to elect three directors, the whole number of each ward shall be chosen at the first annual election after the passage of this act, one to serve for one year, one to serve for two years, and one to serve for three years and one annually thereafter.

SEC. 6. That duplicate returns of all elections for directors shall be made out, signed and sealed by the judges and delivered by the constable or proper officer of said election, one to the board of directors and the other to the court of quarter sessions of the county, within ten days thereafter, and each person elected a director shall be notified thereof in writing five days after the election, by the constable or other officer who held the election; if the legality of any election for directors be contested in writing by not less than ten qualified citizens of the district, the said court of quarter sessions is hereby authorized and required, forthwith to examine into the election, and to confirm or set it aside, as shall seem just and proper, and if set aside to order a new election at the usual place and in the usual manner, on not less than two weeks public notice by the proper officer.

SEC. 7. That each board of directors shall have power to fill any vacancy which may occur therein by death, resignation, removal from the district or otherwise, until the next annual election for directors, when such vacancy shall be filled by electing a person from the district in which the vacancy occurs to supply the same.

SEC. 8. That if any person duly elected a school director shall refuse to attend a regular meeting of the board, after having received written notice from the secretary to appear and enter upon the duties of his office, or if any person having taken upon him the duties of his office as director, shall neglect to attend any two regular meetings of the board in succession, unless detained by sickness or prevented by absence from the district or to act in his official capacity when in attendance, the directors present shall have power to declare his seat in the board vacant, and to appoint another in his stead to serve until the regular election.

SEC. 9. That if all the members of any board of directors or controllers, shall refuse or neglect to perform their duties by levying the tax required by law, and to put or keep the schools in operation so far as the means of the district will admit, or shall neglect or refuse to perform any other duty enjoined by law, the court of quarter sessions of the proper county may, upon complaint in writing, by any six taxable citizens of the district, and on due proof thereof, declare their seats vacant and appoint others in thir stead, until the next annual election for directors.

SEC. 10. That all directors shall be exempted from serving in any township, city or borough office, and from the performance of militia duty.

SEC. 11. That school directors elected under the provisions of former acts, except in independent districts abolished by this act, and consolidated cities or boroughs entitled to elect three members at the first election, as provided in the fifth section, shall severally hold their offices during the term for which they were elected, and all appropriations authorized by former acts, whether by the State or county, and all taxes authorized to be raised for school purposes, shall be collected as they would have been collected if this act had not been passed.

III.—OFFICERS AND MEETINGS OF THE BOARD.

SEC. 12. That annually and within twenty days after the election of directors, each board of school directors and each board of controllers, in cities and boroughs, shall meet and organize by choosing a president and secretary, who shall be members of the board, and a treasurer, who may be a member of the board or otherwise, at the discretion of the directors or controllers.

SEC. 13. That the president shall preside at the meetings of the board, call special meetings when necessary, issue the duplicate and warrant for the collection of the district taxes, take sufficient bond from the district treasurer for the faithful discharge of his duty, and sign the certificate of the assessment of the district taxes, and all orders issued on the district treasurer by order of the board, also the annual report of the district to the county superintendent, and generally do and perform all other acts and duties lawfully pertaining to the office of president of the board.

SEC. 14. That the secretary shall keep full minutes of all the proceedings of the board, in a book provided for that purpose, prepare the duplicate of school tax, keep an account of all abatements and exonerations made by the board, prepare, attest and forward to the county superintendent the annual certificate, that the schools have been kept open during the minimum period specified by law, also the annual report of the district, prepare and attest all orders on the treasurer, and do and perform all other acts and duties lawfully pertaining to the office of secretary of the board, and for his services shall receive such compensation as the board may direct

SEC. 15. That if the president or secretary shall absent himself from any meeting of the board, or being present, shall refuse to perform any of the duties of his office, a president or secretary pro tempore shall be appointed by the members present, an entry thereof being made on the minutes, and the acts necessarily performed by such president or secretary pro tempore, during such meetings, shall be as valid and binding on the board and district as if they had been performed by the regular officer of the board.

SEC. 16. That the treasurer shall give bond to the president of the district, in such amount and with such sureties as shall be approved by the board, for the faithful performance his duty; he shall receive all State sessions ations, district tax, and of trict, and pay thereon as arrived. Many signed by the pre[illegible]ness this unmerciful retary; he [illegible] gathered around the scaffold with the [illegible] erected in one corner of the [illegible] yard. The awful sentence is again pronounced, and the criminal, in all the vigor and strength of youth, ascends to meet his doom. But hush! many voices are heard from without the yard; the crowd separates to

ing in every three months, and such other meetings as the circumstances of the district may require, shall be held at such time and place as may be designated by the president and secretary, upon due notice given to each member of the board. If less than a majority of directors or controllers attend any meeting, no business shall be transacted thereat, except that of adjournment, and of appointment to fill vacancies in the board, as is hereinbefore directed.

IV.—CORPORATE NAME AND POWERS OF SCHOOL DISTRICTS.

SEC. 18. That the several school districts within this Commonwealth shall have capacity as bodies corporate.

I. To sue and be sued as such, by the corporate name of school district of _____

II. To purchase and hold such real and personal property as may be necessary for the establishment and support of the schools, and the same to sell, alien, and dispose of, when it shall no longer be necessary for the purpose, aforesaid, and, also, whenever the board of directors or controllers, in cases where school property has been conveyed to them, shall deem it expedient to make sale of the said real estate, for the purpose of re-investing the proceeds thereof for school purposes; and in cases where real estate is held by the trustees, or others, for the general use of a neighborhood—for a school house or its appendages—and when the same shall cease to be required, it shall be lawful for the said trustees, or others, their survivor or survivors, or successors, to convey the same to the proper district, which shall be thereafter held by said district, for the same term and the same uses for which it was originally granted to said trustees or others. But should the said trustees, from indisposition on the part of the proper board of school directors of this district, to accept of said conveyance, or from other causes find it impossible to release themselves from said trust, they, or a majority of them, may apply to the court of common pleas of the proper county, praying said court to authorize and direct the aforesaid trustee, trustees, or other persons, to make sale of the same, having first given two week's previous notice, in one or more of the public prints of said county, of the time and place of said sale, and shall make return of proceeds of sale to said court, that the same may, by the direction of said court, be added to the funds of the proper school district; whereupon the said trustee, trustees, or other person, shall be discharged from all responsibility in the premises.

SEC. 19. That all deeds and other contracts in writing, made by a school district, shall be signed and sealed by the president of the board of directors or controllers, and countersigned by the secretary.

SEC. 20. That all suits by a school district shall be brought in its corporate name, and be conducted and managed by the board of directors or controllers, as the case may be; and all suits against such district shall style the same by its corporate name, and all legal process other than writs to enforce payment of a judgment, shall be served on either the president or secretary of the board of directors or controllers, as the case may be.

SEC. 21. That if judgments shall be obtained against a school district, in any action or proceeding, the party entitled to the benefit of such judgment may have execution thereof, as follows, and not otherwise, to wit: It shall be lawful for the court, in which said judgment shall be obtained, or to which such judgment shall be removed by transcript, from a justice of the peace or alderman, to issue thereon a writ, commanding the directors or controllers and treasurer of such school district to cause the amount thereof, with interest and cost, to be paid to the party entitled to the benefit of such judgment, out of any monies unappropriated of such district, or, if there be no such monies, out of the first monies that shall be received for the use of such district, and to enforce obedience to such writ by attachment.

VI.—REAL ESTATE FOR SCHOOL HOUSES.

SEC. 22. That for the purpose of erecting school houses or purchasing ground whereon to erect school houses, it shall be lawful for the directors or controllers of any district to borrow money at a rate of interest not exceeding six per centum, and issue bonds therefor in sums of not less than one hundred dollars each: *Provided*, That the total indebtedness incurred by any district under the provisions of this act shall not at any time exceed one-half of one per centum of the assessed value of the real estate of such district.

VI.—GENERAL POWERS AND DUTIES OF THE DIRECTORS.

SEC. 23. That the board of directors of every district, and controllers in cities and boroughs, under the provisions of section second, shall possess and exercise the following powers and perform the following duties, together with the other powers and duties given and enjoined by this act:

I. They shall establish a sufficient number of common schools for the education of every individual above the age of five, and under twenty-one years, in their respective districts, who may apply for admission and instruction, either in person or by parent, guardian or next friend.

II. They shall cause suitable lots of ground to be procured and suitable buildings to be erected, purchased or rented for school houses, and shall supply the same with the proper convenience and fuel, and shall have power with the directors and controllers of adjoining districts to establish joint schools, and the expenses shall be paid as may be agreed upon by the directors or controllers of said districts.

III. In all cases where real estate has been or is held by trustees for the general use of the neighborhood as a school house or its appendages, and the same has been or [illegible] conveyed to the school dist[illegible] look as sent to ing trustee, such convey[illegible] behind them, a to pass the le[illegible] miss languishes. She school [illegible] her education, and graduated [illegible] one of the most fashionable institutions for young ladies in the city of New York. Her education has not extended to domestic duties, but consists in the superficial accomplishments which every young lady of the present day is expected to possess; a slight knowledge of French and Italian, a faint idea of piano-thumping, together with a few miserably-designed and worse-executed drawings, complete the catalogue of her attainments. She has, perhaps, had a few flirtations, and, in consequence, has had occasion to read some

what books shall be used agreeably to the provisions of the twenty-fifth and thirty-eighth sections of this act, and may suspend or expel from the school all pupils found guilty on full examination and hearing of refractory or incorrigibly bad conduct.

VII. They shall pay all necessary expenses of the schools by drafts on the district treasurer, signed by the president and attested by the secretary of the board, the same being entered on the minutes.

VIII. Each board of directors and controllers shall annually on or before the first Monday in June, make a report to the county superintendent, setting forth the number and situation of the schools in their district; the character of the teachers, designating whether male or female; the number and sex of the scholars admitted during the year; the number of months in the year during which each school shall have been open; the amount of school tax levied and collected; the cost of school houses either for building, renting or repairing; and all other expenses which may have been incurred in maintaining the schools of their districts, together with other information as may be beneficial in forming a just estimate of the operation of the school system.

IX. The directors and controllers of the respective districts, shall have power to establish schools of different grade, and to determine into which school each pupil shall be admitted; and if it shall be found, that on account of great distance from, or difficulty of access to the proper school house in any district, some of the pupils thereof could be more conveniently accommodated in the schools of an adjoining district, it shall be the duty of the directors or controllers of such adjoining district, to make an arrangement by which such pupils may be instructed in the most convenient school of the adjoining district; and the expense of such instruction shall be paid, as may be agreed upon by the directors or controllers of such adjoining districts, by resolution or agreement entered upon the minutes of the respective boards.

SEC. 24. That the directors or controllers of the several districts of the State, are hereby authorized and required to establish, within their respective districts, separate schools for the tuition of negro and mulatto children, whenever such schools can be located as to accommodate twenty or more pupils; and whenever such separate schools shall be established, and kept open four months in any year, the directors or controllers shall not be compelled to admit such pupils into any other schools of the district: *Provided*, That in cities or boroughs, the board of controllers shall provide for such schools out of the general funds assessed and collected by uniform taxation for educational purposes.

SEC. 25. That immediately after the annual election of teachers in each school district of the State, and before the opening of the schools for the ensuing term, there shall be a meeting of the directors, or controllers, and teachers of each district, at which meeting the directors and controllers shall select and decide upon a series of school books, in the different branches, to be taught during the ensuing school year; which books, and no other, shall be used in the schools of the district during said period.

SEC. 26. That it shall not be lawful for the county superintendents, directors or controllers, or any other persons officially connected with the common school system, to become agents for the sale, or in any way to promote the sale of any school books, maps, charts, school apparatus or stationary, or to receive compensation for such sale, or promotion of sale, in any manner whatsoever; and in any violation of the provisions of this section shall be deemed a misdemeanor, and punishable with a fine or imprisonment.

SEC. 27. That it shall be the duty of every teacher employed under the provisions of this act to make out, and file with the board of directors or controllers of the district at the end of each month, a report, setting forth the whole number of pupils attending school during the month, designating whether male or female, the number of days each attended, the books used and branches taught; and until such report shall have been made, it shall not be lawful for the board of directors to pay said teacher for his or her services; the reports made in pursuance of the foregoing provisions, shall be regularly filed by the secretary of the board of directors or controllers, and shall at all times be subject to the inspection of any citizen of the district.

VII.—ASSESSMENT AND COLLECTION OF SCHOOL TAX.

SEC. 28. That the school directors or controller of every district shall annually, on or before the first Monday of May, and by the votes of not less than a majority of the members of the board, determine the amount of school tax which shall be levied on their district for the ensuing school year, which shall, together with such additional sums as the district may be entitled to receive out of the State appropriation, and from other sources, be sufficient and necessary to keep the schools of the district in operation, not less than four or more than ten months in the year.

SEC. 29. That for the purpose of enabling the board of directors or controllers to assess and apportion the tax for the ensuing school year, the county commissioners shall when required, furnish the president or secretary of the board with a correct copy of the last adjusted valuation of proper[illegible] subjects and things made taxable in the same, for state or county purposes, which said property [illegible] plain and things are hereby made [illegible] school purposes, accor[illegible] coming country of this act. [illegible] the G[illegible] [illegible]ingly as we hurry past, Sec. 3[illegible] the privilege of a ride in the [illegible]

Away through that little grove of oaktrees, do you see that church spire glistening in the red sun-light? It seems to be at least two miles distant—and—but there is the whistle of the engine, and here we are at the station of a very pretty village. We stop but a moment, and off we fly again; the spire fades just as quickly behind us, and in a moment more is out of sight. The sunbeams falling upon the crimson plush cushions of the car turn to a deeper orange, and then a red, as the sun sinks down the west. We are fast coming to the end of our day's ride. Look away on ahead, where that silver sheet of water stretches down beyond that distant piece of woods. The sun is just going down, and we could almost fancy that

controllers, authorizing and requiring him to demand and receive from every person in such duplicate named, the sum wherewith such person stands charged, in the same manner, and with like power and authority to enforce the collection of the same as is now or may hereafter be conferred by law upon the collector of county taxes; and the board shall have the right at all times, to make such abatements or exonerations for mistakes, indigent persons or unseated lands, as to them shall appear just and reasonable; and the secretary shall enter on the minutes the names of all the persons in whose favor such abatements or exonerations were made, together with the reasons therefor: *Provided*, That in the event of their failure to procure a collector for any reason, they may appoint to that duty the constable or treasurer of the school district, who shall forfeit for every refusal to execute the same, by proof thereof being made before any alderman or justice of the peace, the sum of fifty dollars, which shall be added to the school fund of the proper district.

SEC. 32. That no person shall be appointed collector of the school tax, unless he shall give bond in such amount as shall be determined by the board of directors or controllers, and with such surety or sureties therein as shall be satisfactory to the directors or controllers, or a bond, with mortgage of real estate sufficient to secure such amount.

SEC. 33. That the board of directors or controllers in cities or boroughs, where the school property is vested in them agreeably to the provisions of section second, may at any time, not oftener than once in each school year, levy a special tax, not exceeding the amount of the regular annual tax for such year, to be applied solely to the purpose of purchasing or paying for the ground, and the building or erection of school buildings thereon, which said tax shall be levied and collected at the same time, in the same manner and with like authority as the regular annual tax.

SEC. 34. That whenever school tax assessed on unseated lands in any district, shall not be voluntarily paid by the owner or owners thereof, the collector shall certify the same to the proper county commissioners, who shall enforce the collection thereof with the taxes assessed on unseated lands, for county purposes; and when so collected, shall be paid to the district treasurer by orders drawn on the county treasurer.

SEC. 35. That it shall be the duty of the several assessors, to assess such persons as may remove into the respective districts, between the last assessment and the first of May in each year, or who may have been omitted from the last assessment, and to return their names with the amount of State and county tax, payable by each to the board of school directors, who shall thereupon assess the amount of school tax payable by such persons, which tax shall be collected as in other cases.

SEC. 36. That as soon as the schools of any district have been kept open and in operation at least four months, subsequent to the first Monday in June preceding, the president of the board of directors, or controllers, shall certify the same under oath, or affirmation, together with the name of the district treasurer, and his post office address to the county superintendent, who shall immediately forward the same to the superintendent of common schools, who upon the receipt of the same shall draw his warrant on the State Treasurer for the whole amount, such district is entitled to receive from the annual State appropriation: *Provided*, That said board of directors or controllers shall also have made report of the condition of the schools in their districts, as directed in the twenty-third section of this act. *And provided also*, That the foregoing certificate shall have been transmitted to the superintendent of common schools, within the school year for which the warrant is to be issued.

IX.—COUNTY SUPERINTENDENTS.

SEC. 37. That there shall be chosen in the manner hereinafter 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 of 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.

SEC. 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, o arithmatic; as well as such other br[illegible] as the board of directors, or controll[illegible] back, require. In case the board of direct[illegible] upon it trollers shall fail to provide compe[illegible] to teach the several branches at [illegible] to the Clerk shall be the duty of the coun[illegible] be due on a to notify the board of direc[illegible]ns requested to writing of their neglect. [illegible] is not made forthwit[illegible] conceive the source ches aforesaid, to [illegible] and could come, and Superintendent [illegible]ad only been left for col- duty it shall [illegible] resolved to take no notice of the quota c[illegible] passed down the avenue, the appropriat[illegible] bill suddenly entered his head. dent sh[illegible]as been foolish enough to help the [illegible] Ha[illegible]han in this business, I wonder!" said John to himself. "I'll go and see. It's a hum, I know; but I'd like to know if she's really fooled any body with that bit o' paper!" and entering the bank, he asked for the note which had been left there for collection against him.

"It was discounted," said the teller.

"Discounted! who in the world will discount my note?" said John, amazed.

"Anybody, with such a backer as you've got on this."

"Backer! Me—backer—who?"

"Here's the note, you can see," said the teller, handing him the document, and on which John recognized the bold signature of the President of the United States.

"Sold, truly!" exclaimed John, with a hysteric gasp, drawing forth the money—for he saw through the management at a glance.

The note was paid, of course, and justice was awarded the spendthrift at once.

On the next morning he found upon his

the amount of the State appropriation, to be paid to the several school districts for said county.

SEC. 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 the other candidates who received votes, together with the amount of compensation fixed upon by said convention. Upon the receipt of such certificate, if no valid objection be made, the Superintendent of Common Schools shall commission the person so elected for the term of three years; but if no 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 qualifications of the persons 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.

SEC. 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 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 and controllers of the district in which he or she may be employed.

SEC. 42. That the 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 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.

SEC. 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 such county, then by printed notices sent by mail to the secretary of each board of directors of each school district in such county, of the time and place for holding the triennial convention of directors; who shall then and there assemble, and select 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 notice, directed by this section, shall be paid out of the same funds as the salary of the county superintendent.

SEC. 44. That all vacancies in the office of county superintendent, shall be filled election in the usual manner, for the [illegible] term of three years. [illegible]ever [illegible] as it

X.—PLANS FOR SCHOOL BUILDIN[illegible]

SEC. 45. That the Superintendent [illegible] nearly mon Schools shall be authorized [illegible] years [illegible] another and a competent person or per[illegible] (incredulity of and propose plans and dra[illegible] phenomenon in my architecture for different [illegible] eight years old) of school buildings, the [illegible] will puzzle me to the furnishing good [illegible]tely, I know not why, lation; and if suc[illegible] the attachment) has reapproved of by [illegible] as ever. I wonder if she mon Schools, [illegible]st remembrance of it or me? them engraver pitying sister Helen for not ifications a mirror too? How very pretty is dance the image of her in my memory—her the same hair and hazel eyes; her very.

XI. I should be quite grieved to see her [illegible] the reality, however beautiful, would [illegible]oy, or at least confuse the features of the [illegible]ely Peri which then existed in her, and [illegible] all lives in my imagination, at the distance of more than sixteen years. I am now twenty five and some odd months. I think my mother told the circumstances (on my hearing of her marriage) to the Parkynses, and certainly to the Pigot family, and probably mentioned it in her answer to Miss A., who was well acquainted with my childish *penchant*, and had sent the news on purpose for me—and thanks to her! Next to the beginning, the conclusion has often occupied my reflections, in the way of investigation. That the facts are thus, others know as well as I, and my memory yet tells me so in more than a whisper. But the more I reflect, the more I am bewildered to assign to any cause for this precocity of affection.

schools in the State, the expenditure of the system during the year, estimates of the sums requisite for the ensuing year, the whole number of pupils, the cost of teaching each, the number of districts, plans for the improvement of the system, and all such matters relating to the concerns of common schools, and to the duties of his office, as he may deem it expedient to communicate.

VI. He shall provide a seal, with suitable device, for the use of the department of common schools, by which copies of papers deposited or filed therein, and all official acts and decisions may be authenticated under said seal; and when so authenticated, shall be evidence equally, and in like manner as the originals: he may also designate and appoint one of the clerks employed by him to be his general deputy, who may perform all the duties of Superintendent of Common Schools in case of his absence, or a vacancy in his office.

VII. He shall have the power of removing any county superintendent for neglect of duty, incompetency or immorality, and to appoint another in his stead until the next triennial convention of directors and teachers.

XII.—DUTIES OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

SEC. 47. That it shall be the duty of the commissioners of each county, to ascertain triennially with the assistance of the respective assessors, the exact number of taxable citizens residing in each school district in their several counties, and to certify the same under their hands and seals of office to the Superintendent of Common Schools, who is hereby directed to adopt the number of taxables thus certified to him, as the basis of distribution of the State appropriation, which said certificates shall be prepared and transmitted on or before the first Monday of June in every third year, commencing with the first Monday of June Anno Domini, one thousand eight hendred and fifty-four; and if the commissioners of any county shall neglect to forward such certificates on or before said day, the superintendent may in such case, adopt the number of taxables set forth in the next preceeding certificate or return.

SEC. 48. That if any error in the certificate of taxables shall occur, whereby a district shall receive more or less of the State appropriation than is justly due said district, the county commissioners shall have authority, and they are hereby required immediately to forward to the superintendent a correct list of taxables, and the superintendent shall thereupon make the basis of the appropriation due said district.

SEC. 49. That whenever any new district shall be formed in any county of this Commonwealth, it shall be the duty of the commissioners thereof to certify to the Superintendent of Common Schools, before the commencement of the next succeeding school year, the number of taxable inhabitants therein, and also the number in the district or districts from which it was taken separately, according to the last preceding triennial enumeration of taxables made for school purposes, so that the whole number in such new district, and in that or those out of which it was taken, being added together shall [illegible] the lives greater nor less than the [illegible]tated, was protherein before the change [illegible] warmth, when cording to the last tri[illegible] two shells fell and turn of taxables the [illegible]ubt. Instantly the cry missioners, [illegible]es, "a shell! a shell!" and

XIII.—GENT[illegible]

SEC. 5[illegible] [illegible]g and jumping as there was [illegible]cends and get behind them for now i[illegible] Knox and Hamilton were united in Phi[illegible] ever differing in words, for both [illegible] and the blinds, and Hamilton, to be [illegible] more secure, held on behind Knox, [illegible]ox being a very large man, and Hamil- [illegible]n a small man.) Upon this, Knox struggled to throw Hamilton off, and in the effort Knox himself rolled over, and threw Hamilton off towards the shells. Hamilton, however, scrabbled back again behind the blind. All this was done rapidly, for in two minutes the shells burst and threw their deadly missiles in all directions. It was now safe and soldier-like to stand out. "Now what do you think Mr. Hamilton," said Knox, "about crying *shell*—but let me tell you not to make a breast-work of me again." On looking around and finding not a man hurt out of more than four hundred, Knox exclaimed, "it is a miracle!" This anecdote was told by the late Dr. Eneas Monson, and first published in the New Haven *Courier*.

YOUNG AMERICA.—In his lately published volume of lectures on "the moral aspects of city life," Rev. E. H. Chapin says—"There are young men whose sole conception of enjoyment is concentrated in the word "Fast"—who grow fast, live fast, go fast on the road to destruction, with their own folly for a locomotive, and champaigne and brandy for the steam power, converting themselves into liquor casks, propping up door posts, hanging over railings, and starting the dull air of night with rickety melody and drunken whoops. There are others, half fop and half ruffian, who divide their time between the favorite racer and the pet pugilist, and whose idea of a millenium, probably, would be that of a protracted Fourth of July."

☞ Show us a lady's bonnet, and we'll tell you what sort of an institution she is. If it is showered with ribbons, Cupid's bows, &c., she is as full of love and poetry as a country inn is of politicians and loafers. If she goes in for simple wrinkles, plain colors, and a couple of modest knots, she is a perfect jewel, sweet, sunny, mild, and as affectionate as a freshly nursed kitten. If it is stuck all over with a paradise of clover, three-story ostrich feathers, wax hollyhock, and juniper berries, put it square down that the calico is a single establishment and will never see a fortieth birth-day. Bonnets are a true index of woman.

☞ It is said that the editor of the Massachusetts *Life Boat* is delighted to learn that "the Czar has refused to treat." The next steamer, he hopes, will bring the news of his joining the temperance society.

☞ At a social party one evening, the question was put, "What is religion?" "Religion," replied one of the party, "religion is an insurance against fire in the next world, for which honesty is the best *policy*."

☞ The printer who has nothing but "the devil to pay," may think himself lucky.

A VAGRANT REVOLUTIONARY HERO.—Among the prisoners yesterday, before Judge Spooner, appeared a white-headed, venerable looking, but poverty-stricken old man, who gave his name as William A. Little. He stated he was one of the soldiers of the revolution, and had fought and bled for his country, but years had elapsed, his means were expended, and his friends and relatives gone to that bourne from whence none return. Sans food, sans bed, sans strength, sans everything, he begged the court to send him to jail as a place of rest. The Judge, evidently affected by the old man's sad tale, sent him up for ten days, and gave orders that he should be provided with nourishing food instead of the bread and water fare of lazy vagrants.—*Cincinnati Commercial, June 2.*

☞ "I am going to the Post Office, Bob, shall I inquire for you?"

"Well, yes, if you have a mind to, but I don't think you will find me there."